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Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europskí parlament Parlamento europeo Europas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
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[European Day of Remembrance for Victims of all Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes](#)

Typ publikácie V strunosti

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Oblas politiky Kultúra | Oblas slobody, bezpenosti a spravodlivosti

Kúové slovo autoritativný režim | GEOGRAFIA | história | humanitné vedy | kampa na verejné povedomie | kolektívna pamäť | kultúra a náboženstvo | medzinárodná bezpenos | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpenos verejnosti | SOCIALNE OTÁZKY | spomienková slávnosť | studená vojna | VEDA | ZSSR

Zhrnutie On 2 April 2009, the European Parliament decided that 23 August each year should mark the European Day of Remembrance for Victims of All Totalitarian and Authoritarian Regimes. With the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 23 August 1939, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union had divided Europe into spheres of interest. That agreement, with its secret protocols, preceded the German attack on Poland on 1 September 1939 and the Soviet occupation of eastern Poland, as well as the Soviet occupation and later annexation of the Baltic States, in June 1940.

V strunosti [EN](#)

[The European Parliament and the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 01-07-2022

Autor KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM | VINTILA NICOLAE-SERGIU

Oblas politiky Kultúra | Zahraniné veci

Kúové slovo ekonomická geografia | Európa | európska bezpenos | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | GEOGRAFIA | imperializmus | inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba | jadrová zbraň | medzinárodná bezpenos | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | obrana | parlamentné rokovanie | politická geografia | POLITIKA | Rusko | schôdza parlamentu | studená vojna | ZSSR

Zhrnutie Looking back on the implosion of the Soviet Union in late 1991, this Briefing reflects on the debate in the Parliament about its possible consequences at the time. It shows that a clear majority of MEPs initially remained keen on the transformation of the Soviet Union into some kind of 'new Union'. They were concerned both about the dire economic situation in several Soviet republics, and about the maintenance of effective control over the Soviet Union's huge nuclear arsenal. Since 1988 the EP, like the European Community in its entirety, had treated the case of the three Baltic republics as distinct. After all, Western countries had never recognised their illegal occupation and integration into the Soviet Union by Stalin. In contrast, the EP debates and resolutions hardly addressed the long-term future of the remaining post-Soviet space, including Ukraine and Moldova, which was not yet seen as a direct or primary concern of the Community at the time of the negotiations leading up to its transformation into the European Union with the Maastricht Treaty. As this Briefing also shows, however, some MEPs across the political divide were already expressing their deep concerns about the possible revival of Russian imperialism as a threat to its neighbours and a challenge to the European Community / European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US-Russia relations: Reaching the point of no return?](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-10-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Oblas politiky Zahraniné veci

Kúové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | ekonomické sankcie | Európa | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpenos | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNE ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné vzahy | MEDZINÁRODNE VZAHY | NATO | obrana | okupované územia | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | prezidentské voby | práva a slobody | PRAVO | rozvojová pomoc | Rusko | Spojené štáty | stredná a východná Európa | studená vojna | svetové organizácie | Ukrajina | volebná sústava | zahraničná investícia | zbrojné politika | udské práva

Zhrnutie In August 2018, Russia's embassy in Washington claimed that US-Russia relations were moving towards irreversible breakdown. Long-standing bilateral tensions have been aggravated in recent years by Russia's aggression against Ukraine, sanctions, and accusations of Russian meddling in the 2016 US presidential elections. Initially, Donald Trump's electoral victory raised hopes in Russia that tensions could ease. But while Trump often appears to share Russian wishes to move from confrontation to a more transactional relationship, a rift has opened up between him and the rest of the US political establishment, which insists that the differences between the two countries are too fundamental to be easily set aside. Growing hostility towards Russia has led to harsher rhetoric and increasingly draconian sanctions. Alongside these more recent developments, US-Russia relations have been complicated for many years by fundamental foreign policy differences. The US sees itself as a global leader and champion of liberal values. For its part, Russia resents what it perceives as US hegemony and unwarranted interference in other countries' internal affairs. Russia is far from being a military equal to the US. Nevertheless, Moscow's nuclear arsenal makes it a potentially formidable adversary. A series of arms-control agreements aims to contain the threat of an arms race or even conflict between the two sides. However, deteriorating relations are making such arrangements look increasingly precarious. Compared to political and security issues, economic ties play only a minor role in US-Russia relations. Bilateral trade and investment have suffered from tensions and are likely to remain limited, not least due to sanctions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Places in Brussels of symbolic significance for Europe

Typ publikácie	Briefing
Dátum	31-10-2016
Autor	PERCHOC Philippe
Oblas politiky	Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo Kultúra
Kúové slovo	Bruselský región budovanie Európy dejiny Európy EURÓPSKA ÚNIA európsky symbol GEOGRAFIA historická osobnosť humanitné vedy kultúra a náboženstvo kultúrne dedičstvo medzinárodná bezpenosť MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY občianska Európa regióny lenských štátov EU SOCIALNE OTÁZKY studená vojna VEDA
Zhrnutie	Although Brussels is often referred to as the de facto 'capital of Europe', the Dutch architect Rem Koolhaas has argued that the city suffers from an 'iconographic deficit', because the way the space is organised, together with the architecture of EU buildings is insufficiently distinctive to be particularly memorable. In fact, there are quite a number of places of symbolic significance for Europe to be found in Brussels and which reflect three main themes: pre-EU culture involving European myths and medieval imagery of Charlemagne; the EU founding fathers, notably Robert Schuman, Altiero Spinelli and Paul-Henri Spaak; and the Cold War and dissidence against authoritarian regimes. Over the past decade, a number of ambitious urban projects have been launched to raise the European profile of Brussels and give the European quarter more of the architectural distinctiveness it lacks. For example, a competition was launched in 2009 by the Belgian authorities and the European Commission for a complete transformation of the Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat.
Briefing	DE , EN , FR , IT , NL

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) – 40 years after Helsinki

Typ publikácie	Briefing
Dátum	05-11-2015
Autor	PERCHOC Philippe
Oblas politiky	Bezpenosť a obrana
Kúové slovo	humanitné vedy KBSE medzinárodná bezpenosť medzinárodná politika MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY mierové spolužitie POLITIKA politika a bezpenosť verejnosti právomoc inštitúcie studená vojna svetové organizácie súčasné dejiny urovnávanie sporov VEDA vzahy medzi Východom a Západom
Zhrnutie	2015 marks the 40th anniversary of the Helsinki final act, signed in 1975. A turning point in the Cold War, the Helsinki process created a forum involving all the actors of European security: European states, the United States, Canada and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The formation of the Conference on the Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) came about during the Détente of 1962-1979. The CSCE transformed the zero-sum game of the Cold War into a positive-sum game between European states and became a forum for discussion between the two superpowers and European countries. The main outcome of the Helsinki process is less the Final Act itself than the original process of negotiations between all the participating states. After the fall of the USSR, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) became an organisation focusing mainly on soft security (elections, peace processes, and protection of minorities). However the instability of the security situation in Europe and its neighbourhood may invigorate the pertinence of what has been known as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) since 1995. The OSCE set up Confidence and Security-building measures (CSBM) that are key to conflict resolution today in Europe (Ukraine, Transnistria and South Caucasus).
Briefing	EN

Democratic Change in Central and Eastern Europe 1989-90

Typ publikácie	Štúdia
Dátum	27-01-2015
Oblas politiky	Demokracia Zahraniné veci udržké práva
Kúové slovo	Albánsko budovanie Európy Bulharsko ekonomická geografia EKONOMIKA Európa európska integrácia EURÓPSKA ÚNIA Európsky parlament GEOGRAFIA humanitné vedy inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba Juhoslávia Maarsko medzinárodná bezpenosť medzinárodná politika MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZAHY Nemecká demokratická republika pobaltské štáty politická geografia politický rámec POLITIKA postkomunizmus Posko práva a slobody PRÁVO rozšírenie Unie Rumunsko studená vojna súčasné dejiny VEDA vzahy medzi Východom a Západom zjednotenie Nemecka zmena politického režimu ZSSR eskoslovensko udržké práva štruktúra hospodárstva
Zhrnutie	Part of the new European Parliament History series, this study analyses the events that led to democratic change in Central and Eastern Europe in the years 1989-90, from the perspective of the Parliament, as detailed in materials to be found in its Historical Archives. It traces Parliament's discussions and positions during this crucial period, including its debates on Post-Communism and on Eastern enlargement. The studies in the European Parliament History Series are primarily based on documents preserved in, and made available to the public by, the Historical Archives of the European Parliament.
Štúdia	EN