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Razvrsti Razvrsti po datumu
Ključna beseda "Brazilija"

41 Rezultati

Datum nastanka : 16-04-2024

Conversion Practices on LGBT+ People

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-07-2023

Avtor MARZOCCHI Ottavio

Zunanji avtor BELAVUSAU Uladzislau

Politično področje Vprašanje spola, enakost in različnost

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | spolna manjšina | sprememba spola

Povzetek This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), examines "conversion practices" (also called "conversion therapies") aimed at changing, repressing or suppressing the sexual orientation, gender identity or expression of LGBT+ persons. Such practices, due to their discriminatory, degrading, harmful and fraudulent nature, are being banned in a growing number of States, including EU Member States. The study analyses and compares selected national legislations before examining the possibilities to counter such practices at EU level, and makes recommendations.

Študija [EN](#)

Brazilian democracy in the aftermath of 8 January

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 16-02-2023

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos | LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | demokracija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | POLITIKA | politična geografija | politični okvir | pravica do demonstriranja | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | predsedniške volitve | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | volilni izid | volilni postopek in glasovanje

Povzetek On 8 January 2023, far-right supporters of former president Jair Bolsonaro stormed the presidential palace, the Supreme Court and the Congress in Brasília. The events, widely acknowledged as echoing the attack on the US Capitol on 6 January 2021, took place only a week after the inauguration of Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva as President of Brazil for the third time; Bolsonaro, who did not concede defeat in the October 2022 election, was notably absent from the inauguration. Brazil is one of the biggest democracies in the world, albeit a relatively young one, and the largest in Latin America. Yet, experts have pointed to a crisis of trust in democracy throughout the past decade, due – among other things – to corruption and failure by successive governments to provide public goods. The events have raised concerns about democracy in Brazil and globally, and have reinforced the risks born from a climate of heightened polarisation. They have also highlighted the inflammatory role of social media and the need to address societal divisions. The European Union has condemned the anti-democratic acts of violence, reiterated its full support for President Lula Da Silva, and for the Brazilian democratic system, and expressed solidarity with the democratic institutions targeted by this attack. On 19 January 2023, the European Parliament adopted a resolution also expressing solidarity with the Lula government and Brazilian institutions and urging supporters of ex-President Bolsonaro to accept the democratic outcome of the elections. Parliament also welcomed the investigation to identify and prosecute those involved and highlighted a recent decision taken by the Brazilian Supreme Court to approve the federal prosecutors' request to investigate Bolsonaro.

Briefing [EN](#)

Brazil's economy: Challenges for the new president

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 28-10-2022

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ekonomska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | gospodarska recesija | gospodarska stabilizacija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mercosur | odnosi EU | okrevanje gospodarstva | politična geografija | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek Brazil is the 10th largest economy in the world and the largest in Latin America. Its recent history can be divided into three main periods: one of economic stabilisation, which laid the foundations for economic growth; one of growth and reduction in inequality; and one of crisis, which has highlighted not only the country's strengths and potential but also its vulnerabilities. In 2018, after two years of economic crisis and several public corruption scandals, voters elected far-right Jair Bolsonaro to serve as president, marking a shift from years of left-wing governments. Bolsonaro, up for re-election in 2022, has generally pursued a free-market agenda, including an overhaul of the public pension system and privatisation of government assets. At the same time, he and his government have taken steps to tackle the two-fold challenges posed initially by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and later by the global environment of high inflation and geopolitical insecurity following Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine. Recent estimates show that this approach has been partially effective – inflation and unemployment are falling, while gross domestic product has resumed its growth (albeit remaining low). However, many challenges remain, including high income inequality and a rise in poverty and food insecurity. Moreover, their complexity is compounded by the fact that the incoming government will have little fiscal space to address them, and that the recent rise in commodity prices, which has helped the country's economy, might not last. Relations between the EU and Brazil are multi-faceted: they work together in a number of sectors, and have strong trade relations. Nevertheless, the Bolsonaro government's position on deforestation in the Amazon rain forest has worsened Brazil's relationship with the EU, and could compromise ratification of the EU-Mercosur agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brazil's climate change policies: State of play ahead of COP27](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 27-10-2022

Avtor DELIVORIAS Angelos | MORGADO SIMOES HENRIQUE ANDRE

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | industrijsko onesnaževanje | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | prilagoditev na podnebne spremembe | skupna zunanja in varnostna politika | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | zmanjšanje emisij plinov

Povzetek Brazil was responsible for 2.2 % of global greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in 2019. Its per capita emissions of 5 tonnes CO2 equivalent (tCO2e) were below both EU and world levels. This is one of a series of EPRS briefings on major economies outside the European Union, looking at their climate policies in the run-up to the COP27 United Nations climate change conference of parties being held in November 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for ANIT Committee: The practices of animal welfare during transport in third countries: an overview](#)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 31-05-2021

Zunanji avtor Friedrich – Loeffler – Institut: Michael MARAHRENS and Isa KERNBERGER-FISCHER

Politično področje Okolje | Promet | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda Amerika | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | dobro počutje živali | dokumentacija | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvoz (EU) | kmetijska politika | kmetijstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | organizacija prevoza | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | prevoz živali | PROMET | raziskovalno poročilo | tretja država | trgovina | TRGOVINA | veterinarska zakonodaja | živa žival

Povzetek The purpose of this study is to review animal welfare practices during transport in and to third countries. It compares the practices, guidelines and tools used by main trading partners with the EU and European standards. It also provides concrete policy recommendations on how to improve the current EU legislation on animal welfare during transport, taking practices in third countries, reports from the Commission, scientific work, enforcement practices by competent authorities, and reports from NGOs into account. The study is based on survey and desk research. Recommendations are made to address the challenges identified

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Brazil's Parliament and other political institutions](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 14-01-2021

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politično področje Demokracija

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | izvršilni organ | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | Mercosur | nacionalni parlament | organizacija pravnega sistema | organizacija sodstva | parlament | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politična stranka | politična stranka | politični okvir | politični položaj | PRAVO | večstranski odnosi | zunajevropske organizacije | zvezna država

Povzetek With an area of nearly 8.5 million km² and a population of around 212 million (approximately twice the size of the EU with half the population), Brazil is Latin America's largest and most populated country, the biggest democracy (and, despite many observers' concerns over the current state of democracy) one of the freest countries) in the region. It is politically organised as a Federative Republic, formed by the Union, 26 states, 5 570 municipalities and the Federal District (Brasília). The Brazilian Constitution establishes the principle of the separation of powers of the Union into legislative, executive and judiciary. The executive power is vested in the president of the Republic, who is both head of state and head of the government. The president is elected by universal suffrage, together with the vice-president, for a four-year mandate, and can be re-elected only once. The judicial power is exerted by different organs and courts at national and state level. Finally, the legislative power is vested in the National Congress, a bicameral Parliament with a chamber of deputies and a federal senate. Following the 2018 legislative elections, there are 30 different parties represented in the Chamber of Deputies and 21 in the Senate. Currently, the proportion of women deputies is 14.6 %, and senators is 13.6 %, one of the lowest in the region. Due to its history and its continental dimensions, Brazil is a very diverse country in terms of culture, population and religion. It has assumed a leadership role in the region, and has been firm in its commitment in multilateral world fora and South-South cooperation. Brazil is a strategic partner of the EU. The European Parliament maintains a regular bilateral dialogue with the Brazilian National Congress through its Delegation for Relations with Brazil, as well as at a multilateral level through its Delegation for the Relations with Mercosur and the EuroLat Parliamentary Assembly.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Amazon deforestation and EU-Mercosur deal](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 29-10-2020

Avtor GRIEGER Gisela

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ekonomski instrument za okolje | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska struktura | GOSPODARSTVO | gozdarstvo | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krčenje gozdov | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mercosur | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | skupni trg | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | tropski gozd | varstvo gozdov | varstvo okolja | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek After coming to a political agreement on the trade pillar of the three-pronged EU-Mercosur association agreement in June 2019, the EU and the four founding members of Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) reached agreement on the political dialogue and cooperation parts in July 2020. However, as environmental deregulation and deforestation continue unabated in Brazil, opposition to the deal is growing. It is unlikely to be submitted to the European Parliament for consent in its current form. A study of the trade pillar's provisions concludes that, taking the risk of deforestation into account, the deal's environmental costs are likely to exceed its economic gains. This raises doubts as to whether Brazil's compliance with its climate change commitments can realistically be achieved based on provisions devoid of an effective enforcement mechanism.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Brazil and the Amazon Rainforest: Deforestation, biodiversity and cooperation with the EU and international forums](#)

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 15-05-2020

Zunanji avtor Cristina MÜLLER

Politično področje Okolje

Ključna beseda Amerika | biotska raznovrstnost | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gozdarstvo | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krčenje gozdov | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mercosur | naravno okolje | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | pridružitveni sporazum (EU) | skupna trgovinska politika | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinski odnosi | tropski gozd | varstvo gozdov | varstvo okolja | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek For the largest tropical rainforest on Earth, an aggravated forest fire and deforestation regime in Amazonia put at risk the world's richest biodiversity assets and a major climate regulator. For the EU27, it highlights the need to associate the question of embodied deforestation consumption by placing deforestation-free supply chains at the centre of negotiations surrounding the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement, given the volume of trade between these economic blocs in meat, leather, soy, coffee, rubber, wood pulp, biofuel and timber.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

[Amazon wildfire crisis: Need for an international response](#)

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 29-11-2019

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politično področje Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Bolivija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gozdarstvo | graditev Evrope | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | krčenje gozdov | naravna nesreča | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | politična geografija | požar | tropski gozd | ukrep EU

Povzetek The Amazon rainforest, which is the largest ecosystem of its kind on Earth and is shared by eight South American countries as well as an EU outermost region, was ravaged by fires coinciding with last summer's dry season. However, most of these fires are set intentionally and are linked to increased human activities in the area, such as the expansion of agriculture and cattle farming, illegal logging, mining and fuel extraction. Although a recurrent phenomenon that has been going on for decades, some governments' recent policies appear to have contributed to the increase in the surface area burnt in 2019, in particular in Brazil and Bolivia. Worldwide media coverage of the fires, and international and domestic protests against these policies have nevertheless finally led to some initiatives to seriously tackle the fires, both at national and international level – such as the Leticia Pact for Amazonia. Finding a viable long-term solution to end deforestation and achieve sustainable development in the region, requires that the underlying causes are addressed and further action is taken at both national and international levels. The EU is making, and can increase, its contribution by cooperating with the affected countries and by leveraging the future EU-Mercosur Association Agreement to help systematic law enforcement action against deforestation. In addition, as the environmental commitments made at the 2015 Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris will have to be renewed in 2020, COP25 in December 2019 could help reach new commitments on forests.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedijske vsebine [Threat to the Amazon rainforest needs an urgent response](#)

Brazil ahead of the 2018 elections

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 05-10-2018

Avtor GRIEGER Gisela

Politično področje Demokracija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | dvostranski odnosi | ekonomska geografija | Evropska unija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska recesija | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | nasilje | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politična kriza | predsedniške volitve | socialni konflikt | volilni postopek in glasovanje

Povzetek On 7 October 2018, about 147 million Brazilians will go to the polls to choose a new president, new governors and new members of the bicameral National Congress and state legislatures. If, as expected, none of the presidential candidates gains over 50 % of votes, a run-off between the two best-performing presidential candidates is scheduled to take place on 28 October 2018. Brazil's severe and protracted political, economic, social and public-security crisis has created a complex and polarised political climate that makes the election outcome highly unpredictable. Pollsters show that voters have lost faith in a discredited political elite and that only anti-establishment outsiders not embroiled in large-scale corruption scandals and entrenched clientelism would truly match voters' preferences. However, there is a huge gap between voters' strong demand for a radical political renewal based on new faces, and the dramatic shortage of political newcomers among the candidates. Voters' disillusionment with conventional politics and political institutions has fuelled nostalgic preferences and is likely to prompt part of the electorate to shift away from centrist candidates associated with policy continuity to candidates at the opposite sides of the party spectrum. Many less well-off voters would have welcomed a return to office of former left-wing President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003-2010), who due to a then booming economy, could run social programmes that lifted millions out of extreme poverty and who, barred by Brazil's judiciary from running in 2018, has tried to transfer his high popularity to his much less-known replacement. Another part of the electorate, appalled by growing public-security issues and endemic corruption, but also disappointed with democracy more broadly, appears to be strongly attracted by the simple and unconventional answers to complex challenges posed by far-right populist rhetoric. The latter – worryingly – glorifies Brazil's dictatorship (1964-1985). As candidates with unorthodox political approaches appear to be an emerging norm, Brazilians may opt for a populist turn as well. If so, EU-Brazil relations may become more complex in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

The situation of indigenous children with disabilities

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 18-12-2017

Zunanji avtor Isabel Inguanzo

Politično področje Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | avtohtono prebivalstvo | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | demografija in prebivalstvo | diskriminacija na podlagi invalidnosti | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Kenija | konvencija ZN | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | Nepal | otrokove pravice | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | pravica do izobraževanja | pravica do telesne integritete | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | razvojna pomoč | socialno vključevanje invalidov | varstvo otrok | zbiranje podatkov | človekove pravice

Povzetek Indigenous children with disabilities (ICwD) have received little attention in academic research and development policies. However, they face discrimination at many levels, based on ethnicity, age, ability and gender and this often leads to serious human rights violations. The lack of data, both on the prevalence of disabilities among indigenous children and young people and on specific violations of their human rights, is a serious constraint to any policy intended to respect, protect and promote their human rights. This study seeks to identify these gaps, point to certain patterns and recommend ways of improving data collection and the situation of ICwD in future.

Študija [EN](#)

Openness of public procurement markets in key third countries

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-07-2017

Zunanji avtor Kamala DAWAR, Sussex University, United Kingdom

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pogodbeno pravo, gospodarsko pravo in pravo gospodarskih družb | Regionalni razvoj

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | dostop na trg | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | Indija | Japonska | javno naročilo | Kitajska | liberalizacija trgovine | mednarodna trgovina | politična geografija | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | primerjalno pravo | protekcionizem | skupna trgovinska politika | trg EU | TRGOVINA | trgovinska omejitve | trgovinska politika | Združene države

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

Študija [EN](#)

[Brazil: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 23-06-2016

Avtor GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | SABBATI Giulio

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | EVROPSKA UNIJA | finance EU | finančni instrument EU | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska statistika | gospodarski kazalec | GOSPODARSTVO | politična geografija | skupna trgovinska politika | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska statistika | trgovinski promet | trženje

Povzetek Brazil is the biggest economy in Latin America, representing one third of the EU's total trade with the region. Our infographics, done in close cooperation with GlobalStats, provides a quick and useful overview of its main economic and trade data.

Na kratko [EN](#)

[Brazil's humanitarian policy](#)

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 17-05-2016

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | humanitarna pomoč | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalna struktura | lakota | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | pomoč v hrani | zdravstvo | zunanja politika

Povzetek Brazil has been referred to as an emerging player in humanitarian policy, shaping its action largely on the basis of its own domestic social policies, particularly in the area of food and health. Yet the recent economic crisis raises doubts as to its ability to sustain its contributions.

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 11-03-2016

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

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Andska skupina | Argentina | Brazilija | Cariforum | ekonomska geografija | Ekvador | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Kolumbija | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mehika | Mercosur | Peru | pogajanja za sklenitev sporazuma (EU) | politična geografija | sporazum o prosti trgovini | Srednja Amerika | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovinska statistika | trgovinski promet | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | trženje | zunajevropske organizacije | Čile

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

Poglobljena analiza [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 11-12-2015

Avtor HUBER Stephan | REMAC Milan

Politično področje Javno mednarodno pravo | Mednarodna trgovina | Ocena zakonodaje in politik v praksi | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Prenos in izvajanje zakonodaje | Zasebno mednarodno pravo in pravosodno sodelovanje v civilnih zadevah | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | države Efte | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Indija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Izrael | Japonska | Južna Koreja | Kanada | Kitajska | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodna vloga EU | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | Mehika | Nova Zelandija | politična geografija | pristojnosti EP | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | sporazum (EU) | Turčija | večstranski sporazum | Združene države | Čile

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

Študija [EN](#)

Brazil's ambitions in climate change policy

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 03-12-2015

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Okolje | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalna struktura | krčenje gozdov | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno srečanje | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | okoljska politika | Okvirna konvencija ZN o podnebnih spremembah | oskrba z energijo | politična geografija | sprememba podnebja | toplogredni plin | zmanjšanje emisij plinov | zunanja politika

Povzetek Brazil plays an active role in international climate change negotiations. Its success record on deforestation has made it a leader in the reduction of carbon emissions. Ahead of the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Brazil made commitments to reduce emissions considerably by 2025.

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 16-11-2015

Zunanji avtor Lorenz Moosmann, Katja Pazdernik, Andrea Prutsch and Klaus Radunsky

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Okolje

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Indija | Indonezija | Japonska | Južna Koreja | Kanada | Kitajska | mednarodna pogajanja | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodno srečanje | najmanj razvita država | nevladna organizacija | nevladne organizacije | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | Okvirna konvencija ZN o podnebnih spremembah | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | Rusija | Skupina 77 | svetovne organizacije | Združene države

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

Študija [EN](#)

Skrajšana različica [DE](#)

Brazil: Economic situation

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 30-10-2015

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | bruto domači proizvod | davčni sistem | denarno poslovanje | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | inflacija | javne finance in proračunska politika | javni dolg | kazensko pravo | korupcija | monetarna politika | nacionalni računi | obdavčenje | odnosi EU | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | PRAVO | proračun | proračunski primanjkljaj | računovodstvo | stroški za plače | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika

Povzetek Following a cycle of steady growth at the end of the last decade, the Brazilian economy began to contract in 2011, and entered a technical recession in 2015. Declining exports, rising inflation, a growing deficit and corruption have destabilised the economy. Its future course will depend on fiscal adjustment, inflation control and on bolstering the economy's credibility.

Na kratko [EN](#)

EU-Brazil cooperation on internet governance and ICT issues

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-10-2015

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Globalno upravljanje | Območje svobode, varnosti in pravice | Varnost in obramba | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | informacije in obdelava informacij | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | internet | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | javno-zasebno partnerstvo | komunikacije | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | obramba | osebni podatki | POLITIKA | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | prenosno omrežje | tehnično sodelovanje | telekomunikacijska oprema | urejanje telekomunikacij | varstvo podatkov | vladanje | vohunjenje | Združene države | čezmejni pretok podatkov

Povzetek Following revelations of large-scale Internet surveillance Brazil and the EU have become actively involved in the global debate on internet governance. Since early 2014 cyber policy has become part of the agenda of the EU-Brazil Strategic Partnership. The two have agreed on the need for support for inclusive and transparent internet governance based on a multistakeholder governance model, and are moving forward on a number of related bilateral initiatives in the 2015-2017 Joint Action Plan. In 2014, Brazil hosted the Global Multistakeholder Meeting on Future Internet Governance (NETMundial) which established principles on internet governance endorsed by both the EU and Brazil. These encompass inclusiveness, legitimacy, accountability, and global public interest. As a move towards greater independence of digital flows between Latin America and the Europe, the Brazilian government and the EU are developing a project to establish a public-private partnership to lay a submarine fibre-optic cable across the Atlantic Ocean, from Fortaleza (Ceará, Brazil) to Lisbon (Portugal). Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on Competition Policy in International Agreements

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 03-08-2015

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

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Finančna in bančna vprašanja | Industrija | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Varstvo potrošnikov

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Indija | Japonska | Kitajska | konkurenca | konkurenčno pravo | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | mednarodni sporazum | pogajanja za sklenitev sporazuma (EU) | politika konkurence | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | Rusija | sporazum o prosti trgovini | TRGOVINA | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | Združene države | Švica

Povzetek 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).

Študija [EN](#)

Brazil: Political parties

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 08-06-2015

Avtor LAZAROU Eleni

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | dvodomni sistem | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mercosur | nacionalno pravo | odnosi EU | parlament | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politična koalicija | politična stranka | politična stranka | politični okvir | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | predsedniške volitve | razdelitev sedežev | večstrankarski sistem | vodja države | volilni postopek in glasovanje | volilni sistem | zunajevropske organizacije

Povzetek Brazil is a federal republic with a presidential system. The 2014 Presidential elections marked the fourth consecutive victory for a Workers' Party (PT) candidate. Dilma Rousseff was elected for a second term (2015-19), on the same platform as her predecessor Luís Inácio (Lula) da Silva.

Na kratko [EN](#)

Cuba: foreign policy and security aspects

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 17-04-2015

Avtor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | diplomatski odnosi | ekonomska geografija | ekonomski odnosi | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | Kitajska | Kuba | mednarodna organizacija | mednarodna varnost | mednarodne sankcije | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | oborožitvena industrija | obramba | politična geografija | proračun za obrambo | Rusija | trgovina z orožjem | Venezuela | Združene države | zunanja politika

Povzetek Having improved economic, trade and military ties with a large number of countries, Cuba is now focusing on the recent breakthrough in its strained relations with the United States. In terms of national security, lack of finances continues to constrain Cuba's armed forces.

Na kratko [EN](#)

University Quality Indicators: A Critical Assessment

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-04-2015

Zunanji avtor Bernd Wächter (ACA) and Maria Kelo (ENQA)

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Izobraževanje | Kultura

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | evropski standard | Finska | Flandrija | GEOGRAFIJA | Hrvaška | informacijska tehnologija in obdelava podatkov | izobraževanje | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | Japonska | kakovost poučevanja | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | metoda vrednotenja | Nemčija | Nizozemska | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | Poljska | poučevanje | primerjalna analiza | primerjalna pedagogika | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | regije držav članic EU | Romunija | sodelovanje na področju izobraževanja | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | visokošolsko izobraževanje | zbiranje podatkov | Združene države | Združeno kraljestvo | Španija

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

Študija [EN](#)

Comparative Study on Access to Documents (and Confidentiality Rules) in International Trade Negotiations

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 10-04-2015

Zunanji avtor Andreas MAURER

Politično področje Demokracija | Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Mednarodna trgovina | Pravo EU: pravni sistem in akti | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | delo parlamenta | dokumentacija | dostop do informacij | dostop do informacij EU | država članica EU | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | graditev Evrope | Indija | informacije in obdelava informacij | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalna struktura | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | medinstitucionalni odnosi (EU) | mednarodna trgovina | nacionalni parlament | parlament | parlamentarni nadzor | parlamentarni postopek | pogajanja za sklenitev sporazuma (EU) | POLITIKA | politična geografija | primerjalna študija | Rusija | TRGOVINA | trgovinski sporazum | trgovinski sporazum (EU) | Združene države

Povzetek It is extremely difficult to strengthen parliamentary oversight of the EU's trade policies without clear and predictable rules and procedures for the EP to access relevant information from the Commission and the Council. This study provides an overview on the rules guaranteeing access to information in international trade negotiations both in the EU and in selected third countries. It evaluates the existing arrangements on access to information by Parliament in view of the provisions included in the Treaty of Lisbon, international norms and agreements, EU case-law, and similar rules, arrangements and practices in a group of national parliaments.

Študija [EN](#)

Protectionism in the G20 (2015)

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 09-03-2015

Avtor BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Notranji trg in carinska unija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Argentina | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | Francija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska politika | GOSPODARSTVO | Indija | Indonezija | Italija | Japonska | Južna Koreja | Kanada | Kitajska | liberalizacija trgovine | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mehika | Nemčija | politična geografija | protekcionizem | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | Saudova Arabija | skupna trgovinska politika | svetovna organizacija | svetovne organizacije | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | Turčija | Združene države | Združeno kraljestvo

Študija [EN](#)

BRICS – a bloc or a bubble?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-12-2014

Avtor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politično področje Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | Generalna skupščina ZN | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska rast | gospodarska soodvisnost | gospodarske razmere | gospodarsko sodelovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | Indija | Kitajska | kreditne in finančne institucije | mednarodna trgovina | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | odnosi EU | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | razvojna banka | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | srečanje na vrhu | TRGOVINA | trgovinski odnosi | Varnostni svet ZN | Združeni narodi

Povzetek BRICS stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. This heterogeneous group of five large countries each underwent dramatic economic growth in the past decade. Now they are forging links among themselves, are calling for greater recognition of their weight in international institutions and are creating a development bank. But is the group here to stay?

Na kratko [EN](#)

The BRICS Bank and Reserve Arrangement: towards a new global financial framework?

Vrsta publikacije Na kratko

Datum 04-12-2014

Avtor SCHOELLMANN Wilhelm

Politično področje Globalno upravljanje

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | delniški kapital | denarni odnosi | denarno poslovanje | devizne rezerve | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | Evropska investicijska banka | EVROPSKA UNIJA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | Indija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | Kitajska | kreditne in finančne institucije | mednarodna organizacija | mednarodne finance | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | mednarodne zadeve | Mednarodni denarni sklad | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | monetarna politika | monetarni sporazum | monetarno sodelovanje | način financiranja | organizacija poslovanja | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | razvojna banka | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | Svetovna banka | Združeni narodi

Povzetek At this summer's summit held in Fortaleza, Brazil, the five countries which form the BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – agreed on the establishment of their own financial institutions: the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA). The New Development Bank is to lend for infrastructure and sustainable-development purposes, both in BRICS countries and other developing and emerging economies. In this context, developing countries are looking for a new source of financing with more flexible conditions. The CRA is an agreement among the BRICS' central banks for mutual support during a sudden currency crisis. The agreements were signed on 15 July 2014 – after two years of negotiations – but still need to be ratified by the members' legislatures.

Na kratko [EN](#)

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

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 24-11-2014

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

Politično področje Dolgoročno načrtovanje | Okolje

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | Indija | Japonska | Kitajska | krčenje gozdov | mednarodna pogajanja | mednarodne zadeve | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | Mehika | način financiranja | obremenitve okolja | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | Okvirna konvencija ZN o podnebnih spremembah | Peru | politika o podnebnih spremembah | politična geografija | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | spremljanje stanja okolja | toplogredni plin | Združene države

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

Študija [EN](#)

Brazil: Promises of More Change – But in Which Direction?

Vrsta publikacije Poglobljena analiza

Datum 22-10-2014

Avtor TVEVAD Jesper

Politično področje Demokracija | Mednarodna trgovina | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | družbene in socialne zadeve | ekonomska geografija | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska reforma | gospodarska struktura | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | graditev Evrope | kazensko pravo | korupcija | mednarodna varnost | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | medparlamentarni odnosi | nacionalni računi | odnosi EU | parlament | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | politična reforma | politični okvir | politični sistem | PRAVO | predsedniške volitve | revščina | socialna politika | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | volilni postopek in glasovanje | zunanja politika

Povzetek On 26 October 2014, almost 142 million voters will elect Brazil's president for the next four years. The elections take place against a backdrop of economic stagnation and widespread discontent with inadequate public services and the political system, highlighted by social protests in 2013. After a decade of economic and social progress, and a parallel rise in the country's global stature, the sustainability of the country's last two decades of achievements is increasingly questioned. Facing these challenges, all major political forces have advocated 'change' in the run-up to the October elections. There are strong expectations that the government that takes over on 1 January 2015 will initiate a new phase in Brazil's social, economic and political development. The new government will have to address demands to renew the political system and to implement reforms to make the economy more competitive and capable of generating the growth needed to continue improving social conditions.

Poglobljena analiza [EN](#)

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative: state of play

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 24-06-2014

Avtor GRIEGER Gisela

Politično področje Mednarodna trgovina | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | Evropa | EVROPSKA UNIJA | GEOGRAFIJA | Indija | institucije EU in evropska javna uprava | institucionalna struktura | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kazensko pravo | Kitajska | korupcija | naftna industrija | naftna industrija | objava računovodskih izkazov | organizacija poslovanja | plinska industrija | POLITIKA | politična geografija | POSLOVANJE IN KONKURENCA | poslovna etika | pravni viri in pravna področja | PRAVO | preglednost uprave | premogovništvo in rudarstvo | računovodstvo | Republika Južna Afrika | rudarstvo | Rusija | samoregulacija | upravljanje podjetja

Povzetek In 2003, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) was launched as a voluntary multi-stakeholder initiative for the extractive industries, bringing together governments, industry and civil society. Its main objective has been to create a global transparency standard which allows light to be shed on all payments made by extractive-industry companies to governments of resource-rich developing countries, and to cross-check all revenues received by these governments from the industry.

Briefing [EN](#)

Agriculture in Brazil and Relations with the EU

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 14-03-2014

Avtor MASSOT MARTI Albert | RAGONNAUD Guillaume | TROPEA Francesco

Politično področje Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | demografija | demografija in prebivalstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarska regija | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | GOSPODARSTVO | izvršilna oblast in javna uprava | kmetijska politika | kmetijska statistika | kmetijski sistemi | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | mednarodna trgovina | nacionalna kmetijska politika | POLITIKA | politična geografija | položaj kmetijstva | pomoč kmetijstvu | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | regije in regionalna politika | skupna kmetijska politika | tehnologija in tehnični predpisi | transgena rastlina | trgovina | TRGOVINA | trgovina s kmetijskimi proizvodi | trgovinski spor | upravna organizacija

Povzetek This study consists of: 1) an introductory section setting out the main physical and demographic data; 2) a general chapter on the Brazilian economy; 3) an in-depth analysis of the agricultural sector in terms of both production and commercial aspects; 4) an overview of conflicts and potentially conflictive issues in EU-Brazil relations; 5) and finally, some general comments on the new CAP 2014/2020.

Študija [EN](#)

Brazil's Belo Monte Dam project: Financial impact, indigenous peoples' rights & the environment

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 20-06-2013

Avtor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politično področje Energija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | avtohtono prebivalstvo | Brazilija | demografija in prebivalstvo | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | elektrarna | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | gradbeništvo in javna dela | INDUSTRIJA | IZOBRAŽEVANJE IN KOMUNIKACIJE | javno posvetovanje | komunikacije | način financiranja | objekt nizke gradnje | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | pravice in svoboščine | PRAVO | PROMET | prometna politika | sodstvo | tožba pred sodiščem | varstvo manjšin | velika gradbena dela | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek Brazil is constructing the third largest hydroelectric power plant in the world. The Belo Monte Dam is being built in the state of Pará, Brazil. Its first commercial generation is expected to come on stream in 2015. Opponents criticise the investment because of its environmental impact, lack of consultation of indigenous people and the resettlement of at least 5 100 families.

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

Belo Monte Dam project: an outline

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 12-06-2013

Avtor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Politično področje Energija | Človekove pravice

Ključna beseda Amerika | Brazilija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | ekonomska geografija | električna in jedrska energija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetsko omrežje | FINANCE | financiranje in naložbe | GEOGRAFIJA | hidroelektrična energija | OKOLJE | okoljska politika | politična geografija | postavitve hidroelektrarne | socialni okvir | socialni učinki | sofinanciranje | vpliv na okolje

Povzetek The Belo Monte Dam is a hydroelectric dam under construction in the state of Pará, Brazil. Upon completion, with a generating capacity of 11 233 Megawatts, it will be the third largest hydroelectric power plant in the world. The project faces widespread criticism on economic, environmental and social reasons. Commercial generation is expected to begin in 2015, with the whole plant scheduled to run at full capacity in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of Brics in the Developing World

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 13-04-2012

Zunanji avtor MORAZÁN, Pedro (SÜDWIND-INSTITUTE, Germany), KNOKE, Irene (SÜDWIND-INSTITUTE, Germany), KNOBLAUCH, Doris (ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE, Germany) and SCHÄFER, Thobias (SÜDWIND-INSTITUTE, Germany)

Politično področje Globalno upravljanje | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | gospodarski položaj | gospodarsko sodelovanje | GOSPODARSTVO | Indija | Kitajska | MEDNARODNI ODNOSI | politika sodelovanja | politična geografija | razvojna pomoč | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | sodelovanje Jug-Jug | tretja država

Povzetek The role of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) as emerging protagonists in international development cooperation is significantly and rapidly changing. Over the last decade, BRICS have increased their financial as well as technical assistance and established distinct ways and means of economic cooperation, especially through south-south-cooperation with Low Income Countries (LIC). BRICS are striving for more political influence, thereby challenging traditional western donors such as the EU. BRICS impact on LICs through trade, foreign direct investment and development financing are significant and these south-south-efforts need to be reflected in EU development strategies. The high level conferences in Paris, Accra and Monterrey have not appreciated BRICS' role as emerging donors, but the Busan Global Partnership strategy has considered obvious changes in global development architecture more openly. Size, key areas and institutional settings of foreign assistance are differing among BRICS. The overall focus of development cooperation lies on neighbouring countries, regional integration and technical assistance. Economic growth is perceived to be crucial for sustainable development; non-interference and national sovereignty are guiding principles. Eye-to-eye level dialogue and trilateral settings of cooperation are means of addressing BRICS as new stakeholder in 21st century development politics.

Študija [EN](#)

Renewable energy investment: The BRICs and the EU

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 08-03-2012

Avtor NEEDHAM Christopher

Politično področje Energija | Zunanje zadeve

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energija vetra | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | Indija | Kitajska | nadomestno gorivo | politična geografija | proizvodnja energije | Rusija | samooskrba z energijo | sončna energija | toplotna energija | čista energija

Povzetek Renewable energy is a growth industry with a number of years of significant investment in new electricity generating capacity. The EU has placed focus and investment in increasing its renewable energy capacity in recent years, mainly in wind and solar power.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impacts of Biofuels on the Environment and on Food Security in Brazil

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 30-04-2008

Zunanji avtor Mr Leo Peskett
Overseas Development Institute

Politično področje Energija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Okolje | Varnost hrane

Ključna beseda Amerika | biogorivo | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetske rastline | GEOGRAFIJA | kmetijstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | politična geografija | raba tal | upravljanje z vodami v kmetijstvu | varstvo tal

Povzetek This note analyzes the impacts of biofuels on the environment and on food security in Brazil. The Brazilian biofuels industry is a world leader and currently 40% of vehicle come from ethanol from cane. Since 1990 over 42 M Ha of Brazilian forest have been lost but it cannot be on account of biofuel. In other hand, there is little evidence that biofuels cause hunger: prices of most food in Brazil have been falling compared to the general price since 1994. In addition, the biofuel industry provides jobs to 800.000 persons at wages above the average in farming.

Poglabljena analiza [EN](#)

Certification Schemes for Biofuels – Focus on Brazil

Vrsta publikacije Briefing

Datum 30-04-2008

Zunanji avtor ProForest, United Kingdom

Politično področje Energija | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja | Okolje

Ključna beseda Amerika | biogorivo | Brazilija | certificiranje gozdov | ekonomska geografija | ENERGETIKA | energetska politika | energetske rastline | GEOGRAFIJA | gozdarstvo | kmetijska politika | kmetijstvo | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | obdelovanje kmetijskih zemljišč | politična geografija | proizvodnja energije | raba tal | trajnostno kmetijstvo

Povzetek This note provides some sustainability criteria in order to develop certification schemes of biofuels: e.g. social and environmental criteria at the production stage; accreditation and certification process requirements; and supply chain mechanisms (traceability).

Briefing [EN](#)

Agriculture in Brazil

Vrsta publikacije Poglabljena analiza

Datum 14-02-2008

Avtor MASSOT MARTI Albert

Politično področje Ekonomske in monetarne zadeve | Kmetijstvo in razvoj podeželja

Ključna beseda agrarna ekonomija | Amerika | Brazilija | ekonomska analiza | ekonomska geografija | ekonomske analize | GEOGRAFIJA | GOSPODARSTVO | kmetijska politika | kmetijska struktura | KMETIJSTVO, GOZDARSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO | organiziranost kmetovanja in kmetijska proizvodnja | politična geografija | položaj kmetijstva

Povzetek This note was written as a back-up document for the European Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development delegation during its trip to Brazil in April 2008. It consists of: 1) an introductory section setting out the main physical and demographic data; 2) a general chapter on the Brazilian economy; and finally 3) an in-depth analysis of the agricultural sector in terms of both production and commercial aspects, with some additional remarks on recent health problems in relation to EU meat imports.

Poglabljena analiza [DA](#), [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [PT](#), [PL](#)

Access to Essential Medicines : Lessons Learned since the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and Policy Options for the European Union

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 15-06-2007

Zunanji avtor Frederick M. Abbott (Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, U.S.A.) and Jerome H. Reichman (Duke University School of Law, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.)

Politično področje Javno zdravje | Mednarodna trgovina | Razvoj in humanitarna pomoč

Ključna beseda Amerika | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | DRUŽBENA IN SOCIALNA VPRAŠANJA | države v razvoju | ekonomska geografija | farmacevtski izdelek | GEOGRAFIJA | gospodarske razmere | GOSPODARSTVO | Indija | javno zdravje | licenca patenta | mednarodna trgovina | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | politična geografija | PROIZVODNJA, TEHNOLOGIJA IN RAZISKOVANJE | raziskave in intelektualna lastnina | raziskave in razvoj | Svetovna trgovinska organizacija | svetovne organizacije | Tajska | TRGOVINA | TRIPS | zdravstvo

Povzetek The study evaluates the impact of the TRIPS agreement on access to medicines in developing countries and analyses the evolving legal framework. Special emphasis is given to the issue of compulsory licensing, including recent cases in Brazil and Thailand. The EU's own implementing regulation is also presented, as well as the considerations for any TRIPS-related provisions in bilateral trade agreements of the EU and the US. The TRIPS agreement and its amendment are discussed in light of the various public health, commercial, legal and economic considerations and interests. The study also sets out conclusions and concrete recommendations to improve the overall framework of the TRIPS agreement and access to medicines.

Študija [EN](#)

The Role of Parliaments in Scrutinising and Influencing Trade Policy

Vrsta publikacije Študija

Datum 04-12-2005

Zunanji avtor Dr Andreas Maurer
Project Leader

Politično področje Demokracija EU, institucionalno in parlamentarno pravo | Mednarodna trgovina

Ključna beseda Afrika | Amerika | Avstralija | Azija in Oceanija | Brazilija | ekonomska geografija | Evropa | GEOGRAFIJA | Iran | Japonska | MEDNARODNE ORGANIZACIJE | Mehika | odnos med zakonodajno in izvršilno oblastjo | parlament | parlamentarni nadzor | POLITIKA | politika in javna varnost | politična geografija | Republika Južna Afrika | Rusija | Svetovna trgovinska organizacija | svetovne organizacije | Tajska | TRGOVINA | trgovinska politika | trgovinska politika | Združene države | Švica

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

Študija [EN](#), [FR](#)