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Sökord "Georgien"

50 Resultat

Skapades den : 16-04-2024

Enlargement policy: Reforms and challenges ahead

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 13-12-2023

Författare PRZETACZNIK Jakub | STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Albanien | anslutning till Europeiska unionen | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s kandidatländer | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | Georgien | humaniora | Moldavien | Nordmakedonien | politisk geografi | Turkiet | Ukraina | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning The geopolitical dimension of enlargement policy became more pronounced in 2022, when Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia asked to join the EU. Since then, fresh geopolitical challenges have accelerated the need to reform enlargement policy and cemented a shift towards the merit-based integration of new countries. Geopolitical considerations include security and defence and also foreign policy alignment, for instance in terms of relations with strategic competitors, such as China and Russia. Enlargement also presents challenges for other areas, such as the EU's budget, decision-making and agricultural policy. Regional cooperation and the resolution of bilateral disputes meanwhile remain key elements for aspiring members. The European Commission presented its annual enlargement reports on 8 November 2023. Its strategic orientations and recommendations include accelerating the accession process with the Western Balkan countries, opening accession negotiations with Ukraine and Moldova, and granting candidate status to Georgia. They build on policy work done in recent years, including the new accession negotiation methodology adopted in February 2020 and a gradual approach to integration endorsed by the Council in June 2022. The European Council is expected to decide on these recommendations during its meeting on 14-15 December 2023. The two countries most advanced in their accession negotiations, Montenegro and Serbia, opened negotiations in 2012 and 2014 respectively. North Macedonia and Albania opened accession negotiations in 2022. Candidate country since 2022, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and potential candidate country, Kosovo*, have yet to open accession negotiations. Accession talks with Türkiye are on ice. According to the European Parliament's 2022 recommendation on the new EU strategy, enlargement policy is 'the most effective EU foreign policy instrument and one of the Union's most successful policies'. In 2023, Parliament supported the accession process and the opening of negotiations with Ukraine and Moldova. In addition to its role as the budgetary authority, that endorsing the financial provisions and the budget, Parliament monitors candidates' overall progress and their implementation of the EU acquis. Parliament's consent is also required before any accession treaty can be signed.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Enlargement policy: Reforms and challenges ahead](#)

EU enlargement [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 12-06-2023

Författare CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord anslutningsförhandlingar | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s kandidatländer | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ukraina

Sammanfattning The European Union has found new impetus for enlargement in the wake of Russia's war on Ukraine, making progress in what was once called the EU's most successful policy. A year ago, the EU granted Ukraine and Moldova official EU candidate status and also opened the same possibility for Georgia. Politicians and analysts more and more often say that the EU should become more involved in the Western Balkan countries, which saw their membership prospects open 20 years ago. If it does not, those countries could drift away politically from the Union and exacerbate conflicts in the post-Yugoslav area. For Turkey, EU membership is no longer a priority, while popular support for EU accession is declining in Serbia, partly due to the influence of Russia. 'There is a new awareness inside the EU. We finally realise that it is not enough to just wait for our friends outside the Union to move closer to us. It is not enough to say that the door is open. We must also take responsibility to bring the aspiring members of our Union much closer to us,' European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said at the GLOBSEC conference in Bratislava in May. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on enlargement and issues with EU accession countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

Association Agreements with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova on the roads to EU Membership

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 25-07-2022

Författare AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE | JANSEN Talander Hugo

Politikområde EU-rätt: Rättsystem och rättsakter | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord anslutningsförhandlingar | anslutningskriterium | associeringsavtal (EU) | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk integration | ekonomisk politik | EU:s finanser | EU:s kandidatländer | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsområde | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | makroekonomiskt stöd | Moldavien | politisk geografi | tullpolitik | Ukraina

Sammanfattning This paper has been produced by the Ex-post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament, as a regional evaluation in parallel to the EPRS 2022 Peace and Security Outlook. It has been drafted as a contribution to the Normandy World Peace Forum taking place in September 2022. The paper provides the background to EU relations with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and analyses the most recent reforms achieved through the implementation of the association agreements in each country, up to the date of their applications for membership. Through an overview of the requirements for accession and of the EU's experiences with enlargement, and within the new context of the reframing of the EU's relations with its neighbourhood, the paper assesses the potential steps each of these countries could take to advance on their roads to EU membership.

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

Association agreement between the EU and Georgia - European Implementation Assessment (update)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 25-03-2022

Författare AHAMAD MADATALI HANNAH NAFIZE | JANSEN Talander Hugo

Extern avdelning Delcour, Laure

Politikområde EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Europeiskt mervärde | Internationell handel | Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | decentralisering | demokrati | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-stöd | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ram | rättigheter och friheter | rättsreform | rättssystemets organisation | straffrätt | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning In November 2021, the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) requested an own-initiative annual report on the implementation of the association agreement between the EU and Georgia (2021/2236(INI)). Sven Mikser (S&D, Estonia) is the appointed rapporteur. The Ex-Post Evaluation Unit (EVAL) within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) has prepared this European implementation assessment (EIA) to accompany the scrutiny work of AFET. This EIA is an update of a European implementation assessment on the association agreement between the EU and Georgia, prepared by the EPRS in April 2020.

Studie [EN](#)

Western sanctions and Russia: What are they? Do they work?

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 17-02-2022

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella sanktioner | krig | militärt ingrepp | politisk geografi | restriktiv åtgärd (EU) | Ryssland | Ukraina

Sammanfattning In 2014, the EU and the US adopted sanctions against Russia after it annexed Crimea. Since then, they have added various other restrictive measures, responding to Russia's use of illegal chemical weapons, cyber-attacks and human rights abuses. With concerns that Moscow is planning another attack against Ukraine, Western countries are now considering tough new measures. Ukraine-related economic sanctions in particular have had a significant impact on not only the companies and sectors directly targeted but also the Russian economy as a whole. Sanctions have not persuaded Russia to change its behaviour, but they may have had a deterrent effect.

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

The misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels by authoritarian regimes:

Lessons learned

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 01-12-2021

Extern avdelning Lukas ANDRIUKAITIS, Jakub KALENSKY, Simin KARGAR, Elene PANCHULIDZE, Joanna SMĘTEK, Anastas VANGELI

Politikområde Coronavirus | Demokrati | EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Jämställdhetsfrågor, lika möjligheter och mångfald | Mänskliga rättigheter | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa

Sökord Asien och Oceanien | auktoritärt styre | desinformation | dokumentation | ekonomisk geografi | epidemi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | hälsa | informationsspridning | Iran | Jemen | Kina | kommunikation | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ram | Ryssland | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | Syrien | Taiwan | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION

Sammanfattning Disinformation has continued to spread in recent years, receiving a significant boost during the COVID-19 pandemic and constituting one of the most pressing threats for democratic countries. Authoritarian regimes have played their part in the proliferation of manipulated content, particularly disinformation. This paper analyses recent instances of the misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels perpetrated by authoritarian regimes in Iran, China, and Russia to influence the public opinion and democratic processes in Yemen and Syria, Taiwan, and Georgia, respectively, focusing on disinformation in particular. The authors draw lessons for the EU in relation to the actors involved, highlighting the impact of disinformation, the disparity of resources between perpetrators and responders, and the importance of independent media and a whole-of-society approach. By juxtaposing local experiences with analysis of EU instruments, the authors arrive at a set of recommendations, which highlight the need to: focus on various disinformation perpetrators beyond Russia; support independent media and civil society initiatives; collect comparable data within the EU; develop mechanisms targeting perpetrators and increasing the cost of engaging in disinformation; develop proactive and pre-emptive campaigns against disinformation; and increase coordination and cooperation within the EU around the issue of disinformation.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Georgia's bumpy road to democracy: On track for a European future?

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 27-05-2021

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord anslutning till Europeiska unionen | associeringsavtal (EU) | demokrati | dokumentation | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | Georgien | humaniora | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | militär ockupation | Nato | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk kris | politisk ram | rapport | Ryssland | rättsstat | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | VETENSKAP | världsomspännande organisationer | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning Georgia is often considered a frontrunner among Eastern Partnership countries. Despite Russia's continued de facto occupation of one-fifth of the country's territory, until recently Georgia performed relatively well in terms of political stability, pluralism and economic growth. The country is staunchly pro-Western, with aspirations to join both the EU and NATO. Like Ukraine and Moldova, Georgia signed an association agreement with the EU in 2014. The agreement envisages a free trade area, as well as economic and political reforms that will result in far-reaching integration between Georgia and the EU. Despite this overall positive picture and Georgia's close partnership with the EU, there are many concerns about the country's progress towards democracy and the rule of law. Problems are highlighted by a political crisis, which escalated in November 2020 after opposition politicians claimed that the ruling Georgian Dream party had rigged parliamentary elections, and decided to boycott the parliament. The crisis reflects the longer-standing issue of excessive concentration of power, weakening many of the checks and balances that are necessary for a healthy democracy. Despite reform efforts, institutions that are supposed to be independent of the executive have become subservient to the often opaque interests of the ruling party. EU mediation is helping to resolve the stand-off between government and opposition, but the political landscape is still highly polarised.

Briefing [EN](#)

Eastern Partnership 3.0: Principles, priorities, and prospects

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 15-06-2020

Författare BENTZEN Naja | PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Asien och Oceanien | Azerbajdzjan | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s internationella roll | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | geopolitik | Georgien | humaniora | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Kina | Moldavien | multilaterala förbindelser | politisk geografi | Ryssland | Ukraina | VETENSKAP | Vitryssland | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning The geopolitical, economic and security situation in Europe has evolved significantly in the past 10 years since the Eastern Partnership (EaP) was first created in 2009. With the growing pressure on democracies and multilateralism worldwide, an aggressive Russia under Vladimir Putin and an increasingly influential China, the role of the European Union – a major global champion of democracy and multilateralism – and its responsibility for sustainable stability in the EaP region are growing. Against this backdrop, the new 'geopolitical' European Commission and the EU's High Representative have put forward a proposal for the EaP policy beyond 2020, focused on 'reinforcing resilience'.

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

Association agreement between the EU and Georgia: European Implementation Assessment (update)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-04-2020

Författare ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | dokumentation | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Moldavien | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk situation | samarbetspolitik | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | östligt partnerskap | övervakningsrapport

Sammanfattning The European implementation assessment (EIA) evaluates the implementation of the EU association agreement (EU AA), including the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), with Georgia. The evaluation forms an update of an evaluation (EIA) published in July 2018, thus evaluates the implementation of the EU AA since mid-2018 until now. The EIA shows progress and pitfalls in the implementation of reforms in Georgia and stresses the importance of the upcoming parliamentary elections in the democratisation of this Eastern Partnership association country. The EIA consists of two parts, an opening analysis prepared internally by the DG EPRS and a briefing paper prepared externally by the CEPS. The EIA has been prepared to accompany the European Parliament Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) in its scrutiny work, namely on its work on the own-initiative annual implementing report on the EU association agreement with Georgia.

Studie [EN](#)

Georgia: Challenges and uncertainties for 2020

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 04-03-2020

Författare BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | fri rörlighet för kapital | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | militär ockupation | penningtvätt | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk kris | politisk opposition | politisk reform | Ryssland | rättssystemets organisation | rättsväsendets oberoende | valordning och röstningsförfarande | valreform | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning Georgia is gearing up for parliamentary elections in October 2020. The 'Georgian Dream' party, in charge since 2012, has strived to implement the reforms called for in the Association Agreement with the EU. However, the government has failed to fulfil its promise on electoral reforms and is facing mounting opposition. The High Representative (HR/VP) is expected to make a statement on Georgia during the March I plenary part-session.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

EU-Eastern Partnership people-to-people contacts

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 25-03-2019

Författare PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | demokrati | det civila samhället | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s viseringspolitik | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell politik | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | multilaterala förbindelser | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk ram | Ukraina | utbildning | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | utbytesprogram inom utbildningsväsendet | Vitryssland | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning In 2009, the EU launched its Eastern Partnership (EaP) initiative with the ambition to promote closer cooperation with six of its eastern neighbours: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Support for people-to-people contacts is a key element of the EU's EaP strategy, and is extended through programmes in the areas of movement of persons, education and peace-building.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

EU-Georgia people-to-people contacts

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 14-03-2019

Författare PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-stöd | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | handelsavtal (EU) | icke-statliga organisationer | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | människorättsrörelse | mänskliga rättigheter | organisering av utbildningsväsendet | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | rättigheter och friheter | samhällsfrågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | straffrätt | studeranderörlighet | turism | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning Since 2003, relations between the EU and Georgia have deepened, and at present the country is the EU's closest partner in the South Caucasus region. Relations have been strengthened further through the recent signing of an association agreement between the two parties and the deep and comprehensive free trade area (DCFTA) it introduced. The EU also seeks to promote more people-to-people contacts between its citizens and Georgians, as well as supporting the vibrant Georgian civil society.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - October 2018

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 01-10-2018

Politikområde Budget | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Regional utveckling | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | brottmålsförfarande | dokumentation | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk och social sammanhållning | EU-byrå | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | Europa | Europaparlamentet | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiella tjänster | forskning och immateriell äganderätt | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | kredit- och finansinstitut | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | politisk geografi | PRODUKTION, TEKNIK OCH FORSKNING | rättsväsen | tankesmedja | Ukraina | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | verksamhetsberättelse | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning 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.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The Development of an Institutional Framework for the Implementation of the Association Agreements in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine: a comparative perspective

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 19-09-2018

Extern avdelning Kataryna WOLCZUK, Professor of East European Politics, University of Birmingham and Associate Fellow, Russia and Eurasia Programme, Chatham House, United Kingdom

Politikområde Demokrati | EU-rätt: Rättssystem och rättsakter | EU:s demokrati, institutionella rätt och interna rättigheter | Införlivande och genomförande av lagstiftning | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | EU-lagstiftning | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | gemenskapens regelverk | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | institutionell reform | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | nationellt parlament | parlament | parlamentets befogenheter | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk reform | politisk situation | rättsreform | rättssystemets organisation | rättsväsendets oberoende | samarbetspolitik | straffrätt | strukturell anpassning | tekniskt samarbete | Ukraina

Sammanfattning In recent years the EU concluded Association Agreements, including the creation of a Comprehensive Free Trade Areas with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. These are amongst the most complex and comprehensive legal treaties concluded by the EU with third countries. The treaties place a profound obligation on the partner countries of legal approximation, that is, to undertake extensive, binding commitments to adopt vast swathes of the *acquis* in order to stimulate political and economic development and institutional modernisation. This study shows that creating the institutional framework for implementation is a challenging and drawn-out process. While all countries have made some progress with devising these mechanisms, they are short of the necessary political leadership, policy planning, administrative capacity and there is a dearth of budgetary planning to enable effective implementation. There is also a notable need to embed implementation into wider reform strategies. While these issues are being addressed on the part of the countries, the EU can assist them by providing the necessary systemic support in an integrated, sequenced and long-term way.

Studie [EN](#)

Euronest 2018: Way forward after the Eastern Partnership summit

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 17-07-2018

Författare PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor | Utvärdering av lagstiftning och politik i praktiken

Sökord Armenien | associeringsavtal (EU) | Azerbajdzjan | bilaterala förbindelser | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Moldavien | politisk geografi | toppmöte | Ukraina | Vitryssland | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning The European Parliament regularly hosts the Euronest parliamentary assembly of the Eastern Partnership (EaP). Launched in 2011, the EaP is composed of the EU and its Member States, together with six of their eastern European neighbours: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. During their Riga summit in 2015, the partners in the EaP decided to focus on four areas: economic development and market opportunities; institutional capacity and good governance; connectivity, energy efficiency, environment and climate change; mobility and people-to-people contacts. Before the EaP's 2017 Brussels summit, the European Commission and the European External Action Service published '20 deliverables for 2020', a series of specific objectives that are being piloted by various partners and have to be achieved by the EaP countries by 2020. To facilitate this task, the two institutions also proposed to streamline the structure of the EaP, which the Brussels summit endorsed. In June 2018, the Euronest meeting in Brussels adopted a number of resolutions on the EU's mediation in frozen conflicts, on foreign direct investment and on undeclared labour. It also called for the release of Ukrainian political prisoners in Russia.

Briefing [EN](#)

Association agreements between the EU and Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 28-06-2018

Författare ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Politikområde Demokrati | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ukraina | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning The study presents the successes and shortcomings of the implementation of three association agreements signed by the EU with Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine. The study is composed of four papers: the first presents the opinions of the EU monitoring and supervising bodies on the implementation of the three agreements; the second evaluates in detail the implementation of the agreement in Moldova, the third - in Georgia and the fourth - in Ukraine. The recommendations on how to improve the implementation processes form part of the evaluation.

Studie [EN](#)

Foreign Direct Investment in the EU and the Eastern Partnership Countries

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 05-02-2018

Författare DAMEN Mario | WIEDENHOFER BENEDIKT KLAUS

Politikområde Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Ekonomiska och monetära frågor | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Industri | Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | direktinvestering | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | investeringspolitik | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ukraina | utlandsinvestering | utländsk investering | Vitryssland

Sammanfattning Upon request of the Euronest parliamentary assembly economic committee, investment patterns and policies in the EU and Eastern Partnership countries were compared. The EU is an investment heavyweight, both in terms of attracting as placing foreign direct investment. Many EU Member States protect their investment abroad and some have screening mechanisms for incoming investment. The Eastern Partnership countries are minor investors themselves, but keep attracting a slowly growing level of foreign direct investment. Investment is supported by the European Investment Bank, the EBRD or the World Bank. Looking at which countries invest in which Eastern Partnership country, it appears that each of them has one main investing country, suggesting a preferred relationship, which would need further research to explain.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Russia in the southern Caucasus

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 18-01-2018

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energitransport | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | kultur och religion | migration | migration | militärt samarbete | multilaterala förbindelser | naturgas | oljeindustri | ortodoxi | politisk geografi | Ryssland | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÅGOR

Sammanfattning Armenia is a Russian ally, Georgia has chosen a pro-Western course, while Azerbaijan has kept its distance from both sides. Despite these differences, Russia has significant economic interests in all three Caucasian countries and enjoys considerable soft power.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The state of implementation of the associations and free trade agreements with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova with a particular focus on Ukraine and systemic analysis of key sectors

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-11-2017

Extern avdelning Iulian GROZA; Balazs JARABIK (coordinator); Jana KOBZOVA; Dr. Viktor KONSTANTYNOV; Tsovinar KUIUMCHIAN; Leonid LITRA; Tornike SHARASHENIDZE; Isaac WEBB

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | decentralisering | demokratisering | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | EU:s finanser | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsområde | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | makroekonomiskt stöd | Moldavien | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk reform | Ryssland | straffrätt | tullpolitik | Ukraina | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning Signing and ratifying Association Agreements with Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine has proven to be an impressive affirmation of Brussels' soft power. The EU's overtures have persuaded elites and mobilised societies despite the fact that the Agreements come neither with a membership promise nor with the kind of financial assistance that has been given to the EU's new member states. EU assistance has been effective in restoring macro-financial stability in all three countries. While costs of compliance with the DCFTA were calculated, level of investment associated with the necessary modernisation to make these economies competitive were neglected. The discrepancy between costs and benefits should prompt the EU to be more flexible. Brussels' achievements remain fragile. Informal interests continue to play important roles in these countries and have the potential to thwart reforms. In the absence of strong, de-politicised institutions, the EU should work to support political consolidation—the alternative is further polarisation and political fragility—while at the same time insisting on adherence to democratic standards and strengthened institutional checks and balances.

Studie [EN](#)

The electoral reforms in three association countries of the Eastern Neighbourhood - Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova and their impact on political developments in these countries

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 26-10-2017

Extern avdelning Holly RUTHRAUFF

Politikområde Demokrati | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | kommunikation | korruption | kvinnors delaktighet | LAG OCH RÄTT | mediepluralism | Moldavien | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk moral | politisk ram | politisk situation | proportionell representation | rättsstat | rättssystemets organisation | rättsväsendets oberoende | samhällsfrågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | straffrätt | Ukraina | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | valordning och röstningsförfarande | valorganisering | valprövning | valreform

Sammanfattning This study focuses on electoral reform in Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova, which have all concluded Association Agreements with the EU. Recent experience in all three countries has shown that political elites are changing (or not changing) the electoral system to hold onto power. Beyond the choice of electoral system, changes have often been introduced in a rush, without a genuinely inclusive, thorough and public debate. Frequent changes to legal frameworks, often made just prior to elections, have also not contributed to stability of law. Issues identified during elections are symptomatic of deeper weaknesses that must be addressed, including: lack of an independent judiciary, insufficient rule of law, non-functioning or selective use of oversight mechanisms, weak government institutions, concentration of media ownership, political corruption and misuse of state resources. All three countries are also experiencing widespread public discontent with the political elite, and political renewal is much needed. While electoral reform can play a role, efforts should be made to promote internal party democracy and overcome barriers to entry for new political actors.

Studie [EN](#)

Russian ties with China in the face of Western sanctions

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 16-10-2017

Författare GRIEGER Gisela

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Amerika | Asien och Oceanien | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | Europa | Förenta staterna | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell handel | internationell handel | internationell konflikt | internationell politik | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | internationella sanktioner | Kina | militärt samarbete | multilaterala förbindelser | Nordkorea | ockuperat område | politisk geografi | Ryssland | samarbetspolitik | Syrien | tredjeland | Ukraina

Sammanfattning Since the West imposed sanctions on Russia, in response to its annexation of Crimea and destabilisation of eastern Ukraine in 2014, the country has accelerated its 'turn to the East' and notably to like-minded China, in an attempt to offset its loss of access to Western financial markets and advanced technology. Three years on, the economic outcomes appear to have fallen largely short of Russia's high expectations. The most visible signs of the incremental Sino-Russian economic rapprochement have been long-term and large-scale deals orchestrated by the two countries' top leaderships in a number of state-controlled strategic sectors. Politically, these highly publicised agreements were meant to signal to the West that Russia under sanctions had ample other options. Economically, the jury is still out on whether they will be beneficial for Russia in the long run, since it has had to make major concessions to China. The asymmetry of their relationship has thus become further entrenched, although appearances may suggest otherwise. Moreover, the state-led deals have so far failed to generate major spill-over effects to other less state-dominated sectors. China and Russia pursue two competing concepts of regional integration for Eurasia – the China-initiated Silk Road Economic Belt and the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union – which experts consider incompatible. It remains to be seen what form, if any, their envisaged coordination will take, and how this will reshape the economic order in the EU's neighbourhood. Closer Sino-Russian strategic alignment on global governance issues – despite its limits – is likely to diminish the space for governance concepts developed by Western liberal democracies and the core values associated with them.

Briefing [EN](#)

Media freedom trends 2017: Eastern Partnership countries

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 03-05-2017

Författare BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | censur | desinformation | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | informationsfrihet | kommunikation | LAG OCH RÄTT | mediepluralism | Moldavien | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk propaganda | Ryssland | rättigheter och friheter | Ukraina | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | Vitryssland | yttrandefrihet | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning Media freedom is a core EU value and a cornerstone of democracy. That makes it a key part of the overall set of democratic and legal reforms being implemented by the six Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries. As such, it is high on the agenda in political dialogue between the EU and these former Soviet states. Since the 2015 Eastern Partnership Media Conference highlighted media freedom in the EaP countries and options for EU engagement, international rankings assessing the levels of media freedom in most EaP countries have seen limited changes. Whereas Ukraine has made progress, despite the on-going crisis in the country, Moldova — former 'poster child' of the international media freedom rankings — has slipped downwards over recent years. In both countries, the Kremlin's increasing information activities present a difficult challenge to media freedom policies. Sustainable changes in media freedom do not happen overnight. Nevertheless, beneath the surface, EU-funded projects and programmes are helping to change the media landscape. The European Parliament (EP) has also been consistent in promoting and supporting press freedom and freedom of expression in the region.

Briefing [EN](#)

Georgia: European engagement in an unstable environment

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 20-02-2017

Författare PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | demokratisering | diplomatiska förbindelser | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk liberalism | ekonomisk politik | EU:s viseringspolitik | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell konflikt | internationell politik | internationell rätt | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk opposition | politisk situation | Ryssland | straffrätt | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning Georgia is one of the European Union's advanced partners in the Eastern Partnership region. Following the Rose Revolution of 2003, the Georgian government implemented radical reforms to promote democratisation, step up the fight against corruption and liberalise the economy. However, the government's top-down approach, the 2008 war with Russia and the global economic crisis of 2009 propelled the opposition coalition, Georgian Dream, to electoral victory in 2012 and once again in 2016. The fact that, once ousted from power, the ruling party – United National Movement – did not disband but went into opposition is exceptional in the context of the Eastern Partnership countries and a sign of democratic consolidation. Since 2012, Georgian Dream has largely adhered to its policy of seeking closer links with the EU and carrying out reforms, albeit at a slower pace. Nevertheless, the government has been criticised for politicising the judiciary, especially when dealing with the opposition. Since the war between them in 2008, Georgia and Russia have had few contacts with each other at international level; nevertheless, the situation has improved in economic terms, not least because of the Georgian Dream coalition's pragmatic orientation towards Russia. However, the latter still supports the two separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia and there is no improvement in this regard. In 2014, Georgia and the EU signed an association agreement, and Georgians are expected to soon be able to travel visa-free to the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russian military in Eastern Partnership countries

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 25-05-2016

Författare RUSSELL Martin

Politikområde Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | asymmetrisk krigföring | Azerbajdzjan | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | försvar | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | internationell tvist | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | militär ockupation | militär personal | militärbas | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | stationering av styrkor | Ukraina | Vitryssland | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning A strong military presence helps Russia to maintain control over the ex-Soviet republics of eastern Europe, which it sees as its legitimate sphere of influence. Some troops are stationed in agreement with the country concerned, whereas others operate in pro-Russian separatist territories in defiance of the internationally recognised authorities. The main recent changes are the military build-up in the occupied territory of Crimea and an alleged Russian presence in the Donbass.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

Building resilience in the EU's east: Transition as challenge

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 10-05-2016

Författare PERCHOC Philippe

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | asymmetrisk krigföring | Azerbajdzjan | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiberoende | energipolitik | EU:s internationella roll | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | territoriell konflikt | tvistlösning | Ukraina | Vitryssland | östligt partnerskap

Sammanfattning The EU's Eastern Neighbourhood is struggling with territorial conflicts and an unsteady transition to stable, independent democracies. EU strategy in the east should reflect this multi-faceted challenge.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The Frozen Conflicts of the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood and Their Impact on the Respect of Human Rights

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 08-04-2016

Extern avdelning Andras RACZ (Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Finland)

Politikområde Demokrati | Mänskliga rättigheter | Område med frihet, säkerhet och rättvisa | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Azerbajdzjan | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | det civila samhället | ekonomisk geografi | etnisk grupp | EU:s internationella roll | Europa | Europarådet | europeisk integration | europeiska organisationer | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | juridiskt yrke | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | mänskliga rättigheter | ockuperat område | OSSE | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politiskt våld | regional säkerhet | Ryssland | rättigheter och friheter | rättssystemets organisation | rättsväsen | självständighetsrörelse | sociala frågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | territoriell konflikt | tillgång till rättsväsendet | tvistlösning | Ukraina | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning The present study provides a detailed overview of the actual human rights situation in the frozen conflict regions of EU's Eastern neighbourhood, namely in Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. The focus of the analysis is on the access to the justice system, as well as on the abilities of the de jure or de facto authorities to administer justice. Particular attention is paid to Crimea because the rapidly worsening human rights situation there affects far more people than the population of the other four frozen conflicts combined. International community actions, as well as the role of civil society in protecting human rights are also analysed.

Studie [EN](#)

The EU's Trade Policy: From Gender-Blind to Gender-Sensitive?

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 09-07-2015

Författare VIILUP Elina

Politikområde Demokrati | Global styrning | Internationell handel | Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord administrering och avlöning av personal | Afrika | Amerika | Armenien | Asean-länder | Asien och Oceanien | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | ekonomiska läget | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GCC-länder | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | globalisering | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsavtal (EU) | handelspolitik | hållbar utveckling | Indien | internationell arbetsrätt | internationell handel | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Jordanien | jämställdhet | Kanada | Kina | kvinnans ställning | kvinnoarbete | kvinnors delaktighet | LAG OCH RÄTT | Latinamerika | liberalisering av handel | lika lön | Moldavien | mänskliga rättigheter | Nordafrika | politisk geografi | rättigheter och friheter | samhällsfrågor | sociala frågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | sociala konsekvenser | Sydkorea | sysselsättning | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | Ukraina | utvecklingsland | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer

Sammanfattning The services of the European Commission are currently reflecting on the follow-up to the Strategy for equality between women and men 2010-2015 (COM (2010) final). The EU's trade policy has not yet been fully integrated into this Strategy, providing an opportunity for the INTA committee to consider whether and how gender issues should be dealt with in the context of the EU's trade policies. Article 8 TFEU provides that "in all its activities, the Union shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality between men and women." The trade policy issues that are discussed by the European Parliament's INTA committee can have differing gender impacts across the various sectors of the economy. Understanding the gender dimension of trade agreements better will therefore contribute to better policy making and to ensuring that both sexes can take advantage of the benefits of trade liberalisation and be protected from its negative effects.

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

Trade and Investments in Energy in the Context of the EU Common Commercial Policy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 11-05-2015

Extern avdelning Matteo VERDA, Antonino ALÌ, Marco PERTILE, Nicolò ROSSETTO, Chiara SISLER and Paolo TURRINI

Politikområde Energi | Internationell handel

Sökord antidumpningslagstiftning | diskriminerande pris | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energiförsörjning | energilagstiftning | energipolitik | energisamarbete | EU-lagstiftning | EU:s befogenhet | Europa | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | frihandelsavtal | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | försörjningssäkerhet | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | internationell handel | internationell handelsrätt | internationell rätt | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | investeringsskydd | konkurrens | LAG OCH RÄTT | Lissabonfördraget | Moldavien | politisk geografi | pris | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina | Världshandelsorganisationen | världsomspännande organisationer | västra Balkan

Sammanfattning The aim of this study is to provide a preliminary assessment of the EU legal framework for trade and investment in energy. The European economy is expected to increase its reliance on international supplies, enhancing the importance of stable and open international markets and trade relationships for its energy security. The study investigates the difference between energy policy and trade policy, the relevance of WTO provisions that may serve EU energy interests, the rules on export duties and those WTO+ provisions that affect EU energy related business. The study also analyses the relevance of bilateral trade treaties signed by the EU, with particular reference to the protection of investment following the Lisbon treaty. Finally, the study reviews the comprehensive agreements, which have been signed with the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine.

Studie [EN](#)

Georgia: political parties and the EU

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 29-01-2015

Författare LECARTE Jacques

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord anslutning till Europeiska unionen | associeringsavtal (EU) | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | mandatfördelning | parlamentsval | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk opposition | politisk situation | politiska partier | politiskt parti | presidentval | Ryssland | utrikespolitik | valordning och röstningsförfarande | valprovning

Sammanfattning Although majority and opposition differ on national policy issues, the rival political factions agree on Georgia's European future. In a common resolution, Georgian political parties have unanimously declared that integration into the EU represents the overarching priority of the country's foreign policy. However, this does not preclude constructive dialogue with the Russian Federation aimed at resolving conflicts and promoting good neighbourly relations.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

EU-Georgia Association Agreement

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 05-12-2014

Författare BENTZEN Naja

Politikområde Demokrati | Global styrning | Internationell handel | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord associeringsavtal (EU) | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | EKONOMI | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk reform | ekonomisk struktur | EU:s viseringspolitik | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsområde | gemensamt organ | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | internationell politik | internationell rätt | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk reform | ratificering av avtal | Ryssland | territorialrätt | tullpolitik | tvistlösning | undertecknande av avtal

Sammanfattning Since the 2003 Rose Revolution, Georgia has continually strengthened its ties with the EU. The June 2014 signature of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement sparked increasing Russian pressure on the beleaguered government in Tbilisi over its pro-European foreign policy course.

Kort sammanfattning [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

NATO after the Wales Summit: Back to Collective Defence

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 19-11-2014

Författare KAROCK Ulrich

Politikområde Säkerhet och försvar

Sökord ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | Europeiska försvarsbyrån | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | försvar | försvarsbudget | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell politik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Moldavien | Nato | Norge | politisk geografi | samarbete mellan EU och Nato | toppmöte | Ukraina | världsomspännande organisationer | västra Balkan

Sammanfattning At their September 2014 summit in Wales, the heads of state and government of the North Atlantic Council – the principal political decision-making body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) – reaffirmed their commitment to fulfilling all three core tasks set out in their 'Strategic Concept': collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security – NATO's 'triple C'. For the first time since the end of the Cold War, NATO leaders confirmed that collective defence efforts should go beyond missile and cyber defence. The Ukraine crisis has imbued the conventional task of defending European territory with fresh verve. Reinvigorating European defence is first and foremost a task for Europeans – it is a task for the EU Member States, individually and jointly, and it is the duty of the EU institutions to support the Member States in their efforts. NATO-EU cooperation is essential for European security and defence. If this cooperation stumbles, substantial risks arise, for both organisations and for their members. A failure of the cooperation on collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security will not serve European or transatlantic security interests.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments Made at the Hearing of Johannes Hahn - Commissioner-Designate

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 14-11-2014

Författare GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Politikområde Demokrati | Den inre marknaden och tullunionen | Energi | Mänskliga rättigheter | Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Afrika | Asien och Oceanien | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | Eftaländer | Egypten | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | interinstitutionellt samarbete (EU) | ledamot av kommissionen | Libyen | Moldavien | offentligt sammanträde | Palestina | parlamentariskt arbete | POLITIK | politisk geografi | Ryssland | Syrien | Turkiet | Ukraina | utnämning av ledamöter | utvidgning av Europeiska unionen | västra Balkan | Österrike

Sammanfattning Johannes Hahn, the recently-confirmed European Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy & Enlargement Negotiations, appeared before the European Parliament's Committee for Foreign Affairs (AFET) on 30 September 2014 to answer MEPs' questions. In that hearing and in his answers to the questionnaire prepared for the meeting in advance, Commissioner Hahn made a number of statements of interest to the European Parliament. This document provides a summary of his most salient points.

Briefing [EN](#)

Minorities in the South Caucasus: New Visibility amid Old Frustrations

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 27-06-2014

Författare GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Politikområde Demokrati | Mänskliga rättigheter

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | befolkningsstruktur | demografi och befolkning | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | förhållandet kyrka-stat | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | humaniora | kultur och religion | kulturell mångfald | LAG OCH RÄTT | minoriteters rättigheter | nationell minoritet | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk representation | religionsfrihet | rättigheter och friheter | social ram | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | sociokulturell grupp | språkpolitik | tillgång till utbildning | utbildning | UTBILDNING OCH KOMMUNIKATION | verkställande makt och offentlig förvaltning | VETENSKAP

Sammanfattning One of the most multi-ethnic regions on Europe's periphery, the South Caucasus's bumpy path to democracy has often been accompanied by ethnic conflict, stoked by nationalism. Since acquiring independence from the Soviet Union, secessionist movements have grown among local minorities in the areas surrounding the countries' new, sovereign borders. The lack of state mechanisms to channel such sentiments has led to violent ethnic clashes with long-lasting consequences. Today still, a lack of experience in conflict resolution and powersharing between dominant and minority communities hinders the development of common ground and democratic co-existence. Mechanisms which promote parliamentary representation, law-making and the oversight of minority rights are still largely absent. Although reforms in the South Caucasus have pushed for new laws to create greater accountability, instruments promoting inclusive dialogue with the minorities require further development. For the minorities of the South Caucasus, the most pressing issues are a lack of respect and the protection of their rights. For the sake of state-building and democratic development of the region, inclusive policies must be implemented with respect to ethnic minorities, through their political participation, including them in the higher levels of decision-making.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Ides of March in the Eastern neighbourhood: An overview

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 17-03-2014

Författare GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | RAMET Valérie

Politikområde Global styrning | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | associeringsavtal (EU) | Azerbajdzjan | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | Ukraina | utrikespolitik | Vitryssland

Sammanfattning The year 2013 was supposed to mark a turning point in the relations between the EU and the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries. Scheduled at the end of November 2013, the Vilnius Summit was supposed to bring a new impetus into the overall EaP policy. Yet two of the Partnership's countries made sudden reversals before the summit – Armenia in September, and Ukraine only days before the meeting. In both cases, pressure from Russia contributed to the country's change of course, forcing the EU to trim its ambitions for the summit, and perhaps the partnership as a whole. Some tangible results were achieved during the gathering with Georgia and Moldova initialising their Association Agreement with the EU and Azerbaijan signing a visa facilitation agreement with the EU. If the Vilnius Summit has brought about mixed results, it provides an opportunity to review the relations that the EU has developed with the six countries participating into the EaP initiative. At the eve of a new legislative term, this review is all the more important as the EaP policy will soon celebrate its 5th anniversary and that an important stock taking exercise will have to be carried out on this occasion. And while the relationship with Ukraine has picked up considerably since November's derailment, it remains to be seen how the overall EaP policy will be affected by the drastic deterioration of the relations with Russia following its military intervention in Crimea, which has unfolded a major international crisis.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Eastern Partnership Prospects on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 16-12-2013

Extern avdelning Gulchohra ALIYEVA (Azerbaijani Diplomatic Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan), Alexander GUSEV (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin, Germany), Reinis ABOLTINS (Centre for Public Policy PROVIDUS, Riga, Latvia), Andriy CHUBYK (Centre for Global Studies Strategy XXI, Kyiv, Ukraine) and Michael KRUG (Environmental Policy Research Centre, Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Politikområde Energi | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | diversifiering av energiutbudet | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energieffektivitet | energiförsörjning | energinät | energipolitik | energisamarbete | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | klimatpolitik | MILJÖ | miljöpolitik | mjuk energi | mjuk energi | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina | Vitryssland

Sammanfattning The workshop 'Eastern Partnership prospects on energy efficiency and renewable energy' discussed the state of play and the prospects in the EU and in the Eastern European partner countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Belarus) concerning energy efficiency and renewable energy. The EU and Eastern partners share the objective of ensuring a sustainable, secure and affordable energy and developing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy sources are key steps in this respect. The EU's objectives and rules on energy efficiency and renewable sources provide a framework that can inspire policies in Eastern Partnership countries. These countries need to develop a long-term strategy and build a stable policy framework for developing renewables. They also need to strengthen their capacities and increase investments to foster energy efficiency.

Studie [EN](#)

Prospects for an upgrade in trade relations with Eastern Partnership countries

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 17-10-2013

Författare KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Politikområde Internationell handel | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | associeringsavtal (EU) | Azerbajdzjan | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | frihandelsavtal | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | importrestriktion | internationell handel | Moldavien | politisk geografi | Ryssland | tullpolitik | tullunion | Ukraina | Vitryssland

Sammanfattning At the Vilnius Eastern Partnership (EaP) Summit on 28 and 29 November 2013, the EU hopes to sign an Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA-DCFTA) with Ukraine, and initial AA-DCFTAs with Georgia and Moldova. Initialling of a similar agreement with Armenia is however off the table. Trade relations with Azerbaijan and Belarus may be discussed too.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

The EU's eastern neighbours

Publikationstyp Briefing

Datum 13-03-2013

Författare SABBATI Giulio

Politikområde Utrikesfrågor

Sökord arbetsmarknad | Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | bruttonationalprodukt | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk politik | ekonomisk statistik | EU-stöd | Europa | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | fördelning av bistånd | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelsutbyte | handelsutbyte | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | korruption | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | nationalräkenskaper | politisk geografi | politiska rättigheter | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetspolitik | social ram | social välfärd | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | straffrätt | SYSSELSÄTTNING OCH ARBETE | sysselsättningsstatistik | Ukraina | utländsk investering | Vitryssland

Sammanfattning This Statistical Spotlight gives background for the six partner countries in the European Union's Eastern Neighbourhood: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. Using different indicators, the paper looks at the aid paid by the EU to the six countries, under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) as well as other instruments. It shows the amount paid over the whole period 2001-2011, the breakdown per year, per country and by sector for 2011, and finally, the difference in percentage terms between ENPI and the other instruments. It shows gross domestic product (GDP) for those countries relative to EU GDP for the 2001-2011 period. Inward foreign direct investment (FDI) and trade in goods are considered, as well as the employment rate. Three indexes are presented to give a global view of the corruption perceived in those countries, the level of human development and the level of civic and political freedom.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Role of Non-EU NHRIs in the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 24-10-2012

Extern avdelning Beata FARACIK (University of Exeter, UK , Allerhand Institute, Human Rights and Business Programme, Poland)

Politikområde Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s finanser | EU:s finansieringsinstrument | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | FINANSER | finansiering och investering | finansieringspolitik | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | företagens sociala ansvar | företagsorganisering | gemensam handelspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | HANDEL OCH AFFÄRSVERKSAMHET | handelspolitik | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | länderna i Kaukasus | Moldavien | mänskliga rättigheter | politisk geografi | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetspolitik | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina

Sammanfattning This study has been commissioned by the European Parliament as an input to the discussion on the role of the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular in Eastern Partnership countries. The study examines the scope of the national institutions' mandates under the Paris Principles to address human rights and business concerns and provides an overview of the best practices from around the world. The analysis of individual NHRIs' mandates is focused on NHRIs from non-EU Eastern Partnership countries and complemented with an overview of the role the EU has already played and could play in the future, in providing support to the NHRIs. Since the calls on Belarus so far have failed to result in the establishment of such an institution in this country, the study focuses only on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. In this context, the study makes recommendations as to how the EU could support the NHRIs in their task to advance the understanding of and respect for human rights as they relate to business.

Studie [EN](#)

Georgia: after the elections

Publikationstyp Kort sammanfattning

Datum 17-10-2012

Författare RENUART Caroline

Politikområde Demokrati | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord demokrati | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | fredsskapande | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | grym och kränkande behandling | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | nationellt val | partifinansiering | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ram | politiskt parti | rättigheter och friheter | rättsstat | valordning och röstningsförfarande

Sammanfattning Thanks to the results of the 1 October 2012 parliamentary elections, Georgia has entered a new era. The opposition party Georgian Dream, led by Bidzina Ivanishvili, won the elections with a clear majority with 83 of the 150 seats. It overcame the incumbent United National Movement (UNM) of Mikheil Saakashvili, who immediately conceded defeat.

Kort sammanfattning [EN](#)

CSDP Missions and Operations : Lessons Learned Processes

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 13-04-2012

Extern avdelning DARI Elisa, PRICE Megan and VAN DER WAL Jense (Clingendael Institute of International Relations, The NETHERLANDS) , GOTTWALD Marlene and KOENIG Nicole (THE TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION, BELGIUM)

Politikområde Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Afghanistan | Afrika | Asien och Oceanien | Bosnien och Hercegovina | civilförsvar | Demokratiska republiken Kongo | ekonomisk geografi | EU-institutionerna och EU:s förvaltning | EU:s militära stab | EU:s militära uppdrag | EU:s polisuppdrag | Europa | europeisk integration | Europeiska försvarsbyrån | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | försvar | förvaltning | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | Guinea-Bissau | hög representant för den gemensamma utrikes- och säkerhetspolitiken | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | Irak | kommittén för utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | Kosovo | kunskapshantering | militär personal | Moldavien | Nordmakedonien | Palestina | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | Somalia | Sudan | Tchad | Ukraina

Sammanfattning The first Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission was launched in 2003. Since then the EU has launched 24 civilian missions and military operations. Despite the tendency of military operations to attract more attention, the majority of CSDP (Common Security and Defence Policy) interventions have been civilian missions. Since the beginning the actors involved in CSDP recognised the need to learn from the different aspects of missions and operations. The tools and methodologies to guarantee a successful learning process have evolved over time together with the evolution of CSDP. This study represents a first stock-taking exercise of the lessons learned processes at the EU level. The study is divided in three major components. The first component looks at the available literature on the subject of knowledge management with regard to CSDP missions and operations. The study then draws upon short case-studies from the 21 missions and operations to-date with a specific focus on the lessons identified and (possibly) learned in practice. The study concludes with a number of recommendations targeted at how the lessons learning processes could be improved including specific recommendations on the role of the European Parliament.

Studie [EN](#)

Supporting Ombudsman Cooperation in the Eastern Partnership Countries

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 15-12-2011
Extern avdelning Zdzislaw KEDZIA (Adam Mickiewicz University, POLAND) in cooperation with Jakub JARACZEWSKI (Adam Mickiewicz University, POLAND)
Politikområde Demokrati | Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s finanser | Europa | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | europeiskt grannskaps- och partnerskapsinstrument | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | människorättsrörelse | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | rättigheter och friheter | samarbete i rättsfrågor | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina
Sammanfattning This study has been commissioned by the European Parliament as an input to the analysis of the international, in particular European Union's, assistance to national human rights institutions in the countries of the Eastern Partnership. Since the calls on Belarus so far have failed to result in the establishment of such an institution in this country, the study focuses only on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. While noting the strengthening of the standing and a considerable progress in work of the analyzed institutions, the study refers to the assessments presented by them, as well as to external opinions that emphasize the need to continue programmes of support offered to these institutions. Such support is relevant to both the capacity-building, including networking and exchange of good practices, and ensuring appropriate impact and independence of these institutions within the state structures. In this context, the study proposes several steps to be taken by the EU, and in particular by the European Parliament. The guiding idea of these suggestions is the adoption of a focused and streamlined strategic approach, envisaging a time-frame for the European Union's engagement which would allow for achieving sustainable results.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Analysis of the European Commission Proposal for 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Georgia

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 22-01-2010
Extern avdelning Laure DELCOUR (IRIS, Ecole Nationale d'Administration) and Thornike GORDADZE (Co-author, South Caucasus Department, French Institute of Anatolian Studies, France)
Politikområde Utrikesfrågor
Sökord demokrati | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk situation | ekonomiska läget | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | fattigdom | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | nationalräkenskaper | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk ram | politisk situation | rättsstat | social ram | social situation | SOCIALA FRÅGOR
Sammanfattning The briefing examines the reasons underlying the review of the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Georgia and evaluates the substance of changes brought to assistance priorities and funding against Georgia's current situation and against the strategic objectives of EU-Georgia relations as identified in the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan (ENP AP) and in the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper. The analysis of Country Strategy Paper (CSP) as being still valid and the subsequent preservation of major assistance priorities are considered to be justified in light of recent developments. The challenges faced by Georgia have indeed become more acute but their nature has not changed. Recent political developments highlight the need to consolidate the democratisation process as a prerequisite for a successful implementation of the whole reform process. Against that background, a higher priority status should be granted to the first NIP priority area (Democratic development, rule of law and good governance) and EC assistance should more clearly focus on those actors which are crucial in the consolidation of the democratisation process (e.g. the Parliament and civil society). The emphasis put on regulatory reform is consistent with the intensification of EU-Georgia relations through the Eastern Partnership; however, in the perspective of the forthcoming negotiations for a Deep Free Trade Area, the EC should support capacity-building within the Georgian government to prioritise and monitor the implementation of reforms. Monitoring is also important in light of the broad use of sector budget support so that EC assistance is not negatively affected by an unstable policy environment. To that purpose, benchmarks and indicators should be further specified in the NIP.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Future of EU-Russia Relations : A Way Forward in Solidarity and the Rule of Law

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 06-02-2009
Extern avdelning Andrew Wilson, Nicu Popescu and Pierre Noël (European Council on Foreign Relations - ECFR)
Politikområde Energi | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | ekonomisk geografi | ENERGI | energipolitik | energipolitik | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | Moldavien | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ram | Ryssland | rättsstat | Ukraina | Vitryssland
Sammanfattning Executive summary
The relationship with Russia has become a highly divisive issue for the EU. The crises affecting it are increasingly frequent and serious. The past twelve months alone have seen the relationship damaged by the war in Georgia, by Russia's decision to cut off gas supplies in the midst of a very cold winter, and by the stop-and-go of the negotiations for a successor to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. The future is likely to bring new tensions, as both Russia and its neighbours will be hit hard by the global economic crisis.
As this paper argues, the basis for a better EU-Russia relationship is neither confrontation, nor isolation, nor unconditional cooperation, but a policy based on solidarity and the rule of law. [...]

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Georgia after the august war : implications for EU engagement

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 15-10-2008
Extern avdelning Magdalena Frichova
Politikområde Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd
Sökord EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomisk konsekvens | ekonomisk politik | EU-stöd | Europa | europeisk integration | europeisk säkerhets- och försvarspolitik | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | Europeiska unionens förbindelser | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell säkerhet | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | korruption | krig | LAG OCH RÄTT | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk reform | Ryssland | straffrätt
Sammanfattning Overview
This paper, commissioned in June 2008 for delivery in late August, was originally intended to focus on rehabilitation aid to the region of South Ossetia, and its impact on confidence building between the Georgian and Ossetian sides. However, after the 'August' war between Russia and Georgia, and Moscow's unilateral recognition of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, the context for aid and any international engagement in Georgia and its breakaway regions has been dramatically transformed, and the focus of this paper has been changed accordingly. The paper will analyze the implications of the recent war for Georgia. It will focus on the human costs, security, the domestic political fall-out, and the economic consequences. It will then specifically consider the impact on the conflict regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Where appropriate, it will recommend ways in which the EU can effectively engage. The final section reflects on achievements and challenges of aid to the breakaway regions prior to the conflict, and points to future possibilities. The paper draws on field research in Georgia, including South Ossetia, in July of this year and a number of interviews since August. Of course, to comprehensively address the current crisis in Georgia, the international community needs to reconsider its strategy on dealing with a resurgent Moscow whose policies are aimed at limiting the sovereign choices of its neighbors. Ukraine, Azerbaijan and the countries of ex-Soviet Central Asia have all experienced increased Russian pressure since the crisis in Georgia. But, while this context is important, this paper will not look at these issues in any depth, as an examination of the changed relationship between the EU and Russia is well beyond its scope.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Analysis of the EU's assistance to Georgia

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 01-08-2008
Extern avdelning Piret Ehin (author), Burcu Gültekin-Punsmann and Andres Kasekamp (co-authors)
Politikområde Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd
Sökord demokrati | det civila samhället | EKONOMI | ekonomisk politik | EU-stöd | Europa | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | LAG OCH RÄTT | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | politisk ram | rättigheter och friheter | yttrandefrihet
Sammanfattning In recent years, Georgia has made remarkable progress in strengthening governance structures and implementing reforms conducive to economic growth. However, Georgia's progress in state-building has been achieved partly at the expense of democratic power-sharing. In light of growing concerns about Georgia's democratic performance, a certain readjustment of EU assistance priorities is necessary. The EU should rebalance its assistance between the objective of state capacity building and the objective of democracy-building, addressing problems such as insufficient separation of powers, undeveloped mechanisms of interest articulation and representation, and the weakness of the judiciary, the parliament, the party system, media, and the civil society. To ensure the effectiveness of EU assistance, it is also important to keep fighting corruption, develop donor coordination, intensify efforts to solve frozen conflicts and help reduce Georgia's vulnerability to external shocks. The manuscript was completed in early August 2008, before the war in Georgia. Issues raised by the war are addressed in a separate study specifically on this issue also prepared for the EP's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Djupanalys [EN](#)

Ensuring Democracy and Effective Human Rights Protection in the Black Sea Region

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 12-11-2007
Extern avdelning Elitsa Markova
Politikområde Demokrati | Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor
Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | demokrati | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | LAG OCH RÄTT | Moldavien | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politisk geografi | politisk ram | regionalt samarbete | Ryssland | rättigheter och friheter | samarbetspolitik | Ukraina

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Situation of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (idps) in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

Publikationstyp Djupanalys
Datum 29-10-2007
Extern avdelning Thomas de Waal with Tabib Huseynov and Julia Kharashvili
Politikområde Utrikesfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd
Sökord Armenien | Azerbajdzjan | civilt offer | Europa | flykting | flyktinghjälp | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | inbördeskrig | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | migration | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | samarbetspolitik | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | tvångsmigration

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The Eu and Georgia: Time Perspectives in Conflict Resolution

Publikationstyp Djupanalys

Datum 12-10-2007

Extern avdelning Bruno Coppieters

Politikområde Säkerhet och försvar | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | ekonomisk geografi | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | internationell rätt | internationell säkerhet | internationell säkerhet | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | konfliktförebyggande | LAG OCH RÄTT | nationell suveränitet | politisk geografi | Ryssland | tvistlösning

Djupanalys [EN](#)

The implementation of the EU guidelines on Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Long version)

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 02-04-2007

Extern avdelning Anna-Lena Svensson-McCarthy,
Lawyer, Human Rights Consultant

Politikområde Mänskliga rättigheter | Utrikesfrågor

Sökord Afrika | Algeriet | Asien och Oceanien | Bangladesh | det civila samhället | Egypten | ekonomisk geografi | EU:s internationella roll | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | gemensam utrikes- och säkerhetspolitik | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | grym och kränkande behandling | LAG OCH RÄTT | Marocko | mänskliga rättigheter | POLITIK | politik och allmän säkerhet | politisk geografi | rehabilitering | rättigheter och friheter | samhällsfrågor | SOCIALA FRÅGOR | tortyr | Uganda | Ukraina

Sammanfattning The present study contains the result of the work carried out to analyse the level of implementation of the Guidelines to EU policy towards third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (hereinafter referred to as 'the guidelines'), which were adopted by the General Affairs Council on 9 April 2001 "to provide the EU with an operational tool [...] to support and strengthen ongoing efforts to prevent and eradicate torture and ill-treatment in all parts of the world". As stated in the Introduction to the guidelines, "[r]espect for human rights features among the key objectives of the EU's common foreign and security policy (CFSP)".

Studie [EN](#)

Assessment of the European Union's macro-financial assistance (mfa) to third countries

Publikationstyp Studie

Datum 17-03-2006

Extern avdelning Mr Michael Emerson with assistance from Gergana Noutcheva and George Dura
Centre for European Policy Studies
Brussels

Politikområde Budget | Finansiella frågor och bankfrågor | Utvecklingsbistånd och humanitärt bistånd

Sökord Albanien | Armenien | Asien och Oceanien | Bosnien och Hercegovina | budget | den europeiska grannskapspolitiken | EKONOMI | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk analys | ekonomisk geografi | ekonomiskt bistånd | EU:s allmänna budget | EU:s finanser | Europa | europeisk integration | EUROPEISKA UNIONEN | FINANSER | finanskontroll | FÖRETAG OCH KONKURRENS | förvaltning | GEOGRAFI | Georgien | INTERNATIONELLA FÖRBINDELSER | INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER | Kosovo | medelfristigt ekonomiskt stöd | Moldavien | Nordmakedonien | Oberoende staters samvälde | politisk geografi | revision | Rumänien | samarbetspolitik | Serbien och Montenegro | Tadzjikistan | Ukraina | världsomspännande organisationer

Studie [EN](#)