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Deepening EU-Japan cooperation

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 10-11-2023

Externý autor Ramon Pacheco Pardo & Eva Pejsova

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obchodná spolupráca | politika spolupráce | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vzťahy EÚ | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The EU–Japan partnership has undergone a substantial transformation over the past two decades. Historically limited to trade and economic cooperation, the decision to step up political-security cooperation, recorded since the mid-2010s, is a result of both partners' shifting foreign policy outlooks against an increasingly volatile global strategic environment that is defined by a return of great power politics. The conclusion of the EU–Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) in 2018 marks a symbolic upgrade in the relationship, reflecting a growing strategic alignment and willingness to address common global security challenges. Bilateral cooperation has so far increased, especially in the fields of economic security, maritime security, cybersecurity, sustainable connectivity, energy transition, digital transformation, as well as greater coordination within relevant multilateral international frameworks. However, the prospects for further cooperation are vast and many of the political agreements still need to be translated into action. This In-Depth Analysis traces the progress in EU–Japan cooperation achieved so far, highlighting the most promising areas for future collaboration based on both parties shared strategic interests, respective capacities, and political objectives.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Japan's economic security legislation

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 12-07-2023

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | skupina vedúcich priemyselných krajín | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | svetové organizácie | verejná bezpečnosť | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie At their summit in Hiroshima (Japan), G7 leaders agreed to coordinate their approach to economic resilience and economic security. In the EU, this was followed by the Economic Security Strategy presented in June 2023. Among the G7 countries, Japan was the first to announce, in the autumn of 2021, a legislative package meant to reinforce economic resilience and economic security, now in the final stage of implementation. Cooperation on economic security will feature on the agenda of the 29th EU–Japan summit on 13 July 2023.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Changing defence posture in Japan

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 26-01-2023

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | národná zvrchovanosť | obrana | PRÁVO | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | strategická obrana | Taiwan | vojna za nezávislosť | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie In December 2022, Japan announced important changes to its defence policy, including a strong rise in its defence expenditure in the period up to 2027. Although Japan had already introduced some changes to its foreign policy-making process under late Prime Minister Abe, the new security and defence strategies, together with the planned strong rise in defence spending – if implemented – would constitute the most drastic changes to Japan's post-war order since at least 1960 (US-Japan Security Treaty). Japan also intends to use its increased defence efforts as a means to deter potential Chinese aggression against Taiwan.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Japan: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 17-02-2022

Autor MACSAI GYORGYI

Externý autor Tkalec, Igor

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo dovoz (EÚ) | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky ukazovateľ | hrubý domáci produkt | Japonsko | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | nezamestnanosť | národné účty | obchod | OBCHOD | PRIEMYSEL | priemysel služieb | práca žien | rámcový program pre výskum a rozvoj | rôzne priemyselné odvetvia | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | Ázia a Oceánia | štatistika

Zhrnutie The economies of Japan and of the EU followed similar trends in 2020, a year marked by the Covid-19 pandemic. Both economies faced shrinking GDP, growing unemployment, rising public debt, while inflation stayed moderate and the exchange rate remained stable. Although there was a fallback in trade between the two blocks, the EU ranked as third on the list of top trade partners of Japan (trade in goods), while the latter was the seventh biggest trade partner of the EU. Mechanical appliances and electrical equipment constitute the main export and import products, followed by vehicles and aircraft.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Security and defence in the Indo-Pacific: What is at stake for the EU and its strategy?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 08-12-2021

Externý autor •Dr Ramon PACHECO PARDO
•Dr Nicola LEVERINGHAUS

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ASEAN | Austrália | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | India | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | krajiny ASEAN | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mimoeurópske organizácie | Nový Zéland | politická geografia | Spojené štáty | spoločná bezpečnostná a obranná politika | stratégia EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The EU published its 'Joint Communication on the EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific' on 16 September 2021. This Indo-Pacific Strategy lays out five crucial security issues in the region that directly affect the EU's own security and prosperity. These are maritime security, nuclear security and non-proliferation, cyber security, trafficking, and terrorism. In order to deal with these security issues, the EU has CSDP missions and the CSDP toolbox at its disposal. In fact, the long-standing Operation Atalanta in the Western Indian Ocean is an example of how CSDP missions can protect EU security interests in the Indo-Pacific. Meanwhile, PESCO, EPF, a more robust cyber policy, or the recently established Coordinated Maritime Presences are CSDP toolbox components that can also promote security interests in the region. In addition, the EU has a set of partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region that can enhance its power projection and, consequently, strengthen its security. Through a combination of all these tools, the EU can have a security and defence presence in a region where core interests are at stake.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Japan's global vision: Tokyo's evolving foresight practices, Indo-Pacific strategy and EU-partnership

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-12-2021

Autor NOONAN EAMONN

Oblasť politiky Predbežné plánovanie | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodné partnerstvo EÚ | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vzťahy EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Since 1970, Japan has developed a world-leading capacity for foresight. At the outset, the focus was on technology and socio-economic development. Broader geopolitical and security aspects have become more pronounced in the past decade. Concerns about global political changes have given rise to an enhanced strategic partnership between Japan and the European Union. Common challenges include shifts in global economic power, the emergence of China, and uncertainties around the United States' international engagement. While Japan and the European Union have differing security policy perspectives and capabilities, joint efforts can have a positive impact in areas such as infrastructure, digital connectivity, overseas development assistance and energy sustainability. A shared vision on common challenges and responses is at the heart of the partnership between the European Union and Japan. Joint strategic foresight activities, building on existing foresight capabilities on each side, could be considered as a means of updating and strengthening this shared vision.

Briefing [EN](#)

Japan's 2050 goal: A carbon-neutral society

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 16-09-2021

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická spotreba | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Parížska dohoda o zmene klímy | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | skleníkový plyn | spolupráca v oblasti životného prostredia | uhlíková neutralita | zmena podnebia | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In October 2020, Japan's Prime Minister, Suga Yoshihide, declared that by 2050 the country would aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero and to realise a carbon-neutral, decarbonised society. In December, the Cabinet adopted the green growth strategy, an industrial policy aimed at generating a virtuous cycle of economic growth and environmental protection, together with the business community. A €15.4 billion fund is to be created, to promote ecological businesses and innovation to achieve the goal, offering tax credit of up to 10 %. A carbon tax is being considered. The strategy recognises that it would be unrealistic to cover all electricity demand with renewables only. So, by 2050 Japan's energy mix will comprise renewable energy (50-60 %), hydrogen and ammonia (10 %), and energy generated by nuclear and thermal power plants (30-40 %). The strategy acknowledges that promoting electrification in all sectors will boost electricity demand by 30-50 %. To decarbonise electricity, in addition to using renewables and nuclear, Japan wants to further develop its hydrogen technology (in which it is a front-runner) in the direction of CCUS (carbon capture, utilisation and storage technology). It also wants to focus on tapping into the potential of ammonia. Meanwhile, prospects for nuclear are unclear, as the sector has been deeply impacted by the 2011 Fukushima disaster. Doubts have been raised about the technology necessary for achieving coal substitution and CCUS. Japanese business, while already engaged in innovation projects to achieve net-zero carbon emissions, has expressed reservations about some elements of the strategy and the proposed carbon tax. Japan is actively involved in international cooperation on green technologies and could be an ideal partner to the EU, which, through its European Green Deal (EGD), also aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. During their May 2021 summit, the EU and Japan adopted the declaration 'Towards a Green Alliance to protect our environment, stop climate change and achieve green growth'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Quad: An emerging multilateral security framework of democracies in the Indo-Pacific region

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-03-2021

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ASEAN | Austrália | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | humanitné vedy | India | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mimoeurópske organizácie | politická geografia | prírodné prostredie | regionálna bezpečnosť | Spojené štáty | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Tichý oceán | VEDA | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The Indo-Pacific region houses the largest share of global GDP, the world's busiest trade routes, largest population and most powerful militaries. After having successfully worked side by side in coordinating the 2004 tsunami relief, in 2007 Australia, India, Japan and the US (the Quad, short for Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) held meetings with each other to discuss security-related issues, and their navies held a military exercise. Although the grouping ended its activities prematurely in 2008, China's growing assertiveness in the region prompted it to remain active in bilateral and trilateral cooperation on security issues. Meetings among senior officials resumed in November 2017 in Manila. In November 2020, the Quad navies held a major military exercise. The first Quad summit took place in March 2021. The grouping has emphasised that its goal is to maintain the liberal rules-based international order, which China seeks to undermine through a revisionist challenge of the status quo. Its efforts are not focused on creating institutions or military alliances, but rather, on generating gradual convergence of cooperation on multiple issues, including Covid-19, climate change, critical and emerging technologies, counterterrorism, cybersecurity and disaster recovery. Establishing further cooperation with other like-minded countries in the region and co-existing with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) are among the Quad's future challenges. The EU is not a traditional security player in the Indo-Pacific; however, as the region is particularly relevant to its trade, it has a strong interest in avoiding disruption of the sea lanes. The Indo-Pacific could be an area of cooperation with the new US administration. France, Germany and the Netherlands have published strategies or guidelines for the Indo-Pacific region, which has stepped up expectations about the forthcoming strategy for the region by the EU as a whole.

Briefing [EN](#)

Japan's Parliament and other political institutions

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-12-2020

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo del'ba moci | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | politický rámec | POLITIKA | vláda | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | zhnutie | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Japan is a constitutional monarchy, with a parliamentary system of government based on the separation of powers. The Emperor is the symbol of the state and does not hold political functions, only performing ceremonial duties. Nevertheless, he can play a relevant diplomatic role. With Emperor Naruhito's enthronement in 2019, following his father's abdication, Japan has entered the Reiwa (beautiful harmony) age. The 2001 administrative reform strengthened the Prime Minister's leadership in the cabinet. The Chief Cabinet Secretary also plays a relevant role. Suga Yoshihide, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party, is the country's Prime Minister, succeeding Abe Shinzō, Japan's longest-serving prime minister, in 2020. The Supreme Court is at the top of the judicial system. It is not a constitutional court, despite handling appeals arising from actual disputes. The appointment of its Justices is reviewed by the people at the first general election of the Lower House following their appointment. Japan is a unitary state divided into 47 prefectures. A Metropolitan Government administers the capital, Tokyo. Japan's 1947 Constitution recognises 'local self-government'. Local governments carry out many of the national policies and programmes. They have limited autonomy, also because of their dependence on financial resources from the central government. Japan has a bicameral parliament – the Diet. Although the two chambers share legislative powers, the Lower House (House of Representatives) prevails in the legislative process and is empowered to adopt the final decision on the budget and on the approval of international treaties. Changes in the regional geopolitical environment and in the country's demographic structure have prompted debates on issues such as the revision of the 'pacifist' Article 9 of the Constitution and the seat distribution among electoral constituencies. This is an update of a briefing published in June 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Japan's ageing society

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-12-2020

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | demografická analýza | demografická politika | dĺžka života | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | plodnosť | robotizácia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | starnutie obyvateľstva | staršia osoba | starší pracovník | technológia a technické predpisy | trh práce | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | Ázia a Oceánia | úbytok obyvateľstva

Zhrnutie Japan is aging fast. Its 'super-aged' society is the oldest in the world: 28.7 % of the population are 65 or older, with women forming the majority. The country is also home to a record 80 000 centenarians. By 2036, people aged 65 and over will represent a third of the population. Since 2011, the Japanese population has also been shrinking: it is a rare case of large country whose overall population is becoming smaller in prosperous and peaceful times. Japan's population is expected to drop from 127 million in 2015 to 88 million by 2065. Japan's demographic crisis is the consequence of the combination of two elements: a high life expectancy and a low fertility rate. In 2018, Japan had the second highest life expectancy in the world. Meanwhile, since the 1970s the country has failed to raise its fertility rate to the replacement level. The working culture, a deterioration of employment opportunities for young men and the traditional gender division of labour are possible explanations for this trend. The consequences of the country's aging and shrinking population include economic crisis, budgetary challenges, pressure on job markets and depopulation of rural areas. The silver economy is meanwhile flourishing and Japan is at the forefront of robot development to face a declining labour force and to take care of its elderly. The government's efforts to address the demographic crisis have yet to succeed however, and immigration has been limited. Tokyo is engaged in global health cooperation and succeeded in incorporating the concept of human security in the sustainable development goals. It has also been active in international cooperation on ageing, with a focus on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. The EU's own ageing society is not far behind Japan. It could benefit from learning from Japan's experience, and cooperating on all aspects relating to demographic challenges, including on 'agetechnology': technology making comfortable longevity accessible to all.

Briefing [EN](#)

New plant-breeding techniques: Applicability of EU GMO rules

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-11-2020

Autor LAANINEN Tarja

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť potravín

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Argentína | Austrália | bezpečnosť potravín | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | geneticky upravený organizmus | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | judikatúra (EU) | Kanada | legislatíva zdravia rastlín | marketing | nová technológia | OBCHOD | pestovanie plodín | politická geografia | politika EÚ | povolenie na predaj | poľnohospodárska politika | poľnohospodárska činnosť | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | právo Európskej únie | smernica ES | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | technológia a technické predpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | šľachtenie rastlín

Zhrnutie New plant genetic modification techniques, referred to as 'gene editing' or 'genome editing', have evolved rapidly in recent years, allowing much faster and more precise results than conventional plant-breeding techniques. They are seen as a promising innovative field for the agri-food industry, offering great technical potential. Consumers could benefit from enhanced nutritional quality or reduced allergenicity of food, for example, such as gluten-reduced wheat. There is, however, considerable debate as to how these new techniques should be regulated, and whether some or all of them should fall within the scope of EU legislation on genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Those who take the view that the new techniques should be exempt from GMO legislation generally argue that the end product is very similar to products generated using conventional breeding techniques, or that similar changes could also occur naturally. Those who consider that the new techniques should fall within the scope of GMO legislation contend that the processes used mean that plants bred using the new techniques are in fact genetically modified. In July 2018, the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled that genome-edited organisms fall under the scope of European GMO legislation. While welcomed by some, the judgment also sparked criticism and calls for the new European Commission to amend EU GMO legislation. In November 2019, the Council requested that the Commission submit a study in light of the Court of Justice judgment regarding the status of novel genomic techniques (NGTs), by 30 April 2021. This is an updated edition of an October 2019 Briefing.

Briefing [EN](#)

How Can the European Parliament Better Oversee the European Central Bank?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 30-09-2020

Externý autor Grégory CLAEYS, Marta DOMÍNGUEZ-JIMÉNEZ

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo centrálna banka | dokumentácia | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | Euroskupina (eurozóna) | Európska centrálna banka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | FINANČIE | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | jednotná menová politika | kontrolná moc | menová ekonomia | menové vzťahy | politický rámec | POLITIKA | transparentnosť v rozhodovaní | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výskumná správa | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE | „zelené“ hospodárstvo

Zhrnutie This paper assesses how the European Parliament (EP) holds the European Central Bank (ECB) accountable. The same exercise is done for the Bank of Japan, in order to identify possible lessons for the ECB and the EP. Possible improvements to the ECB accountability framework include procedural changes to the Monetary Dialogue to increase its effectiveness, the release of detailed minutes and votes from ECB governing council meetings, and the establishment of a ranking by the EU legislators of the ECB's secondary objectives. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Yes, We Are Probably All Japanese Now

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 16-09-2019

Externý autor Jacob Funk Kirkegaard

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo demografia a obyvateľstvo | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | FINANČIE | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky rast | inflácia | Japonsko | menové vzťahy | politika zdaňovania | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | starnutie obyvateľstva | zdaňovanie | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie This paper argues that the euro area has in recent years shared the same unfortunate concurrent systemic economic/financial crisis and demographic turnaround to an outright declining working age population that Japan suffered in the early 1990s. This combination will continue to depress euro area inflation dynamics for the foreseeable future, making it imperative that new fiscal policy initiatives, including public climate related investments, complement the ECB's ongoing monetary policy stimulus.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: Bilateral trade deal with Japan – largest to date for EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 01-02-2019

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálna dohoda | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | Dohoda o vládnom obstarávaní | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky rast | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | Japonsko | liberalizácia obchodu | malé a stredné podniky | marketing | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | ochrana investícií | ochrana údajov | organizácia podniku | označenie pôvodu | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | prístup na trh | riadenie korporácie | triedenie podnikov | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Following the signature of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in July 2018, and the conclusion of the ratification procedures by both partners at the end of 2018, the agreement entered into force on 1 February 2019. The agreement is the EU's largest bilateral trade agreement to date. It establishes a free trade area with a combined market of around 640 million consumers, accounting for roughly a third of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). The European Commission's analysis of the economic impact of the agreement, published in June 2018, indicated that the EU's GDP could rise by approximately 0.14 %, and EU exports to Japan by around €13 billion by the time the EPA is fully implemented in 2035. The agreement will provide for significant economic opportunities for sectors such as agri-food and textiles, and it is predicted that no EU sector will be impacted by noticeable losses. In addition to exploiting the untapped potential of bilateral trade and strengthening the EU's economic presence in the Asia-Pacific region, the EPA, together with the Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA), will provide a platform for stronger relations between the EU and Japan. The agreement also conveys a strong message on the parties' commitment to promoting a free and fair trading system and to rejecting trade protectionism.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: The EU-Japan Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) - A framework to promote shared values

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-01-2019

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | bilaterálne vzťahy | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné rokovania | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The EU and Japan share the same basic values, including on democracy, market economy, human rights, human dignity, freedom, equality, and the rule of law. Against a background of increasingly assertive neighbours, they are also putting emphasis on security issues. The EU has adopted a Global Strategy placing security and defence as a key strategic priority, and conclusions on 'enhanced EU security cooperation in and with Asia'. Japan has reformed its security policy, aiming at becoming a 'proactive contributor for peace'. In order to enhance their relations, in July 2018 the EU and Japan signed a binding Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) – to come into force following ratification by all Member States – along with an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), negotiated in parallel. The SPA represents a framework strengthening the overall partnership, by promoting political and sectoral cooperation and joint actions in more than 40 areas of common interest. Once in force, the EU-Japan strategic partnership will become more operational. The agreement will facilitate joint EU-Japan efforts to promote shared values such as human rights and rule of law, a rules-based international system, and peace and stability across the world. It will allow EU-Japan security cooperation to reach its full potential. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#), [SL](#)

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, December 2018

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 14-12-2018

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo alternatívne riešenie sporu | bezpečnosť pri práci | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | FINANČIE | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | organizácia EÚ | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | parlamentné rokovanie | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | POTRAVINÁRSTVO | poľnohospodársko-potravinársky sektor | poľnohospodársko-potravinársky sektor | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | schôdza parlamentu | sloboda názoru | súdnictvo | terorizmus | Ukrajina | všeobecný rozpočet (EÚ) | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zdaňovanie | zdaňovanie digitálneho hospodárstva | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The December plenary session was marked by the terrorist attack that took place in Strasbourg on 11 December. Members had that very day debated the report of Parliament's Special Committee on Terrorism, concluding its year's work. The December plenary session also featured debates on the preparations for the same week's European Council and Euro Summit meetings, as well as on the future of Europe, with Nicos Anastasiades, President of Cyprus. Parliament awarded the 2018 Sakharov Prize for freedom of thought to the imprisoned Ukrainian filmmaker, Oleg Sentsov, and adopted a report on the implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement. Parliament adopted the EU's 2019 budget, and held debates and voted on proposals on a digital services tax; risk assessment in the food chain; risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work; revision of the statutes of three EU agencies; as well as an own initiative legislative report on expedited settlement of commercial disputes. Finally, Parliament adopted positions on seven of the three dozen proposed funding programmes for the 2021-2027 period, enabling negotiations with the Council to be launched.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

[EU and Japan seek to boost their relations](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 05-12-2018

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | DOPRAVA | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | marketing | medzinárodný obchod | motorové vozidlo | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | ochrana investícií | organizácia dopravy | označenie pôvodu | pozemná doprava | prístup na trh | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | súčiastky vozidla | verejné obstarávanie | Ázia a Oceánia | železničná doprava

Zhrnutie The EU and Japan have given a strong signal in favour of free trade and their shared commitment to fundamental values and principles. In July 2018, they signed the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement and the Strategic Partnership Agreement. The two agreements now need the European Parliament's consent for their conclusion.

V stručnosti [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - November 2018](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 12-11-2018

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Medzinárodný obchod | Rozpočet | Zamestnanosť | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kľúčové slovo bibliografia | budovanie Európy | dohoda o spolupráci (EÚ) | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska spolupráca | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obchodná spolupráca | politika spolupráce | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Ázia a Oceánia | šírenie informácií o EÚ

Zhrnutie The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 17-10-2018

Externý autor Christopher HARTWELL, Veronika MOVCHAN

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o pridružení (EÚ) | dohoda o spolupráci (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Indonézia | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | Kanada | Kolumbia | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | Mercosur | Mexiko | mimoeurópske organizácie | obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná operácia | obchodná politika | Peru | politická geografia | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | spoločná obchodná politika | Stredná Amerika | Vietnam | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The EU - Japan Economic Partnership Agreement

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-09-2018

Externý autor Sonali CHOWDHRY, Marie Curie Visiting Fellow; André SAPIR, Senior Fellow; Alessio TERZI, Affiliate Fellow

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky dôsledok | Japonsko | liberalizácia obchodu | medzinárodný obchod | obchod | OBCHOD | obchod podľa krajiny | obchodná operácia | obchodná politika | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚTAŽ | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | prístup na trh | riadenie korporácie | verejná zákazka | zahraničná investícia | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This report independently assesses the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. We find that the EPA establishes an ambitious framework to further liberalise and better organise trade, covering goods, services, intellectual property and investment, tariff- and non-tariff measures, and regulatory cooperation. Given its depth and breadth, and that it is unprecedented in including provisions on corporate governance, SMEs, and climate change, the EPA is set to become a benchmark for future trade agreements. Joining two open economies with high income levels and regulatory standards, the agreement is expected to generate benefits by boosting trade within sectors, minimising sectoral relocation and negative employment effects. Agri-food, textiles and leather products are where the EU can expect to make the greatest gains. Furthermore, the EPA will boost the EU's economic presence and political relevance in the Asia-Pacific area. Going beyond its economic benefits, the agreement also has significant non-economic implications. Reinforced cooperation will enhance the ability of both parties to shape the course of global developments in a manner that better reflects their shared interests and values, such as their commitment to a rule-based global trade system and the fight against global warming.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Russia [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 21-09-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | Európa | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | Izrael | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné sankcie | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | NATO | okupované územie | otázka Čechenska | politická geografia | Rusko | Spojené štáty | svetové organizácie | Sýria | Ukrajina | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | západný Balkán | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie In September, Russia held its largest military exercise since 1981, the height of the Cold War, deploying 300 000 troops and also inviting Chinese forces to participate. The event highlighted Russia's growing assertiveness in security and foreign policy, following its annexation of Crimea and military intervention in Syria. The policies of President Vladimir Putin, who was re-elected earlier this year, pose a dilemma for the European Union and the United States, with some observers accusing him of trying to sabotage Western liberal democracy and others saying that he wants to regain the position of global player that the Soviet Union once occupied. This note offers links to commentaries and studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March 2018. Some more papers on US-Russian relations are available in another edition from the series published in August 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress - EU-Japan trade agreement: a driver for closer cooperation beyond trade

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-07-2018

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo alternatívne riešenie sporu | budovanie Európy | colná politika | colné rokovania | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | Japonsko | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | ochrana údajov | PRÁVO | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | súdnictvo | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zahraničná investícia | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Negotiations on an EU-Japan trade agreement were officially launched in March 2013. Following the political agreement in principle reached in July 2017, a final accord on the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was announced in December 2017. On 18 April 2018, the European Commission proposed to the Council of the European Union to sign and conclude the agreement. The Commission expects that the EU-Japan EPA can be signed in July 2018, and aims to have the agreement come into effect before the end of its mandate in 2019, following approval by the Council and the European Parliament. The EU-Japan EPA will establish a free trade area with a combined market of around 640 million consumers that accounts for roughly a third of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). The 2016 Trade Sustainability Impact Assessment (Trade SIA) of the agreement indicated that EU exports to Japan could rise by up to 34 %, and according to a more recent Commission estimate, European companies would save up to €1 billion in customs duties per year as a result of the EU-Japan EPA. In addition to exploiting the untapped potential of bilateral trade, the agreement is also of strategic importance, conveying a strong message of the parties' commitment to promoting a free and fair trading system based on rules, and to reject trade protectionism. [Second] edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 589.828, 7 October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - July 2018

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 02-07-2018

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Hospodárske a menové veci | Kontrola rozpočtu | Kultúra | Vzdelávanie | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | expertná skupina | FINANČIE | finančná legislatíva | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | program EÚ | regióny členských štátov EÚ | Severné Írsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | správa o činnosti | urovnávanie sporov | voľný pohyb kapitálu | vystúpenie z EÚ | vytvorenie pracovného miesta | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | Ázia a Oceánia | Írsko

Zhrnutie The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Sustainability of Health Systems

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 15-06-2018

Externý autor Mr Matthew JONES, Ms Alessia VALENTINO, Dr Rosa CASTRO, Dr Meena FERNANDES, Ms Jennifer MCGUINN, Milieu Ltd, Brussels, Belgium

Oblasť politiky Predbežné plánovanie | Verejné zdravie

Kľúčové slovo Andalúzia | demografia a obyvateľstvo | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Holandsko | Japonsko | politická geografia | regióny členských štátov EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | starostlivosť | starostlivosť | systém zdravotnej starostlivosti | zdravie | Ázia a Oceánia | Španielsko

Zhrnutie This report summarises the presentations and discussions of a workshop on sustainability of health systems, held at the European Parliament in Brussels on Tuesday 15 May 2018. The aim of the workshop was to provide background to facilitate information exchange between health system experts and members of the ENVI Committee on the challenges and opportunities related to the sustainability of European health systems. The first part of the workshop focused on challenges to health system sustainability. Presentations looked at the sociodemographic challenges such as the aging of the population and the social determinants of health, at the impact of new technologies and access to medicines, and at the emergence of genetic and precision medicine. The second part of the workshop brought together different experiences of health system sustainability, looking at how the health systems of Japan, the Netherlands and Andalusia have adapted and are adapting to challenges to their sustainability.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

EU-Japan cooperation on global and regional security - a litmus test for the EU's role as a global player?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 11-06-2018

Autor LEGRAND Jérôme

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnosť informačných systémov | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | humanitné vedy | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informačná vojna | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | obrana | obranná politika | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | regionálna bezpečnosť | Rusko | Severná Kórea | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | terorizmus | VEDA | vojenská spolupráca | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína

Zhrnutie Within their partnership, the EU and Japan recognise each other as being essentially civilian (or 'soft') powers that share the same values and act in the international arena solely with diplomatic means. However, the evolution of the threats they face and the unpredictability now shown by their strategic ally, the US, have led both the EU and Japan to reconsider the option of 'soft power-only' for ensuring their security. They have both begun the — albeit long — process of seeking greater strategic autonomy. The EU's Global Strategy adopted in 2016 aims clearly to 'develop a more politically rounded approach to Asia, seeking to make greater practical contributions to Asian security'. Like the EU, Japan has identified 'a multipolar age' in which the rules-based international order that has allowed it to prosper is increasingly threatened. In line with its security-related reforms, Japan has decided to 'take greater responsibilities and roles than before in order to maintain the existing international order' and resolve a number of global issues. The EU and Japan may increase their cooperation at the global and strategic level and in tackling these challenges at the regional or local level. The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) between the EU and Japan will provide opportunities for such cooperation, which should also be open to others. This is an opportunity for the EU to demonstrate that it is a consistent and reliable partner, and a true 'global player'. The Council Conclusions of 28 May 2018 on 'Enhanced security cooperation in and with Asia' are a step in this direction but need to be translated into action.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Trump, trade and tariffs [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 16-03-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | bilaterálne vzťahy | colná politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | hliník | hutníctvo železa a ocele | hutníctvo železa, ocele a železných kovov | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | obchod | OBCHOD | oslobodenie od colných poplatkov | politická geografia | PRIEMYSEL | Spojené štáty | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | tarifná bariéra | trhovú ekonomiku | vývoz (EÚ) | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie US President, Donald Trump, has imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports, raising fears of a trade war with other countries. He has argued that the levies, of 25 % on steel and 10 % on aluminium, are needed to protect US national security. But many analysts and politicians believe that they are actually meant to protect domestic producers and meet Trump's pre-election promise to return manufacturing jobs to the US. The European Union is seeking an exemption from the tariffs, which has already been granted, in principle, to Canada and Mexico. If this does not happen, the EU could respond in several ways, including by imposing its own tariffs on US products. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes in reaction to Trump's decision. More reports on international trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2017.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

New US tariffs: Potential impact on the WTO

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 13-03-2018

Autor HARTE RODERICK EDWARD NOEL

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | colná politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GATT | GEOGRAFIA | hliník | hutníctvo železa a ocele | hutníctvo železa, ocele a železných kovov | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | multilaterálne vzťahy | obchod | OBCHOD | oslobodenie od colných poplatkov | politická geografia | PRIEMYSEL | Spojené štáty | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | tarifná bariéra | trhovú ekonomiku | vývoz (EÚ) | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie On 8 March 2018, US President Donald Trump signed orders imposing tariffs of 25 % on steel imports and 10 % on aluminium imports. These tariffs will apply to all countries, except Canada and Mexico (and possibly also Australia). President Trump has expressed a willingness to discuss the measures with individual countries and make additional exceptions if US (security) concerns are addressed. The European Commission and other US trading partners have expressed their concern at the measures, fearing that they could lead to a wider trade dispute. The Trump administration's justification of the tariffs on national security grounds is also viewed as a threat to the multilateral trading system.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

North Korean human rights abuses

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 22-02-2018

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo diktatúra | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | koncentračný tábor | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné rokovania | medzinárodné sankcie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizácia práce a pracovné podmienky | Organizácia Spojených národov | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pracovné podmienky | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Rada OSN pre ľudské práva | Severná Kórea | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie In February 2018, the world was exposed to cheerful images of Kim Jong-un's sister, Kim Yo-jong, smiling and shaking hands with the South Korean president Moon Jae-in, and of North and South Koreans marching together under the same flag, while an all-female squad of cheerleaders dressed in red occasionally upstaged the athletes at the PyeongChang Winter Olympics. Against this charm offensive, a few dozen kilometres north, far from the spotlight, up to 120 000 political prisoners continued experiencing atrocities in inhumane political prison camps, known as kwanliso.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

EU-Japan trade deal finalised

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 14-12-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | liberalizácia obchodu | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | prístup na trh | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | verejná zákazka | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Following the political agreement in principle reached in July 2017, a final accord on the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was announced on 8 December 2017. The Commission aims that the agreement come into effect before the end of its mandate in 2019, after the approval of the Council and the European Parliament. However, negotiations on investment protection standards and investment protection dispute resolution will continue.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Japan: Shinzō Abe wins a new mandate

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 25-10-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo dvojkomorový systém | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | jadrový pokus | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | obranná politika | parlament | parlamentné voľby | parlamentný systém | politická situácia | politická strana | politické strany | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pramene a odvetvia práva | predčasné voľby | PRÁVO | rozdelenie mandátov | Severná Kórea | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | volebná sústava | volebné výsledky | volebný program | vzťah medzi zákonodarnou a výkonnou mocou | zmena ústavy | Ázia a Oceánia | účasť žien

Zhrnutie Shinzō Abe won the snap elections he called for the lower house on 22 October 2017. Despite her popularity, Tokyo's governor Yuriko Koike failed to convince the electorate to oust a prime minister in charge since December 2012. The newly created Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan became the main opposition force in the House of Representatives. In coalition with Kōmeitō, Abe's Liberal Democratic Party holds a two-thirds majority enabling it to pass constitutional amendments.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Japan and prospects for closer EU ties

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-10-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | Severná Kórea | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vystúpenie z EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Since the end of the Second World War, the cornerstone of Japan's defence strategy and foreign policy has been its alliance with the United States of America (USA). However, Tokyo has increasingly paid attention to the European integration process. The European Union and Japan share similar values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, while also promoting a market economy, free trade and peace. Within the Japanese media, the EU is recognised as a significant civilian power in the normative and diplomatic domains, promoting the values it shares with Japan. While for decades, the emphasis in relations was on trade issues and industrial cooperation, EU-Japan ties strengthened in the 1990s and the two countries have become strategic partners since 2003 — their cooperation based on the 2001 action plan. Nevertheless, there have been very few significant joint measures or initiatives. The conclusion of a strategic partnership agreement (SPA) will bring an upgrade in EU-Japan relations, moving from sectoral agreements to a comprehensive, binding and forward-looking framework. Both partners are reliant on each other; they could benefit from closer cooperation on military and security matters, as well as on shared challenges, such as slow economic growth, public debt management, the use of financial tools such as quantitative easing, an aging population and the development of the 'silver' economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU-Latin American Strategic Partnership: state of play and ways forward

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 30-08-2017

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Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Medzinárodný obchod | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | humanitné vedy | India | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | karibské ostrovy | latinskoamerické organizácie | Latinská Amerika | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medziparlamentné vzťahy | mimoeurópske organizácie | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | parlament | politická situácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | sociálna situácia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny rámec | spoločná obchodná politika | VEDA | vzťahy EÚ | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie By looking at the current social, economic and political trends in Latin America and the Caribbean and at recent developments in the EU's relation with the region, this study explores windows of opportunity for advancing the EU-Latin American strategic partnership. It is argued that, although asymmetries between Europe and Latin America might impact and diminish the bi-regional relationship, the EU is well-positioned to play a more active role in Latin America by strengthening existing institutional links, such as the strategic bi-regional partnership between the EU and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Euro-Latin America Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat). The study concludes with tailor-made recommendations in order to advance the EU's engagement and cooperation with individual Latin American countries and with the region as a whole, both through traditional cooperative channels and through closer parliamentary links within the framework of EuroLat.

Štúdia [EN](#), [ES](#)

Research for PECH Committee - Fisheries in Japan

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-08-2017

Autor MARTI DOMINGUEZ Carmen-Paz | OJAMAA Priit | VALLERANI MATILDE

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | morský ekosystém | námorná a vnútrozemská riečna doprava | námorné právo | POLITIKA | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | prírodné prostredie | riadenie rybárstva | rybárska flotila | rybársky priemysel | rybárstvo | správna organizácia | výkonná moc a štátna správa | výlov rýb | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The present note was requested by the Committee on Fisheries of the European Parliament for its Delegation to Japan (18-22 September 2017). The note provides a review of the main characteristics and specificities of Japan fisheries sector and related activities. It provides an overview of issues such as the legal and institutional framework, fisheries management, catches, the fishing fleet, fishing industry, trade, employment, the fish market and marine research.

Štúdia [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: EU-Japan free trade agreement within reach

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 14-07-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitucionálna právomoc (EÚ) | inštitúcia EÚ | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Negotiations on an EU-Japan free trade agreement (FTA) were officially launched in March 2013. Following 18 rounds of negotiations and a number of meetings at the technical and political levels, a political agreement in principle was reached during the 24th EU-Japan Summit in Brussels, on 6 July 2017. Negotiations on the outstanding issues that were left on the table will continue, with the aim of finalising the text of the agreement by the end of 2017. The deal with Japan, the EU's second largest trading partner in Asia, will enhance trade and investment relationships between the two parties. European companies, in the agri-food sector for instance, will benefit from improved access to the Japanese market, mainly through the reduction both of tariffs on specific goods as well as existing regulatory and non-tariff barriers. The 2016 trade sustainability impact assessment for the EU-Japan FTA indicated that the EU-Japan FTA and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement, involving the EU and the USA, would result in similar levels of economic gains for Europe. According to recent Commission estimates, European companies will save up to €1 billion in customs duties per year as a result of the EU-Japan FTA. Moreover, the value of EU goods and services exports could rise by up to €20 billion. This briefing is an update of an earlier version, of October 2016: PE 589.828.

Briefing [EN](#)

Openness of public procurement markets in key third countries

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 04-07-2017

Externý autor Kamala DAWAR, Sussex University, United Kingdom

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Medzinárodný obchod | Regionálny rozvoj | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Brazília | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | India | Japonsko | komparatívne právo | liberalizácia obchodu | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obmedzenie obchodu | politická geografia | pramene a odvetvia práva | protekcionizmus | PRÁVO | prístup na trh | Spojené štáty | spoločná obchodná politika | trh EÚ | verejná zákazka | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie This report assesses the openness of public procurement markets in key third countries of interest to the EU. It provides a comparative overview of the regulatory and market access characteristics of the US, Brazil, India, China, Japan's procurement markets, with reference to the procurement regulation and enforcement within the EU. The report assesses the available data on both the de jure and de facto levels of openness of these markets to put forward some conclusions of value to policy making both within the EU and in its trading relations with key third countries. This assessment concludes that the lack of comprehensive comparable data on procurement contract awards, particularly at the sub-central level, is not a trivial challenge for policy makers. Nevertheless, it is evident that the liberalisation of procurement markets continues to take place on a strictly reciprocal basis – linked to the offensive interests of governments. Given the slow-down in negotiating mega-regional agreements with comprehensive procurement chapters, the WTO Government Procurement Agreement remains the most efficient and transparent forum for undertaking further liberalisation in public procurement.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Východná Ázia

Typ publikácie Informačné listy o EÚ

Dátum 01-07-2017

Autor SAARELA Anna | SOUTULLO SANCHEZ Jorge

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | medzinárodný obchod | obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná operácia | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Severná Kórea | spoločná obchodná politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Taiwan | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie Ázia je najväčším a najľudnatejším kontinentom na svete a má veľký geostrategický význam pre EÚ. EÚ má vo východnej Ázii troch strategických partnerov: Čínu, Japonsko a Kórejskú republiku. Čelí bezpečnostným obavám v regióne, medzi ktoré patrí Severná Kórea a jej jadrový program a sporné Juhočínske more. Európska únia je silným hospodárskym hráčom a významným poskytovateľom rozvojovej pomoci na podporu budovania inštitúcií, demokracie, dobrej správy a ľudských práv.

Informačné listy o EÚ [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

International trade [What Think Tanks are Thinking]

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 31-03-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | globalizácia | hospodárska politika | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná dohoda | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | protekcionizmus | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | tretia krajina | vystúpenie z EÚ | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The election of Donald Trump, who favours a bilateral over multilateral approach to international economic relations, as U.S. President may herald the end of an era of progressive liberalisation in global trade since the Second World War. At their meeting in March, finance ministers of the G20 group of major economies dropped their decade-long call to resist protectionism in international trade from their usual statement, under pressure from the new U.S. Treasury Secretary, Steven Mnuchin. More changes in international trade may also result from the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which will redefine their mutual trade relations and those with third countries. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and commentaries from major international think tanks and research institutes on current issues in global trade.

Briefing [EN](#)

Challenges to Freedom of the Seas and Maritime Rivalry in Asia

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 14-03-2017

Externý autor Patrick HÉBRARD (Fondation pour la recherche stratégique - FRS, Paris, France)

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ASEAN | Austrália | budovanie Európy | dohovor OSN | DOPRAVA | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | hospodárska spolupráca | humanitné vedy | Japonsko | južná Ázia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mimoeurópske organizácie | morské právo | námorná a vnútrozemská riečna doprava | námorná lodná doprava | námorná prepravná politika | obrana | obranná politika | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | regionálna bezpečnosť | Spojené štáty | VEDA | vzťahy EU | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína

Zhrnutie China's New Maritime Silk Road policy poses geostrategic challenges and offers some opportunities for the US and its allies in Asia-Pacific. To offset China's westward focus, the US seeks to create a global alliance strategy with the aim to maintain a balance of power in Eurasia, to avoid a strong Russia-China or China-EU partnership fostered on economic cooperation. For the EU, the 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) initiative by improving infrastructure may contribute to economic development in neighbouring countries and in Africa but present also risks in terms of unfair economic competition and increased Chinese domination. Furthermore, China's behaviour in the South China Sea and rebuff of the ruling of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in July 2016, put the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) at risk with possible consequences to freedom of the seas. Increasing relations with China could also affect EU-US relations at a time of China-US tension. To face these challenges, a stronger EU, taking more responsibility in Defence and Security, including inside NATO, is needed.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Japan: women's empowerment

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 02-03-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Rodové otázky, rovnosť a rozmanitosť | Zahraničné veci | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | personálne riadenie a odmeňovanie zamestnancov | postavenie žien | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | rodová rovnosť | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | stanovenie mzdy | uplatňovanie hľadiska rodovej rovnosti | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | Ázia a Oceánia | štatistika

Zhrnutie The world's third largest economy has not yet done enough to encourage its female talent. Prospects for women in Japan are excellent in terms of literacy, enrolment in primary and secondary education, and healthy life expectancy. However, the picture changes if we look at women's reduced participation in political and professional life. In 2016, three women ascended to top political jobs in Japan: Tomomi Inada was appointed Minister of Defence; Yuriko Koike was elected Governor of Tokyo; and the Democratic Party elected Rehnō Murata as its President. These may be signs that Japan's conservative political culture is starting to open up for female politicians. Meanwhile Prime Minister Shinzō Abe's 'Womenomics' programme aims to promote women's empowerment and 'create a society in which women shine'. However, despite some encouraging results, much remains to be done. Issues such as the gender pay gap, maternity harassment, and a lack of childcare need to be tackled in order to increase women's labour force participation and improve their prospects of having a career with the same possibilities as their male colleagues. Women also need more job security, while the labour market rather offers this opportunity to men. A change in Japan's corporate culture might be also necessary: a departure from the prevalent model of long working hours would allow both men and women to enjoy a more adequate work-life balance and would encourage families to have more children, helping the country tackle the consequences of a fast-ageing society.

Briefing [EN](#)

Republic of Korea: Impact of the Leadership Crisis and Security Threats on the Economy

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 25-11-2016

Autor SAARELA Anna

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o spolupráci (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hlava štátu | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | investícia | jadrová politika | Japonsko | jednokomorový systém | Južná Kórea | korupcia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | OECD | Organizácia Spojených národov | parlament | politická geografia | politická situácia | politická strana | politické strany | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | regionálna bezpečnosť | Severná Kórea | Spojené štáty | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | trestné právo | UNO | vojenská spolupráca | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie After decades of authoritarian military rule, South Korea — an East Asian nation on the southern half of the Korean Peninsula — has opened up politically. The current president, Park Guen-hye, faces a range of domestic problems. Recently, a corruption scandal triggered widespread protests and caused her approval ratings to plummet. The US continues to be an important ally in both economic and political terms, particularly in light of deteriorating relations with North Korea, whose nuclear programme has accelerated in 2016. Economically, South Korea, one of the world's most rapidly aging societies, faces major challenges despite its strong growth and export record. Measures are needed to tackle low employment among women and young people and to support the elderly as well as to promote social inclusion. The large proportion of irregular workers on the labour market accounts for the big wage gap and high relative poverty rate. Economic restructuring in China, South Korea's biggest trading partner, also has a spill-over effect. In July 2016, trade between the EU and South Korea was fully liberalised, apart from certain agricultural products, under the ambitious 'second generation' free trade agreement (FTA) signed in 2011. The FTA has benefited both sides. It does not contain an investment chapter and could be revised to incorporate one. However, public concerns in both South Korea and the EU would first have to be addressed.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

New sanctions against North Korea: The challenges of implementation and China

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-07-2016

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | Európska služba pre vonkajšiu činnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | jadrová zbraň | jadrový pokus | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné sankcie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obmedzenie obchodu | obrana | politická geografia | rezolúcia OSN | Severná Kórea | Spojené štáty | vojenské cvičenia | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie In January 2016, North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test, exposing the inability of UN sanctions to prevent the reclusive regime from gradually enhancing its ballistic missile capabilities and miniaturising a nuclear warhead. Despite China's past principled reluctance to agree to UN economic sanctions against its military ally, and its selective implementation of the previous sanctions scheme, which has been widely perceived as the major cause of its ineffectiveness, in March 2016 China endorsed UN Security Council resolution 2270(2016). The latter expands significantly the scope of previous sanctions against North Korea. China's frustration at its lack of leverage over North Korea to prevent it from further escalating regional tensions, combined with the response from Japan, South Korea and the United States, has compelled it to endorse tougher sanctions against North Korea as a means of bringing it back to the negotiation table. However, China has emphasised that stiffer sanctions alone will not be a panacea for the Korean Peninsula's denuclearisation. China plays a vital role in ensuring a meaningful impact of the newly adopted sanctions, given its intense economic relations with North Korea. A consensus between China and the USA on a common approach to North Korea which accommodates their conflicting geostrategic interests would be crucial for engaging North Korea. But given the latter's staunch insistence on its status as a nuclear-armed state, prospects are grim for a resumption of the stalled Six Party Talks to replicate – under much more complex circumstances – what was achieved with Iran in 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-06-2016

Externý autor Daniel TWINING? Hans KUNDNANI and Peter SPARDING

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Austrália | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | hospodársky dôsledok | humanitné vedy | Japonsko | Kanada | Malajzia | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | Mexiko | Nový Zéland | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | Peru | politická geografia | Singapur | Spojené štáty | spoločná obchodná politika | VEDA | Vietnam | Ázia a Oceánia | Čile | Čína

Zhrnutie 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.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The 42nd G7 Summit

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 23-05-2016

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | investičná politika | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný konflikt | menová kríza | menové vzťahy | ochrana životného prostredia | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | pomoc utečencom | práva a slobody | práva žien | PRÁVO | rozvojová politika | Rusko | skupina vedúcich priemyselných krajín | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | svetové organizácie | vrcholná schôdzka | zdravie | zdravie verejnosti | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie On 26 and 27 May 2016, the G7 will hold its 42nd summit in Ise-Shima, Japan. The summit is expected to focus on developments in conflict regions and the refugee crisis, on global growth and on the sustainable development goals. The EU will be represented by Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, and Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Japan's humanitarian assistance

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 17-05-2016

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc

Kľúčové slovo civilná obrana | darcovská krajina | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | humanitárna pomoc | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná spolupráca | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika pomoci | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | pomoc obetiam | pomoc obetiam nešťastí | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRÁVO | prírodná pohroma | trestné právo | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Domestic experience of natural disasters has made Japan a global leader in disaster risk reduction. Japan is now the fifth largest donor of humanitarian aid, and Japan Disaster Relief teams are highly appreciated. On the eve of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), Tokyo underlines the importance of strengthening coordination between humanitarian and development assistance.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

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

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-05-2016

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Austrália | Brunej | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky dôsledok | Japonsko | krajiny NAFTA | liberalizácia obchodu | Malajzia | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | Nový Zéland | OBCHOD | obchod podľa skupín krajín | obchodná politika | Peru | politická geografia | ratifikácia dohody | Singapur | spoločná obchodná politika | Vietnam | vzťahy EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia | Čile | Čína

Zhrnutie 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](#)

The OECD Interim Economic Outlook: Stronger collective fiscal policy needed

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-04-2016

Autor KARAKAS Cemal

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | hospodársky rast | Japonsko | jednotná menová politika | menová ekonomia | menové vzťahy | podpora investícií | politická geografia | politika úsporných opatrení | reflácia | rozpočtová politika | situácia Európskej únie | Spojené štáty | verejné financie rozpočtová politika | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | štrukturálne prispôbenie

Zhrnutie According to the 2016 Interim Economic Outlook of the Organisation for Economic Co operation and Development (OECD), global GDP growth this year is projected to be the slowest in five years. The OECD has lowered its real GDP growth forecast for the euro area for 2016 from 1.8% to 1.4%, and for 2017 from 1.9% to 1.7%. While low inflation and prices are discouraging commodity exporters, low investment and demand have led to stagnation, stifling wage and employment developments. The OECD recommends a stronger collective policy response in order to strengthen demand. While the impetus for structural reform has slowed in many countries, contractionary fiscal policy has gained new momentum. Monetary policy alone is considered to be insufficient. A sustainable mix of structural, monetary and fiscal policy measures must be deployed in order to boost GDP growth and counter deflationary tendencies. The policy mix, however, varies from country to country, as countries are being affected in different ways by the international economic crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

Japan and the EU [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-04-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | politická situácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | rozširovanie informácií | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vládna politika | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | zoznam | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie After more than two decades of economic stagnation, Japan is pushing ahead with a 'three arrow' reform package aimed at reviving growth through fiscal stimulus, monetary easing and structural changes, a strategy known as 'Abenomics', after the name of Liberal Democrat Prime Minister Shinzō Abe. The reforms are being pursued against a challenging background of high government debt, an ageing population and a fragile external security environment, with, for example, North Korea pushing ahead with its nuclear arms programme. As advanced industrialised democracies, the EU and Japan have many common interests and values. The scope of the overall relationship has broadened in recent years, along the lines foreseen in the 2001 Action Plan. The EU and Japan are currently working towards a new Framework Agreement and a Free Trade Agreement. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between Japan and the EU, as well as on economic and political developments in that country.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Trade and Economic Relations with Asia"

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-03-2016

Externý autor Alessia AMIGHINI, Elisa BORGHI, Rodolfo HELG and Lucia TAJOLI

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Priemysel | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ASEAN | Austrália | bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska činnosť | hospodárske vzťahy | hospodársky dôsledok | India | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | mimoeurópske organizácie | Nový Zéland | obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná operácia | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | politická geografia | Singapur | spoločná obchodná politika | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | zahraničný obchod | Ázia a Oceánia | Ázijsko-tichomorská ekonomická spolupráca | Čína

Zhrnutie This publication consists of the proceedings and of three studies which were presented during the workshop on trade and economic relations with Asia:
- Asia as a new global engine: foreign trade and regional cooperation ;
- EU external trade strategy vis-à-vis Asia ;
- Implementation of the EU-Republic of Korea FTA.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Japan's national budget: Procedure and the public debt burden

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-02-2016

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico | PARRY Matthew

Oblasť politiky Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | inštitucionálna reforma | Japonsko | národný rozpočet | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | reflácia | rozpočet | rozpočtová politika | rozpočtové pravidlá | verejné financie rozpočtová politika | Ázia a Oceánia | čerpanie rozpočtu | štátny dlh

Zhrnutie Japan's budget is compiled by its Ministry of Finance based on estimates from other ministries and guidance from the Cabinet, before being approved by the Diet. In Japan's parliamentary system, the executive is drawn from the majority in the House of Representatives, the Diet's lower house, which generally prevails in budgetary matters over the upper House of Councillors. However, bills for what are known as 'special deficit-financing bonds' require the approval of the House of Councillors, which can delay the budgetary procedure if that house is dominated by the opposition.

Budget-makers are formally constrained by the 1947 Public Finance Act (PFA), Article 4 of which stipulates that the government may only issue 'construction bonds' to finance investment in infrastructure, as opposed to covering ongoing social security spending. This constraint is belied by two major, and interlinked, fiscal challenges facing Japan: the increasing share of social transfers in the budget, which is connected to the ageing of the population and a structural decline in Japan's economic capacity; and an ever-growing gross national debt that, at 246% of GDP, in relative terms already dwarfs that of any other G7 nation.

Almost every year since 1975, governments have circumvented the strictures of the PFA by enacting a law empowering them to issue special deficit-financing bonds, which have since grown to make up the lion's share of the national debt. The current government, led by Shinzō Abe of the Liberal Democratic Party, has set out a plan to arrest the growth in the debt pile by 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Japan: Defence and security policy reform

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-01-2016

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | humanitné vedy | informácie a spracovanie informácií | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | obranná politika | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | regionálna bezpečnosť | Spojené štáty | udržiavanie mieru | VEDA | vojenská spolupráca | vojenské vybavenie | vojenský zásah | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výklad práva | zahraničná politika | zbrojná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | ústava | štátne tajomstvo

Zhrnutie After a lengthy, fraught parliamentary process, on 20 September 2015 the National Diet of Japan finally approved a long-awaited reform of Japan's defence and security laws. Prime Minister Shinzō Abe's determination won out against opposition from within Parliament and the public. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution has been reinterpreted: Japan's Self-Defence Forces can now come to the aid of any ally which is under attack, in particular the US, which has guaranteed Japan's security since the end of the Second World War. This change was one of a series of reforms and initiatives, which included setting up a National Security Council, defining a national security strategy, adopting a law on classified information and revising the Principles on Arms Exports. The guidelines for cooperation with the US have also been revised. At the same time, Tokyo has begun to develop its military cooperation with other countries in the region. The purpose of these reforms was to make Japan an 'active contributor to peace' in a regional context overshadowed by Chinese ambitions and the growing nuclear threat from North Korea.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#)

International Agreements - Review and Monitoring Clauses: A Rolling Check-List

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 11-12-2015

Autor HUBER Stephan | REMAC Milan

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné | Medzinárodný obchod | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Amerika | Austrália | Brazília | budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | India | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Izrael | Japonsko | Juhoafrická republika | Južná Kórea | Kanada | krajiny EZVO | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Mexiko | mnohostranná dohoda | Nový Zéland | politická geografia | právomoci EP | Rusko | Spojené štáty | Turecko | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) | Ázia a Oceánia | Čile | Čína

Zhrnutie This study provides an implementation monitoring tool which allows for a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses as well as management and implementation clauses that are included in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. As an implementation monitoring tool, this study intends to provide a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses as well as management and implementation clauses present in international agreements which are concluded between the EU and third countries. While the review and monitoring clauses refer to the process of assessing the implementation of international agreements, the sunset clauses refer to the duration of international agreements. The management and implementation clauses describe the composition of the body in charge of supervising the management of the agreement and eventually define special procedures for the management or implementation of the agreements.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The ECB's Quantitative Easing: Early results and possible risks

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-12-2015

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | Európa | FINANCIE | finančný trh | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | Japonsko | jednotná menová politika | likvidita peňažného trhu | menová ekonomia | menová politika | menové a finančné inštitúcie | menové vzťahy | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politická geografia | ponuka peňazí | reflácia | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | trhový zásah | voľný pohyb kapitálu | Ázia a Oceánia | úverová politika

Zhrnutie In early 2015, at a time when most indicators of actual and expected inflation in the euro area had drifted towards historic lows, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced that it would launch a new asset purchase programme, which would be similar in many respects to the 'Quantitative Easing' (QE) programmes launched earlier by the United States Federal Reserve System, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan.

Researchers have published extensively on issues relating to the programme. On one hand, empirical evidence from previous QE programmes (in the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan), shows that contrary to 'textbook' theory, the ECB's Public Sector Purchase Programme is expected to have negligible direct effect on the economy, contributing more through indirect effects. On the other hand, most researchers agree that the many concerns raised – e.g. there would be insufficient liquidity in the markets for the programme to have an impact; side effects would increase risks to financial stability or worsen income inequality; or that the risk-sharing arrangements could exert pressures on euro area solidarity in the event that a Member State declared bankruptcy – have not so far materialised. And, should they eventually come about, they would neither present significant risks to the euro area economy (in terms of direct losses or financial stability), nor create tensions between Member States, or between different population classes within a Member State. However, unwinding the current programme may present significant risks, so to avoid or at least mitigate them, careful planning of the timing and speed of the exit, complementing it with micro and macro-prudential supervision, as well as fiscal policy measures are all important.

This briefing updates an earlier edition from the time of the ECB announcement.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Climate Negotiations – On the Road to Paris – Issues at Stake in View of COP 21

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-11-2015

Externý autor Lorenz Moosmann, Katja Pazdernik, Andrea Prutsch and Klaus Radunsky

Oblasť politiky Predbežné plánovanie | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Brazília | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | India | Indonézia | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | Kanada | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná schôdzka | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné rokovania | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menej vyspelé krajiny | mimovládne organizácie | mimovládne organizácie | politická geografia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | Rusko | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | skupina 77 | Spojené štáty | svetové organizácie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This study presents a brief history of the climate negotiations, with a focus on the preparations for a legally binding agreement, to be finalised at the climate change conference in Paris in December 2015. The positions of the main Parties, negotiating groups and other stakeholders are highlighted, as well as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted during 2015. The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#)

Japan's Bet on Reforms: Growth First – Fiscal Sustainability to Follow

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 04-09-2015

Autor BARONE Barbara

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | FINANČIE | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska reforma | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska štatistika | hospodársky rast | Japonsko | menová ekonomia | menová politika | POLITIKA | politika zdaňovania | pracovný trh | trh práce | verejné financie rozpočtová politika | vládna politika | výkonná moc a štátna správa | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zdaňovanie | Ázia a Oceánia | štrukturálne prispôbenie | štruktúra hospodárstva | štátny dlh

Zhrnutie Given the underwhelming results of the large-scale fiscal and monetary stimulus implemented by the administration of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, the country is now focusing on structural reforms. The government's new economic and fiscal plan – released in late June 2015 – is clear in its message: to reduce Japan's gigantic debt, now estimated at over 246 % of GDP, and achieve fiscal sustainability, the country needs robust economic growth. The government is betting that structural reforms will trigger a 'productivity revolution' and boost income, investment, consumption and profits. Fiscal sustainability will then follow, as a revitalised economy will broaden the tax base and bring in higher revenues. Despite Abe's good intentions, however, his economic policy agenda has been criticised on several fronts. The international community is calling for greater fiscal discipline, while the business community is dissatisfied with proposed measures to simplify doing business in Japan. The plan has also failed to convince many of Abe's genuine commitment to advance economic reforms at a time when the Prime Minister seems more interested in upgrading Japan's defence capabilities. If Japan is serious about restoring its glorious economic past, far-reaching economic reforms will need to move at a faster pace.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Japan: Foreign and Security Policy at a Crossroads

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 26-08-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Globálna správa | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | obranná politika | politická geografia | politická reforma | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | premiér | regionálna bezpečnosť | Severná Kórea | Spojené štáty | vládna politika | vojenská spolupráca | výkonná moc a štátna správa | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína

Zhrnutie On 16 July 2015, the Lower House of Japan's Diet (the House of Representatives) approved a controversial package significantly reducing barriers to the deployment of Japanese defence forces overseas. This is the most significant change to have been made to Japan's security and defence policy since World War II. The reforms promoted by Prime Minister Abe represent a fundamental shift in Japan's foreign and security policy since WWII. Abe's reforms are the logical consequence of a process of revision started more than twenty years ago with the end of the Cold War and later fuelled by the need to contest and contain the rising of China as a regional and global power. These reforms, including the reinterpretation of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, have been undertaken in a context of constantly shifting regional balance in the Asia-Pacific region, where Japan has been increasingly threatened by both China and North Korea. This has prompted a significant upgrade in relations with the US and may pave the way for a new phase of Japanese foreign policy, but also has a negative impact on Japan's already lukewarm relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Koreans.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on Competition Policy in International Agreements

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 03-08-2015

Externý autor Rachel BRANDENBURGER, Kenta SUZUKI, Patrik DUCREY, Blanca RODRIGUEZ GALINDO, Hendrik BOURGEOIS, Ioannis LIANOS and Christophe KIENER

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Priemysel | Vnútny trh a colná únia

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Brazília | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska súťaž | India | Japonsko | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Rusko | Spojené štáty | súťažná politika | súťažné právo | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | Švajčiarsko

Zhrnutie Enforcement of fair competition is based on different rules around the world. This workshop aims to give an overview on existing and planned international agreements on cooperation in the field of competition policy. The first session focuses on international cooperation in antitrust investigations and discusses how agreements are designed to ensure consistency in the prosecution of infringements and to overcome regulatory friction. The second session looks into what is currently known about the chapter on competition policy in the Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership (TTIP) to help understanding the on-going negotiations. This Workshop was prepared by the Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON).

Štúdia [EN](#)

Internacionalizácia vysokoškolského vzdelávania

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-07-2015

Externý autor Hans de Wit and Fiona Hunter (Centre for Higher Education Internationalisation - CHEI) ;
Laura Howard (European Association for International Education - EAIE) ;
Eva Egron-Polak (International Association of Universities - IAU)

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Vzdelávanie

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Amerika | Austrália | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | Juhoafrická republika | Kanada | Kolumbia | komparatívna analýza | Malajzia | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Nórsko | organizácia školstva | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | Spojené štáty | spolupráca v oblasti vzdelávania | vyššie vzdelávanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávací systém | vzdelávanie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Ázia a Oceánia | školstvo | študijná výmena | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie Štúdia zameraná na pochopenie koncepcie internacionalizácie vysokoškolského vzdelávania v európskom kontexte, vypracovaná na základe dvoch prieskumov, analýzy úlohy digitálneho vzdelávania, desiatich národných správ z európskych krajín a siedmich správ z mimoeurópskych krajín. Výsledkom štúdie sú závery a odporúčania týkajúce sa budúcnosti internacionalizácie vysokoškolského vzdelávania v Európe, ktoré vychádzajú z národných správ a metódy Delphi, ktorých autormi sú experti v oblasti medzinárodného vysokoškolského vzdelávania.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

China's Foreign Policy and External Relations

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-07-2015

Externý autor Matthieu BURNAY, Kolja RAUBE and Jan WOUTERS

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Globálna správa | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Bezpečnostná rada OSN | budovanie Európy | dohoda o spolupráci (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárske vzťahy | India | investícia do zahraničia | Irán | Japonsko | krajiny ASEAN | Líbya | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné sankcie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Medzinárodný menový fond | nešírenie zbrojenia | Organizácia Spojených národov | Pakistan | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | právny štát | regionálna bezpečnosť | Rusko | Severná Kórea | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | Sýria | terorizmus | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | Ukrajina | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína

Zhrnutie This study provides an overview of China's current approach to foreign policy and external relations. It focuses more particularly on the role and actions of China in global governance, its territorial claims and relations with countries in Asia, and its emergence as an important actor in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood. It assesses the implications for the EU and makes recommendations on how the EU should deepen its strategic partnership with China. The study argues that China has not made a unilateral and exclusive turn towards assertiveness in its foreign policy. China's foreign policy assertiveness represents a policy choice that should be understood in the broader context of its external relations, which is one of uncertainty. Both the impact of China's emergence in international affairs and the use China intends to make of its power and influence remain uncertain. This uncertainty is explained by the interdependence between a number of international and domestic factors as well as by the absence of a grand strategy. The uncertainty in China's foreign policy opens avenues for the EU to influence China and further deepen the scope of the EU-China Strategic Partnership.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Cyber diplomacy: EU dialogue with third countries

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 29-06-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | India | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | internet | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | komunikácia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | ochrana údajov | politická geografia | počítačová kriminalita | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spoločenský život | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The current global debates about the role of governments in internet governance and the application of international law in cyberspace will have significant impact on the future of the internet. With a view to shaping their outcome, the EU is focusing on a number of priority areas: protecting the digital economy, reducing cybercrime, enhancing international stability, protecting the free and open internet, and capacity-building in third countries.

The need for closer engagement with key international partners, as a way towards promoting the EU's political, economic and strategic interests was recognised in the EU Cybersecurity Strategy of 2013, and the Council Conclusions on Cyber Diplomacy adopted in February 2015. The EU is pursuing this objective through cyber dialogues with China, India, Japan, South Korea and the United States, as well as other consultation venues where cyber issues are among the agenda items.

With internet and new communications technologies becoming an integral component of everyday life, the European Parliament plays a crucial role in ensuring that internet and digital technologies strengthen, rather than undermine, human development. It can do so through legislation and agenda-setting, parliamentary diplomacy and capacity building, awareness raising and its budgetary powers.

Briefing [EN](#)

The future of the EU trade policy

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 26-06-2015

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod | Predbežné plánovanie | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | globalizácia | hospodárska politika | inštitucionálna právomoc (EÚ) | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | marketing | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Spojené štáty | spoločná obchodná politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | technológia a technické predpisy | verejná mienka | vnútorný trh | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zahraničný obchod | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | štandardizácia | štatistika obchodu | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie After years of relative stagnation and emphasis on multilateral negotiations (WTO), the European Union has instigated an impressive number of trade negotiations, some successfully concluded. The scene is currently dominated by negotiations with the US (TTIP) and Japan. The success of the current Commission will greatly depend on the outcome of these negotiations.

The Union's trade strategy cannot be limited to the creation of new negotiation tables, but must also ensure the proper implementation of negotiated agreements and combat the rise of new non-tariff barriers. The European Union and its bodies must also be able to convince civil society that its actions are correct and secure the solid support of Member States and public opinion for the new international agreements which will gradually come into force.

This significant objective can only be achieved if the Union's trade policy is able to incorporate the aspirations of European citizens and provide coherent responses, based on the ongoing and unconditional defence of the common interest. Obviously, this objective does not merely involve the Commission, but calls for a proactive and credible contribution from the European Parliament and the Council.

Hĺbková analýza [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

The Increasing Role of the EU's Culture, Education and Science Diplomacy in Asia

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 24-06-2015

Autor VANDEWALLE Laurence

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Kultúra | Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | delegácia Únie | diplomatické vzťahy | dohoda o spolupráci (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | India | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | kultúra a náboženstvo | kultúrna spolupráca | kultúrne vzťahy | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politika spolupráce | program EÚ | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spolupráca v oblasti vzdelávania | vedecká spolupráca | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | študijná výmena | šírenie európskej myšlienky

Zhrnutie During the last decades, technological changes and globalisation have altered international relations. Just as the growth of telecommunications and transport technologies has facilitated the rapid dissemination of information and the global movement of people, traditional diplomacy has gradually grown to incorporate new methods, in which people-to-people contacts, networks and non-state actors play an influential role. The EU engages in cultural, education and scientific cooperation activities with most Asian countries, and particularly with China, India, Japan and South Korea. Yet despite the diverse outreach efforts of the EU Delegations across Asia, and despite the increasing number of Asian students coming to study and research in Europe, knowledge of the EU remains scant in Asia.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

G7 Summit in Schloss Elmau: A Tighter Agenda, with Wider Impact?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 10-06-2015

Autor TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Demokracia | Globálna správa | Medzinárodný obchod | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Francúzsko | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárske vzťahy | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | Kanada | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | Nemecko | OBCHOD | obchodné vzťahy | politická geografia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | predseda Európskej rady | predseda Komisie | Rusko | skupina vedúcich priemyselných krajín | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | stretnutie ministrov | svetové organizácie | Taliansko | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | Ukrajina | vrcholná schôdzka | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The 7-8 June 2015 Group of Seven (G7) summit in Schloss Elmau (Germany) marked the second meeting of seven leading industrialised nations without Russia since the disbanding of the Group of Eight (G8). The group's smaller configuration – a response to Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea – appears here to stay. The summit provided an opportunity for G7 leaders to discuss a number of topics pertaining to foreign policy, economy, health, energy, climate and sustainable development. Ukraine and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) featured prominently on the meeting's agenda, as did discussions on to the post-2015 development and climate agendas. The revival of the G7 has served to ensure its members' unity on key policy files, shape joint policy responses and influence EU policies and global governance, particularly through its nexus with the Group of 20 (G20), the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The German presidency of G7 has been praised its inclusive approach ahead of the summit, with consultations conducted with non-governmental stakeholders.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

University Quality Indicators: A Critical Assessment

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-04-2015

Externý autor Bernd Wächter (ACA) and Maria Kelo (ENQA)

Oblasť politiky Kultúra | Predbežné plánovanie | Vzdelávanie

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Brazília | Chorvátsko | ekonomická geografia | Európa | európska norma | Flámsko | Fínsko | GEOGRAFIA | Holandsko | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | Japonsko | komparatívna analýza | kvalita vyučovania | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | metóda hodnotenia | Nemecko | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | porovnávacie vzdelávanie | Poľsko | regióny členských štátov EU | Rumunsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | spolupráca v oblasti vzdelávania | technológia a technické predpisy | vyššie vzdelávanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | zber údajov | Ázia a Oceánia | školstvo | Španielsko

Zhrnutie The 'Europe 2020 Strategy' and other EU initiatives call for more excellence in Europe's higher education institutions in order to improve their performance, international attractiveness and competitiveness. In this context the relevance of quality in higher education gained momentum. The Study examines separately two different quality approaches, quality assurance and rankings, and takes stock of latest achievements. This is followed by a critical analysis of these approaches in a comparative perspective. Recommendations and policy options for the Parliament are provided.

Štúdia [EN](#)

ECB Quantitative Easing (QE): Lessons Drawn from QE Experiences Carried Out by Other Major Central Banks

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 16-03-2015

Oblasť politiky Európsky semester | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | bankový systém | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | eurozóna | Európa | Európska centrálna banka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | finančná stabilita | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | jednotná menová politika | menová ekonomia | menová politika | menové a finančné inštitúcie | menové vzťahy | podpora investícií | politická geografia | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | voľný pohyb kapitálu | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The notes in this compilation prepared by key monetary experts review the asset purchase programmes (Quantitative Easing or QE) undertaken by major central banks of developed countries in recent years, discuss their macroeconomic and financial effects and elaborate on the policy messages relevant for the euro area that can be drawn from these experiences.

The notes have been requested by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) of the European Parliament as an input for the March 2015 session of the Monetary Dialogue between the Members of the ECON Committee and the President of the ECB.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Protectionism in the G20 (2015)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-03-2015

Autor BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Amerika | Argentína | Austrália | Brazília | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | Francúzsko | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | India | Indonézia | Japonsko | Juhoafrická republika | Južná Kórea | Kanada | liberalizácia obchodu | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | Mexiko | Nemecko | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politická geografia | protekcionizmus | Rusko | Saudská Arábia | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | spoločná obchodná politika | svetová organizácia | svetové organizácie | Taliansko | Turecko | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Štúdia [EN](#)

Japan's Prime Minister wins his electoral bid

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 29-01-2015

Autor COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo dvojkomorový systém | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | legislatívny proces | parlament | parlamentné rokovanie | parlamentné voľby | politická situácia | politická strana | politické strany | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | predčasné voľby | rozpustenie parlamentu | volebná sústava | volebné výsledky | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Prime Minister Shinzō Abe dissolved the lower house and called an early election in December 2014. The contest was also regarded as a referendum on his growth strategy, widely known as 'Abenomics'. Taking advantage of opposition parties' weakness and inability to conduct a successful campaign at such short notice, and with the lowest turnout in post-war Japan, Abe's Liberal Democratic Party emerged as the big winner, securing him a third term as premier.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Japan's politics in the run-up to the elections

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 11-12-2014

Autor COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo celoštátne voľby | dvojkomorový systém | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | národný parlament | parlament | politická koalícia | politická strana | politické strany | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | systém viacerých politických strán | vláda | volebná sústava | výkonná moc a štátna správa | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Japan's Liberal Democratic Party has been in power alone almost uninterruptedly for nearly four decades. Prime Minister Shinzō Abe, elected in 2013, is actively pursuing an economic growth strategy, widely known as 'Abenomics'. He decided to dissolve the lower house and call an election on 14 December 2014 to ask voters' support for his proposal of a consumption tax increase.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Development of Climate Negotiations in View of Lima (COP 20)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-11-2014

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

Oblasť politiky Predbežné plánovanie | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Amerika | Austrália | Brazília | ekologická politika | ekologické monitorovanie | ekonomická geografia | Európa | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | India | Japonsko | Juhoafrická republika | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné rokovania | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | metóda financovania | Mexiko | odlesňovanie | Peru | politická geografia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Rusko | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | skleníkový plyn | Spojené štáty | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie 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).

Štúdia [EN](#)

Japan's constitutional debate on the use of military power

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 12-11-2014

Autor COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | obranná politika | ozbrojené sily | pacifizmus | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika spolupráce | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | Spojené štáty | vojenská spolupráca | vojenský zásah | vzťahy EÚ | výklad práva | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | ústava | územný spor | Čína

Zhrnutie Since its entry into force after the Second World War, Japan's pacifist constitution has never been amended, and any attempt to revise it has always been a major political issue. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's new foreign policy aims at a more assertive role for the country as a global actor, including in security and defence. In July 2014, his coalition government put forward a proposal to reinterpret Article 9 of the country's constitution so as to allow the exercise of the right to collective self-defence, including (for the first time) the right to defend allies if they are under attack.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Struggle for the Control of East China Sea

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 27-08-2014

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | dohovor OSN | ekonomická geografia | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | pobrežné vody | politická geografia | PRAVO | prírodné prostredie | ropné pole | ropný priemysel | Spojené štáty | súostrovia | Taiwan | Tichý oceán | vzdušný priestor | výhradná hospodárska zóna | výsočné vody | zemný plyn | Ázia a Oceánia | územné právo | územný spor | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie A dispute that has simmered for more than 40 years between Japan and China (and Taiwan) has flared up, bringing Beijing and Tokyo close to a potentially devastating armed confrontation. At issue is the control of small, uninhabited islands in the East China Sea, known by the Japanese as the Senkaku Islands and by the Chinese as the Diaoyu Islands. In recent years China has radically changed its approach, moving from the relatively moderate and reasonable attitude to world affairs it had adopted for decades to a very assertive foreign policy aimed at, inter alia, bolstering its military and political role in Asia and securing key strategic positions off its coastline. China has unilaterally attempted to modify the status quo in the region to conform to an old vision of Asia, in which Imperial China played a hegemonic role. With increasing frequency, China's Communist Party has played the 'nationalism' card to bolster its domestic legitimacy. For its part, Japan appears unready to accept the Chinese claim over the desolate, barren archipelago, and has refused even to acknowledge the dispute's existence. The quarrel has resuscitated nationalist sentiments in an otherwise pacifist Japan, even leading to a revision of the constitution to allow the Japanese armed forces to assist allies, and to an expansion of the country's military cooperation with the US.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Podmienky prijatia a prijímacie skúšky na vysokú školu: porovnanie

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-05-2014

Externý autor Cecile Hoareau McGrath, Marie Louise Henham, Anne Corbett, Niccolo Durazzi, Michael Frearson, Barbara Janta, Bregtje W. Kamphuis, Eriko Katashiro, Nina Brankovic, Benoit Guerin, Catriona Manville, Inga Schwartz and Daniel Schweppenstedde

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Vzdelávanie

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Austrália | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Francúzsko | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | mobilita študentov | Nemecko | organizácia výučby | organizácia školstva | politická geografia | porovnávacie vzdelávanie | práva a slobody | PRAVO | prístup k vzdelávaniu | rovnaké zaobchádzanie | Slovinsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | Taliansko | Turecko | vyššie vzdelávanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávanie | výber žiakov | Ázia a Oceánia | školské poplatky | školstvo | štatistika vzdelávania | Švédsko

Zhrnutie Štúdia porovnáva systémy prijímania študentov na vysoké školy v desiatich krajinách zahŕňajúcich členské štáty Európskej únie (Francúzsko, Nemecko, Taliansko, Slovinsko, Švédsko a Spojené kráľovstvo), kandidátsku krajinu (Turecko), ako aj tri krajiny, ktoré sa bežne používajú pri medzinárodnom porovnávaní (Austrália, Japonsko a USA). Analýza systémov prijímania na školy sa zameriava na tri okruhy: rovnosť, kvalita a mobilita študentov.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

EU-Japan: forging strategic ties

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 10-04-2014

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o pridružení (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska politika | Japonsko | liberalizácia obchodu | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | obchod | OBCHOD | obchod s poľnohospodárskymi produktmi | obchodná politika | obrana | obranná politika | politika spolupráce | politika spolupráce | prístup na trh | verejná zákazka | vývoz (EÚ) | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor

Zhrnutie The EU and Japan share common values and principles and enjoy solid, long-term political and economic ties. Both sides believe the time has come to develop the large and unexploited potential in their relationship. Therefore, the EU and Japan are currently negotiating two agreements: a Strategic Partnership Agreement and an Economic Partnership Agreement/Free Trade Agreement.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Possibility and Terms for Applying Brussels I Regulation (Recast) to Extra- European Disputes

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-03-2014

Externý autor Swiss Institute of Comparative Law: Lukas HECKENDORN URSCHER, Ilaria PRETELLI, Andreas FÖTSCHL, Josef SKALA, Daria SOLENIK, Martin SYCHOLD and Raffaella DI IORIO;
University of Lausanne:
Andrea BONOMI;
University of Urbino "Carlo Bo":
Luigi MARI;
Kyushu University:
Yuko NISHITANI;
University of Geneva:
Gian Paolo ROMANO

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske občianske právo | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | jurisdikcia súdov | komparatívne právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianskoprávna žaloba | organizácie justície | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRÁVO | súdna spolupráca | súdnictvo | súdy a tribunály | vzťahy EÚ | výkon rozhodnutia | Ázia a Oceánia | štáty EÚ | Švajčiarsko

Zhrnutie Upon request by the JURI Committee, this study provides an analysis of improvements to European rules on jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments. It concerns, in particular, disputes connected to third (non-EU) States by virtue of the domicile of the defendant or as a result of a connecting factor that the European Union considers as a ground for exclusive jurisdiction where it points towards the courts of a Member State. In summary, the research is aimed at determining the external boundaries of the European Union's jurisdiction. Moreover, the study explores the possibilities open to the European Union for achieving the best possible coordination in the exercise of jurisdiction with its economic partners. More specifically, a two-step progression is suggested: first, the unilateral introduction of specific rules of coordination - via the adoption of legislation setting out specific jurisdiction rules for non-EU disputes – and, secondly, the promotion of international conventions with third States, so as to coordinate EU and non-EU private international law systems and in order to attain a higher degree of legal certainty for EU and non-EU litigators.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Fisheries in Japan

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-01-2014

Autor POPESCU Irina

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo akvakultúra | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodársky dôsledok | jadrová havária | Japonsko | obchod | OBCHOD | obchod podľa výrobkov | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | riadenie rybárstva | rybárska kontrola | rybársky priemysel | rybársky výskum | rybárstvo | výlov rýb | zemetrasenie | Ázia a Oceánia | štruktúra rybárstva | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Japan is one of the world's most important consumers of fishery products. Fisheries traditionally play a considerable role in its food supply and form a key element of the regional economies in coastal areas. Japan has developed its own set of values and habits in terms of fisheries practices, along with an elaborate fisheries management system. This note provides an overview of fisheries activities in Japan and reviews some specific aspects of this highly complex sector.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Comparing International Trade Policies: The EU, United States, EFTA and Japanese PTA Strategies

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 05-11-2013

Externý autor Kenneth HEYDON (International Trade Policy Unit, London School of Economics, the UK) and Stephen WOOLCOCK (International Trade Policy Unit, London School of Economics, the UK)

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | colná politika | colná politika | duševné vlastníctvo | ekonomická geografia | Európske organizácie | EZVO | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska súťaž | investícia | Japonsko | krajiny EZVO | liberalizácia obchodu | medzinárodná súťaž | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | preferenčná dohoda | pôvodný výrobok | Spojené štáty | technická bariéra | verejná zákazka | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie This paper assesses the substance of EU preferential trade agreements compared to those of the United States, EFTA and Japan. The topic is important because of the growth of PTAs but also because PTAs are destined to remain at centre stage. The debate on PTAs is not therefore about whether and how they might grow in importance but rather how they reflect trade policy preferences of the parties and how preferential and multilateral approaches will interact. While PTAs can promote liberalisation in particular sectors and help generate economic growth, preferential liberalisation will always be second best to multilateral liberalisation on an MFN basis because of the trade and investment diversion inherent in preferential deals. In this light, the paper proposes policy recommendations for the EU, covering, first, the broad objectives and desired outcomes of EU trade policy in general, second, the overall framework of EU PTA policy; and third, specific, sectoral, goals of EU PTA policy.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The United States-China relationship: Implications for the European Union

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-10-2013

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska nezávislosť | hospodárske vzťahy | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | obranná politika | politická geografia | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Spojené štáty | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie The rising economic, political and military influence of the People's Republic of China (PRC) at global level carries enormous geopolitical consequences for 21st century world politics. The United States (US), considered the dominant power in the international system, is still assessing to what extents China's rise constitutes an opportunity and a threat.

Briefing [EN](#)

Lookout for Economic Developments and Risks in Selected Euro Area Member States

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 19-09-2013

Autor DE FINANCE Stanislas

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Cyprus | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | FINANČIE | Francúzsko | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | Holandsko | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska štatistika | hospodársky rozvoj | hospodársky ukazovateľ | Japonsko | menové vzťahy | Nemecko | politická geografia | Portugalsko | Slovinsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | Taliansko | zúčastnená krajina | Ázia a Oceánia | Írsko | Španielsko

Zhrnutie Overview of the key indicators in selected Euro Area Member States. Latest economic and financial developments, upcoming events and developments and 2013 country specific recommendations are summarised for Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia. Euro area and US, the UK and Japan are compared for general economic indicators, public finances, private sector debt and inequalities, trade and competitiveness.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The EU's Contribution to Member States' Services Promoting Foreign Trade and Investment: Value Added?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 03-09-2013

Autor BIERBRAUER Elfriede | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia

Oblasť politiky Európska pridaná hodnota | Kontrola rozpočtu | Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo audit | diverzifikácia vývozov | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | India | investícia do zahraničia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | malé a stredné podniky | manažment | OBCHOD | obchodná a priemyselná komora | obchodná politika | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | podpora investícií | priama investícia | prístup na trh | spoločná obchodná politika | Thajsko | triedenie podnikov | Ázia a Oceánia | činnosť orgánov | Čína

Zhrnutie The European business centres in Asia – and notably those in India, China and Thailand, which are already active – have yet to demonstrate that they offer significant value-added for European enterprises wishing to engage in Asian markets. Instead of being welcomed as EU complementarities, they are generally considered as duplications of Member States' own promotion instruments, and this in a field in which the EU as such does not hold competence. It is questionable why the EU's efforts to facilitate market access for European enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, were not built on the best practises of existing institutions, notably the bilateral chambers of commerce. The timing is also questionable: additional structures were created long before any assessment was undertaken of what is already available in third markets. The lack of coherence of the different EU centres' work plans, priority clusters and time frames impede Member States - also members of the consortiums of various EU centres – from integrating the EU centres into their own marketing activities. It is therefore little surprise that an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of these EU business centres in Asia revealed numerous flaws – an assessment that suggests the EU's strategy should be overhauled. It remains uncertain, however, whether and how the modest performance of the centres in India, China and Thailand will influence European Commission's plans for additional Asian centres.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The East China Sea territorial dispute: Senkaku, Diaoyu, or Tiaoyutai Islands?

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 29-07-2013

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo dohovor OSN | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | morské právo | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRAVO | prírodné prostredie | Taiwan | Tichý oceán | urovnávanie sporov | výklad práva | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Japan, China, and Taiwan all lay claim to a group of barren islands and rocks in the East China Sea (ECS). They see strategic and economic advantages in claiming sovereignty over them. Chinese and Taiwanese trawlers and other boats regularly approach the islands, which are under Japan's control. Taiwan recently tried to alleviate tensions by proposing an "East China Sea Peace initiative".

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Ubiquitous Digital Single Market"

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 14-06-2013

Externý autor Giovanni Sartor (European University Institute of Florence), Yong Woo Lee (University of Seoul), Koji Ouchi (Mission of Japan to the European Union), Catherine Dickson (Mission of Canada to the European Union), Silver Tammik (Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU), Nicola Westmore (G-Cloud), Henri Rauch (Kwaliteits Instituut Nederlandse Gemeenten), Mark Lange (Microsoft), Sameer Verma (SAP), Jakob Kucharczyk (CCIA Europa) and Jörgen Gren (DG CONNECT, European Commission)

Oblasť politiky Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Výskumná politika

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | elektronická správa | Estónsko | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Holandsko | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | Kanada | politická geografia | POLITIKA | Spojené kráľovstvo | uchovanie informácií | verejno-súkromná spolupráca | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The last decade marked a move from electronic, through mobile to ubiquitous services, defined as intelligent services providing users with real-time access to collaboratively generated information, everywhere, at any time and on any device. The workshop presents leading examples of ubiquitous government services applied in South Korea, Japan, Canada, Estonia, the UK and the Netherlands, as well as ubiquitous market services, with the objective of considering how Europeans could benefit from ubiquitous government and market solutions.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Reproaches Follow North Korea's 'Successful' Launch of a Dysfunctional Satellite

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 07-01-2013

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Výskumná politika | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo balistická raketa | Bezpečnostná rada OSN | DOPRAVA | družica | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | Južná Kórea | letecká a kozmická doprava | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obrana | Organizácia Spojených národov | rezolúcia OSN | Severná Kórea | vesmírna technológia | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The launch followed an unsuccessful attempt to propel the same sort of satellite into orbit in April. Many foreign governments consider the exercise a test of the country's ability to launch long-range missiles. The country has gradually increased the range of its missiles. The UN has called on North Korea to suspend its ballistic missile system. North Korea's technology is mostly borrowed and largely outdated. The satellite launched into orbit appears to outside observers not to be functional... at least for now. Pyongyang may have felt political and social pressures - in addition to military ones - to launch the rocket. The UN Security Council and various countries condemned the move. Even China expressed 'regret'. This does not mean, however, that Pyongyang will be harshly punished by Beijing, its principal ally and trading partner. But the deeper worry abroad may be the possibility of a burgeoning Asian arms race.

Briefing [EN](#)

[After a Landslide Victory, Japan's LDP Returns to Power](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 18-12-2012

Autor D'ANGELO Sandro | LUO Yan

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Globálna správa | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska stagnácia | jadrová energia | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická situácia | politická strana | politické strany | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | volebná kampaň | volebná sústava | volebné výsledky | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) is returning to power after three years. The results signal a sharp rejection of the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), which has governed only since 2009. These were the first general elections held since Japan's 2011 'triple disaster'. After 54 years of almost unbroken rule, Japan's LDP government was ousted in 2009. Successive DPJ governments were unable to keep their campaign promises. Frequently shifting governments have not overcome Japan's prolonged political and economic problems. Although 12 parties campaigned, the real competition was between the LDP, the DPJ and the JRP, with a few additional parties playing a minor role. Small parties could play a role in the coalition government. The stagnant economy, nuclear power and regional relations were the most pressing campaign issues. How to boost the economic growth while controlling the public debt and maintaining public support will be a challenge for any government. Giving up nuclear energy will be costly for Japanese national economy, although this is the preference of most Japanese citizens. Territorial disputes must be treated gently so as not to disrupt Japan's international trade. Reviving the economy will be Shinzo Abe's priority. International relations are likely to shift, with Abe seeking to avoid antagonising China. Relations with other Asian nations are also likely to develop.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Free-Trade Agreement between the European Union and Japan: Initial Appraisal of the European Commission's Impact Assessment](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-11-2012

Autor GEORGESCU Alina Alexandra

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | colná politika | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | prístup na trh | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | zníženie ciel | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying the proposal for a recommendation for the Council to open negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and Japan.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[EU trade negotiations with Japan](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 17-10-2012

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | prístup na trh | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | verejná zákazka | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie A "scoping exercise" by the European Commission and Japanese government on a possible free trade agreement was concluded on 31 May 2012. The Commission subsequently recommended to the Council that it authorise the opening of negotiations.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

[Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a Free Trade Agreement with Japan ?" \(Vol. 1 : Proceedings ; Vol. 2 : Annex 1 ; Vol. 3 : Annex 2\)](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 11-10-2012

Externý autor Jürgen MATTHES (Cologne Institute for Economic Research - IW Köln, Germany) and Yoritumi WATANABE (Keio University, Tokyo, Japan)

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo automobilový priemysel | budovanie Európy | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárske vzťahy | Japonsko | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | PRIEMYSEL | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | spoločná obchodná politika | strojárstvo | verejná zákazka | výroba koľajových vozidiel | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Proceedings of the Workshop on "Towards a Free Trade Agreement with Japan ?" held on 19 September 2012 in Brussels.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Príloha 2 [EN](#)

[EU-Asia trade relations beyond China](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 09-10-2012

Autor SABBATI Giulio

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska štatistika | India | investícia do zahraničia | Japonsko | juhovýchodná Ázia | Južná Kórea | medzinárodný obchod | obchod | OBCHOD | obchod podľa skupín krajín | obchodná operácia | obchodné vzťahy | terciárny sektor | vzťahy EÚ | zahraničná investícia | Ázia a Oceánia | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie While the focus is often on China, the EU is also deepening trade relations with other Asian countries. This paper aims to show levels of trade between the EU and nine Asian countries – India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. Taking EU, US and China in comparison, it looks at trade in both goods and services, to measure the importance of EU trade for those countries, and how important they are for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Escalating Tensions between Japan and China in East Asia's Maritime Areas](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 01-10-2012

Autor D'ANGELO Sandro

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | urovnávanie sporov | Ázia a Oceánia | územný spor | Čína

Zhrnutie A longstanding territorial dispute between China and Japan — and Taiwan as well — has recently reignited, bringing with it old nationalist animosities. The dispute focuses on a group of uninhabited islands near the coast of Taiwan—called 'Senkaku' by the Japanese and 'Diaoyu' by the Chinese. On 10 September, the Japanese government announced it had reached a deal with the owner of three of the islands to buy them for 2.05 billion yen (around EUR 20 million). The decision, which is expected to be finalised in the following weeks, has resuscitated tensions with China and Taiwan, both of which claim sovereignty over the islands.

Briefing [EN](#)

Trade and Economic Relations with Japan : Assessing the Hurdles to the FTA

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 26-06-2012

Autor ARMANOVICA Marika

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo colná politika | colné rokovania | dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | FINANCIÉ | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | Japonsko | medzinárodný obchod | menové vzťahy | OBCHOD | obchodná bilancia | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | verejné investície | zemetrasenie | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Japan's recent economic performance is generally described as unattractive, particularly when compared to its growth twenty years ago. Yet perhaps the glass is half-full rather than half-empty: the Japanese economy still ranks third in the world after the US and China, living standards are high, and the country has recovered well from the 2011 earthquake, given the scale of the disaster. Yet Japan faces tremendous challenges, including economic stagnation, a high fiscal deficit and an ageing population. The 2011 catastrophe undermined the revitalisation programme that had been launched, although it also created a sense of urgency to move forward with reforms. Opening the country to competition from the outside is integral to its rebirth strategy, and the free trade agreement (FTA) with the EU would contribute to that opening. Though consultations on the ambition of the accord have been finalised, its success is uncertain. A number of stakeholders in the EU are sceptical of the benefits and of Japan's readiness to implement commitments, especially on non-tariff barriers. Yet others believe that if Europe postpones the process at a moment when it faces economic slowdown, the delay will send a negative signal to a country that is an important trade partner and investor.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

EU-Japan trade relations

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 03-05-2011

Autor IVANOV Kalin

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo dohoda o voľnom obchode | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodný obchod | netarifné bariéry | OBCHOD | obchod so štátmi mimo EÚ | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prístup na trh | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | verejná zákazka | zemetrasenie | Ázia a Oceánia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Japan and the EU figure among each other's top trading partners, with Japan as the leading exporter of cars to the EU. However, the two have not always managed to tap the potential for bilateral trade, or translate common concerns into an effective partnership. EU exporters and investors remain frustrated by Japan's structurally closed markets.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impact of Exchange-Rate Fluctuations on Trade Policy

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 29-04-2008

Externý autor Michel Dupuy
Professor of Economics
Researcher at the Laboratory for Analysis and Research in
Economics – International Economics and Finance (LARE-efi)

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci | Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | deflácia | devízový trh | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | euro | Európska centrálna banka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | hospodárska situácia | inflácia | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Japonsko | jednotná kurzová politika | medzinárodný obchod | menová ekonómia | menová politika | menové vzťahy | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | politická geografia | Spojené štáty | výmenný kurz | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Exchange Rates of the Euro vs Other Main Currencies and their Impact on EU Tourism

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 04-06-2007

Externý autor Kevin MILLINGTON (Acorn Consulting Partnership Ltd.)

Oblasť politiky Cestovný ruch | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | cestovný ruch | ekonomická geografia | euro | eurozóna | Európa | FINANCIÉ | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | menová ekonómia | menové vzťahy | politická geografia | Rusko | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spojené štáty | spoločenský život | výmenný kurz | zahraničná mena | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie This note examines exchange rate changes between the Euro and five other key currencies: the US dollar, Japanese yen, Chinese yuan, Russian rouble, and British pound. It is analysed if exchange rates have had a measurable impact on the flow of tourists from each of the five key currency countries to Europe (in particular the Euro area).

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Role of Parliaments in Scrutinising and Influencing Trade Policy

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 04-12-2005

Externý autor Dr Andreas Maurer
Project Leader

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo Afrika | Amerika | Austrália | Brazília | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Irán | Japonsko | Juhoafrická republika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | Mexiko | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | parlament | parlamentná kontrola | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | Rusko | Spojené štáty | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | Thajsko | vzťah medzi zákonodarnou a výkonnou mocou | Ázia a Oceánia | Švajčiarsko

Zhrnutie The study covers most important aspects of national parliaments' involvement in trade issues, including the WTO parliamentary conference and interparliamentary relations. It examines parliaments' working style, "legislative-executive relations", the channels of parliamentary scrutiny and the general impact of parliaments' activities on government policy and WTO outcomes. The study includes 11 country studies on the trade scrutiny activities and competences of parliamentary bodies in the United States, Mexico, Australia, Russia, South Africa, Iran, Thailand, Switzerland, India, Brazil and Japan.

Štúdia [EN](#), [FR](#)

Regulation in Australia, Canada, Japan and United States of America on Fishmeal Use for Feedstuff

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 22-03-2005

Autor IBORRA MARTIN Jesus

Oblasť politiky Poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka | Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | Austrália | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Japonsko | Kanada | krmivo pre zvieratá | politická geografia | poľnohospodárska činnosť | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | ryba | rybárstvo | Spojené štáty | zdravie zvierat | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The aim of this note is to establish the legislative position regarding the feeding of fishmeal to ruminants in four countries outside the European Union: Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States.

Briefing [EN](#)

Stimulating Economic Growth - The Recovery Programmes in the European Community, Japan and the United States

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 01-10-1993

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske spoločenstvo | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska spolupráca | hospodárske ozdravenie | hospodársky rast | Japonsko | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | Spojené štáty | Ázia a Oceánia

Štúdia [EN](#)