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Cuvânt-cheie "Peru"

21 Rezultat(e)

Data creării : 19-04-2024

## [Political turmoil in Peru](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 13-04-2023

Autor JUTTEN Marc

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie agitație politică | alegeri anticipate | America | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | conturi naționale | democrație | DREPT | drept de manifestare | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | probleme sociale | procedură electorală și vot | protecție socială | securitate socială | sărăcie | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | viață socială

Rezumat The political turmoil in the Andean region goes on. Following mass demonstrations, social unrest and political instability in Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador in recent years, it is now Peru that is suffering a deep political crisis. It all started after Congress removed the then President, Pedro Castillo, on 7 December 2022, after his self-coup attempt. His Vice-President, Dina Boluarte Zegarra, became Peru's first female head of state and its sixth president in five years. Violent protests have since erupted across the country, with dozens killed in clashes with the military. Protesters demand President Boluarte's resignation, the dissolution of Congress and early elections.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Finding the right balance across EU FTAs: benefits and risks for EU economic sectors](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 17-10-2018

Autor extern Christopher HARTWELL, Veronika MOVCHAN

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de asociere (UE) | acord de comerț liber | acord de cooperare (UE) | America | America Centrală | Asia și Oceania | Canada | Columbia | comerț | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Indonezia | Japonia | Mercosur | Mexic | negociere de acord (UE) | operațiuni comerciale | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Peru | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Vietnam

Rezumat Globally, anti-trade sentiment is on the rise, meaning it is incumbent upon policymakers to explore and explain the benefits of free and open trade. This study examines the costs and benefits of various free trade agreements (FTAs) that the EU has completed, will complete, or is contemplating. With regard to completed FTAs, the EU has seen benefits in terms of consumer choice but has a much larger and positive impact on its partners (although not as much as ex-ante modelling would suggest). For forthcoming or contemplated FTAs, the issue of non-tariff barriers must be considered for FTAs with developed economies to be a success, while comprehensive liberalisation with emerging markets improves trade and other outcomes for both the EU and its partner. Across all FTAs, trade and economic metrics are improved by an agreement while indirect effects (human rights, environment) are less likely to change. We conclude that the EU must continue its focus on comprehensive liberalisation, incorporating NTBs effectively into new agreements, while tempering expectations of influence on human rights.

Studiu [EN](#)

## [Trade agreement between the European Union and Colombia and Peru](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 07-08-2018

Autor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Democrație | Drepturile omului | Politica socială

Cuvânt-cheie acord bilateral | acord comercial (UE) | America | Bolivia | Columbia | COMERT | construcție europeană | Ecuador | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Peru | politică comercială | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | tarif preferențial generalizat | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This European Implementation Assessment consists of two parts. The in-house opening analysis (part I) presents briefly the signature of the trade agreement between the EU and Colombia and Peru. It also presents the socio-economic situation in Colombia and Peru and the relations between the EU and Colombia and Peru as well as the relations between the EU and Andean Community. The research paper prepared by external experts (part II) presents detail analysis of trade in goods and services and foreign direct investments. The paper also evaluated in detail the implementation of the trade and sustainable development chapter of the agreement in both Colombia and Peru. They are followed by the presentation of the international cooperation of Colombia and Peru. Finally, the paper provides recommendation for the improvement of the implementation of the trade agreement.

Studiu [EN](#), [ES](#)

## What next after the US withdrawal from the TPP? What are the options for trade relations in the Pacific and what will be the impact on the EU?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 27-11-2017

Autor extern Peter CHASE, Pasha L. HSIEH, Bart KERREMANS

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional | Guvernanța globală

Cuvânt-cheie acord de comerț liber | America | analiză economică | Asia | Asia și Oceania | Australia | Canada | Chile | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț între state | consecințe economice | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | globalizare | Mexic | Noua Zeelandă | Peru | politici comerciale | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | retragerea unui acord | Statele Unite | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

**Rezumat** The Trans-Pacific Partnership was a landmark trade agreement signed by 12 Pacific Rim countries including the US on 4 February 2016. TPP had commercial as well as geopolitical significance for the Obama administration and was a key component of the former president's so-called "pivot" to Asia. On his first full day in office, on 24 January 2017, President Trump pulled the US out of TPP leaving the other 11 signatories to grapple with the consequences. They have since vowed to move forward even without US participation, reviewing the existing clauses and rebranding the regional agreement under the name of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Negotiations on the CPTPP will continue in 2018. The European Parliament has requested three experts from the EU, US and Asia to consider the implications of the US withdrawal from the TPP and draw conclusions on how the EU should position itself in this high-growth and geopolitically-strategic area. The findings were presented during a Workshop organised by the Policy Department for the International Trade Committee on 8 November 2017 in Brussels.

Studiu [EN](#)

## Benefits of EU international trade agreements

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-10-2017

Autor SALM Christian

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | America | analiză economică | analiză economică | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Canada | Columbia | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | Ecuador | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Mercosur | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Peru | politică economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

**Rezumat** Trade is the EU's most important link to the world beyond its borders. In force since the 1957 Treaty of Rome, the transition to a common EU trade policy was completed in 1968. It is the EU's oldest instrument influencing the bloc's foreign relations. Today, Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishes the common trade policy as an exclusive EU competence. Following the procedure under that legal basis the EU negotiates, concludes and implements trade agreements. Currently, the EU is negotiating and up-dating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with 19 countries and 2 sub-regional blocs, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern Common Market of South American countries (Mercado Común de Sur: Mercosur). Within the EU's latest trade strategy – the 2015 'Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment strategy', FTAs are considered instruments that contribute to the EU's objective of generating jobs and growth. About 31 million jobs in Europe depend, directly or indirectly, on the EU and its Member States' ability to trade. In other words, EU external trade concerns almost one in every seven jobs in Europe. In France, for example, over 2.2 million jobs rely on French exports outside the EU. Around 90 % of future global growth is expected to be generated outside Europe's borders. Figures show that the EU share of world GDP has slowly decreased in recent years (see graph below). Against this background, the EU needs to seize trade opportunities beyond its borders in order to gain higher levels of growth in Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Peru: Human rights situation

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 14-02-2017

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drepturile omului | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie America | DREPT | drept la justiție | drept penal | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile minorităților | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | libertate de asociere | libertate de reuniune | minoritate sexuală | omucidere | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | tortură | tratament crud și degradant | tratament egal pentru toți cetățenii

**Rezumat** Although Peru has ratified most international human rights instruments, there remain some serious problems, such as violent repression of civil demonstrations, attacks on journalists, corruption and impunity, and even torture. However, significant measures have been taken to tackle violence against women and sexual minorities.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## Sexual Violence against Minors in Latin America

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 12-10-2016

Autor extern Jelke BOESTEN (International Development Institute, King's College, London, the UK)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie America | Bolivia | Columbia | condiția femeii | context social | demografie și populație | discriminare sexuală | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile copilului | drepturile individului | Ecuador | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | educație sexuală | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | impunitate | izvoarele și ramurile dreptului | legislație | Mexic | Paraguay | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecția copilului | societate civilă | structură socială | sănătate | sănătatea reproducerii | tânăru | viață socială | violență domestică | violență sexuală | învățământ

Rezumat Sexual violence against minors is a major problem in Latin America. Children are mostly at risk in their own homes, while adolescents are at risk in their homes but also in the wider community (for instance, schools or boyfriends). However, data is very limited due to silence around the issue. Latin America is highly patriarchal, is riven by inequalities within and between social groups, and has weak judicial institutions; these are all factors that impact on gender based violence. However, governments in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Paraguay are starting to see children as individuals with rights, rather than minors under the sole authority of fathers, and are designing laws and agencies to protect those rights. Civil society in the meantime is increasingly mobilising against violence against women, including violence against girls, two forms of violence that go hand in hand, at a time when the problem is increasingly recognised and acted upon globally. This report outlines possibilities for the EU to support these recent developments and initiatives to end violence against minors via the establishment of national action plans, in collaboration with national, regional and global partners.

Studiu [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

## Trans-Pacific Partnership: Geopolitical Implications for EU-US Relations

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-06-2016

Autor extern Daniel TWINING? Hans KUNDNANI and Peter SPARDING

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Guvernanța globală

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de comerț liber | America | analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | Australia | Canada | Chile | China | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | Japonia | Malaezia | Mexic | Noua Zeelandă | Peru | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | Singapore | Statele Unite | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Vietnam | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the prospective Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), if enacted, will reshape trade and investment flows between the United States, Asia, and Europe. Together, these agreements encompass more than 60 % of the global economy, including the leading industrial economies of North America, the European Union and Japan. TPP is the economic anchor of the US 'pivot' to Asia. TPP is as much a geopolitical project to reinforce US leadership in Asia as it is a deal driven by an economic logic of spurring new sources of trade and investment. The EU has concluded or is negotiating a series of bilateral trade and investment agreements, including with Singapore, Vietnam, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, and New Zealand. But Europe as a whole needs to take a more strategic and coherent approach to Asia, beyond commerce and investment ties, and particularly to unify its approach to China. This is a compelling requirement given both China's enormous economic power and the risks its ascendancy poses to the liberal international order. Beyond the politics around both trade deals, however, lies a conviction among trade liberalisers in both the Atlantic and Pacific theatres that the agreements could provide a positive shock to a global economy badly in need of new engines of growth.

Studiu [EN](#)

## The inclusion of financial services in EU free trade and association agreements: Effects on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 21-06-2016

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Autor extern Ex-Post Impact Assessment Study on the impact of financial services in EU Free Trade and Association Agreements on money laundering, tax evasion and elusion, written by Dr Wybe Th. Douma, Onur Güven LL.M., Dr Davor Jancic, Dr Luca Pantaleo, Steffen van der Velde LL.M. (T.M.C. Asser Instituut) and Prof. Dr Olha O. Cherednychenko and Prof. Dr Heinrich B. Winter (Groningen Centre for European Financial Services Law (GCEFSL), University of Groningen), with Prof. Dr Femke de Vries (The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets) acting as an advisor.

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional | Evaluarea punerii în aplicare a legislației și a politicilor | Guvernanța globală | Piața internă și uniunea vamală | Transpunerea și punerea în aplicare a actelor legislative

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de asociere (UE) | acord de comerț liber | Africa | Africa de Sud | America | analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | Columbia | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | DREPT | drept penal | ECONOMIE | Europa | evaziune fiscală | FINANTE | fiscalitate | fraudă fiscală | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | instituții financiare și de credit | libera circulație a capitalului | Mexic | Peru | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | Serbia | servicii financiare | spălarea banilor | studiu de impact | transfer de capital | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study examines the implementation and effects of the inclusion of financial services in existing EU free trade and association agreements (FTAs) and, in particular, their impact on money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. The opening analysis outlines the geopolitical and trade context, as well as the EU policy framework to combat money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. It examines the effects of the 'Panama Papers' leaks; assesses the consequences of tax evasion and money laundering and their link to trade in Africa; evaluates the implementation of the EU-Central America Agreement; and provides a synthesis of the key findings and policy recommendations presented in the annexed study. The annexed expertise investigates the implementation and effects of financial services provisions in selected EU FTAs with third countries, with a particular focus on their propensity to curb money laundering, tax evasion and elusion. It concludes that the liberalisation of trade in goods and services with developing countries increases the threat of money laundering, and that it is therefore likely to contribute to an increase in illicit financial flows from developing countries to the EU. The study does not find conclusive statistical data to support a causal link between the EU FTAs that are in force and an increase in illicit financial flows. Nonetheless, the far-reaching commitments made by the EU and the developing countries in the selected EU FTAs regarding access to the markets for goods and services, including in the financial services sector, translate into such agreements significantly increasing trade openness, and hence also the threat of money laundering facing developing countries. To remedy these threats, the study provides a number of policy recommendations.

Studiu [EN](#)

## The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP): Potential regional and global impacts

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-05-2016

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de comerț liber | America | analiză economică | Asia și Oceania | Australia | Brunei | Chile | China | COMERT | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Japonia | liberalizarea comerțului | Malaezia | Noua Zeelandă | Peru | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică internațională | ratificare a unui acord | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | schimburi comerciale între grupuri de state | Singapore | state NAFTA | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Vietnam

Rezumat On 4 February 2016, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement was signed by 12 countries: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam. It encompasses about 800 million people, and the participating countries account for roughly a quarter of global trade and approximately 40% of the world's GDP. The TPP – described by US President Barack Obama as 'a regional agreement that will have broad-based membership and the high standards worthy of a 21st century trade agreement' – provides deeper liberalisation for trade in goods and services and introduces a set of common rules in a number of fields, going beyond current WTO plus commitments in existing free trade agreements. It is highly probable that the TPP, although yet to be ratified, will influence the way that regional free trade agreements, including the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), develop. Alongside China's growing stature and the increase in intraregional economic relations in the Asia-Pacific region, the TPP could adversely affect the interests of the EU. It remains to be seen how quickly the forthcoming ratification and implementation process can be completed, what the ultimate economic significance of the TPP will be, and whether other countries will be able to join the partnership.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [2016 elections in Peru](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 05-04-2016

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie alegeri parlamentare | alegeri prezidențiale | America | candidat în alegeri | construcție europeană | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | monitorizarea alegerilor | partide politice | partide politice | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | procedură electorală și vot | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | sistem electoral | situație politică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Peru will hold a general election on 10 April 2016, and all polls have Keiko Fujimori, candidate for the Popular Force party, as clear favourite for the presidential contest. The EU has sent an Election Observation Mission led by Renate Weber, MEP. The electoral process has been marked by the recent exclusion by the National Electoral Board (JNE) of two of the best-placed presidential candidates: Julio Guzmán – who was running second in the polls – and César Acuña.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [EU–Latin America trade relations: Overview and figures](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 11-03-2016

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | LAZAROU Eleni | PUCCIO Laura | SABBATI Giulio

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de comerț liber | America | America Centrală | Argentina | Brazilia | Cariforum | Chile | Columbia | comerț | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | Ecuador | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Grupul Andin | marketing | Mercosur | Mexic | negociere de acord (UE) | operațiuni comerciale | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Peru | statistică comercială | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Trade relations between the EU and Latin American countries have come back into the spotlight in recent years. Collectively, the countries forming the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) represent the fifth largest trading partner of the EU. The EU has concluded agreements with two Latin American (LA) groupings (Cariforum and the Central America group) and with four other Latin American countries (Mexico, Chile, Peru and Colombia). The FTAs concluded by the EU with Latin American countries differ considerably in terms of coverage and methodology depending on the time at which they were concluded and the context of the negotiations. The EU now aims to modernise the oldest FTAs, concluded with Mexico and Chile, in order to align them to the current standards of EU FTAs. The long-standing negotiations on a comprehensive trade agreement with Mercosur – which would mean the EU then had trade agreements with nearly all of Latin America – are yet to pick up pace, however.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

## [EU Trade Relations with Latin America: Results and Challenges in Implementing the EU-Colombia/Peru Trade Agreement](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 22-02-2016

Autor extern Dr Maria J Garcia

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acces pe piață | acord comercial (UE) | America | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | balanță comercială | Columbia | comerț | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare economică | dezvoltare durabilă | DREPT | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | export (UE) | FINANȚE | fructe tropicale | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | import (UE) | marketing | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația Mondială a Comerțului | Peru | politici de cooperare | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | PRODUSE AGROALIMENTARE | produse de origine vegetală | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații monetare | relații comerciale | statistică comercială | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The Trade Agreement between the EU and Peru and Colombia has been provisionally implemented since the middle of 2013. However, based on limited secondary data available to date on its effects, this report shows that trade profiles have not been substantially altered. EU exports to Latin America are dominated by pharmaceuticals, machinery and vehicles, and have experienced very slight increases. Colombian exports to the EU have benefitted more than Peruvian exports from improved access, but oil and minerals remain the top exports. Fruit, vegetables, flowers and above all sugar cane and confectionaries have been the greatest beneficiaries of the tariff eliminations and reductions. Despite this lack of substantial change, the institutional arrangements and sub-committees created by the Agreement have been implemented. Civil society has also been involved in meetings of the Trade and Sustainability sub-committee, but resource and capacity constraints preclude smaller organisations from full participation in the process. Sadly, reports of the human rights situation in Colombia, in particular the plight of trade unionists, continue to be negative. Although the Government has made progress in legislative terms, the full implementation of measures at the local level remains incomplete and challenging.

Studiu [EN](#)

## [Peru: political parties](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 28-01-2015

Autor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord (UE) | alegeri naționale | alegeri parlamentare | alegeri prezidențiale | America | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | monitorizarea alegerilor | multipartitism | Parlament | parlament unicameral | partide politice | partide politice | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | procedură electorală și vot | repartizarea mandatelor | situație politică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The situation regarding political parties in Peru cannot be understood outside the context of the Fujimori decade and its consequences. Despite having achieved good macroeconomic results, the APRA of former President Alarcón García and the PP of former President Alejandro Toledo lost electoral support, probably due to uneven redistribution of the fruits of growth. Current President Ollanta Humala seems to have understood this, and has thus tried to combine support for foreign investment with better income redistribution.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

## [Towards a new international climate agreement](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 22-01-2015

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Domeniul tematic Mediu

Cuvânt-cheie America | conferință internațională | Convenția-cadru a Organizației Națiunilor Unite privind schimbările climatice | degradarea mediului înconjurător | economisirea energiei | ENERGIE | gaz generator de efect de seră | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | Peru | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politică energetică | politică internațională | randament energetic | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | încălzire globală | țări ale UE

Rezumat A new international agreement to combat climate change is due to be adopted in December 2015 at the 21st Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The 20th Conference of Parties, which was held in Lima last month, made some progress, but a number of open issues must still be resolved by the negotiators.

Pe scurt [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

## [The Development of Climate Negotiations in View of Lima \(COP 20\)](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 24-11-2014

Autor extern Anke Herold, Anne Siemons, Martin Cames and Margarethe Scheffler (Öko-Institut e.V.)

Domeniul tematic Mediu | Planificare prospectivă

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | Africa de Sud | America | Asia și Oceania | Australia | Brazilia | China | Convenția-cadru a Organizației Națiunilor Unite privind schimbările climatice | degradarea mediului înconjurător | despădurire | Europa | FINANȚE | gaz generator de efect de seră | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | India | investiții și finanțare | Japonia | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | Mexic | modalitate de finanțare | monitorizarea mediului | negocieri internaționale | Peru | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Rusia | Statele Unite

Rezumat This report provides an overview of the development of the negotiations within the UNFCCC since COP 19 in Warsaw. It summarises the key developments in 2014 and provides short overviews for all negotiation areas. The overview also includes a state of play of the Doha Climate Gateway and explains the position of the main Parties and negotiation groups. It is supplemented by short overviews for individual countries and stakeholder groups. This study was provided by Policy Department A for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studiu [EN](#)



## The US and EU Free Trade Agreements with Peru and Colombia: A Comparison

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 28-02-2014

Autor DE MICCO Pasquale

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acces pe piață | acord comercial (UE) | acord de comerț liber | America | barieră netarifară | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | clauză socială | Columbia | comerț | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț agricol | construcție europeană | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | marketing | Peru | politică comercială | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | produs original | proprietate intelectuală | Statele Unite | statistică comercială | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 1 March and 1 August 2013 respectively, the EU's trade agreements (TAs) with Peru and Colombia entered into force, one year after the US trade promotion agreement (TPA) with Colombia and four years after the US TPA with Peru. They are all second-generation free trade agreements, focused not only on removing tariffs on goods but also on liberalising services, public procurement and investment. While it is too early to verify the effects of these agreements, three years of statistics on bilateral Peru/US trade demonstrate a growing trend of trade in goods, even if it is impossible at this stage to establish a causality link with the US trade pact. With the exception of the US-Peru TPA, the future impact of the agreements can only be assessed by means of impact analysis reports which are between five and eight years old, and according to which the EU's gains will be more significant than those of the USA. While these results are questionable because of the different methodologies used, a sector-by-sector analysis of the differences between the trade agreements concluded by the EU and by the USA will help in understanding how second-generation agreements are shaped by different trade policy options and negotiating techniques.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

## The Pacific Alliance: Regional Integration or Fragmentation?

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 10-01-2014

Autor TVEVAD Jesper

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie adunare parlamentară | America | Chile | Columbia | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | Costa Rica | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | integrare economică | Mexic | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizație latino-americană | Panama | Parlament | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | politică internațională | politică tarifară | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații comerciale | relații interparlamentare | structură instituțională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă comercială liberă

Rezumat The year 2013 brought much attention to the Pacific Alliance (Alianza del Pacifico), the most recent regional integration initiative in Latin America. Building on the existing free trade agreements between them, the four members of the Alliance - Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru - have set the goal of advancing towards the free movement of goods, services, capitals and people, with the objective of creating an 'area of deep integration' to stimulate economic growth and competitiveness. Since it was formally constituted in June 2012, the Pacific Alliance has come to be seen as the most promising and dynamic regional group in Latin America. Adopting a freemarket approach to regional integration, it is widely perceived as an alternative to the 'stagnating' and 'increasingly protectionist' Mercosur bloc. In this regard, the Pacific Alliance has led to hopes for a new momentum for regional integration and cooperation in Latin America, as well as to concerns about a possible fracture in the region. The EU, which has long-standing institutionalised links, liberalised trade and good relations with the members of the Pacific Alliance, has welcomed the Alliance as a promising initiative. The evolution of the Alliance could have direct or indirect consequences for the EU's relations with other regional blocs in Latin America.

[Analiză aprofundată EN](#)

## European Union: "Trade Agreement" with Colombia and Peru

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 20-03-2012

Autor extern Christopher STEVENS and Jody KEAN (Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom) , Lorand BARTELS (University of Cambridge, United Kingdom) , Stephen WOOLCOCK (London School of Economics, United Kingdom)

Domeniul tematic Agricultură și dezvoltare rurală | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acces pe piață | acord comercial | acord comercial (UE) | America | clauză socială | Columbia | comerț | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț agricol | construcție europeană | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | investiții și finanțare | investiții | Peru | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică și securitate publică | societate civilă | tarif preferențial generalizat | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This study provides a comprehensive assessment of the EU Colombia-Peru Trade Agreement to assist the European Parliament in its deliberations. EU efforts to negotiate a region-to-region agreement with the Andean Community (CAN) were not successful due to issues within the CAN. The agreement is in line with EU FTA policy in terms of content. Taken together with other EU agreements with South and Central America the Agreement is also consistent with an EU policy of strengthening trade and investment with regions of potential growth. There are small welfare effects from the agreement and trade benefits for the EU go mostly to the classic EU export sectors of machinery, transport equipment and services. The access to Colombia and Peru matches that and in some areas exceeds that provided in the US and Canadian agreements. The gains for Colombia and Peru are in fruit (especially bananas) and vegetables, but more importantly the Agreement ensures continued duty free access to the EU for Colombian and Peruvian exports. Many of the civil society criticisms of the Agreement have been addressed in the final text. The provisions on sustainable development are equivalent to the current practice in trade agreements. On the issue of human rights the Parliament will need to judge whether its consent for the Agreement is seen as a means of ensuring continued progress towards better implementation in the partner countries, or as condoning existing practices.

[Studiu EN](#)



## How Effective is eu Aid on the Ground? a Comparative Assessment of Eu Aassistance in Cambodia, Mozambique and Peru

Tipul publicației Studiu

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Domeniul tematic Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie Africa | ajutor internațional | America | Asia și Oceania | Cambodgia | ECONOMIE | evaluarea ajutorului umanitar | finanțele Uniunii Europene | formalități birocratice | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Mozambic | Peru | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică de dezvoltare economică | politică economică | politică internațională | putere executivă și administrație publică | regim de finanțare a UE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | sistem de ajutorare | stat beneficiar al ajutorului financiar | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The authors of this report are Alina Rocha Menocal (ODI), Maria Teresa Albareda and Carlos Eduardo Aramburú (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú), Geoff Handley (ODI) and Sue Graves (ODI). The authors wish to thank Andrew Lawson and in particular Sven Grimm (German Development Institute, DIE) for their guidance and comments, as well as Roo Griffiths and Duncan Sinclair for their editorial assistance. Special thanks go in particular to the EC Delegations in Cambodia, Mozambique and Peru as well as all the other individuals who took time off from their busy schedules and agreed to be interviewed for this project.

Studiu [EN](#)

## The Abolition of the Death Penalty and the Inter-American System

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Autor extern Christina M. Cerna

Domeniul tematic Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie America | Curtea Interamericană pentru Drepturile Omului | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Guatemala | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | pedeapsa cu moartea | Peru | responsabilitatea penală a minorilor | Statele Unite | Trinidad-Tobago | țări OSA

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)