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Kľúčové slovo "medzinárodná dohoda"

123 Nájdene výsledky

Dátum vytvorenia : 19-04-2024

[Legal options for confiscation of Russian state assets to support the reconstruction of Ukraine](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 23-02-2024

Externý autor DG, EPRS; Webb, Philippa (Philippa Mahal)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | Rusko | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Ukrajina | vzťahy EÚ

Zhrnutie This report analyses the options under international law for the confiscation of Russian state assets to support Ukraine's reconstruction. It focuses on Russian Central Bank assets, US\$300 billion of which are frozen in various jurisdictions. The report considers four avenues for overcoming Russia's immunity from enforcement: avoidance of immunity through purely executive or legislative action; justification for the breach of international law on the grounds that it is a countermeasure; evolution of international law to lift immunity from enforcement upon, for example, a finding of aggression by a United Nations principal organ; and an exception in international law for the enforcement of international judgments. The report addresses proposals based on third-party countermeasures and collective self-defence. It assesses six options under current review: enforcement of European Court of Human Rights judgments; an international treaty setting up a compensation commission; taxing windfall contributions; placing Russian state assets into an escrow account as collateral; identifying Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism; and the establishment of an investment 'common fund'. In conclusion, the report presents a risk assessment of each option, noting that (i) confiscation based on third-party countermeasures with a conditional element and (ii) confiscation based on the enforcement of international judgments against Russia are most likely to comply with international law.

Štúdia [EN](#)

[EU pact on migration and asylum: State of play](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 13-02-2024

Autor DUMBRAVA Costica | LUYTEN KATRIEN | ORAV Anita | RADJENOVIC Anja

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti

Kľúčové slovo blahobyt | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | nelegálna migrácia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRAVO | právo na azyl | sociálna ochrana | sociálna zmena | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vonkajšie hranice Európskej únie | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie In 2016, with unprecedented numbers of irregular migrants and asylum-seekers arriving in the EU, the European Commission proposed a package of reforms to the common European asylum system (CEAS). In June 2018, a broad provisional agreement was reached between the European Parliament and the presidency of the Council of the EU on several of the reform proposals. However, the agreement did not get the necessary support from the Member States. The reform stalled owing to persistent disagreements among the Member States on how to apply the principle of solidarity in practice and share their responsibilities in the area of asylum in a fair manner. In September 2020, the Commission sought to revive the reform by putting forward a new pact on migration and asylum, offering a comprehensive approach aimed at strengthening and integrating key EU policies on migration, asylum and border management. The pact builds on and amends the previous reform proposals. In line with the gradual approach proposed by the French Presidency of the Council in June 2022, the Member States reached agreement on several aspects of the reform relating to the screening and registration of migrants arriving at the EU's external borders. Following an agreement in the Council in June 2023 on two key proposals, the negotiations between the Parliament and the Council resumed, leading to a political agreement on the major reform files in December 2023. On 8 February 2024, the Permanent Representatives to the European Union of the governments of the Member States (Coreper) approved the provisional agreement. The files now have to be formally adopted by the Parliament and the Council. It is expected that the reform will be finalised before the 2024 European elections, as previously agreed by the co-legislators. This is a further update of a briefing originally published in December 2022.

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

[Multilateral cooperation on fisheries management in the North-East Atlantic Ocean](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 18-01-2024

Autor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo Atlantický oceán | ekologická politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | morský rybolov | ochrana zvierat | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | prírodné prostredie | rybolovné predpisy | rybárstvo | spoločná rybárska politika | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) is an intergovernmental fisheries management organisation responsible for fishery resources in the North-East Atlantic, particularly in international waters. As a member, the EU incorporates NEAFC decisions into Union law. In January 2024, the European Parliament's Committee on Fisheries is due to vote on a proposal to integrate the NEAFC rules into a new regulation.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Union

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-12-2023

Autor SHREEVES Rosamund

Oblasť politiky Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | charta ľudských práv | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | geopolitika | humanitné vedy | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianske práva | personálna správa | personálne riadenie a odmeňovanie zamestnancov | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | sociálny konflikt | spoločenský život | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | VEDA | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY

Zhrnutie The 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights falls on 10 December 2023, against a background of war, conflict and geopolitical tensions that would have been familiar to its drafters, and new challenges, such as climate change and technological advances, which they would not have imagined. Then and now, the Declaration, which has served as a foundation for the codification of human rights at global, regional and national level, remains a central reference to be invoked for the denunciation of human rights violations, even though it is not binding. The EU has fully embraced the Declaration's significance, using it to set standards in its internal legislation and international agreements and to guide its external policy. In November 2023, the European Parliament held a high-level conference to discuss the legacy of the Declaration as a rallying point and compass for international cooperation in the current context. This is an update of a publication from November 2018, by Ionel Zamfir.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

EU fisheries agreement with Madagascar

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 06-11-2023

Autor SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | morský rybolov | nezákonný rybolov | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | rybárstvo

Zhrnutie During the November I part-session, the European Parliament is due to vote on giving its consent to the conclusion of a new fisheries agreement and implementing protocol with Madagascar. This new framework re-establishes EU–Madagascar fisheries relations, providing access rights for the EU fleet to fish in Malagasy waters. In return, the EU contributes to the local fisheries' sustainable development and to marine protection.

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

Tax incentives after the minimum corporate tax ('Pillar Two')

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 21-06-2023

Autor BAERT Pieter

Oblasť politiky Dane | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo daň | daň z príjmov právnických osôb | FINANČIE | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nadnárodná korporácia | OECD | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politika zdaňovania | svetové organizácie | triedenie podnikov | zdaňovanie

Zhrnutie Tax authorities and businesses in the EU are preparing for the implementation of the minimum corporate tax ('Pillar Two'), following the milestone global agreement reached in the OECD Inclusive Framework in 2021. Questions have however been raised as to the extent to which countries should reform their tax incentives, in a world where the global minimum corporate tax can undermine such incentives.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Review and monitoring clauses in EU International Agreements - A Rolling Check-List 5th edition

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 28-04-2023

Autor AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizácia EÚ | politika spolupráce | tretia krajina

Zhrnutie This is the fifth edition of the EPRS rolling check-list on review and monitoring clauses in EU international agreements. Conceived as an implementation monitoring tool for the European Parliament, it gives an analytical overview of the various review and monitoring clauses, management and implementation clauses, reporting clauses, consultation clauses, and sunset clauses contained in bilateral and multilateral agreements the EU has concluded with third countries. Complementing the October 2019 edition, the dataset for this fifth edition focuses on international agreements signed between 1 September 2019 and 31 December 2022 – those in force, those including a clause for provisional application, and those that have expired. The dataset is preceded by an analysis of the European Parliament's role in the negotiation, conclusion, monitoring and implementation of EU international agreements.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Ensuring Efficient Cooperation with the UK in civil law matters

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 22-03-2023

Externý autor Lotario Benedetto DITTRICH

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianske práva | politická geografia | práva a slobody | PRAVO | Spojené kráľovstvo | užšia spolupráca | vystúpenie z EÚ | vzťahy EÚ

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, analyses the implications of Brexit in relation to the profile of judicial cooperation in civil matters. It examines the existing legal framework in order to identify the areas of law in respect of which there is a gap in the relationship between the EU and the UK. It assesses the consequences of the UK's failure to accede to the 2007 Lugano Convention. Concludes that the conclusion of new treaties between the EU and the UK should be pursued in relation to those areas where there is a regulatory gap, with particular reference to the area of human rights.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

How academic freedom is monitored - Overview of methods and procedures

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 22-03-2023

Externý autor This study has been completed by Gergely Kovács (Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary) and Zoltán Rónay (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary) at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Oblasť politiky Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika

Kľúčové slovo akademická sloboda | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizácia školstva | osobný rozvoj | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | práva a slobody | PRAVO | sloboda sebaurčenia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | univerzita | vyššie vzdelávanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzdelávací systém | ľudské práva | školstvo

Zhrnutie In recent years, there has been renewed interest in the true degree of academic freedom around the world despite international declarations, and constitutional and legal protection. This study aims to support the European Parliament's STOA Panel in developing a procedure to monitor developments in academic freedom in the EU Member States. The study provides an overview of the interpretation of academic freedom in different international declarations, and offers a critical assessment of existing evaluation and monitoring methods and procedures.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

Setting the table: More than half a century of US EU relations

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 20-12-2022

Externý autor Bruce Stokes, visiting senior fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and associate fellow at Chatham House

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | Spojené štáty | transatlantické vzťahy | vzťahy EÚ

Zhrnutie EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important topics of relevance to debate in the European institutions. In this paper, Bruce Stokes, visiting senior fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and associate fellow at Chatham House, offers an overview of the development of U.S.-EU relations since 1957, with a strong emphasis on ties in the last 30-40 years, largely based on the author's interviews with former officials who lived that relationship. The past 65 years has seen the pace and depth of official transatlantic interaction increase as the powers of the European Union grew, something the United States belatedly and reluctantly came to recognise, as transatlantic economic integration deepened, and shared challenges – China, technological change, global warming, pandemics, and global economic disparities – became more important to governments on both sides of the Atlantic. The paper does not attempt a comprehensive chronology of U.S.-EU relations, but discusses several longstanding challenges that have preoccupied the relationship: differences in values between Europeans and Americans and the contrasting perceptions they have of each other and of the European Union, their respective roles in the world, and their positions on given issues at hand.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Research for PECH Committee: Role and impact of China on world fisheries and aquaculture

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-12-2022

Externý autor Lead author: Prof. Daniel PAULY (University of British Columbia)
Contributions from: Mathew ANSELL, Elaine CHU, Wasseem EMAM (Ethical Seafood Research Ltd.), Nicolò FRANCESCHIELLI (Blomeyer & Sanz), Chengpu JIANG, Kai KRUEGER, Dr. Maria Lourdes D. PALOMARES (University of British Columbia), Vina Angelica PARDUCHO, Nigel PEACOCK (Napfisheries Ltd.), Margarita SANZ (Blomeyer & Sanz), Sam TONG

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo akvakultúra | budovanie Európy | dovoz (EÚ) | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nedostatok potravy | nezákonný rybolov | obchod | OBCHOD | odpad | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | rybárska flotila | rybárstvo | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | vzťahy EÚ | zdravie | znečistenie mora | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This study reviews China's mariculture and marine fisheries with emphasis on the operations of its Distant Water Fleets (DWF). China's DWF are analysed with some emphasis on the subsidies they receive from their government, their Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated catches and practices, the challenges they represent to international agreements, and to competing fleets from the EU, particularly in six focal countries, i.e., Mauritania, Senegal, Madagascar, Mauritius, Ecuador and the Solomon Islands. Finally, the trade of Chinese fishery and mariculture products is reviewed with some emphasis on the import of fish feed by China, which may increasingly impact some food-deficient countries.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

EU-China 2030: European expert consultation on future relations with China

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 07-12-2022

Autor VAN WIERINGEN KJELD

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Globálna správa | Medzinárodný obchod | Priemysel | Vnútny trh a colná únia | Výskumná politika | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informačná analýza | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzťahy EÚ | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína

Zhrnutie The EU's relations with China are changing rapidly. What priorities, choices, challenges and opportunities might emerge for the EU in its dealings with China over the next decade? This study presents the results of an expert survey on the future of EU-China relations. 171 China observers took part, drawn from among European think tanks, EU institutions and a China-focused European youth network. A synthesis of the responses reflects the considerations, insights and advice of Europe's China knowledge community on the EU's approach to China looking ahead towards 2030.

Štúdia [EN](#)

A strategic partnership with the Gulf: Old ties, new impetus

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 01-12-2022

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Externý autor External authors: Bendini, Roberto; Srou, Perla

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodné vzťahy | poľnohospodárske štruktúry a produkcia | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | strategické partnerstvo (EÚ) | vzťah poľnohospodárstvo – obchod | Ázia a Oceánia | štáty Zálivu

Zhrnutie Enhanced and more focused cooperation between the European Union (EU) and member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) has become a priority for the EU, with a view to jointly addressing a series of global and regional challenges. Building on strong ties established over decades of a close trading and investment relationship, the EU is now seeking to put relations on a more secure footing, with new impetus and a much broader scope. A joint communication on a strategic partnership with the Gulf, released on 18 May 2022, sets out a path for the EU to develop a closer partnership with the six GCC member states in several priority areas. These include: trade and investment; climate change; energy security and the green transition; global health; global development and humanitarian needs; and peace and stability. On 20 June 2022, the Council approved conclusions on a strategic partnership with the Gulf. Along with the joint communication, these provide an operational roadmap in the abovementioned priority areas. Some experts have expressed concern that the substance of EU-GCC relations may not be sufficient to realise the ambitious plans set out in the joint communication. Others point to the unfulfilled potential of EU-GCC relations and welcome this new impetus. Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) have maintained regular contacts with Gulf partners, especially through the activities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) and the dedicated delegation for relations with the Arab Peninsula, and through frequent visits to the region. However, MEPs have on several occasions condemned human rights violations in GCC member states, notably Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Briefing [EN](#)

Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons – First meeting of States Parties

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-06-2022

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | jadrová vojna | jadrová zbraň | kontrola zbrojenia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | NATO | nešírenie zbrojenia | obrana | politická geografia | Rusko | svetové organizácie | Ukrajina | vojenský zásah | zbrojná politika

Zhrnutie From 21 to 23 June 2022, the 61 States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) will meet for the first time. Russia's threat to use nuclear weapons in the context of its war on Ukraine has given new relevance – and some will argue urgency – to the initiative launched a decade ago to prohibit nuclear weapons. The TPNW entered into force on 22 January 2021. On that day, nuclear weapons development, testing, production, possession, stockpiling, use and threat of use, as well as the stationing or deployment of another country's nuclear weapons on a state party's national territory became prohibited under international law. The TPNW has been hailed as historic by supporters of the initiative, which has gained ground in recent years, to rid the world of the most destructive weapon known to humankind. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), which spearheaded these efforts, was awarded the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize. Supporters hope that the TPNW will strengthen the international legal framework and gradually advance the political norm against possession and use of nuclear weapons. However, opponents of the Treaty argue that the conditions for disarmament do not currently exist and that promoters of the TPNW fail to recognise this. Arguably, their position has been strengthened by recent developments. The nine states known to have military nuclear programmes have not signed the TPNW. Nor have Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which re-confirmed its commitment to nuclear deterrence in 2016. This raises doubts about the impact of this new instrument and its ability to create normative values. Most EU Member States, 21 of which are members of NATO, oppose the TPNW, and only three have ratified it. The European Parliament has noted that the TPNW provided evidence of the desire to achieve the objective of a nuclear weapons-free world. This is an updated version of an earlier briefing, from January 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 22-04-2022

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Oblasť politiky Energetika

Kľúčové slovo energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | Európska charta o energii | FINANCIÉ | financovanie a investície | medzinárodná arbitráž | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | ochrana investícií | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | spolupráca v oblasti energetiky | zahraničná investícia | zmena podnebia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The European Commission is currently negotiating a revision of the 1994 Energy Charter Treaty (ECT). This revision would, inter alia, reform the ECT's investor–state dispute resolution mechanisms and explicitly allow countries to take regulatory actions affecting existing investments, for reasons such as environmental protection or climate action. The overarching objective is to ensure that the ECT is modernised in a way that would avoid the EU and its Member States deciding to withdraw from the ECT on either a coordinated or a unilateral basis.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

EU international investment policy: Looking ahead

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-02-2022

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Medzinárodný obchod | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo FINANCIÉ | financovanie a investície | investičná politika | investície EÚ | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné investície | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | priama investícia | zahraničná investícia

Zhrnutie The Lisbon Treaty entered into force in 2009, providing the European Union (EU) with exclusive competence in the area of 'direct investment', as part of the common commercial policy. This covers the conclusion of international investment agreements (IIAs), which typically aim to protect and/or liberalise foreign direct investment. Since then, the EU has ratified protection IIAs (or provisions in trade agreements) with Canada, Singapore and Vietnam. Early on, concerns were raised as to the specific EU competence. Opinions requested from the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) established that the EU had neither exclusive competence in portfolio international investments (which, unlike direct investments, provide limited control over a firm) nor in the investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism – two domains covered by EU protection IIAs. EU Member State approval on these provisions was therefore needed. Moreover, to tackle stakeholders' general misgivings about the ISDS system – currently based on arbitral tribunals and perceived by some as insufficiently transparent and predictable – the EU is actively contributing to the multilateral talks to reform the current system, the objective being to establish a fully fledged 'multilateral investment court' with an appeal tribunal and its own judges. Furthermore, EU Member States have protection IIAs with other Member States in place (intra-EU IIAs), which envisage arbitral ISDS mechanisms. However, the CJEU ruled in 2018 that arbitral decisions between Member States are incompatible with EU law, and most Member States have agreed to terminate their intra-EU IIAs, raising major stakeholder concerns; the European Commission has launched an initiative to address these with a proposal for a regulation. Finally, for security reasons, the EU has also implemented EU- and domestic-level mechanisms to screen, coordinate and exchange information about direct investment entering the EU. The European Parliament is preparing an own-initiative report on EU international investment policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Australia's strategic view of the Indo Pacific

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-02-2022

Autor PARRY Matthew

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ASEAN | Austrália | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné partnerstvo EU | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mimoeurópske organizácie | politická geografia | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | vzťahy EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Australia, which is bordered to its west by the Indian Ocean and to the east by the Pacific Ocean, and lies in close proximity to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to its north, can be described as a central Indo-Pacific state. Since 2012, the idea of the Indo-Pacific has become a point of reference for Australian governments to define the country's foreign and security policy interests. Throughout the post-war period, Australia has sought to meet its conventional security needs primarily by way of its mutual defence pact with the United States (US), the 1951 Australia, New Zealand and United States Security Treaty (ANZUS), as well as the 'Five Eyes' signals intelligence sharing agreement with the US, the United Kingdom (UK), Canada and New Zealand. In turn, the latter is underpinned by the 1946 United Kingdom-United States of America Agreement (UKUSA). In terms of its trade interests, however, Australia has looked increasingly to markets in Asia and proportionally less to traditional Western allies. As China has risen and grown more assertive, setting up a strategic rivalry with the US and its regional partners, Australia has begun to find it harder to insulate its commercial interests from regional geopolitical tensions. The recently forged 'AUKUS' security and technology partnership with the US and the UK reflects both the pace of geopolitical change in the Indo-Pacific and the enduring centrality of the US to Australia's defence strategy. Having initially determined that the lack of a domestic civil nuclear industry precluded the use of superior nuclear propulsion technology in Australia's submarine fleet, the current government has re-assessed its security strategy and re-calibrated its defence procurement arrangements, with potentially far-reaching diplomatic implications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - January 2022

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 14-01-2022

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Kontrola rozpočtu | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné | Medzinárodný obchod | Poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Rozpočet | Rybárstvo | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | digitálna technológia | dohoda o obchode (EÚ) | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | financie EÚ | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Mercosur | mimoeurópske organizácie | organizácia EÚ | poľnohospodárska politika | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | rozpočet | rozpočet EÚ | rozpočtová kontrola | rybárstvo | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | technológia a technické predpisy | trvalo udržateľné poľnohospodárstvo | udržateľné rybárstvo | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zdravie | zdravie verejnosti

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](#)

EU-India trade relations: assessment and perspectives

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 06-09-2021

Externý autor Niclas Poitiers, Suman Bery, Sonali Chowdhry, Alicia García-Herrero

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANCIÉ | financovanie a investície | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárske vzťahy | India | investícia do zahraničia | marketing | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | obchodná transakcia | poľnohospodárske štruktúry a produkcia | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | vzťah poľnohospodárstvo – obchod | vzťahy EÚ | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie Following the EU-India summit in May 2021, talks on both an EU-India trade and an investment agreement have resumed. This analysis provides background on where EU-India economic relations stand and why it is important to maintain momentum following this breakthrough, despite a somewhat unpromising domestic political environment in India. This new impetus largely reflects a transformed geopolitical landscape since the last round of EU-India talks were abandoned in 2013. The increased tension between India and China, as well as the EU's intent to reduce its reliance on Chinese manufacturing have created the conditions for changes in policy by both parties. However, many of the issues that bedeviled the 2007-2013 negotiations remain unresolved. In this analysis, we provide an overview of EU-India trade and investment relations as well as the major topics in these negotiations. The impact of key global initiatives on climate change and WTO reform that will shape the negotiations is also briefly discussed. Based on this analysis, we discuss three potential ways forward for EU-India trade and investment negotiations: a comprehensive agreement similar to that reached between the EU and Vietnam; a limited investment deal primarily focused on manufacturing; and a reinforced status quo with trade and investment relations growing organically under the existing multilateral umbrella.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons – The 'Ban Treaty'

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-01-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | jadrová bezpečnosť | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mnohostranná dohoda | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | nešírenie zbrojenia | obrana | odzbrojenie | politika spolupráce | tretia krajina | zakázaná zbraň | zbraň hromadného ničenia | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie On 22 January 2021, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (the TPNW) enters into force. On that day, nuclear weapons development, testing, production, possession, stockpiling, use and threat of use, as well as the stationing or deployment of another country's nuclear weapons on a state party's national territory will become prohibited under international law. The TPNW has been hailed as historic by supporters of an initiative, which has gained ground in recent years, to rid the world of the most destructive weapon known to humankind. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), which spearheaded these efforts, was awarded the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize. Supporters hope that the TPNW will strengthen the international legal framework and gradually advance the political norm against nuclear weapons possession and use. Opponents of the Treaty argue that the conditions for disarmament do not currently exist and that promoters of the TPNW fail to recognise this. They also point to the danger of undermining the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), recognised as the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation and disarmament regime, including by proponents of the TPNW. The nine states known to have military nuclear programmes have not signed the TPNW. Nor have Member States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which in 2016 re-confirmed its commitment to nuclear deterrence. This raises doubts about the impact of this new instrument and its ability to create normative values. Most EU Member States, 21 of which are members of NATO, oppose the TPNW, and only three have ratified it. The European Parliament has noted that the TPNW provided evidence of the desire to achieve the objective of a nuclear weapons-free world. This is an updated version of an earlier briefing, from January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons – the 'Ban Treaty'](#)

The proposed amendments to the Treaty establishing the European Stability Mechanism

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 18-01-2021

Autor PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZOPPE Alice

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Koronavírus

Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky mechanizmus pre stabilitu | FINANČIE | hospodárska a menová únia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | menové vzťahy | právo Európskej únie | revízia zmluvy (EÚ) | zúčastnená krajina

Zhrnutie This document presents the proposed amendments to the Treaty establishing the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). The note outlines the relevant changes and provides a comparison between the current ESM Treaty and the proposed amended one. This note will be updated in light of relevant developments and it complements two separate EGOV briefings: The European Stability Mechanism: Main Features, Instruments and Accountability and the ESM Pandemic Crisis Support.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Abraham Accords

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 05-11-2020

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Bahrajn | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | Izrael | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná spolupráca | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | palestínska otázka | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | Spojené arabské emiráty | udržiavanie mieru | ustanovenie mieru | vojenská okupácia | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie On 15 September 2020, in a White House ceremony, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain signed the 'Abraham Accords' with Israel, normalising pre-existing relations between them that have grown stronger mainly over fears of an expansionist Iran and loss of faith in the US's role as security provider. The accords, brokered by the US, mark a diplomatic breakthrough in the Middle East, which has seen a growing number of Arab League states strengthen ties with Israel. However, the Palestinian Authority and all Palestinian factions denounced the agreements, on which they were not consulted and which make no reference to ending Israel's occupation of Palestinian land. The accords are expected to generate important economic benefits for the participating states.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress - After Cotonou: Towards a new agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 12-10-2020

Autor PICHON Eric

Oblasť politiky Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | Dohoda z Cotonou | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | krajiny AKT | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | vzťahy medzi krajinami EU – AKT

Zhrnutie The Cotonou partnership agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states is due to expire at the end of 2020. The then ACP Group of States – which later became the Organisation of the ACP States (OACPS) – and the EU adopted their negotiating mandates in May and June 2018 respectively, thus starting negotiations for a 'post-Cotonou' agreement in September 2018. The main challenge for the EU is to maintain its cooperation with the three OACPS sub-regions and to continue to promote the values enshrined in the EU Treaties. At the same time, the new partnership should take into account the United Nations' sustainable development goals, the redefinition of European strategies in the concerned regions, the new ambitions of the ACP states and the changing balance of power at the global level. Both the EU and the OACPS have agreed on the principle of a common foundation complemented by three regional protocols. These multi-level negotiations and the ongoing discussions on the next EU multiannual budget prevented the new agreement from being finalised by February 2020, the initial expiry date set in the Cotonou Agreement. Thus, in order to avoid a legal vacuum in relations, the provisions of the latter have been extended until the end of 2020. Negotiations are now in their final stages, however some complex issues remain to be solved, among which the institutional setting of the partnership, including the future of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly. Fifth 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 (in French), please see the EPRS blog, <https://epthinktank.eu/2018/07/09/le-futur-partenariat-de-lunion-europeenne-avec-les-pays-dafrique-des-caraibes-et-du-pacifique-international-agreements-in-progress/>.

Briefing [EN](#)

Hong Kong: A Beijing-imposed security law?

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 11-06-2020

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo autoritatívny režim | ekonomická geografia | Európa | extradícia, vydanie | GEOGRAFIA | Hongkong | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politická kríza | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | pramene a odvetvia práva | právny štát | PRÁVO | represia | samospráva | Spojené kráľovstvo | trestné právo | vládne násilie | výkonná moc a štátna správa | Ázia a Oceánia | ústava | Čína

Zhrnutie On 28 May 2020, the National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) authorised its Standing Committee to adopt a national security law for Hong Kong, bypassing the city's Parliament, the Legislative Council. The law, expected to enter into force prior to Hong Kong's legislative elections scheduled for September 2020, is likely to be a turning point for the city's 'high degree of autonomy' and a premature phasing out of the 'One country, two systems' model that was planned to subsist for 50 years from 1997. The European Parliament is expected to debate a statement from the High Representative during the June plenary session.

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

Review of the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR): Updated rules on supervision of central counterparties (CCPs)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-01-2020

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos | STAMEGNA CARLA

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo dodanie dokumentov | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre cenné papiere a trhy | európsky parlamentný výbor | FINANCIE | financovanie a investície | finančné riziko | finančný derivát | finančný predpis | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | informácie pre spotrebiteľa | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | nariadenie (EÚ) | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | poistenie | poistenie | právo Európskej únie | regulácia investícií | riadenie rizík | spotreba | sprístupnenie informácií | verejné financie rozpočtová politika | voľný pohyb kapitálu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | úverová záruka

Zhrnutie The increasing importance of central counterparties (CCPs), and challenges such as the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, call for a more comprehensive supervision of CCPs in EU and non-EU countries to secure financial market infrastructure and build confidence. In June 2017, the Commission proposed amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 (ESMA – European Securities and Markets Authority) and Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (EMIR – European Market Infrastructure), to strengthen the regulatory framework. Under the proposals, EU CCPs would be supervised by national authorities in agreement with ESMA, and third-country CCPs subject to different requirements depending on whether (or not) they are systemically important. Following trilogue negotiations, Parliament voted on the resulting agreement at its plenary session of 18 April 2019. The final act was signed on 23 October 2019 and entered into force on 1 January 2020. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Preparing the post-2020 biodiversity framework](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 09-01-2020

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo biologická diverzita | ekologická politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | ochrana životného prostredia | Organizácia Spojených národov | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prírodné prostredie | UNO | zmena podnebia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In October 2020, the parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the main international agreement on biodiversity protection, will meet in Kunming (China) to agree on a post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with conservation and restoration goals for the next decade. A party to the CBD, the European Union (EU) aims 'to lead the world' at this conference (COP15), as it did at the Paris climate conference. A debate is scheduled in view of the COP15 during Parliament's January I plenary session.

[V stručnosti](#) [EN](#)

[International Agreements – Review and Monitoring Clauses - A Rolling Check-List](#)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 24-10-2019

Autor REMAC Milan

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politika spolupráce | právomoci EP | tretia krajina | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zhrnutie

Zhrnutie This study provides an analysis and overview of the review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses, consultation clauses and management and implementation clauses contained in bilateral and multilateral international agreements concluded between the EU and other countries, and in force as of 1 September 2019.

[Štúdia](#) [EN](#)

[Príloha 1](#) [EN](#)

[ICAO Agreement on CO2 emissions from aviation](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 23-09-2019

Autor DEBYSER Ariane

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo civilné letectvo | DOPRAVA | ekologická politika | letecká a kozmická doprava | medzinárodná dohoda | Medzinárodná organizácia civilného letectva | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obchodovanie s emisiami | Organizácia Spojených národov | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | skleníkový plyn | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie At its 39th triennial Assembly in 2016, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) reached an agreement to tackle international aviation emissions. The first agreement of this type applying to a specific sector of the economy, its key component is the establishment of a global market-based measure to offset CO2 emissions from international aviation. Work is going on, at both EU and ICAO level, in order to have the new system operational in 2021.

[V stručnosti](#) [EN](#)

[CO2 emission standards for heavy-duty vehicles](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-08-2019

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo automobil | DOPRAVA | ekologická politika | emisná kvóta EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | motorové vozidlo | návrh (EÚ) | opatrenia na kontrolu znečistenia | organizácia dopravy | pozemná doprava | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRIEMYSEL | právo Európskej únie | prístup k informáciám EÚ | strojárstvo | tvorba práva EÚ | všeobecné strojárstvo | znečistenie z motorových vozidiel | úžitkové vozidlo | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In May 2018, the Commission proposed a regulation setting the first-ever CO2 emission performance standards for new heavy-duty vehicles in the EU, as part of the third mobility package. It would require the average CO2 emissions from new trucks in 2025 to be 15 % lower than in 2019. For 2030, the proposal sets an indicative reduction target of at least 30 % compared to 2019. Special incentives are provided for zero- and low-emission vehicles. The proposed regulation applies to four categories of large trucks, which together account for 65 %-70 % of CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles. The Commission proposes to review the legislation in 2022 in order to set a binding target for 2030, and to extend its application to smaller trucks, buses, coaches and trailers. In the European Parliament, the proposal was referred to the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, which adopted its report on 18 October 2018. Parliament voted on the report on 14 November. Trilogue negotiations were concluded on 18 February 2019 with an agreement that sets a legally binding 30 % reduction target for the average fleet emissions of new trucks by 2030. The Parliament adopted it during the April II 2019 plenary session, and the Council on 13 June. The Regulation was published in the Official Journal on 25 July and entered into force on 14 August 2019.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

Towards a binding international treaty on business and human rights

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-11-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo demokracia | etika | humanitné vedy | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianska spoločnosť | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | riadenie korporácie | transnacionálna korporácia | triedenie podnikov | VEDA | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie With its extended value chains, economic globalisation has brought numerous opportunities while also creating specific challenges, including in the area of human rights protection. The recent history of transnational corporations contains numerous examples of human rights abuses occurring as a result of their operations. Such corporations are known to have taken advantage of loose regulatory frameworks in developing countries, corruption, and a lack of accountability resulting from legal rules shielding corporate interests. This situation has created a pressing need to establish international norms regulating business operations in relation to human rights. So far, the preferred approach has been 'soft', consisting of the adoption of voluntary guidelines for businesses. Several sets of such norms exist at international level, the most notable being the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Nevertheless, while such voluntary commitments are clearly useful, they cannot entirely stop gross human rights violations (such as child labour, labour rights violations and land grabbing) committed by transnational corporations, their subsidiaries or suppliers. To address the shortcomings of the soft approach, an intergovernmental working group was established within the United Nations framework in June 2014, with the task of drafting a binding treaty on human rights and business. After being reluctant at the outset, the EU has become involved in the negotiations, but has insisted that the future treaty's scope should include all businesses, not only transnational ones. The 'Zero Draft' published in July does not reflect the EU's position on this point. It has been welcomed by experts for its more precise focus on prevention, on effective remedies and access to justice for victims, and on companies' liability for their subsidiaries and suppliers in third countries. The European Parliament is a staunch supporter of this initiative and has encouraged the EU to take a positive and constructive approach. This is a further updated edition of a Briefing published in April 2018, PE 620.229.

Briefing [EN](#)

Brexit and Migration

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 16-10-2018

Externý autor Carolus Grütters, Elspeth Guild, Paul Minderhoud, Ricky van Oers, Tineke Strik

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | bydlisko | demografia a obyvateľstvo | dávka sociálneho zabezpečenia | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika | migrácia | migrácia rodiny | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | samostatne zárobkovo činná osoba | sloboda pohybu osôb | sociálna ochrana | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | trh práce | vnútorná hranica EÚ | voľný pohyb pracovníkov | vystúpenie z EÚ | vízová politika EÚ | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | zákon o sociálnom zabezpečení

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, at the request of the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee), focuses on the future relationship between the UK and the EU following the UK's withdrawal from the EU in the field of migration (excluding asylum), including future movement of EU citizens and UK nationals between the EU and UK. Moreover, it investigates the role of the Court of Justice of the EU.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

The future relationship between the UK and the EU in the field of international protection following the UK's withdrawal from the EU

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-10-2018

Externý autor Mirja GUTHEIL; Quentin LIGER; James EAGER; Aurélie HEETMAN; Micol TEDESCHI

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | Charta EÚ o základných právach | cudzí štátny príslušník | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | fond (EÚ) | GEOGRAFIA | judikatúra (EÚ) | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika EÚ | migrácia | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | právo na azyl | rokovanie o dohode (EÚ) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené kráľovstvo | tretia krajina | vystúpenie z EÚ | žiadateľ o azyl

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides expertise on the legal, institutional and technical implications of the UK's withdrawal from the EU in the field of international protection. More specifically, this analysis presents the current situation with regard to UK-EU cooperation in the field, the legal standards that will be applicable to the UK following its withdrawal, the areas of common interest in the field and the potential forms of future cooperation.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Príloha 1 [EN](#)

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 21-09-2018

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | európska bezpečnosť | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | KBSE | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | Rusko | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | svetové organizácie | vojenská spolupráca | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie In today's context of renewed tensions on the European continent, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has an opportunity to play a stronger role as a forum for all Europe's security actors, helping to prevent a logic of confrontation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the EU versus Russia from prevailing. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) came into being during the detente of 1962-1979. It transformed the zero-sum game of the Cold War into a positive-sum game between European states, becoming a forum for discussion between the two superpowers and European countries. However, the main achievement of the Helsinki process that formed the CSCE was that it brought all the participating countries to the negotiating table. The main outcome of the Helsinki process was less the Final Act itself than the original process of negotiations between all the participating states. After the fall of the USSR and the subsequent EU and NATO enlargements, the OSCE (as the CSCE was renamed in 1994) was redesigned as a forum for resolving Cold War tensions and it became gradually less relevant. The main elements of the European security framework established by the CSCE (Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, Vienna Document, Open Skies Treaty) lost their ability to secure effective arms control and build confidence. There was a shift towards soft security cooperation (election monitoring, peace processes, the protection of minorities, and action to ensure a safe environment for journalists). Initiatives to reform the OSCE over the past decade have largely failed because of disagreements between member states on the objectives and the organisation's legal and financial means. Nevertheless, it remains a necessary forum when it comes to resolving a growing number of crises.

Briefing [EN](#)

Banking Union Essential Terms: Technical Abbreviations & Glossary (EN/DE/FR)

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 06-07-2018

Externý autor Bernd HEIMBÜCHEL, Ute HEIMBÜCHEL, Urs LENDERMANN

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci

Kľúčové slovo banková únia EÚ | bankový dohľad | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | FINANČIE | finančná legislatíva | finančný derivát | finančný dohľad | GEOGRAFIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kapitálový trh | kontrolná moc | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | menové a finančné inštitúcie | organizácia EÚ | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This abbreviation list and tri-lingual glossary (English, German and French, see disclaimer) lists and explains relevant terms frequently used in the area of documents related to the Banking Union, more specifically in relation to the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM), the Single Resolution Mechanism (SRM) and the application of the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV) and the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR). The glossary and list of abbreviations may be updated and extended in order to take account of new developments and needs. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the ECON Committee.

Štúdia [EN](#)

The EU, a world leader in fighting climate change

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 29-05-2018

Externý autor Klugman, Cornelia;

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna politika EÚ | Európska environmentálna agentúra | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | lesnícka politika | lesníctvo | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obnoviteľná energia | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | skleníkový plyn | systém EÚ na obchodovanie s emisiami | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The European Union is at the forefront of international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and thus safeguard the planet's climate. Greenhouse gases (GHG) – primarily carbon dioxide but also others, including methane and chlorofluorocarbons – trap heat in the atmosphere, leading to global warming. Higher temperatures then act on the climate, with varying effects. For example, dry regions might become drier while, at the poles, the ice caps are melting, causing higher sea levels. In 2016, the global average temperature was already 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels.

Briefing [EN](#)

Future of the Iran nuclear deal: How much can US pressure isolate Iran?

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 25-05-2018

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Irán | jadrová bezpečnosť | jadrová zbraň | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | medzinárodné sankcie | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | mnohostranná dohoda | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | OBCHOD | obrana | odzbrojenie | politická geografia | Spojené štáty | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie In July 2015, Iran and the E3/EU+3 – France, Germany, the UK and the EU plus China, Russia and the USA – signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), a landmark agreement to ensure the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme in exchange for the termination of restrictive measures against Iran. Following certification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that Iran had complied with its nuclear dismantlement commitments, implementation of the JCPOA commenced on 16 January 2016. On that day, known as Implementation Day, all nuclear-related UN, US and EU sanctions on Iran were lifted. President Trump, who took office in January 2017, has consistently called the JCPOA 'a terrible deal'. In January 2018, he announced that the US would cease implementing the JCPOA in May 2018 unless Congress and US allies successfully addressed what he called the agreement's 'disastrous flaws'. During the short period given by President Trump, the US worked with EU allies on a 'supplemental agreement', to address the perceived weaknesses of the JCPOA. However, sufficient common ground could not be reached and on 8 May, President Trump announced that the US was leaving the nuclear deal with Iran and would (re-)impose sanctions. These block American firms from doing business in Iran, and bar foreign firms that do business with Iran from accessing the entire US banking and financial system. In addition, companies that violate the sanctions risk huge fines. The E3/EU have repeatedly stressed their support for the continued full and effective implementation of the JCPOA by all sides, pointing to the fact that it imposes very tough nuclear inspections and that the IAEA has confirmed 10 times that Iran is abiding by its commitments under the agreement. Russia and China have likewise expressed their unwavering support for the agreement. Iran has given the EU 60 days to ensure the continued implementation of the JCPOA, in particular its trade and economic aspects. The US has threatened to impose sanctions on European companies that continue to do business in Iran, but also signalled willingness to continue working on a 'supplemental agreement'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards a binding international treaty on business and human rights

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-04-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo demokracia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianska spoločnosť | organizácia podniku | Organizácia Spojených národov | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | riadenie korporácie | transnacionálna korporácia | triedenie podnikov | UNHCR | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie With its extended value chains, economic globalisation has provided numerous opportunities, while also creating specific challenges, including in the area of human rights protection. The recent history of transnational corporations contains numerous examples of human rights abuses occurring as a result of their operations. Such corporations are known to have taken advantage of loose regulatory frameworks in developing countries, corruption, or lack of accountability resulting from legal rules shielding corporate interests. This situation has created a pressing need to establish international norms regulating business operations in relation to human rights. So far, the preferred approach has been 'soft', consisting of the adoption of voluntary guidelines for businesses. Several sets of such norms exist at international level, the most notable being the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Nevertheless, while such voluntary commitments are clearly useful, they cannot entirely stop gross human rights violations (such as child labour, labour rights violations and land grabbing) committed by transnational corporations, their subsidiaries or suppliers. To address the shortcomings of the soft approach, an intergovernmental working group was established within the UN framework in June 2014, with the task of drafting a binding treaty on human rights and business. After being reluctant at the outset, the EU has become involved in the negotiations, but has insisted that the future treaty's scope should include all businesses, not only transnational ones. The EU's position on this issue has been disregarded by the UN intergovernmental working group until now, which raises some questions about the fairness of the process. The European Parliament is a staunch supporter of this initiative and has encouraged the EU to take a positive and constructive approach. This is an updated edition of a briefing published in July 2017: PE 608.636.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements - A Rolling Check-List

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 09-03-2018

Autor REMAC Milan

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Doprava | Energetika | Finančné a bankové veci | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci | Kultúra | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka | Priemysel | Regionálny rozvoj | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Rybárstvo | Verejné zdravie | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika | Zahraničné veci | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kľúčové slovo dohoda medzi orgánmi | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | tretia krajina | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ | štatistika

Zhrnutie This rolling check-list offers an implementation monitoring tool that allows for a systematic overview of the review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses and also management and implementation clauses that are included in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. It is produced by the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, as part of its work on the evaluation of the EU policy cycle.

Štúdia [EN](#)

A UN peacekeeping mission in eastern Ukraine?

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 08-03-2018

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo bilaterálne vzťahy | budovanie Európy | demilitarizovaná zóna | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | medzinárodné sankcie | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | okupované územie | Organizácia Spojených národov | politická geografia | prímerie | Rusko | Ukrajina | UNO | ustanovenie mieru

Zhrnutie As the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine enters its fifth year, the debate on the possibility of a United Nations (UN) peacekeeping mission has resurfaced, with a new report and a combination of developments on the international stage creating new momentum. Some see such a mission as a potential opportunity to contribute to unfreezing the Minsk II peace deal, paving the way for local elections. Meanwhile, the humanitarian situation in the conflict zone is deteriorating.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Cities: Front line of climate action

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 16-02-2018

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Energetika | Regionálny rozvoj | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo digitalizácia | dokumentácia | DOPRAVA | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | emisná kvóta EÚ | energetická politika | energetická spotreba | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | hospodárska politika | medzimestská migrácia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mestská infraštruktúra | migrácia | organizácia dopravy | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | pozemné a inžinierske stavby | PRIEMYSEL | prímestská doprava | rozdelenie finančných prostriedkov EÚ | rámcový program pre výskum a rozvoj | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | vykurovanie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výstavba a urbanistické plánovanie | zlepšovanie bývania | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Cities have a crucial role to play in addressing the climate change challenge and delivering on the ambitions of the Paris Agreement. In the European Union (EU), where nearly three quarters of the population live in urban areas, many cities are leading the way in this regard, taking action in three areas central to increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions – namely, buildings, energy supply, and transport – and acting as living laboratories of climate-change-related innovation. The EU supports cities in their efforts by providing guidance, promoting experience- and knowledge-sharing, fostering cooperation, and funding climate action. Climate-relevant initiatives are in place in various policy fields, from transport to the environment, research and innovation, the most high-profile being the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which currently counts over 7 700 signatories. A supportive framework is essential to ensure city-level initiatives have enough resources and potential to effect meaningful change. Easing access to climate funding and strengthening the role of cities in climate governance are among the main challenges ahead, and the main demands of city associations. The latter issue is currently in the spotlight, notably in relation to the proposal for a regulation on energy union governance, part of the EU clean energy package. The European Parliament adopted amendments to the proposed regulation in January 2018. The role of EU regions and cities in implementing the Paris Agreement is also the subject of an own-initiative report, scheduled for debate during the March plenary session. This briefing is an update of an earlier one published in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Review of CO2 emission standards for new cars and vans

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 31-01-2018

Autor KRAMER Esther

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | automobil | DOPRAVA | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | emisná kvóta EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | motorové vozidlo | opatrenia na kontrolu znečistenia | organizácia dopravy | pozemná doprava | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRIEMYSEL | prístup k informáciám EÚ | strojárstvo | všeobecné strojárstvo | znečistenie z motorových vozidiel | úžitkové vozidlo | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 8 November 2017 and referred to European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). According to the IA, road transport caused 22 % of all EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2015, 73 % of which came from cars and vans (IA, p. 19). The transport sector (except for aviation) is not covered by the EU's emissions trading system (ETS), adopted in 2005 in the context of international efforts to reduce GHG. Instead, the EU has put sector-specific legislation in place, in particular to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions. When it became clear that a 1999 voluntary emissions reduction agreement between the European Commission and the Association of European Automobile Manufacturers had not delivered, the EU adopted two regulations on mandatory CO2 standards for all new passenger cars and vans, in 2009 and 2011 respectively. Both were amended in 2014 with new emissions targets. After the Paris Agreement, countries such as China, the United States of America (USA) and Japan quickly began implementing ambitious policies for low-carbon transport. To comply with the agreement, the EU included the proposal to amend the current legislation in the European Commission's 2017 work programme. The review of the current regulations started in 2015, with publication of the European Commission's extensive ex-post evaluation. It found the current regulations effective and more efficient than expected, but also identified weaknesses. These included the measurement of emissions (test procedures), the utility parameter (mass or footprint) and emissions from energy and vehicle production, currently not covered (IA, pp. 15-16). As announced in its May 2017 communication, Europe on the Move, the Commission is pursuing an integrated approach to address all factors and actors relevant for CO2 emissions, from environment to industry (IA, p. 11). This proposal is therefore part of a comprehensive legislative package aiming to ensure 'clean, competitive and connected mobility for all' (IA, pp. 11-12, 17) and is flanked by important initiatives such as the EU action plan on alternative fuels infrastructure, revision of the Clean Vehicles Directive and the battery initiative.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transposing international measures for Atlantic tuna fisheries into EU law

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-01-2018

Autor POPESCU Irina

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo Atlantický oceán | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kvóta výlovu | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | novela zákona | návrh (EÚ) | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné prostredie | riadny legislatívny postup | rybársky priemysel | rybárstvo | schválenie zákona | spoločná rybárska politika | udržateľné rybárstvo | výlov podľa druhov | zachovanie zásob rýb | štatistika | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The European Parliament and Council have adopted a regulation concerning the conservation of tuna and tuna-like species, and the management of fisheries targeting these stocks in the Atlantic Ocean (including adjacent seas such as the Mediterranean). The new regulation, which entered into force on 3 December 2017, transposes into EU law a number of binding recommendations adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), a regional fisheries management organisation to which the EU is a contracting party. These measures needed to be enacted in EU law to become applicable, notably to operators such as the masters of fishing vessels. When adopting its legislative resolution, the EP also voted on a statement to express its concern at the Commission's delay in proposing to implement ICCAT recommendations (some dating back to 2008), and urged it to send future proposals for transposition of RFMOs' recommendations within six months of the date of their adoption.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, January 2018

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 19-01-2018

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | Amerika | budovanie Európy | chémia | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | Kolumbia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obchod | OBCHOD | obehové hospodárstvo | obnoviteľná energia | plasty | politická geografia | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | predsedníctvo v Rade ES | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | prírodné prostredie | recyklovaný produkt | rodina | rodinné právo | rybárska politika | rybárstvo | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | stratégia EÚ | technológia a technické predpisy | Tichý oceán | tovar dvojakého použitia | ustanovenie mieru | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | vývoz (EÚ) | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The January session highlights were the European Council conclusions debate and a presentation of Bulgarian Presidency priorities, as well as the first in a series of debates with EU leaders on the future of Europe, with the Irish prime minister, Leo Varadkar. Parliament voted, inter alia, on three clean energy package proposals; a review of dual-use items export controls; its opinion on the revised Brussels IIa Regulation; and gave its consent for the conclusion of the Marrakesh Treaty.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

South Pacific fisheries management measures

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 10-01-2018

Autor POPESCU Irina

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | morská ryba | morský rybolov | návrh (EÚ) | oblasť výlovu | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné prostredie | rybárska kontrola | rybárske plavidlo | rybárstvo | správa | Tichý oceán | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výlov podľa druhov | zachovanie zásob rýb | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie During the January plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on a Commission proposal transposing a series of measures adopted by the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) into EU law for the first time. The European Union is a contracting party to the SPRFMO, and the binding conservation and management measures adopted by this organisation must be transposed to become applicable to fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member State.

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

United States' nuclear weapons policy: New priorities, new challenges

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-12-2017

Autor KACZMAREK MICHAEL | LAZAROU Eleni

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Irán | jadrová bezpečnosť | jadrová zbraň | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | medzinárodné vzťahy | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mnohostranná dohoda | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | obrana | odzbrojenie | politická geografia | Severná Kórea | Spojené štáty | zbraň hromadného ničenia | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The United States is the world's second largest nuclear power, coming close behind Russia. Together the two states account for 93 % of the world's nuclear weapons. Since the end of the Cold War, the US has followed a policy of reducing its nuclear arsenal, while maintaining a nuclear triad. Under President Obama, it embarked on an intense nuclear modernisation programme, while making commitments towards nuclear non-proliferation and – as a long-term goal – nuclear disarmament. President Donald Trump took office in January 2017 with the promise to discontinue the previous administration's policy priorities. This is reflected in the current realignment of the US nuclear weapons policy. The new administration aims to expand US nuclear capabilities, is sceptical of international arms-control agreements, and has a more determinant stance on non-proliferation. President Trump has criticised the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and consequently decertified the multilateral Iran nuclear deal in October 2017. The President has also characterised the bilateral New START Treaty, limiting the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons between the US and Russia, as 'a one-sided deal'. The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty), a landmark nuclear arms control treaty between the US and the former USSR, seems to be in limbo, and nuclear proliferation efforts in North Korea have sparked a war of words between Trump and the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-Un. The ongoing Nuclear Posture Review, together with the coming passage of the annual defence policy bill in Congress, the National Defence Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2018, have the potential to provoke shifts in US nuclear policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

International procurement instrument

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-11-2017

Autor HARTE RODERICK EDWARD NOEL

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska súťaž | koncesia na služby | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný trh | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obmedzenie hospodárskej súťaže | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politika spolupráce | pridelenie zákazky | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | súťažné konanie | tretia krajina | vnútorný trh | výzva na účasť v súťaži | zmluva na dodávku služieb | zmluva na dodávku tovarov

Zhrnutie Over the years, the EU has opened up its public procurement markets to third countries to a large degree, yet many of these countries have not granted the EU a similar privilege. This situation has been difficult to address through multilateral or bilateral trade negotiations alone. With this in mind, the European Commission proposed the creation of an international procurement instrument in 2012. The aim of this instrument is twofold: to improve the conditions under which EU businesses can compete for public contracts in third countries and to give the EU more leverage when negotiating its access to foreign public procurement markets. To overcome a legislative deadlock on the 2012 proposal, in 2016 the Commission submitted an amended version that would enable it to open investigations into alleged discrimination against EU parties in foreign public procurement markets. If such practices were to be confirmed, the Commission would enter into consultations with the third country concerned to obtain reciprocal concessions on its procurement market. As a last resort, the Commission would be able to impose a price penalty on tenders originating in the third country concerned, giving EU and non-targeted countries' tenders a competitive advantage on EU procurement markets.

Briefing [EN](#)

Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-11-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo ekologická politika | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inovácia | inštitúcia EU | inštitúcie EU a európska verejná služba | marketing | marketingový štandard | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | modernizácia priemyslu | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EÚ | obchodná politika | Organizácia Spojených národov | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | právo Európskej únie | riadny legislatívny postup | skleníkový plyn | systém EÚ na obchodovanie s emisiami | UNO | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period up to 2030, giving greater certainty to industry and to investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee took the lead on the proposal, while it shared competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. After the European Parliament and the Council adopted their respective positions in February 2017, interinstitutional trilogue negotiations were concluded in November 2017. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of April 2017: PE 599.398.

Briefing [EN](#)

Safeguarding competition in air transport

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-11-2017

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Právne predpisy a regulácia v oblasti hospodárskej súťaže

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | DOPRAVA | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska súťaž | kontrola obmedzujúcich postupov | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | návrh (EÚ) | obmedzenie hospodárskej súťaže | organizácia dopravy | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politika spolupráce | preprava cestujúcich | právo Európskej únie | právo EÚ | súťažná politika | tretia krajina

Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above proposal, adopted on 8 June 2017 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN). The proposal intends to repeal Regulation (EC) No 868/2004 in order to 'ensure a fair level playing field between European and third country air carriers' (IA, p. 44), 'with a view to maintain conditions conducive to a high level of connectivity' (explanatory memorandum, p. 8). According to the IA, 'Regulation (EC) No 868/2004 intended to protect EU air carriers against objectively defined practices considered as "unfair" and "discriminatory", namely subsidisation and unfair pricing practices causing injury to EU carriers in the supply of air services to and from third countries' (IA, p. 34). However, for the reasons comprehensively outlined in the IA (pp. 34-36), the regulation 'has never been applied, and some of its features make it very unlikely that it will ever be (concretely) applied' (explanatory memorandum, p. 3). The proposal is part of the 'Open and Connected Aviation' package, which includes three other initiatives. The European Parliament has called for the revision of this regulation in a number of its resolutions, as it had proved inadequate and ineffective. The Council, in its conclusions adopted on 20 December 2012, called for a more ambitious and robust EU external aviation policy, based on the principles of reciprocity and open and fair competition in a level playing field. It considered that this regulation had proved itself unable to adequately address the specific characteristics of the aviation services sector and supported the Commission's intention to analyse possible options for a more effective instrument to safeguard open and fair competition. It also encouraged the Commission and Member States to 'use their bilateral and multilateral relations to actively support the establishment of a level playing field favouring open and fair competition in international air transport' (Recital 24, p. 4).

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic integration under the African Union

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 16-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Africká únia | colná politika | colná únia | EKONOMIKA | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mimoeurópske organizácie | OBCHOD | rozvojová politika | zóna voľného obchodu

Zhrnutie Although it tends to prioritise political objectives, the African Union (AU) pursues a no less ambitious project for economic integration with the ultimate goal of creating a common market and a monetary and economic union. Currently, the main responsibility for driving economic integration forward is carried by the regional economic communities, which are overseen and coordinated by the AU. However, the pace of progress is very uneven. In addition, the AU has developed its own programmes for promoting the continent's economic development.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

US decertification of the Iran nuclear deal

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 20-10-2017

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Irán | jadrová politika | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | odstúpenie od dohody | politická geografia | Spojené štáty | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie On 13 October, US President Donald Trump announced his decision not to certify Iran's compliance with the international nuclear agreement of 2015. This will likely result in a vote on the deal in Congress. The EU and the rest of the international community intend to keep to the agreement.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The role of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-10-2017

Autor KORPAS ALEXIOS | MAGNUS Marcel

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárska a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo bankový dohľad | centrálna banka | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | FINANČIE | finančná legislatíva | finančný derivát | finančný dohľad | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska reforma | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrolná moc | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | princíp proporcionality | právo Európskej únie | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | tretia krajina | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štruktúra hospodárstva | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This briefing gives an overview of the role of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) in setting international standards in banking regulation and supervision. It also raises the questions on how the preparatory work is organised in the European Union in order to enhance transparency and co-operation.

Briefing [EN](#)

IMPLEMENTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT - COP23

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 13-10-2017

Externý autor Lorenz MOOSMANN, Henrik NEIER, Nicole MANDL, Klaus RADUNSKY, Tina OHLIGER

Oblasť politiky Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | DOPRAVA | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická politika EÚ | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | globálne otepľovanie | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | námorná a vnútrozemská riečna doprava | námorná doprava | odstúpenie od dohody | politická geografia | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy | Spojené štáty | znižovanie emisií plynov | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie At the COP21 UN climate change conference in Paris in December 2015, a global agreement was reached which contains goals and mechanisms for responding to climate change and binding obligations for all Parties. The Paris Agreement sets a long-term goal of limiting the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels, and of pursuing efforts to limit this temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C. It also includes the goal to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions. In order to achieve these goals, the Paris Agreement requires all Parties to undertake efforts towards reaching global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and towards achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks ("carbon neutrality") in the second half of the 21st century.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Cities: Front line of climate action

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-10-2017

Autor HALLEUX Vivienne

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Energetika | Regionálny rozvoj | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo biopalivo | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | emisná kvóta EÚ | energetická politika | energetická politika EÚ | energetická spotreba | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | Kohézny fond | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | megalopolis | mestské prostredie | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | trvalo udržateľná mobilita | výstavba a urbanistické plánovanie | znečistenie z motorových vozidiel | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Cities have a crucial role to play in addressing the climate change challenge and delivering on the ambitions of the Paris Agreement. In the European Union (EU), where nearly three quarters of the population live in urban areas, many cities are leading the way in this regard, taking action in three areas central to increasing energy efficiency and reducing emissions – namely, buildings, energy supply, and transport – and acting as living laboratories of climate-change-related innovation. The EU supports cities in their efforts by providing guidance, promoting experience-and knowledge-sharing, fostering cooperation, and funding climate action. Climate-relevant initiatives are in place in various policy fields, from transport to the environment, research and innovation, the most high profile being the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, which currently counts some 7 600 signatories. A supportive framework is essential to ensure city-level initiatives have enough resources and potential to effect meaningful change. Easing access to climate funding and strengthening the role of cities in climate governance are among the main challenges ahead, and the main demands of city associations. The latter issue is being examined by the European Parliament, notably in relation to the proposal for a regulation on energy union governance. Two own-initiative reports exploring the role cities play, first, in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and, second, in the institutional framework of the Union, are also under preparation.

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

Transposing ICCAT fisheries measures into EU law

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 27-09-2017

Autor WEISSENBERGER Jean

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo Atlantický oceán | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európsky parlamentný výbor | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nariadenie ES | novela zákona | návrh (EÚ) | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné prostredie | rybársky priemysel | rybárstvo | spoločná rybárska politika | udržateľné rybárstvo | zachovanie zásob rýb | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The European Commission has proposed to include a number of binding recommendations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in EU law, in so far as they are not yet included therein. After interinstitutional negotiations, the EP is now due to vote on a draft regulation on fisheries measures in the ICCAT area, with a view to reaching a first-reading agreement.

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

ITER

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-09-2017

Autor PARRY Matthew

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | GEOGRAFIA | jadrová reakcia | jadrový reaktor | jadrový výskum | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná spolupráca | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | projektový manažment | príspevok členského štátu | Spojené kráľovstvo | Spoločné plnenie | vystúpenie z EÚ | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskumný projekt | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project is a major global collaborative scientific experiment aimed at demonstrating the feasibility of nuclear fusion as an unlimited and relatively clean source of energy. The EU Member States participate by virtue of their membership of Euratom. Work on the site in France (Cadarache) began in 2007, but since then the expected final cost and year of completion have been revised upwards a number of times. It is now hoped that 'first plasma', the point at which the ITER device is deemed operational, will be achieved by 2025.

Briefing [EN](#)

Transposing international measures for Atlantic tuna fisheries into EU law

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-09-2017

Autor WEISSENBERGER Jean

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo Atlantický oceán | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kvóta výlovu | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nariadenie ES | novela zákona | návrh (EU) | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | právo Európskej únie | prírodné prostredie | riadny legislatívny postup | rybársky priemysel | rybárstvo | spoločná rybárska politika | udržateľné rybárstvo | výlov podľa druhov | zachovanie zásob rýb | štatistika | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Following the approval, in June 2017, of the outcome of interinstitutional negotiations by the Committee on fisheries, the European Parliament is due to vote on a proposal for a regulation concerning the conservation of tuna and tuna-like species, and the management of fisheries targeting these stocks in the Atlantic Ocean (including adjacent seas such as the Mediterranean), with a view to reaching a first-reading agreement. This legislative proposal aims to transpose into EU law a number of binding recommendations adopted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), a regional fisheries management organisation to which the EU is a contracting party. To become applicable, notably to operators such as the masters of fishing vessels, these measures must be enacted in EU law. The European Commission is also proposing that future ICCAT recommendations for some fisheries management measures should become part of EU law through delegated acts. Owing to its purpose (transposition of internationally agreed measures), this legislative proposal is not accompanied by an impact assessment and was not the subject of a public consultation. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE.603.917, May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Implementing the Paris Agreement – New Challenges in View of the COP 23 Climate Change Conference

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-09-2017

Externý autor Lorenz MOOSMANN, Henrik NEIER, Nicole MANDL, Klaus RADUNSKY

Oblasť politiky Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna ekonomika | environmentálne náklady | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska politika | konferencia OSN | medzinárodná dohoda | Medzinárodná organizácia civilného letectva | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EU | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Medzivládny panel o zmene klímy | mimovládne organizácie | mimovládne organizácie | Organizácia Spojených národov | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôbovanie sa zmene klímy | Rámčový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | technológia a technické predpisy | tretia krajina | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | zmena podnebia | znižovanie emisií plynov | čistá technológia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Bonn in November 2017. 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](#)

Reflection paper on harnessing globalisation

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 08-09-2017

Autor SCHEINERT CHRISTIAN

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | EKONOMIKA | Európska investičná banka | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske štrukturálne a investičné fondy | Európsky fond na prispôbenie sa globalizácii | FINANCIE | financie EÚ | globalizácia | hospodárska a menová únia | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | inštitúcia EÚ | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonomia | protekcionizmus | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | Ďalší rozvoj Európskej únie

Zhrnutie Globalisation is nothing new; it is centuries old and has always contributed significantly to boosting growth and creating employment. It goes beyond the mere circulation of commercial goods, and more recently services, as it is a way to exchange ideas, spur discovery and innovation, and increase competitiveness. However, for some, globalisation is synonymous with unfair trade practices, job losses and the offshoring of firms, and there has recently been a backlash, culminating in the failure of multilateral trade agreements. Calls for protectionism are all the while growing louder. As part of its wider exercise to modernise the EU, which is now centred on the white paper on the future of Europe, the Commission published a reflection paper on harnessing globalisation in May 2017. The paper identifies both an acceleration and a transformation of globalisation, making it unescapable, and the Commission therefore strongly supports keeping markets open. Nevertheless, it also advocates shaping globalisation in order to spread core European values, such as human rights. The EU's external response should be based on international cooperation, economic diplomacy and ensuring a level playing field. The policy areas covered would range from trade to environment, and from sustainable development to investment. In parallel, the EU's internal response would aim to increase resilience through improved sharing of the benefits of globalisation, and promoting European industry's long-term competitiveness. Reinforcement of the internal market and using the European Semester for improved coordination of economic policies is also advocated in connection with harnessing globalisation, as is targeted support for regions. This briefing is one of a series on the European Commission's reflection papers following up the March 2017 White Paper on the Future of Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards a binding international treaty on business and human rights

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-07-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodné právo verejné | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo demokracia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianska spoločnosť | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | sociálna zodpovednosť podnikov | transnacionálna korporácia | triedenie podnikov | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie With its extended value chains, economic globalisation has provided numerous opportunities, while also creating specific challenges, including in the area of human rights protection. The recent history of transnational corporations contains numerous examples of human rights abuses occurring as a result of their operations. Such corporations are known to have taken advantage of loose regulatory frameworks in developing countries, corruption, or lack of accountability resulting from legal rules shielding corporate interests. This situation has created a pressing need to establish international norms regulating business operations in relation to human rights. So far, the preferred approach has been 'soft', consisting of the adoption of voluntary guidelines for businesses. Several sets of such norms exist at international level, the most notable being the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Nevertheless, while such voluntary commitments are clearly useful, they cannot entirely stop gross human rights violations (such as child labour, labour rights violations and land grabbing) committed by transnational corporations, their subsidiaries or suppliers. To address the shortcomings of the soft approach, an intergovernmental working group was established within the UN framework in June 2014, with the task of drafting a binding treaty on human rights and business. After being reluctant at the outset, the EU has become involved in the negotiations, but has insisted that the future treaty's scope should include all businesses, not only transnational ones. The European Parliament is a staunch supporter of this initiative and has encouraged the EU to take a positive and constructive approach.

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

The Berlin Process and the Trieste summit 2017

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 11-07-2017

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná sieť | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianska spoločnosť | organizácia dopravy | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | politika mládeže | rozšírenie Únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | urovnávanie sporov | vrcholná schôdzka | západný Balkán | štrukturálne prispôbenie

Zhrnutie On 12 July 2017, Italy will host the fourth Western Balkan summit of the Berlin Process in Trieste, a city that symbolically links the EU and the Western Balkans. Several EU Member States and the region's six countries will review current progress and discuss a broad agenda in an attempt to go further with regional cooperation, increase coherence and deepen economic integration.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

US development policy: New priorities under President Trump

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-07-2017

Oblasť politiky Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska politika | humanitárna pomoc | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | rozvojová politika | Spojené štáty | zahraničná pomoc | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The new administration of US President Donald Trump has put forward an 'America First' vision in the field of development policy. In his 2018 budget proposal, President Trump requests the US Congress to scale back and refocus US political commitments and financial contributions in the areas of economic and development assistance, humanitarian aid and global health. Limited US foreign assistance funding will be prioritised on the regions, programmes and international organisations that most directly advance US national security and economic interests. The US reasoning is that other countries, other donors and the private sector will fill the resulting development policy gaps, through paying 'their fair share'. In line with his scepticism of multilateral agreements and international organisations, President Trump announced on 1 June 2017 that the United States will withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord. While the withdrawal will potentially take years, the USA will immediately cease contributions to the Green Climate Fund, which was not just established to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries, but also to help vulnerable societies adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy Charter: A multilateral process for managing commercial energy relations

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 05-07-2017

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Oblasť politiky Energetika

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | energetická politika EÚ | ENERGIA | Európa | Európska charta o energii | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | Rusko | tretia krajina | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) was originally conceived as a multilateral framework to facilitate commercial energy relations across the Eurasian continent. In order to secure sufficient investor protection, the ECT provides for the possibility of legal dispute settlement mechanisms. The outcome of such proceedings have been broadly balanced, although some states now perceive them as contrary to their national interest. The withdrawal of Russia from the ECT in 2009 was a major blow to the process, prompting a strategic shift and a focus on newer priorities. Member countries (including the EU and 27 of its Member States) together with the Energy Charter Secretariat have sought to adopt a more global outlook for the Energy Charter. This has already had a notable success in the form of the 2015 International Energy Charter, signed by 80 countries, which is the lynchpin of a broader process of global outreach and international engagement.

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

Use of energy from renewable sources

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 26-06-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Oblasť politiky Energetika

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | analýza dosahu | biomasa | biopalivo | budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | energetická politika | energetická spotreba | ENERGIA | EUROPSKA UNIA | kvalita ovzdušia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obnoviteľná energia | obnoviteľné zdroje | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | program EÚ | prírodné prostredie | skleníkový plyn | spolupráca v oblasti životného prostredia | technológia a technické predpisy | výroba | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výrobný cieľ | znižovanie emisií plynov | úspora energie | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Despite its considerable length and a rather large number of options (over 30), the IA report could have delivered a more coherent, comprehensive, and persuasive analysis. The internal logic of the report and the arrangement of options is at times hard to understand because the options are linked to challenges rather than to clearly defined problems and objectives. Furthermore, the absence of preferred options makes it difficult to assess the usefulness of the impact assessment in informing the political decisions underpinning the legislative proposal. The use of different models, which are by the Commission's own admittance very difficult to compare, may have led to a certain lack of coherence in the assessment of the impacts. The proportionality of proposed measures is not always clearly visible compared with the evidence provided by the models used in the assessment. Overall, given the number of considerable shortcomings and the fact that the assessment twice received a negative opinion from the RSB, one might have expected a better argumentation for the Commission's decision to proceed with the proposal.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR): Regulation of OTC derivatives in the European Union

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 13-06-2017

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci

Kľúčové slovo delegované zákonodarstvo | dodanie dokumentov | dokument | dokumentácia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre cenné papiere a trhy | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | finančné riziko | finančný derivát | finančný predpis | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | informácie pre spotrebiteľa | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | nariadenie (EÚ) | OBCHOD | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | poistenie | poistenie | POLITIKA | právo Európskej únie | regulácia investícií | riadenie rizík | spotreba | sprístupnenie informácií | verejné financie rozpočtová politika | voľný pohyb kapitálu | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výkonná moc a štátna správa | úverová záruka

Zhrnutie 'Derivatives', 'central counterparties' and 'trade repositories'. What are they and how are they inter-related? Why was regulation necessary, and how does the European Market Infrastructure Regulation (EMIR) regulate? This paper places these elements in context and provides an introduction to the subject of over-the-counter derivatives, as well as the developments that led to the Commission's proposals for revision of the legislation in 2017.

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

CHILDREN ON THE MOVE: A PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 13-06-2017

Externý autor Sabine Corneloup; Bettina Heiderhoff; Costanza Honorati; Fabienne Jault-Seseke; Thalia Kruger; Caroline Rupp; Hans van Loon; Jinske Verhellen

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo bydlisko | cezhraničná spolupráca | cudzí štátny príslušník | demografia a obyvateľstvo | dieťa | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | integrácia prisťahovalcov | manželské právo | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné súkromné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migračná politika | migrácia | mladý človek | občianske právo | občianske právo | ochrana dieťaťa | politika spolupráce | práva cudzincov | PRÁVO | rodina | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | utečenec | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the JURI Committee, will be presented during a Workshop dedicated to potential and challenges of private international law in the current migratory context. The child's best interests are a primary consideration under international and EU law. EU migration and private international law frameworks regulate child protection, but in an uncoordinated way: the Dublin III and Brussels IIa Regulations are neither aligned nor applied coherently. This should change. In particular, the rules and mechanisms of Brussels IIa should be used to enhance the protection of migrant children. These include rules on jurisdiction to take protective measures, on applicable law, and on recognition and enforcement of protective measures, and mechanisms for cross-border cooperation between authorities.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Paris Agreement: United States withdrawal

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 09-06-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | odstúpenie od dohody | politická geografia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | Spojené štáty | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie On 1 June 2017, US President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change and try to negotiate a deal that is more favourable to the USA. The withdrawal could come into effect in November 2020 at the earliest, coinciding with the next presidential elections in the USA. Global reactions to the announcement were mostly negative.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

International Protection in Greece - Background information for the LIBE Committee delegation to Greece 22-25 May 2017

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 06-06-2017

Autor PAPAGEORGIOU IOANNIS

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo cudzí štátny príslušník | demografia a obyvateľstvo | dieťa | Egejské ostrovy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | EURÓPSKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | integrácia prisťahovalcov | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | mladý človek | organizácia EÚ | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | pomoc utečencom | PRÁVO | právo Európskej únie | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rozhodnutie (EÚ) | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spätná migrácia | tretia krajina | Turecko | utečenec | Ázia a Oceánia | štatistika

Zhrnutie Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this paper provides a general overview of the latest developments in terms of international protection and reception of third-country nationals in Greece for the purposes of the visit of a delegation of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs to Greece.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 19-05-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dodávka energie | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzivládna spolupráca (EÚ) | politika spolupráce | sebestačnosť v energii | spolupráca v oblasti energetiky | tretia krajina | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The Commission has proposed a decision which would require Member States to submit draft intergovernmental agreements with non-EU countries in the field of energy to it before they are signed. The Commission would then check whether they are compliant with EU law, and Member States would have to take full account of the Commission's opinion. At present, Member States are required to submit such agreements to the Commission after signature. The Commission considers the present system as ineffective. A trilogue agreement reached in December 2016 restricts the scope of the ex-ante assessment to gas and oil contracts, while agreements related to electricity would be subject to an ex-post assessment. If a Member State departs from the opinion in the Commission's ex-ante assessment, it would have to justify its decision in writing. The agreed text needs now to be approved by Parliament and Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 05-04-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo ekologická politika | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inovácia | marketing | marketingový štandard | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | modernizácia priemyslu | OBCHOD | obchod v rámci EÚ | obchodná politika | Organizácia Spojených národov | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | PRIEMYSEL | priemyselné štruktúry a politika | právo Európskej únie | skleníkový plyn | spolurozhodovací postup | systém EÚ na obchodovanie s emisiami | UNO | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period up to 2030, giving greater certainty to industry and to investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee takes the lead on the proposal, while it shares competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. After the European Parliament and the Council finalised their respective positions in February 2017, interinstitutional trilogue negotiations have now started.

Briefing [EN](#)

How Congress and President shape US foreign policy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 30-03-2017

Autor DEL MONTE Micaela | LAZAROU Eleni

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | FINANCIÉ | financovanie rozpočtu | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná dohoda | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | Organizácia Spojených národov | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | politika životného prostredia | pramene a odvetvia práva | PRAVO | rozpočet | Spojené štáty | tretia krajina | UNO | výkonná moc | zahraničná politika | zákonodarná moc | ústava | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The United States Constitution regulates the conduct of American foreign policy through a system of checks and balances. The Constitution provides both Congress and the President, as the legislative and executive branches respectively, with the legal authority to shape relations with foreign nations. It recognises that only the federal government is authorised to conduct foreign policy; that federal courts are competent in cases arising under treaties; and declares treaties the supreme law of the land. The Constitution also lists the powers of Congress, including the 'power of the purse' (namely the ability to tax and spend public money on behalf of the federal government), the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, the power to declare war and the authority to raise and support the army and navy. At the same time, the President is the Commander-in-Chief of the United States (US) army and navy and, although Congressional action is required to declare war, it is generally agreed that the President has the authority to respond to attacks against the US and to lead the armed forces. While the President's powers are substantial, they are not without limits, due to the role played by the legislative branch. In light of the discussion of the foreign policy options of the new administration under President Donald Trump, this briefing specifically explores the powers conferred to conclude international agreements, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to use military force and to declare war. It also explains how Congress performs its oversight – or 'watchdog' – functions with regard to foreign policy, the tools at its disposal, and the role of committees in the process.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impact and Consequences of Brexit for Northern Ireland

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-03-2017

Autor PAPAGEORGIOU IOANNIS

Externý autor Jonathan Tonge

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európske občianstvo | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná dohoda | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | program EU | PRÁVO | regióny členských štátov EÚ | Severné Írsko | sloboda pohybu osôb | Spojené kráľovstvo | voľný pohyb pracovníkov | vystúpenie z EÚ | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | zamestnanosť | Írsko | členstvo v Európskej únii | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie Upon request by the AFCO Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned a briefing on the impact of the UK's withdrawal from the EU on Northern Ireland, the part of the UK most distinctly affected by Brexit. The briefing analyses the implications of Brexit on the Northern Irish economy and on the freedom of movement from the establishment of a "hard border" between Northern Ireland and the Republic. It examines the possible consequences of Brexit on the relations between communities in Northern Ireland and well as between the UK and the Republic. It looks into the implications of Brexit on the Good Friday Agreement and examines possible bespoke deals between the UK and Irish governments on Northern Ireland following Brexit.

Briefing [EN](#)

Governance of the Energy Union

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-02-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Priemysel | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | analýza dosahu | budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | energetická diverzifikácia | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | energetický výskum | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | návrh (EÚ) | obnoviteľná energia | Organizácia Spojených národov | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôbovanie sa zmene klímy | právo Európskej únie | skleníkový plyn | spolupráca v oblasti energetiky | UNO | vnútorný trh | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Overall, the IA presents a comprehensive description and explanation of the problem, and options to resolve it by means of an EU-wide legislative action integrating planning, reporting and monitoring requirements of a range of existing legislation into a single regulation. The lack of quantitative evidence, and the fact that the economic, social and environmental impacts are not assessed to an equal degree, is perhaps understandable, given the nature of the action proposed, which is focused strictly on governance aspects of the energy union, i.e. the obligations of Member States and the monitoring activities of the Commission.

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

Intergovernmental agreements in the energy field

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 24-02-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Energetika

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dodávka energie | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzivládna spolupráca (EÚ) | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | schválenie zákona | sebestačnosť v energii | spolupráca v oblasti energetiky | spolurozhodovací postup | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | výmena informácií | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie In order to ensure that intergovernmental agreements (IGA) with third countries in the field of energy are fully compliant with EU legislation, the Commission proposed, as part of its February 2016 energy security package, new rules that would require ex-ante assessments of such agreements. A trilogue agreement on the proposed decision was reached in December 2016 and is due to be put to the vote in the March 1 2017 plenary session.

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

[An aviation strategy for Europe](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 07-02-2017

Autor DEBYSER Ariane

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnostná ochrana letectva | budovanie Európy | DOPRAVA | dopravná politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inovácia | konkurencieschopnosť | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | letecká flotila | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | prepravné predpisy | stratégia EÚ v oblasti rastu | technológia a technické predpisy | trvalo udržateľná mobilita | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | štandardizácia

Zhrnutie Owing to the importance of aviation for the EU economy and to the many challenges with which the sector is confronted, in December 2015 the European Commission adopted a new aviation strategy for Europe. The purpose is to strengthen the competitiveness and sustainability of aviation, and to help it cope with traffic growth and increased competition, while maintaining high quality standards. The Parliament is due to debate on an own-initiative report on the aviation strategy during its February II plenary part-session.

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

[Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants](#)

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 20-01-2017

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo atmosférická škodlivina | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | ekonomická geografia | eutrofizácia | GEOGRAFIA | kontrola znečisťovania | kvalita ovzdušia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | náklady zdravotníctva | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | zdravie | zdravie verejnosti | znižovanie emisií plynov | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the European Parliament and the Council, the presidents of the co-legislators signed the final act on 14 December 2016. Member States are required to transpose the new directive into national law by 1 July 2018. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 6 October 2016: PE 589.821.

Briefing [EN](#)

[World Energy Outlook 2016](#)

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 19-12-2016

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Oblasť politiky Energetika

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | alternatívna energia | analýza dosahu | dlhodobá prognóza | dostupné energetické zdroje | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | energetická politika | energetická spotreba | energetická technológia | ENERGIA | FINANČIE | financovanie a investície | investičná politika | Medzinárodná agentúra pre energiu | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nová technológia | svetové organizácie | technológia a technické predpisy | výroba energie | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM

Zhrnutie World Energy Outlook 2016 World Energy Outlook (WEO) is an annual study produced by the International Energy Agency (IEA), which models future global trends in energy based on different policy scenarios. The study looks at how production and consumption of different energy sources is evolving, and considers the likely effects of investment decisions, new technologies, government policies and international agreements. The WEO sheds light on the expected energy trajectory of different regions of the world.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The role of constitutional courts in multi-level governance - United States of America: The Supreme Court

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 30-11-2016

Oblasť politiky Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografia | federatívny štát | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | organizácie justície | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | PRAVO | Spojené štáty | ústavný súd

Zhrnutie This report looks at the Supreme Court of the United States, how it is organized and functions, the mechanisms by which cases reach the Court and how it treats treaties that have not been ratified by the United States government. The United States is a federated country. As such it has national governmental structures, which are outlined in its constitution, and state structures, which are outlined in the individual constitutions of each state. The United States Constitution is the second such document for the country, the first being the Articles of Confederation, which were in effect for the years 1781 to 1789. The Articles of Confederation had weak national structures and did not provide for a national executive or for any real national judiciary. These problems were addressed in the Constitution, which was drafted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and ratified by the states. The Constitution does not specify the structure of the federal judiciary that was to be adopted except for calling for the establishment of a Supreme Court and other inferior courts that Congress may establish. The Constitution does set out the areas of federal jurisdiction, and it also lists certain areas where the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. The first federal congress established a system of lower federal courts that since 1789 have evolved into the current structure of district courts (trial-level courts), circuit courts of appeal (intermediate courts of appeal), and the Supreme Court (the court of final review). Over the past two centuries the procedures for these courts have also evolved, and Congress has whittled away at certain areas where the Supreme Court had exclusive original jurisdiction, and given that Court more control over the selection of cases that it may review on appeal. Because of the freedom that the Supreme Court has over its docket, it now renders full opinions on many fewer cases each year than it did forty years ago. The United States is also a common law jurisdiction. Many of the doctrines that govern federal jurisdiction and the practices of the Supreme Court have their origin in 'judge-made law'. In particular, the doctrine of judicial review is not mentioned in the text of the Constitution or the early judiciary acts, although history shows that it was not unfamiliar to the drafters of the Constitution. It is however, one of the most formable doctrines of the courts since it allows for the review of statutes to determine if they are compatible with the Constitution. The Supreme Court's role in interpreting the United States Constitution and laws is paramount; however, due to the freedom granted to the Court to control most of its docket it only provides opinions in a selected few cases each year. This report was prepared by one of the speakers at a forum on 'The role of constitutional courts in multi-level governance', organised by the Comparative Law Library Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service on 18 November 2016.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Different Legal and Operational Structures of Banking Groups in the Euro Area, and their Impact on Banks' Resolvability

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 29-11-2016

Externý autor Dirk Schoenmaker

Oblasť politiky Európsky semester | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo banka | bankový dohľad | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | FINANCIE | finančná legislatíva | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska reforma | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štruktúra hospodárstva | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The legal and operational structures of banks matter for their resolvability. While resolution applies to legal entities, its success depends on the underlying logic and viability of bank business models. Moreover, to the extent that activities of a bank transcend borders, resolution is an affair for multiple national authorities. We categorise the largest euro-area banking groups according to their number of entities, cross-border assets and governance. We identify three main impediments to resolvability: complex structures, the broad definition of critical functions and provision of liquidity after resolution. We make recommendations to address these impediments. This paper was requested by the European Parliament under the supervision of its Economic Governance Support Unit.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Different Legal and Operational Structures of Banking Groups in the Euro Area, and their Impact on Banks' Resolvability

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 29-11-2016

Externý autor Rosa M. Lastra, Rym Ayadi, Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal and Costanza Russo

Oblasť politiky Európsky semester | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo banka | bankový dohľad | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | FINANČIE | finančná legislatíva | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska reforma | likvidita peňažného trhu | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menová ekonómia | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | POLITIKA | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štruktúra hospodárstva | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This paper discusses the legal and operational structure of the 129 banking groups in the euro area, which meet the test of SSM significance. Following a brief consideration of some key definitional and theoretical aspects, the paper analyses the data available from those 129 groups under a tri-dimensional taxonomy (considering their institutional, organizational, and operational structure). Based upon such data and taxonomy, the paper poses a number of questions or issues that the Single Resolution Board might consider in their resolvability assessments in the light of the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive and the SRM regulation. The paper outlines avenues for further research since greater clarity is needed to understand both legal and operational structures of banking groups in the euro area. This paper was requested by the European Parliament under the supervision of its Economic Governance Support Unit.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Using the Montreal Protocol for climate action

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 17-11-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo ekologická politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Organizácia Spojených národov | ozón | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | prírodné prostredie | UNO | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie A new international climate agreement, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, sets out targets for phasing down hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), very potent greenhouse gases (GHG) that are used in refrigeration equipment and other applications. The agreed measures can help countries meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which entered into force in November 2016.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

IMO: Reducing global emissions from shipping

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 16-11-2016

Autor PAPE Marketa

Oblasť politiky Doprava | Energetika | Priemysel | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo DOPRAVA | ekologická politika | emisná kvóta | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kontrola EÚ | medzinárodná dohoda | Medzinárodná námorná organizácia | Medzinárodná organizácia civilného letectva | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | námorná a vnútrozemská riečna doprava | námorná lodná doprava | námorná prepravná politika | Organizácia Spojených národov | právo Európskej únie | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Although emissions from international aviation and shipping were not included in the Paris Agreement on climate change, separate emission negotiations have been under way in these sectors. When the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) – a body of the International Maritime Organization – met in London in October 2016 for its 70th session, its agenda featured two items concerning air pollution from ships. While the MEPC took a clear step towards cutting sulphur emissions, progress on curbing global greenhouse gas emissions has been slower.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

International aviation agreements

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 15-11-2016

Autor DEBYSER Ariane

Oblasť politiky Doprava

Kľúčové slovo administratívna transparentnosť | DOPRAVA | Európska komisia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | letecká a kozmická doprava | letecká doprava | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | POLITIKA | právo Európskej únie | rezolúcia EP | transparentnosť v rozhodovaní | vzťahy medzi inštitúciami (EÚ) | výkonná moc a štátna správa | šírenie informácií o EÚ

Zhrnutie To tackle the challenges currently facing international air transport and, in particular, the increased competition from third countries, the European Commission adopted a new aviation strategy for Europe in December 2015, placing a strong emphasis on international aviation agreements.

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

The Marrakesh Treaty

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-11-2016

Externý autor César J RAMIREZ-MONTES

Oblasť politiky Petície Európskemu parlamentu | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Sociálna politika

Kľúčové slovo autorské práva | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | integrácia ľudí s postihnutím | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kultúra a náboženstvo | literárny a umelecký majetok | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | ratifikácia dohody | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | Súdny dvor (EÚ) | TRIPS | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie This study, commissioned by the European Parliament Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs upon request by the PETI Committee, provides an analysis of the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Copyright Works for the Blind or Print-Disabled. It explains the background and movements that led to its proposal, negotiation and successful adoption. It then considers the Treaty's current situation in relation to its content and issues around its ratification, particularly by the EU. It finally examines future developments around copyright reform and makes recommendations to EU institutions and Member States.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Implementing the Paris Agreement - COP 22

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 07-11-2016

Autor OHLIGER Tina

Oblasť politiky Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | konferencia OSN | medzinárodná dohoda | Medzinárodná organizácia civilného letectva | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Medzivládny panel o zmene klímy | Organizácia Spojených národov | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôsobovanie sa zmene klímy | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | zmena podnebia | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Study in focus: The study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Marrakesh (COP 22) from 7 to 18 November 2016.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Banks' Internal Rating Models - Time for a Change? The "System of Floors" as Proposed by the Basel Committee

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 03-11-2016

Externý autor Andrea Resti

Oblasť politiky Európsky semester | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo bankový dohľad | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | FINANCIE | finančná legislatíva | finančný derivát | finančný dohľad | hospodárska reforma | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrolná moc | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | princíp proporcionality | právo Európskej únie | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie In this note, we discuss the proposal for a reform of internal rating models outlined by the Basel Committee. We first present internal rating models (which currently generate roughly 50% of supervisory capital in the European Union) and the reasons why they have been increasingly criticised. We then review the key proposals circulated by the Basel Committee: the removal of internal models for "low-default portfolios" (where defaults are too infrequent to allow adequate calibration); additional constraints on internal models' estimates ("input floors"); an "output floor" tying the capital requirements generated by internal ratings to those that would emerge from the standardised approach. We then explain why, in our opinion, floors represent a technically flawed answer, and suggest a number of supervisory actions that may be pursued, instead, to restore internal models' credibility, without causing an excessive burden for banking authorities. Such actions, which have already been explored by the EU in the last few years, should be embraced wholeheartedly by supervisors, to ensure that increased transparency on implementation and validation practices may restore market confidence in internal models.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Banks' Internal Rating Models - Time for a Change? The "System of Floors" as Proposed by the Basel Committee

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 03-11-2016

Externý autor Harry Huizinga

Oblasť politiky Európsky semester | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo bankový dohľad | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | FINANCIE | finančná legislatíva | finančný derivát | finančný dohľad | hospodárska reforma | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrolná moc | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | princíp proporcionality | právo Európskej únie | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štatistika | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie This briefing paper reviews evidence showing that the adoption of an International Ratings Based (IRB) approach to estimating risk weights by banks has been associated with reductions in average reported risk weights. Several economic studies find that the lower reported risk weights using the IRB methodology to some extent reflect downward risk manipulation by banks. In a system of floors, the purpose of an aggregate output floor should be to prevent wholesale bank-level downward risk weight manipulation, giving rise to effective bank undercapitalization and a heightened probability of bank failure. Input floors can play a useful role alongside an aggregate output floor, if they are targeted to address the problem of potential mismeasurement of risk.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Banks' Internal Rating Models - Time for a Change? The System of Floors as Proposed by the Basel Committee

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 03-11-2016

Externý autor Rainer Haselmann and Mark Wahrenburg

Oblasť politiky Európsky semester | Finančné a bankové veci | Hospodárske a menové veci

Kľúčové slovo bankový dohľad | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky orgán pre bankovníctvo | FINANCIE | finančná legislatíva | finančný derivát | finančný dohľad | hospodárska reforma | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | kontrolná moc | manažment | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | politický rámec | POLITIKA | princíp proporcionality | právo Európskej únie | regulačná politika | riadenie rizík | voľný pohyb kapitálu | výkonná moc a štátna správa | štruktúra hospodárstva

Zhrnutie We provide an assessment of the BCBS proposal on restricting the IRB approach and introducing RWA floors. If well enforced, risk-sensitive capital regulation results in a more efficient credit allocation compared to the SA. Thus, IRB should be maintained. Further, the use of IRB output floors potentially results in unintended negative side effects. Input floors are likely a valuable tool to achieve RWA comparability. Finally, the proposed measures have a potential detrimental impact for European banks as compared to others.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Post-2020 reform of the EU Emissions Trading System

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 28-10-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo aukčný predaj | ekologická politika | emisná kvóta EÚ | environmentálne právo | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kvalita ovzdušia | legislatívne návrhy | marketing | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | novela zákona | OBCHOD | Organizácia Spojených národov | parlamentné rokovanie | POLITIKA | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | právo Európskej únie | riadny legislatívny postup | smernica ES | systém EÚ na obchodovanie s emisiami | technológia a technické predpisy | UNO | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | zachytávanie a ukladanie oxidu uhličitého | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In July 2015, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, following the guidance set by the October 2014 European Council. The proposed directive introduces a new limit on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the ETS sector to achieve the EU climate targets for 2030, new rules for addressing carbon leakage, and provisions for funding innovation and modernisation in the energy sector. It encourages Member States to compensate for indirect carbon costs. In combination with the Market Stability Reserve agreed in May 2015, the proposed reform sets out the EU ETS rules for the period up to 2030, giving greater certainty to industry and to investors. In the European Parliament, the ENVI Committee takes the lead on the proposal, while it shares competence with the ITRE Committee on some aspects. The ITRE Committee adopted its opinion on 13 October 2016; the vote in the ENVI Committee is expected in December. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of June 2016: PE 583.851.

A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address:
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements - Review and Monitoring Clauses

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 12-10-2016

Autor REMAC Milan

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana | Doprava | Energetika | Finančné a bankové veci | Hodnotenie práva a politiky v praxi | Hospodárske a menové veci | Kultúra | Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Ochrana spotrebiteľa | Poľnohospodárstvo a rozvoj vidieka | Priemysel | Regionálny rozvoj | Rozvojová a humanitárna pomoc | Rybárstvo | Verejné zdravie | Vnútorný trh a colná únia | Vzdelávanie | Výskumná politika | Zahraničné veci | Zmluvné právo, obchodné právo a právo obchodných spoločností

Kľúčové slovo dohoda medzi orgánmi | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky parlament | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | tretia krajina | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ

Zhrnutie This study provides an implementation monitoring tool which allows for a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses and management and implementation clauses contained in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. It is produced by the Policy Cycle Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the EP's in-house research service and think tank, as part of its work on the evaluation of the EU policy cycle.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Implementing the Paris Agreement - Issues at Stake in View of the COP 22 Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 10-10-2016

Externý autor Lorenz Moosmann, Henrik Neier, Nicole Mandl and Klaus Radunsky

Oblasť politiky Transpozícia a vykonávanie práva | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | environmentálna ekonomika | environmentálne náklady | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | hospodárska politika | konferencia OSN | medzinárodná dohoda | Medzinárodná organizácia civilného letectva | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Medzivládny panel o zmene klímy | mimovládne organizácie | mimovládne organizácie | Organizácia Spojených národov | politika spolupráce | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôbovanie sa zmene klímy | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | technológia a technické predpisy | tretia krajina | trvalo udržateľný rozvoj | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | zmena podnebia | znižovanie emisií plynov | čistá technológia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This study summarises the developments leading to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015 and provides an overview of its contents. The further implementation process and the roles of the main Parties and other stakeholders are discussed, as well as related international developments and the challenges of the climate change conference in Marrakesh in November 2016. 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](#)

EU Accession to CITES – Main Issues and Positions for the 17th COP

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 30-09-2016

Autor STOERRING Dagmara

Externý autor McKenna DAVIS, Lucy O. SMITH, Ennid ROBERTS, Stephan SINA

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo chránené druhy | ekonomická geografia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný dohovor | nezákonný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | Organizácia Spojených národov | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | prírodné prostredie | rastlinná ríša | rezolúcia EP | tretia krajina | UNO | voľná príroda | štáty EÚ | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This briefing was commissioned by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. It provides an overview of the legal implications of the European Union's recent accession to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and implications for its participation in the 17th Meeting of the Conferences (COP17). Key issues as well as the positions of selected Parties and NGOs are also outlined. The briefing concludes with recommendations for the ENVI Delegation.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Brexit and the future of the European Union [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 22-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | demokracia | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická politika | ENERGIA | euroskepticizmus | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | expertná skupina | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianska Európa | politická geografia | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | regióny členských štátov EÚ | Spojené kráľovstvo | vystúpenie z EÚ | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | Ázia a Oceánia | Čína | Škótsko | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The United Kingdom's vote on 23 June to leave the European Union has stirred lively debate on the implications of Brexit for the institutions, policies and global role of the European Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the future of the EU without Britain. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from July 7, 2016.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The EU and the Aarhus Convention: Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-06-2016

Externý autor Jonas Ebbesson (Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Petície Európskemu parlamentu | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo Bulharsko | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | ekonomická geografia | environmentálne právo | Európa | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | komunikácia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné právo – vnútroštátne právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | Nemecko | politická geografia | práva a slobody | PRAVO | právo na informácie | prístup k informáciám | prístup k súdom | Rakúsko | Rumunsko | Spojené kráľovstvo | súdnictvo | transparentnosť v rozhodovaní | verejné konzultácie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | Česko | Španielsko | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This briefing, commissioned by the Policy Department on Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs for the PETI committee, focuses on the Aarhus Convention, applicable to the EU and to all Member States. The Convention provides for rights to the public to access to information, participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. The Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee has found several EU Member States as well as the EU itself non-compliant with the Convention. Currently eight EU Member States and the EU are on the list of non-compliant Parties, decided by the Meeting of Parties when endorsing Committee findings. The Committee follows up and reports on whether these Parties are taking sufficient measures to get in compliance. Adequate implementation by EU legislation, monitoring by the Commission and jurisprudence by the EU judiciary are important for effective enjoyment of the Aarhus Convention rights by the public throughout the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 17-06-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | distribúcia energie | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | energetická rozvodná sieť | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzivládna spolupráca (EU) | OBCHOD | odvetvová dohoda | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | sprístupnenie informácií | transparentnosť v rozhodovaní | tretia krajina | tvorba práva EÚ | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The Commission has proposed a decision which would require Member States to submit draft intergovernmental agreements with non-EU countries in the field of energy to it before they are signed. The Commission would then check whether they are compliant with EU law, and Member States would have to take full account of the Commission's opinion. At present, Member States are required to submit such agreements to the Commission after signature. The Commission considers the present system as ineffective. The ITRE Committee draft report of 30 May 2016 proposed strengthening the decision to require ex-ante verification also for non-binding instruments. On 6 June, energy ministers in the Council agreed a general approach that would restrict ex-ante verification to agreements related to gas supply only. Three national parliaments have raised subsidiarity concerns, and four submitted comments. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy](#)

Implementation of the Lisbon Treaty - Improving Functioning of the EU: Foreign Affairs, Update September 2016

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-06-2016

Externý autor Marise CREMONA

Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo asociačná dohoda | budovanie Európy | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | spoločná obchodná politika | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | tretia krajina | vonkajšia právomoc (EÚ) | zmiešaná dohoda | Zmluva o Európskej únii | Zmluva o fungovaní EÚ

Zhrnutie Foreign Affairs as field of EU action has very distinctive constitutional qualities. Its external powers are broad, encompassing not only traditional foreign policy, but also development cooperation and number of sectorial policies such as trade, transport and environment. This revised and expanded report provides an analysis of the changes in the constitutional and institutional framework brought about by the Lisbon Treaty and assess the implementation of those changes including obstacles to further improvement of its implementation. This updated version takes another look on the matters of competence and mixed agreements as well on the role of the ECJ in foreign affairs.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Safeguarding biological diversity: EU policy and international agreements

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 12-05-2016

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo biologická diverzita | biotop | ekologická politika | EKONOMIKA | environmentálna politika EÚ | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | financovanie EÚ | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | ochrana životného prostredia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | poľnohospodárska politika | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBARSTVO | prírodné prostredie | regionálna politika EÚ | regióny a regionálna politika | spoločná poľnohospodárska politika | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Biodiversity, the diversity of life on earth at all levels, is declining, mainly as a result of human-induced pressures such as over-exploitation of natural resources, loss of viable habitats, pollution, climate change or invasive alien species. EU biodiversity policy is based on the Birds and Habitats Directives, which served as the basis for the development of the Natura 2000 network of protected sites, now covering 788 000 km² on land (over 18% of EU land area) and 318 000 km² at sea (about 5.9% of EU seas). The policy is driven by the EU biodiversity strategy, setting ambitious aims for 2020 (halting the loss of biodiversity) and 2050 (protecting and valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services), with the addition of a strategy on green infrastructure. The European Commission estimates that the Natura 2000 network delivers benefits worth between €200 and €300 billion per year, against management costs estimated at €5.8 billion per year. The LIFE Programme co-finance some measures related to biodiversity, especially as regards Natura 2000. Funding aimed at protecting biodiversity is also available under the agricultural, regional, fisheries, and research policies. The European Parliament has long been supportive of EU biodiversity protection policy. Developments in EU biodiversity policy include a process of 'biodiversity proofing' of the EU budget, improved monitoring, definition of priorities for the restoration of degraded ecosystems, 'biodiversity offsetting' of unavoidable residual impacts, and a 'fitness check' of EU nature legislation. This publication updates an earlier edition, of 1 April 2015: PE 554.175.

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

EYE 2016 – High priority for low carbon

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 28-04-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo alternatívna energia | budovanie Európy | ekologická politika | energetická efektívnosť | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | obnoviteľná energia | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | Prispôbovanie sa zmene klímy | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | systém EÚ na obchodovanie s emisiami | technológia a technické predpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | zmena podnebia | znižovanie emisií plynov | čistá technológia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In December 2015, the world's nations concluded the Paris Agreement, a new framework in which all countries contribute to tackling climate change. To achieve the objective of the agreement of keeping global temperature rises well below 2 degrees Celsius, global net emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases (GHG) must be stopped in the second half of this century. This decarbonisation of the global economy is a huge task, requiring unprecedented levels of innovation and trillions of euros in investments. The EU, a frontrunner in climate policies, has taken action to progressively reduce its GHG emissions and promote a low carbon economy. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

V stručnosti [EN](#)

EU-US cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs – an overview

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 06-04-2016

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblasť politiky Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | Európska únia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | extrémizmus | GEOGRAFIA | hraničná kontrola | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | migrácia | migrácia | ochrana údajov | politická geografia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | počítačová kriminalita | priestor slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | právomoci EP | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | Spojené štáty | spoločenský život | spolupráca v záležitostiach vnútra | terorizmus | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | vzťahy EÚ | výmena informácií

Zhrnutie The United States is the key partner of the European Union in the area of justice and home affairs (JHA), including in the fight against terrorism. While formal cooperation on JHA issues between the US and the EU goes back to the 1995 New Transatlantic Agenda, it is since 2001 in particular that cooperation has intensified. Today, and for the period up until 2020, the key areas of transatlantic efforts in the JHA field are personal data protection, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism, migration and border controls, tracing of firearms and explosives, money laundering and terrorism financing, cybercrime, drugs and information exchange. Regular dialogues at all levels, extensive operational cooperation and a series of legal agreements demonstrate the development of the transatlantic partnership on JHA. Assessments state that cooperation on law enforcement and counter-terrorism has led to hundreds of successful joint operations each year, and many foiled terrorist plots. Nevertheless, important challenges remain, in particular in light of the revelations of US mass surveillance activities and the resultant growth in EU concerns about US standards for data privacy. The European Parliament is making use of its extended powers in the JHA field, by urging a high level of data protection as well as effective and non-discriminatory means of redress for EU citizens in the US over improper use of their personal data.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU-US cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs – an overview](#)

Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-03-2016

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Energetika | Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | distribúcia energie | ekonomická geografia | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | informácie a spracovanie informácií | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzivládna spolupráca (EÚ) | OBCHOD | odvetvová dohoda | politika spolupráce | právo Európskej únie | sprístupnenie informácií | transparentnosť v rozhodovaní | tretia krajina | tvorba práva EÚ | vnútorný trh | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | štáty EÚ

Zhrnutie The Commission has proposed a decision which would require Member States to submit draft intergovernmental agreements with non-EU countries in the field of energy to it before they are signed. The Commission would then check whether they are compliant with EU law, and Member States would have to take full account of the Commission's opinion. At present, Member States are required to submit such agreements to the Commission after signature. The Commission considers the present system as ineffective. Although a third of the IGAs on energy infrastructure have been found to be non-compliant with EU law, none have been renegotiated so far. The Commission says the proposal would lead to greater legal certainty and reduced risks for investors and business partners. It would also lead to increased transparency on energy supply, supporting the aims of Energy Union. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Paris Agreement on Climate Change [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 26-02-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo dokumentácia | ekologická politika | ekonomická geografia | Európa | Francúzsko | GEOGRAFIA | Ile-de-France | konferencia OSN | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | regióny členských štátov EÚ | rozširovanie informácií | Rámcový dohovor OSN o zmene klímy | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zoznam | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie After more than 20 years of negotiations, nearly 200 countries reached a landmark agreement in December 2015 on tackling climate change and its impacts. The European Union, with its ambitious climate policy, had been a strong advocate on a deal to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. The Paris agreement, conducted under the auspices of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, envisages a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C. This would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change. Many analysts have hailed the agreement as historic, but critics say it came too late and is too limited in scope. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes published in reaction to the Paris agreement.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Iran after the nuclear deal: Implications for the region and the EU

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 15-02-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | geopolitika | hospodársky dôsledok | humanitné vedy | Irán | jadrová bezpečnosť | jadrová politika | južná Ázia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | regionálna bezpečnosť | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | spolupráca v oblasti energetiky | Stredný východ | VEDA | vojenský zásah | vzťahy EÚ | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action signed in July 2015 between Iran and France, China, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union provides an opportunity for the normalisation of Iran's relationship with the rest of the international community. The main purpose of the agreement is to ensure the entirely peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. In exchange, upon the implementation of the commitments included in the deal and verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the sanctions against Iran will gradually be lifted. It is not surprising therefore that after years of tense relations; both the international community and sections of Iranian society have high hopes for the results of this agreement. Even though other international political issues were purposefully excluded from the negotiations, there is an expectation that Iran will become a more responsible member of the international community and will facilitate the finding of solutions to conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. In that sense, Iran's relations with its neighbours in the Persian Gulf, and other regional powers – Egypt and Turkey in particular – will be an important part of that equation. At the same time, Iranian society is hoping that implementation of the agreement and the lifting of sanctions will significantly contribute to improving their living standards, in particular by reducing the unemployment rate. See also our briefing outlining the nuclear agreement with Iran, PE 572.820.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate summit in Paris [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 26-11-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dokumentácia | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | ekonomická geografia | Európa | EURÓPSKA UNIA | Francúzsko | GEOGRAFIA | konferencia OSN | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politická geografia | politika EÚ | politika spolupráce | politika v oblasti zmeny klímy | rozširovanie informácií | spolupráca v oblasti životného prostredia | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | zoznam | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Leaders and representatives from nearly 200 countries will meet in Paris from 30 November to 11 December in an attempt to reach a global agreement to tackle climate change and its impacts. The main aim of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, known as COP 21, is to achieve an outcome that would limit greenhouse gas emissions, drive a low-carbon transformation of the global economy, build resilience to the impacts of climate change, and assist climate action in developing countries. The EU's climate policy is among the most ambitious in the world. The EU is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030, while improving energy efficiency by 27% and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 27% of final consumption. This 'At a glance' note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks on climate policies and efforts to reach a climate agreement in Paris.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Nuclear deal with Iran

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-09-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Oblasť politiky Globálna správa | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Amerika | budovanie Európy | ekonomická geografia | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | energetická politika | ENERGIA | EURÓPSKA UNIA | GEOGRAFIA | Irán | jadrová energia | jadrová politika | Medzinárodná agentúra pre atómovú energiu | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mierové spolužitie | mierové využitie energie | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | obohatenie paliva | politická geografia | regionálna bezpečnosť | Spojené štáty | spoločná zahraničná a bezpečnostná politika | Stredný východ | svetové organizácie | urán | Ázia a Oceánia

Zhrnutie The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed on 14 July 2015 concludes the long process of negotiations concerning Iran's nuclear programme. A political understanding by the parties concerned, it aims to ensure that Iran's nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful, in exchange for termination of restrictive measures against Iran. The deal received a generally positive reaction in Europe and Asia but mixed reception in the US and the region.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Ratifying the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 02-09-2015

Autor SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | colná politika | colné predpisy | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | harmonizácia cieľ | hospodárska situácia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obchodná politika | obchodné vzťahy | rozvojové krajiny | spoločná obchodná politika | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie

Zhrnutie Behind its rather formal title, the 'Protocol amending the Marrakesh Agreement establishing the WTO' deals with something very practical: modernising customs and other procedures so that international trade can operate more smoothly. Conclusion by the EU would be a big step forward towards enabling the agreement to come into force.

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

Multimedia [Ratifying the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement](#)

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](#)

EU scientific cooperation with third countries

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 02-07-2015

Autor REILLON Vincent

Oblasť politiky Výskumná politika

Kľúčové slovo duševné vlastníctvo | Európska komisia | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | financie EÚ | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politika spolupráce | Rada Európskej únie | rámcový program pre výskum a rozvoj | systém financovania EÚ | vedecká spolupráca | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskum a vývoj | výskumná politika EÚ | činnosť orgánov

Zhrnutie Scientific cooperation with third countries aims to strengthen the European Union's attractiveness and competitiveness, tackle global societal challenges and support EU external policies. Science diplomacy is also an increasingly important tool to ease cooperation with third countries.

The EU strategy for international scientific cooperation focuses on two dimensions. First, the research programmes carried out by the EU are open to participation by research institutions and researchers worldwide. Second, the EU is developing targeted strategies – multiannual roadmaps – with selected countries in order to achieve specific objectives.

To support scientific cooperation, the EU has signed international agreements with 20 countries to provide a framework for bilateral cooperation. It has also sent science counsellors to third countries to strengthen dialogue and cooperation.

Cooperation mainly takes place through the framework programme for research and innovation (known as 'Horizon 2020'). Through their association with Horizon 2020, 13 non-EU countries enjoy the same conditions for participation as Member States, and EU funds can be provided to third countries through targeted calls for proposals. However, industrialised and BRIC countries are usually required to fund their institutions' participation.

The Directorate for International Cooperation within the European Commission's Directorate-General for Research and Innovation manages the preparation and implementation of the EU strategy for scientific cooperation. The Strategic Forum for International Science and Technology Cooperation (SFIC) provides a platform for Member States to establish a common strategy for scientific cooperation with selected countries, and advises the Council and the Commission.

Briefing [EN](#)

Negative greenhouse gas emissions: Assessments of feasibility, potential effectiveness, costs and risks

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 10-06-2015

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Oblasť politiky Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo ekologická politika | ekologické monitorovanie | environmentálna politika EÚ | environmentálna štatistika | kvalita ovzdušia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | prevencia proti znečisťovaniu | skleníkový plyn | technológia a technické predpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | zachytávanie a ukladanie oxidu uhličitého | zmena podnebia | znižovanie emisií plynov | čistá technológia | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie The negotiating text for the new international climate agreement contains several references to 'net-zero' carbon emissions. This level of emissions is to be achieved some time in the second half of this century to avoid the dangerous levels of global warming that would result from high greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Since some carbon emissions cannot be avoided completely (for example in agriculture, aviation and iron production), carbon dioxide (CO₂) would have to be removed from the air, resulting in 'negative emissions' that compensate for the remaining emissions. Negative emissions may also be needed to reduce atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations if safe limits are exceeded. Most of the climate stabilisation scenarios of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assume the use of negative emission technologies. Recent reports by Oxford University and the US National Academy of Sciences assess available and emerging negative emission technologies, along with their benefits and risks. The reports agree that negative emission technologies are not a substitute for substantial cuts in emissions, but they are expected to play an important role in climate stabilisation by compensating for the remaining emissions. The cheapest and least risky approaches in the short to medium term are forestation and soil carbon enhancement. Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage may play a big role later in this century. Other technologies are still considered too expensive, risky and energy-intensive. Questions of financing and governance remain unresolved.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tobacco agreements: Fighting illicit tobacco trade

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 13-05-2015

Autor SCHOLZ Nicole

Oblasť politiky Verejné zdravie

Kľúčové slovo bezpečnosť výrobu | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | dohoda (EÚ) | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | fajčenie | kvalita výrobu | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nezákonný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | obnovenie dohody | POTRAVINÁRSTVO | poľnohospodársko-potravinársky sektor | priemyselné falšovanie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | spotreba | tabakový priemysel | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | zdravie | zdravotné riziko

Zhrnutie To fight illicit trade in tobacco products, the European Union and its Member States currently have agreements with the four largest tobacco manufacturers. The European Commission has now proposed that the EU join a new international agreement in this field. The topic is due to be discussed with the Commission during the May I plenary session.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Reducing air pollution - National emission ceilings for air pollutants

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 23-03-2015

Autor BOURGUIGNON Didier

Oblasť politiky Prijímanie právnych predpisov EP a Radou | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | atmosférická škodlivina | ekologická norma | ekologická politika | ekologický dosah | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | kvalita ovzdušia | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | poškodzovanie životného prostredia | právo Európskej únie | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | tvorba práva EÚ | zdravie | zdravotnícke výdavky | znižovanie emisií plynov | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie Despite significant progress in recent decades, air pollution levels in the European Union still have adverse impacts on the environment and on health. The European Commission estimates that health-related costs of air pollution in the EU range from 390 to 940 billion euros per year. The proposed directive, which would replace the current National Emission Ceilings Directive, sets binding national reduction objectives for six air pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, NMVOCs, NH₃, PM_{2.5} and CH₄) to be met by 2020 and 2030. It will also implement the Gothenburg Protocol as amended in 2012. The European Commission estimates that implementation costs would range from 2.2 to 3.3 billion euros per year. Stakeholders have been divided over the level of ambition of the proposed ceilings. Both EU advisory committees have issued opinions and some national parliaments have made comments on the proposal. The Council held an orientation debate in June 2014. The ENVI Committee is expected to consider the draft report in April 2015. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic integration under the African Union

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 04-03-2015

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Oblasť politiky Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo Africká únia | colná politika | colná únia | EKONOMIKA | hospodárska integrácia | hospodárska politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mimoeurópske organizácie | OBCHOD | rozvojová politika | zóna voľného obchodu

Zhrnutie Although it tends to prioritise political objectives, the African Union (AU) pursues a no less ambitious project for economic integration with the ultimate goal of creating a common market and a monetary and economic union. Currently, the main responsibility for driving economic integration forward is carried by the regional economic communities, which are overseen and coordinated by the AU. However, the pace of progress is very uneven. In addition, the AU has developed its own programmes for promoting the continent's economic development.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

The Arms Trade Treaty: ratification and beyond

Typ publikácie V stručnosti

Dátum 30-01-2014

Autor LATEK Marta

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana

Kľúčové slovo budovanie Európy | dozor nad dovozom | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | konvenčné zbrane | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodná úloha EÚ | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | medzinárodný obchod | medzinárodný obchod | monitorovanie vývozov | OBCHOD | obchod so zbraňami | obchodná politika | obrana | ratifikácia dohody | spoločná obchodná politika

Zhrnutie Considered by many a historic achievement, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) establishing common standards for import, export and transfer of conventional arms, will, once in force, close a major loophole in international law. Unlike weapons of mass destruction or land mines, the rising trade in conventional arms had not previously been covered by any binding international rules.

V stručnosti [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Cigarette Smuggling"

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-01-2014

Externý autor Luk Joossens, Hana Ross, Michał Stokłosa and Leszek Bartłomiejczyk

Oblasť politiky Kontrola rozpočtu | Rozpočet

Kľúčové slovo akcia EÚ | analýza dosahu | boj proti zločinu | budovanie Európy | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | etika podnikania | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | Európsky úrad pre boj proti podvodom | financie EÚ | inštitúcie EÚ a európska verejná služba | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nezákonný obchod | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | organizácia podniku | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | podvody poškodzujúce EÚ | POTRAVINÁRSTVO | poľnohospodársko-potravinársky sektor | právo Európskej únie | rozpočet EÚ | smernica (EÚ) | sociálna zodpovednosť podnikov | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | tabakový priemysel

Zhrnutie On 22 January 2014, a half-day workshop on "Cigarette Smuggling" has been organised by the Policy Department for Budgetary Affairs at the request of the Committee on Budgetary Control. Experts from academia and NGOs working in the field were invited to exchange views and experiences on how to tackle the problem of cigarette smuggling. The aim of this workshop document is to summarise and to spread what was discussed during this half day. The brochure, furthermore, contains briefing papers and presentations by the external experts.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Austerity, labour market and international treaties: Cases of four EU countries in receipt of financial assistance

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 11-12-2013

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Oblasť politiky Hospodárske a menové veci | Zamestnanosť

Kľúčové slovo Cyprus | ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | Grécko | hospodárska politika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné pracovné právo | medzinárodné právo | medzinárodné právo – vnútroštátne právo | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | mzdová politika | personálne riadenie a odmeňovanie zamestnancov | podmienky pomoci | politická geografia | politika spolupráce | politika úsporných opatrení | Portugalsko | pracovnoprávne vzťahy | pracovné vzťahy | pracovný trh | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | trh práce | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | Írsko | ľudské práva | štrukturálne prispôbenie

Zhrnutie Due to the financial crisis, some European countries were forced to ask for financial assistance. In return they committed to implement austerity measures and structural changes including labour market reforms. These measures have been criticized for having negative effects on social dialogue and human rights, and not respecting international treaties.

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

Iran at a Crossroads: What Will Follow the Nuclear Deal?

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza

Dátum 11-12-2013

Autor BENDINI Roberto | HAKALA Pekka

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Zahraničné veci

Kľúčové slovo ekonomická geografia | EKONOMIKA | elektrárenský a jadrový priemysel | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | hospodárska situácia | hospodárska situácia | Irán | jadrová politika | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nešírenie jadrových zbraní | politická geografia | politická situácia | POLITIKA | politika a bezpečnosť verejnosti | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | regionálna bezpečnosť | sociálna zmena | SOCIÁLNE OTÁZKY | spoločenský život | Sýria | zahraničná politika | Ázia a Oceánia | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie The agreement reached in Geneva on Iran's nuclear programme should allow Iran to return to the international scene as a political as well as a trade partner. While the terms of the deal will require attention and effort, hopes in Europe, Iran and the MENA region are running high for the first time in many years. Tehran could soon play the role of constructive regional power, helping resolve a wide range of regional security problems and serving as a motor of economic growth for the entire region. If the country's recently-elected president, Hassan Rouhani, also manages to carry out his ambitious political and economic reform programme, the Iranian people may gain civil rights and enjoy a more prosperous economic future. The EU has a strategic interest in supporting reformist forces within Iran.

Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

The Arms Trade Treaty: Finally an outcome and what next?

Typ publikácie Briefing

Dátum 29-05-2013

Autor LATEK Marta

Oblasť politiky Bezpečnosť a obrana

Kľúčové slovo kontrola zbrojenia | konvenčné zbrane | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | nezákonný obchod | nešírenie zbrojenia | OBCHOD | obchod so zbraňami | obchodná politika | obmedzovanie zbrojenia | obrana | zbrojársky priemysel

Zhrnutie The fruit of years of negotiations and intensive civil society campaigning, the recent agreement of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) has been widely presented as a major achievement. Exceptionally it was adopted by resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The wide scope of the treaty, which includes small arms and light weapons (SALW) and, to some extent ammunition, alongside the main conventional arms has satisfied most stakeholders. The major hindrance for the impact of the ATT relates to uncertainty about its global relevance.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Proposal for a Regulation on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol)"

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 15-04-2013

Externý autor Hugo-Maria Schally (DG Environment, European Commission), Pierre du Plessis (Centre for Research Information Action in Africa), Emile Frison (Bioversity International), Axel Braun (European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations), François Meienberg (Berne Declaration), Andreas Drews (ABS Capacity Development Initiative), Cornelia Löhne (Botanic Garden Berlin-Dahlem), Maria Julia Oliva (Union for Ethical Biobanking) and Matthieu Mellul (Collectif pour une alternative à la biopiraterie)

Oblasť politiky Právo EÚ: právny systém a právne akty | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo biologická diverzita | ekologická politika | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | genetika | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | medzinárodné rokovania | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | návrh (EÚ) | OBCHOD | obchodná politika | patentová licencia | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | prírodné prostredie | spravodlivý obchod | VEDA | využívanie zdrojov | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie In the context of the legislative procedure related to the Commission proposal for a Regulation on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (COM(2012) 576), the European Parliament requested the organisation of a workshop to discuss the Commission's legislative proposal putting special emphasis on the challenges of implementing the Nagoya protocol both at global and EU level, and on future perspectives.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in the Union: Initial Appraisal of the European Commission's Impact Assessment

Typ publikácie Briefing
Dátum 15-03-2013
Autor BALLON Elke
Oblasť politiky Posudzovanie vplyvu ex-ante | Výskumná politika | Životné prostredie
Kľúčové slovo analýza dosahu | biologická diverzita | ekologická politika | ekonomická analýza | EKONOMIKA | EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | genetika | malé a stredné podniky | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | návrh (EU) | PODNIKANIE A SÚŤAŽ | právo Európskej únie | prírodné a aplikované vedy | prírodné prostredie | technológia a technické predpisy | transfer technológií | triedenie podnikov | VEDA | využívanie zdrojov | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | výskum a vývoj | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE
Zhrnutie This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying its Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization in the Union (COM (2012) 576). Genetic resources are used for research and development purposes in many economic sectors, for example plant and animal breeding, food and beverage, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.
Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)"

Typ publikácie Štúdia
Dátum 29-03-2012
Externý autor Christophe GEIGER (CEIPI, University of Strasbourg, FRANCE), Michael GEIST (University of Ottawa, CANADA), Meir PUGATCH (University of Haifa, ISRAEL), David TORSTENSSON (Stockholm Network, SWEDEN) and Olivier VRINS (ALTIUS Lawyers, BELGIUM)
Oblasť politiky Medzinárodný obchod | Oblasť slobody, bezpečnosti a spravodlivosti | Právo duševného vlastníctva
Kľúčové slovo Amerika | duševné vlastníctvo | ekonomická geografia | GEOGRAFIA | informačná technológia a spracovanie údajov | Kanada | komunikácia | kontrola komunikácií | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ ORGANIZÁCIE | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | občianske práva | ochrana súkromia | osobné údaje | politická geografia | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | sloboda komunikácie | Spojené štáty | Svetová obchodná organizácia | svetové organizácie | VZDELANIE A KOMUNIKÁCIE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLÓGIA A VÝSKUM | výskum a duševné vlastníctvo | štáty EÚ
Zhrnutie Proceedings of the workshop on "The Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)", held on 1st March 2012 in Brussels.
Štúdia [EN](#)

Federal States and International Organisations : A Short Comparison of their Amending Rules with the European Union

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza
Dátum 13-12-2011
Autor LEHMANN Wilhelm
Oblasť politiky Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Medzinárodné právo súkromné a justičná spolupráca v občianskych veciach | Medzinárodné právo verejné
Kľúčové slovo EURÓPSKA ÚNIA | európske zmluvy | federatívny štát | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná organizácia | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politický rámec | POLITIKA | právo Európskej únie | revízia dohody
Zhrnutie This comparative note looks at the legal provisions ruling the amendment of the founding documents of federal states and international organisations and compares them to Art. 48 of the Treaty on European Union. The European Union is the only political organisation requiring a double unanimous decision, firstly when signing a revising treaty and, secondly, when ratifying it in the Member States. The new rules proposed for the entry into force of the European Stability Mechanism treaty indicate that EU leaders, at least in selected policy fields, are in the process of changing their views on the usefulness of the "mutual agreement" rule.
Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

US Implementation of Basel II : Final Rules Issued, but no Supervisory Approvals to Date

Typ publikácie Hĺbková analýza
Dátum 11-10-2011
Externý autor John C. DUGAN and Jennifer XI (Covington & Burling LLP, Washington, D.C., USA)
Oblasť politiky Finančné a bankové veci
Kľúčové slovo Amerika | bankový dohľad | ekonomická geografia | FINANCIE | GEOGRAFIA | kapitálový trh | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | menové a finančné inštitúcie | politická geografia | Spojené štáty | voľný pohyb kapitálu
Zhrnutie Much has been written about the Basel III agreement on capital and liquidity requirements for internationally active banks. Far less attention has been paid to the status of international efforts to implement Basel II. In particular, there have been many questions about the slow pace of Basel II implementation in the United States compared to countries in Europe and Asia. Accordingly, this paper summarises the status of US implementation of Basel II.
Hĺbková analýza [EN](#)

Fisheries in Norway

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 19-05-2008

Autor OLIVERT AMADO Ana Maria

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo | Zamestnanosť | Životné prostredie

Kľúčové slovo akvakultúra | ekonomická geografia | Európa | GEOGRAFIA | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | morský ekosystém | Nórsko | politická geografia | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | prírodné prostredie | riadenie rybárstva | rybné hospodárstvo Spoločenstva | rybárska flotila | rybársky priemysel | rybárstvo | trh práce | vrátený úlovok | ZAMESTNANIE A PRACOVNÉ PODMIENKY | štatistika zamestnanosti | ŽIVOTNÉ PROSTREDIE

Zhrnutie This document was requested by the Fisheries Committee for the Delegation to Tromsø, Trondheim and other regions of Norway (from 28 to 31 May 2008). The visit focuses on fisheries management systems, discards policy, the conservation of ecosystems, monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activities and marine research. Aquaculture and trade issues are also addressed herein.

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

Perspectives for the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement Study

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 26-02-2007

Externý autor Oceanlaw Information and Consultancy Services.
C. Hedley, R.R. Churchill, L. De La Fayette, G. Hønneland and A. Serdy.

Oblasť politiky Rybárstvo

Kľúčové slovo medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | morská ryba | morský rybolov | POĽNOHOSPODÁRSTVO, LESNÍCTVO A RYBÁRSTVO | rybolovná dohoda | rybárska kontrola | rybárske plavidlo | rybárstvo | výlov rýb | zachovanie zásob rýb

Zhrnutie This study reviews implementation of key provisions of the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (New York, 1995) in order to determine the current achievements, constraint and future perspectives for the Agreement in facilitating sustainable management of high seas fisheries resources and provides an analysis of the Agreement's Review Conference, convened under Article 36 of the Agreement, which took place in May 2006. The study: briefly compares recent and historic assessments of the state of high seas fisheries resources, in order to determine the possible impact of the Agreement on the status of stocks; describes the processes leading to the 2006 Review Conference and the major discussions and conclusions of the Conference; and provides a detailed analysis of implementation of the Agreement both by regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) and by States individually. Key conclusions and recommendations are presented.

Štúdia [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#)

Human Rights and Democracy Clauses in the EU's International Agreements

Typ publikácie Štúdia

Dátum 29-09-2005

Externý autor Lorand Bartels (University of Edinburgh, School of Law)

Oblasť politiky Demokracia | Demokracia EÚ, inštitucionálne a parlamentné právo | Zahraničné veci | Ľudské práva

Kľúčové slovo demokracia | demokratizácia | medzinárodná bezpečnosť | medzinárodná dohoda | medzinárodná politika | MEDZINÁRODNÉ VZŤAHY | politický rámec | POLITIKA | politika spolupráce | práva a slobody | PRÁVO | tretia krajina | výkonná moc a štátna správa | zahraničná politika | ľudské práva

Zhrnutie This study examines the evolution and current status of the EU's policy of including human rights and democracy clauses in its international agreements. Based on a close reading of their texts, this study describes the range of ways in which the implementation of these clauses might be improved. In this regard, the emphasis is on the potential use of these clauses within the institutional framework established by the international agreements in which they are contained.

Štúdia [EN](#)

Stručné zhrnutie [FR](#), [IT](#)