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Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

Sortáil Sortáil de réir dáta Eochairfhocal "toghchán uachtaránachta"

101 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 19-04-2024

[Ten issues to watch in 2024](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 08-01-2024

Údar BASSOT Etienne

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Comhshaol | Daonlathas AE, Díl Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Tionscal

Eochairfhocal An India | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | athrú aeráide | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | COMHSHAOL | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | intleacht shaorga | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | trochlú an chomhshaol | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This is the eighth edition of an annual EPRS publication aimed at identifying and framing some of the key issues and policy areas that have the potential to feature prominently in public debate and on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed encompass young Europeans and the European elections, fake reality and disinformation in a year of elections, the delivery on the twin transition, climate overshoot and adaptation, the future of the EU automotive sector, financing Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction, prosecution of international core crimes and reparation for victims in Russia's war on Ukraine, El Niño's knock-on effects on food security, the 2024 US elections, and India's rise.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Young Europeans go to the polls: Issues to watch in 2024](#)

[Climate overshoot and adaptation: Issues to watch in 2024](#)

[Delivery on the green and digital transition: Issues to watch in 2024](#)

[Argentina: Outcome of the 2023 elections – Beginning of a new era?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 27-11-2023

Údar JUTTEN Marc

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Airgintín | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas sóisialta | bochtaineacht | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cuntais náisiúnta | EACNAMÁIOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | oifig thofa | olltáirgeacht intíre | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre In the run-off election on 19 November 2023, Argentinians elected right-wing populist Javier Milei, aged 53, as the country's new president. Four weeks earlier, on 22 October 2023, general elections had taken place to elect the president, vice-president, members of the national congress and the governors of most provinces. Following the primaries of 13 August 2023, to the great surprise of all experts, anti-establishment candidate Javier Milei, leader and founder of the La Libertad Avanza party, entered the presidential race as the favourite. Milei was unable to maintain his leading position in the elections on 22 October and was overtaken by Economy Minister Sergio Massa. Massa was running for the Unión por la Patria, a centre-left coalition of Peronist political parties that have dominated Argentine politics for decades. However, in the run-off election Milei won 55.7 % of the votes, while Massa received 44.3 %. Many commentators compare the self-proclaimed 'anarcho-capitalist' to former US President Donald Trump and former President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Türkiye's high-stakes elections \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-05-2023

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Tuirc | An Áise agus an Aigéine | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Türkiye holds presidential and parliamentary elections on 14 May 2023, which could mark a political turnaround after two decades of increasing autocratic rule of the conservative Justice and Development Party (AKP) and its leader, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Erdogan faces an unprecedented challenge from the main opposition candidate Kemal Kilicdaroglu, the head of the Republican People's Party (CHP) and presidential nominee for the six-party Nation Alliance bloc. The elections take place amid a serious economic crisis and what analysts say is democratic erosion under Erdogan's government. Polls predict a record voter turnout, and a tight race between the incumbent president and Kilicdaroglu. Under the Erdogan party's rule, the Muslim country has abandoned its secularist tradition and turned into an increasingly difficult partner for the West, including the European Union and NATO. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Türkiye's election, its relations with the EU and its internal and foreign policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Nigeria: Situation ahead of 2023 general election

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 22-02-2023

Údar BILQUIN Bruno | DELIVORIAS Angelos

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Daonlathas | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Slándáil agus Cosaint | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Nigéir | An tAontas Afracach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 25 February 2023, after an electoral campaign held amidst rising insecurity and economic turmoil, Nigerians will elect their new president and federal legislature. The way this very competitive election is conducted, and its outcome, will have a sizeable effect on sub-Saharan Africa's largest economy, African democracy and the future of Africa's relations with the European Union (EU) and the rest of the Western world.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

President Biden's 2023 State of the Union address

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 17-02-2023

Údar GRIEGER Gisela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal an tAontas Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | óráid

Achoimre On 7 February 2023, the President of the United States, Joe Biden, gave his State of the Union (SOTU) address to a joint session of the 118th US Congress (2023-2024). Unlike in 2022, when the US had a 'united' government, with the President's party, the Democrats, holding the majority in both chambers of Congress, Biden now faces a 'divided' government, with a Republican-led House of Representatives, and has to decide on a potential second-term bid in 2024. While in 2022, Russia's then newly launched war of aggression against Ukraine featured prominently in the SOTU, references to US foreign policy in 2023 played only a marginal role. A key priority of Biden's speech was to make benefits of his legislative achievements tangible for US voters. In contrast to 2022, President Biden 'recycled' several proposals that have not (yet) materialised, rather than presenting new ones.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Brazilian democracy in the aftermath of 8 January

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-02-2023

Údar DELIVORIAS Angelos | LAZAROU Eleni

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhrasail | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ceart chun léirsiú | cearta agus saoirsí | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghcháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre 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 Inácio 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](#)

Democracy in America 2022: Current challenges to US democracy and first lessons for Europe

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-11-2022

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal bréagaisnéis | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | calaois toghcháin | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cur isteach | daonlathas | foreigean polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil faisnéise | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | smacht reachta | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Ever since Alexis de Tocqueville's exploration of democracy in America during his travels in 1831-1832, Europe has followed the evolution of US democratic trends. Today, almost 200 years later, challenges to democracy in the USA offer important lessons for democracies across the world, including in Europe. The 2022 mid-term elections are widely seen as an inflection point at a time when the pressure on democracy worldwide is under mounting pressure. Simultaneously, geostrategic and systemic tension between democracy and authoritarianism has been further exacerbated by Russia's unprovoked war on Ukraine's territory, identity and young democracy. Challenges to democracy in America – which are expected to increase ahead of the November 2024 presidential election, the same year as the next European Parliament elections will be held – are interlinked with the ongoing pressure on the global information sphere. At the same time, developments in recent years have confirmed that the lines between domestic and foreign attempts to undermine democracy – including, but not exclusively through information manipulation – are increasingly blurred, and connections between foreign interference and domestic terrorism are under growing scrutiny. Ahead of the second Summit for Democracy, any real or perceived weaknesses in democratic systems, as well as any real or perceived transatlantic rifts risk benefiting authoritarian state actors. Potential repercussions of the challenges to US democracy will inevitably affect Europe and the rest of the world directly at a time of polycrisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

Foreign interference in EU democratic processes

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 02-03-2022

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | Ballstát den Aontas Eorpach | bréagaisnéis | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cur isteach | daonlathas | faisnéis agus próiseáil faisnéise | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | litearthacht dhigiteach | maoiniú páirtithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | slándáil faisnéise | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | toghchán Eorpach | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The European Parliament is expected to vote in March on a report on external attempts to influence elections and other democratic processes in EU countries. The report, prepared by the Special Committee on Foreign Interference (INGE), summarises the EU's main vulnerabilities and recommends steps to address them.

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

Situation in Colombia ahead of crucial elections

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 10-02-2022

Údar BILQUIN Bruno

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Cholóim | andúil i ndrugaí | bunú na síochána | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | faireachán ar thoghchán | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gluaiseacht um chearta an duine | gnóthaí sóisialta | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sláinte | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Some five years after the conclusion of the peace agreement between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the political, economic, health and general situation in the country remains fragile, with a divided society, drugs-fuelled conflicts and weak governance. 2022 will be a key electoral year, while economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic remains a challenge. The President of Colombia, Iván Duque Márquez, is set to address the European Parliament during the February plenary session.

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

[Media environment in Belarus](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 10-02-2022

Údar PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | bréagaisnéis | cearta agus saoirsí | cinsireacht | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | daonlathas | DLÍ | gairm na cumarsáide | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | mórmheáin | na meáin shóisialta | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | príosúnach | polaitíocht | saoirse an phreasa | saoirse tuairimí a nochtadh | sochaí shibhialta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The media situation in Belarus has never been easy. With Aliaksandr Lukashenka being elected president of the country for the first time in 1994, the necessary reforms to provide media freedom have never materialised. Instead, over the years various laws have lessened the rights of independent journalists and imposed limits on both traditional and electronic media. Following the August 2020 presidential election, which ignited a brutal crackdown against the democratic opposition, the situation has worsened. Harassment, a hijacking, and politically motivated jail terms, both short and long, intimidate Belarusians who want to exchange ideas, report wrongdoing or fight for freedom of expression and freedom for the country. In January 2022, the Belarusian Association of Journalists confirmed the presence of at least 32 journalists in Belarusian jails. On the positive side, new electronic media cannot be banned effectively and absolutely. While the regime slowly expands its presence on the internet, Belarusians trust independent media more and use it more eagerly. However, society's distancing of itself from traditional state-controlled media is increasingly met with an angry reaction from the state apparatus, which in turn further tightens related laws. The European Union, and the European Parliament in particular, actively support independent media and civil society in Belarus, and the Council of the EU and the Parliament both address the challenges to media freedom in the country. Financial help is also provided to Belarus and was even increased at the end of 2021, with priority areas of support including 'systematically repressed' independent media.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Libya: Political situation ahead of elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 17-12-2021

Údar STANICEK BRANISLAV

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Libia | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bunreacht | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann stáit | cogadh cathartha | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | faireachán ar thoghchán | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réiteach díospóidí | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | sceimhlitheoireacht | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Since the overthrow of Muammar al-Qaddafi in a 2011 uprising, Libya has been mired in a civil war that has divided the international community and set several internal factions against one another. The ceasefire proclaimed on 23 October 2020 opened a path for a political process wherein an interim government led by Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibah was able to lead the country to agreed presidential and parliamentary elections, to be held on 24 December 2021. These elections will be the first since the civil war between the forces of the Government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army began in 2015. The challenge is the growing risks linked to legal processes, security, and the legitimacy of some leading candidates, among them Dbeibah, Khalifa Haftar and Saif al Islam Muammar al-Qaddafi.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[2021 Sakharov Prize laureate: Alexey Navalny](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 08-12-2021

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | APSS | ceart chun léirsiú | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | easaontas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gluaiseacht um chearta an duine | gnóthaí sóisialta | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | onóir | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú

Achoimre Respect for fundamental freedoms is a core value of the EU, which it promotes through its external policy. The European Parliament's Sakharov Prize honours the work of human rights defenders. With human rights under attack in many parts of the world, the Prize remains as relevant as ever. This year it is awarded to Russian opposition activist Alexey Navalny, whose brave refusal to be silenced recalls the work of Soviet-era dissidents such as Andrey Sakharov. The Sakharov Prize will be presented at a ceremony during the European Parliament's December plenary session, although Navalny himself will be unable to attend due to his being in jail.

Sracfhéachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#), [XL](#)

EU-Belarus relations: State of play - Human rights situation

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-11-2021

Údar PRZETACZNIK Jakub | RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beart sriantach AE | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann stáit | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cur faoi chois | daonlathú | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gluaiseacht um chearta an duine | gnóthaí eachtracha | imirce | imirce neamhdhleathach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas forlámhach | smachtbhannaí eacnamaíocha | smachtbhannaí idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Over the summer and autumn of 2021, in what is increasingly viewed as a hybrid warfare tactic aimed at destabilising Europe, Aliaksandr Lukashenka's Belarussian regime has instrumentalised migrants, manipulating the organisation of flights from the Middle East to Minsk and deliberately orchestrating migrants' onward travel to the EU-Belarus border. With weather conditions endangering migrants' lives, the situation has also led to serious humanitarian consequences. This activity – which many argue also aims at distracting attention from the worsening situation of freedom in the country, with attacks against independent society, journalists and electronic media users – is only the latest in a string of events underlining deteriorating EU relations with Belarus. The Lukashenka regime has been isolated since the falsified presidential elections of August 2020, and the brutal crackdown against peacefully protesting Belarusians. Instead of embracing dialogue with the democratic opposition and wider Belarusian society, Lukashenka chose another path, involving continued brutal repression of the country's citizens. The worsening human rights situation and hijacking of Ryanair flight FR 4978, in June 2021, provoked a response from the EU. This includes a ban on Belarusian air carriers landing in or overflying the EU, a major extension of the list of people and entities already subject to sanctions, and the introduction of sanctions on key sectors of the Belarusian economy. The European Parliament plays an active part in shaping this EU response. Parliament does not recognise Lukashenka's presidency and has spoken out on human rights abuses in Belarus. Awarded Parliament's 2020 Sakharov Prize, the Belarusian democratic opposition is frequently invited to speak for the Belarusian people in the European Parliament. Following the recent developments, Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya will make a formal address to the European Parliament in plenary session, on 24 November 2021. This Briefing updates a previous edition, published in July 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Kyrgyz political landscape ahead of elections

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 18-11-2021

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chirgeastáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bunreacht | calaois toghcháin | ceart chun léirsíú | cearta agus saoirsí | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | smacht reachta | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Kyrgyzstan is the most democratic but also the least stable of the former Soviet Central Asian republics. The most recent upheaval resulted in the cancellation of the October 2020 parliamentary elections. New elections scheduled for November 2021 are likely to consolidate the position of Sadyr Japarov, the country's new president. A controversial new constitution raises concerns over the future of Kyrgyz democracy.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Political crisis in Guinea

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 15-09-2021

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Ghuine | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | cabhair um fhorbairt | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | coup d'état | creat polaitiúil | cur faoi chois | daonlathas | DLÍ | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | géarchéim pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas forlámhach | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | toghchán uachtaránachta | TIREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 5 September, a coup perpetrated by the military removed the President of Guinea, Alpha Condé, from power. The president was less than one year into his third term, obtained after a much-contested constitutional amendment. Under Condé, the administration yielded disappointing economic results and he was increasingly perceived as an authoritarian ruler who handled his opponents and critics with harsh repressiveness.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Mali: Yet another coup

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-06-2021

Údar PICHON Eric

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | ceann stáit | coup d'état | creat polaitiúil | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | Mailí | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | tuarascáil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On 24 May 2021, the Malian transitional government suffered a coup – the second in nine months – which cast a shadow on the transition process that should lead to a presidential election in early 2022. These developments risk further destabilising the Sahel and challenge the implementation of the new EU strategy in the region.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

The Biden challenge in foreign policy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-03-2021

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal anailís ar fhaisnéis | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann stáit | creat polaitiúil | doiciméadacht | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ECAT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | meitheal mhachnaimh | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Nearly two months ago, on 20 January, Joseph Biden was sworn in as the 46th President of the United States, at the end of perhaps the most divisive electoral processes in his country's history. The new President's supporters and advocates, including many in Europe, are counting on him to set a new course for the US in global politics, moving to firm up and advance the multilateral, rules-based world order and rekindle America's traditional alliances, notably within the NATO framework. Very high hopes and expectations have been raised about the potential of Washington to make a decisive shift from the assumptions and actions of Trump years. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on President Biden's early weeks in office and the various expectations regarding his presidency, especially in respect of the place of the United States in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

Taiwan in 2020 and beyond

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 24-02-2021

Údar GRIEGER Gisela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An tSín | An Téaváin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhair | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas eacnamaíoch | bolscaireacht pholaitíochta | caidreamh idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhar trádála | creat polaitiúil | cur isteach | daonlathas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Hong Cong | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Taiwanese went to the polls in early 2020 and overwhelmingly elected President Tsai Ing-wen of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) for a second term, while navigating pervasive disinformation and influence operations and closely watching events in Hong Kong. The Covid-19 pandemic was an opportunity for Taiwan to leverage its robust virus containment policy for global outreach. The self-ruled democratic island somewhat reduced its economic overreliance on mainland China through diversification and relocation strategies. Taiwan witnessed a spike in military incursions into its airspace and waters by mainland China's air and naval forces. Key issues to watch are the impact of the strategic rivalry between the US and China on Taiwan's economy and the future of US strategic ambiguity as a deterrent against a potential hostile invasion of the island. This is an update of the 2019 EPRS briefing Taiwan's political survival in a challenging geopolitical context, PE 635.606.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Trump's disinformation 'magaphone': Consequences, first lessons and outlook

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-02-2021

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | beartas comhair | bolscaireacht pholaitíochta | bréagaisnéis | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann stáit | comhar idirnáisiúnta | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cur isteach | daonlathas | doiciméadacht | foréigean polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | poiblíocht feachtais toghchánaíochta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | scaipeadh faisnéise | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The deadly insurrection at the US Capitol on 6 January 2021 was a significant cautionary example of the offline effects of online disinformation and conspiracy theories. The historic democratic crisis this has sparked – adding to a number of other historic crises the US is currently battling – provides valuable lessons not only for the United States, but also for Europe and the democratic world. The US presidential election and its aftermath saw domestic disinformation emerging as a more visible immediate threat than disinformation by third countries. While political violence has been the most tangible physical effect of manipulative information, corrosive conspiracy theories have moved from the fringes to the heart of political debate, normalising extremist rhetoric. At the same time, recent developments have confirmed that the lines between domestic and foreign attempts to undermine democracy are increasingly blurred. While the perceived weaknesses in democratic systems are – unsurprisingly – celebrated as a victory for authoritarian state actors, links between foreign interference and domestic terrorism are under growing scrutiny. The question of how to depolarise US society – one of a long list of challenges facing the Biden Administration – is tied to the polarised media environment. The crackdown by major social media platforms on Donald Trump and his supporters has prompted far-right groups to abandon the established information ecosystem to join right-wing social media. This could further accelerate the ongoing fragmentation of the US infosphere, cementing the trend towards separate realities. Ahead of the proposed Democracy Summit – a key objective of the Biden Administration – tempering the 'sword of democracy' has risen to the top of the agenda on both sides of the Atlantic. Against this backdrop, and in line with the EU-US Agenda for Global Change, EU initiatives to counter disinformation – including the recent democracy action plan and the Digital Services Act – may provide a basis for EU-US cooperation on boosting democracy at home and abroad.

Briefing [EN](#)

After the storming of the US Capitol: A second impeachment trial of President Trump?

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 20-01-2021

Údar PARRY Matthew

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal bunreacht | ceann stáit | ceart chun léirsiú | cearta agus saoirsí | corraíl pholaitiúil | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | dlí bunreachtúil | dífhostú | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | seomra dírhofa | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghcháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre At 13.00 EST on 6 January 2021, the 117th United States Congress and US Vice-President Mike Pence assembled in the Capitol Building, seat of the US Congress in Washington, DC, to tally the electoral votes certified by the 50 states and the District of Columbia, thereby declaring Joe Biden and Kamala Harris, respectively, US President-elect and Vice-President-elect. The ceremony was interrupted when an angry mob, seemingly encouraged by President Donald Trump in a speech earlier that day, broke into the Capitol and forced the Vice-President and Members of Congress to shelter in fear for their lives, while the intruders clashed with Capitol security and vandalised and stole property. Later that day, the combined forces of the police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Guard were able to evict the protesters and secure the building, allowing the Vice-President and Congress to re assemble and complete the ceremony. The invasion of the Capitol, a symbol of US democracy, has had dramatic political consequences. Trump has now been impeached by the House of Representatives for the second time – the only US President in history to be so. Democratic Party leaders had already appealed, the day after the intrusion, to Vice President Pence to use the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the US Constitution to replace Trump against his will before the end of his term on 20 January. The US Senate appears set to conduct an impeachment trial after Trump leaves office, but it is not certain that it has the authority to do so, or what the trial's legal or political outcome will be. This Briefing considers some of the options that Congress had to deprive President Trump of power immediately after 6 January, and the options that remain after Joe Biden becomes President on 20 January 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Controversial legislative elections in Venezuela

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 21-12-2020

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal comhairliúchán poiblí | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | daonlathas | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | neamhbhailíocht toghcháin | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | smacht reachta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Veiniséala

Achoimre The mandate of the Venezuelan National Assembly, democratically elected in 2015, comes to an end on 5 January 2021; to renew it, the Maduro government called new legislative elections for 6 December 2020. While the government tightened its grip on power to secure a favourable outcome for itself, including through the appointment of a new electoral council, the opposition-led National Assembly presided by Juan Guaidó insisted on holding free and fair presidential and legislative elections with recognised international observers. The main opposition parties boycotted the 6 December elections – which were also ignored by at least 70 % of eligible voters – and held an alternative public consultation from 7 to 12 December, which resulted in a slightly higher turnout. The opposition described the elections as fraudulent, claiming that they had not met the minimum democratic requirements to qualify as free, fair and transparent. This position was shared by international players such as the European Union, the United States, the Organisation of American States and the Lima Group. Though the outlook of the Venezuelan crisis remains uncertain, there is still hope for a negotiated solution.

Briefing [EN](#)

US foreign policy after the 2020 Presidential election: Issues for the European Union

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-12-2020

Údar LAZAROU Eleni | TITIEVSKAIA Jana

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas comhair | beartas comhshaoil | beartas don athrú aeráide | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caidreamh iltaobhach | caidreamh trasatlantach | caidreamh trádála | comhar eacnamaíoch | comhar idirnáisiúnta | COMHSHAOL | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ECAT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The election of the 46th President of the United States took place on 3 November 2020 amidst the unprecedented scenario of the coronavirus pandemic. Following several days of vote-counting, the democratic candidate, Joe Biden, secured the electoral votes needed to become the next President of the United States. His inauguration will take place on 20 January 2021. Domestic concerns, most notably the management of the coronavirus crisis and the economy, as well as racial issues, were the most important subjects in determining voter preference. As usual, foreign policy did not rank highly amongst voters' concerns. However, for the European Union, the impact of the election of Joe Biden on US foreign policy will leave a substantial mark on the future course of transatlantic relations and of global cooperation. While foreign policy under the forthcoming Biden Administration is expected to depart from some of the key tenets of President Trump's 'America First' foreign policy, experts also point to a high possibility of continuity in areas such as trade and relations with China. However, on climate change, multilateral cooperation and support for NATO, expectations are high regarding a potential return to deep levels of transatlantic consensus and cooperation. Biden's foreign policy is likely to focus on multilateral cooperation, for example by re-joining the Paris Agreement on climate change and resuming US support for the World Health Organization. The former Vice-President has stated he will likely re-join the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA, or Iran Nuclear Deal) in time, and pursue an extension of the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) with Russia.

Briefing [EN](#)

2020 Sakharov Prize laureate: The democratic opposition in Belarus

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 01-12-2020

Údar PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | calaois toghcháin | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | cur faoi chois | daonlathas | DLÍ | foréigean rialtais | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | onóir | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas forlámhach | saoirse tuairimí a nochtadh | saoirse tuairimíochta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre At a time when authoritarianism is rising, the Sakharov Prize draws attention to the situation of those who resist the repression of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This year, the prize is to be awarded to the democratic opposition in Belarus, represented by the Coordination Council. It rewards its courageous and peaceful role in opposing the falsification of the August 2020 elections, despite a brutal crackdown by the authorities. The Sakharov Prize will be presented in a ceremony during the European Parliament's December plenary session.

Sracfhéachaint [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [PL](#), [SL](#)

[Post-Trump: Great expectations of Biden \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 30-11-2020

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal ceann stáit | creat polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | meitheal mhachnaimh | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Joseph Biden, who takes office as the next US President on 20 January 2021 has started to announce nominations for key posts in his Administration. Most commentators outside the US, as well as many at home, hope that a Biden presidency will seek to restore a rules-based international order, which has been badly shaken by his predecessor, Donald Trump. Although pundits warn against expecting miracles from the new President in international policy, as the national agenda is likely to be his top priority initially – notably the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, efforts to restore economic growth and the need to try to heal deep divisions in American society – there are still high hopes that Biden will bring the US back into the international community's pursuit of peace and security, development goals and fighting climate change. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on issues related to US elections and President Biden's expected policies in a number of areas.

[Briefing EN](#)

[US Presidential election \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 19-11-2020

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal ceann stáit | creat polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | meitheal mhachnaimh | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Joseph Biden, a former US Vice-President and long-time Senator with a strong interest in foreign affairs, won the US Presidential election for the Democrats, defeating the incumbent Republican President, Donald Trump. Over the past four years, Trump shook the established rules-based international order, notably by withdrawing US funding from various multilateral organisations and pulling out of various international agreements, by renegotiating trade deals, imposing provocative customs duties, and progressively reducing America's foreign military presence. Although Trump has not yet conceded defeat, his allegations of election fraud and related attempts at litigation are widely seen as frivolous. Once Biden becomes President, the US is expected to seek to strengthen the transatlantic alliance and revive the multilateral system, without necessarily being able to pursue any significant liberalisation of trade, given domestic political pressures and the ambiguous situation in the US Congress. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on issues related to US elections and President Biden's expected policies in a number of areas.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The role of the Electoral College in US presidential elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-11-2020

Údar AUERSPERGER-MATIC Andrej | PARRY Matthew

Údar seachtarach European Parliament Liaison Office in Washington DC

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal córas toghcháin | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The President and Vice-President of the United States of America are not elected directly by US voters, but rather by the Electoral College, a representative body composed of 538 electors chosen by voters in parallel contests in each of the 50 US states and the District of Columbia. This body emerged during the Constitutional Convention of 1787 as a compromise designed to ensure the continuing pre-eminence of the states in the US federal system, as well as to temper what were seen then as potentially dangerous democratic passions. At first, state legislatures chose the electors, and it was only in the 19th century that state authorities began to appoint electors on the basis of the result of a popular vote. The operation of the Electoral College and the process by which it chooses a presidential 'ticket' has attracted growing attention in recent decades, on account of an increasingly polarised US political landscape and a changing electoral map. The existence of the Electoral College poses a number of basic questions about the fairness of the electoral process and popular representation in the United States. Moreover, there are many questions about how precisely the Electoral College process should be carried out, in order for it to be considered legitimate, especially as regards the behaviour of electors and their political parties during the election period. Two elections in the past two decades – those of 2000 and 2016 – have resulted in the victory of a candidate who received fewer votes nationwide than their opponent. Calls for the abolition of the institution and the introduction of direct election of the President by all citizens have become more frequent. Polls show a consistent majority in favour of this change, although this majority has narrowed and opinion has become more polarised along partisan lines as evidence has emerged of a structural advantage in the Electoral College for the Republican Party candidate. Nevertheless, this institution has endured for over two centuries of republican government, and a number of arguments are put forward in its defence. US public opinion is also more divided on the detail of proposed alternatives.

[Briefing EN](#)

Coronavirus in the 'Disunited States of America'

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 30-10-2020

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal bolscaireacht pholaitíochta | bréagaisnéis | ceann stáit | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | creat sóisialta | cumarsáid | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | poiblíocht feachtais toghchánaíochta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sláinte | staid pholaitiúil | tionchar sóisialta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The potential of the ongoing pandemic to accelerate already existing or underlying trends has become particularly visible ahead of the Presidential election in the United States. The coronavirus crisis has boosted environmental factors that can increase radicalisation, while at the same time intensifying the spread of conspiracy theories that can have a similar effect. The accelerated 'truth decay' and the partisan polarisation of the debate about the handling of the continued surge in Covid 19 cases and deaths will likely further undermine trust in institutions, while accelerated societal anxiety could increase the potential for post-election tension.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Another revolution in Kyrgyzstan?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 22-10-2020

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chirgeastáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | faireachán ar thoghchán | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éiliú

Achoimre Kyrgyzstan is the only ex-Soviet Central Asian country to have achieved a measure of democracy, but it is also highly volatile. Massive protests broke out after irregularities in the October 2020 parliamentary elections, toppling the government. Ex-convict, Sadyr Japarov, is now the country's prime minister and acting president. New parliamentary and presidential elections are planned for December 2020 and January 2021.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Understanding US Presidential elections

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 16-10-2020

Údar CÍRLIG Carmen-Cristina | PARRY Matthew

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal córas toghcháin | feachtas toghchánaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In August 2020, the two major political parties in the United States (US), the Democrats and the Republicans, formally nominated their respective candidates for the 59th US presidential election, which takes place on Tuesday, 3 November 2020. An initially crowded field of contenders in the Democratic primaries developed into a two-horse race between former US Vice-President Joe Biden and Senator Bernie Sanders, with Biden declared the Democratic nominee on 18 August. He will now contest the presidential election against the Republican candidate, who faced no significant primary challenge, the incumbent US President, Donald Trump. The US President is simultaneously head of state, head of government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Presidential elections are therefore a hugely important part of American political life. Although millions of Americans vote in presidential elections every four years, the President is not, in fact, directly elected by the people. Citizens elect the members of the Electoral College, who then cast their votes for the President and Vice-President. While key elements of the presidential election are spelled out in the US Constitution, other aspects have been shaped by state laws, national party rules and state party rules. This explains why presidential campaigns have evolved over time, from the days when presidential candidates were nominated in the House of Representatives by the 'king caucus', to an almost exclusively party-dominated 'convention' system, and finally to the modern system of nominations based very largely on primary elections, introduced progressively to increase the participation of party supporters in the selection process. A number of additional developments have also played an important role in shaping today's presidential elections, notably political party efforts to limit 'front-loading' of primaries; the organisation of the Electoral College system and the changes to the campaign financing system. A previous version of this Briefing, written by Carmen-Cristina Círlig and Micaela Del Monte, was published in 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Support to democracy in Belarus

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 14-10-2020

Údar PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beart sriantach AE | calaois toghcháin | ceann stáit | ceannaire an fhreasúra | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sochaí shibhialta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Presidential elections in Belarus in August 2020 were conducted in flagrant violation of all internationally recognised standards, democratic principles and European values. The European Union stands with millions of Belarusians who decided to oppose Aliaksandr Lukashenka's regime. The European Parliament is expected to vote on a draft recommendation on relations with Belarus, during the October II plenary session.

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

Trump or Biden: Where next for US foreign and defence policy? [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 09-10-2020

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The United States is heading for a presidential election on Tuesday 3. November that will pit incumbent Republican candidate, Donald Trump, against the former Democrat Vice President and Senator, Joe Biden. Many analysts and politicians say that this contest may well be one of the most important since the end of World War II, as it will offer a stark choice between two entirely different paths for US foreign and defence policy. During his four years in office, analysts stress how President Trump, whose decisions were often unpredictable, has reversed many aspects of traditional US foreign and defence policy, which had previously been based on a respect for international institutions and a strong Transatlantic alliance. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the US electoral campaign and the legacy of President Trump.

Briefing [EN](#)

Belarus on the brink

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 25-08-2020

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | An Rúis | calaois toghcháin | cinsireacht | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cur faoi chois | EOLAÍOCHT | foréigean rialtais | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | geopholaitíocht | géarchéim pholaitiúil | na daonnachtaí | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas forlámhach | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre As usual in Belarus, the 9 August presidential election was marred by fraud, repression and state violence against the opposition. As expected, the long-standing President, Aleksander Lukashenko, claimed a landslide victory. What was unusual this time, however, was the scale of Belarusians' disappointment: peaceful protests and strikes spread throughout the entire country in response to the stolen election, despite brutal crackdowns. What started as a national crisis now represents a wider struggle between truth and lies, democracy and autocracy, raising the stakes for both Minsk and Moscow, whose nervousness has spilled over into mounting aggression.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council video-conference of 19 August 2020

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 25-08-2020

Údar DRACHENBERG Ralf

Réimse beartas Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | An Tuirc | An Áise agus an Aigéine | calaois toghcháin | comhdháil fón físe | coup d'état | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | daonlathas | druileáil amach ón gcósta | foréigean rialtais | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | Mailí | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | smacht reachta | tionscal ola | toghchán uachtaránachta | TIREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The European Council video-conference meeting of 19 August 2020 was called by the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, due to the increasingly worrying situation in Belarus after the recent national elections. As Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, summarised, the European Council decided to convey three clear messages from the meeting: i) the EU stands with the Belarussian people; ii) the EU will place sanctions on all those responsible for violence, repression and the falsification of election results; and iii) the EU is ready to accompany the peaceful democratic transition of power in Belarus. While mainly focusing on Belarus, the Heads of State or Government also discussed two further issues during the video-conference meeting. First, as regards the tense situation in the eastern Mediterranean as a result of increasingly hostile Turkish activity, the European Council expressed its full solidarity with Greece and Cyprus, recalling and reaffirming its previous conclusions on the illegal drilling activities, and called for de-escalation. Second, on the situation in Mali, EU leaders expressed their deep concern over the events in the country, which have a destabilising impact on the entire region and on the fight against terrorism, and called for an immediate release of prisoners and restoration of the rule of law.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-07-2020

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Coróinvíreas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal anailís eacnamaíoch | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eipidéim | galar coróinvíris | modh vótála | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | sláinte | staidéar tionchair | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta

Achoimre The coronavirus has taken a heavy toll on electoral processes around the world, with many elections being postponed because of emergency situations. Ideally, postponing elections should involve a sensible balancing act between the democratic imperative, enshrined in international law and national constitutions, to hold regular elections, and public health requirements restricting large gatherings and minimising close contact between people. While some countries have decided to go ahead with elections, most countries with elections scheduled since the beginning of March have postponed them. Among those that have held elections during the pandemic, South Korea has emerged as a model for having organised a highly successful electoral process, while protecting the health of its population. Others, such as Burundi, have set a negative standard, ignoring health risks putting both population and politicians in peril. Postponing elections as part of the policy response to the crisis ideally requires a broad political consensus. However, rescheduling has proven divisive in many cases. Those in power have often been accused by the opposition and other critics of trying to reshape the calendar to their own advantage, either by lifting lockdowns too early to allow for the restart of the electoral process (such as in Serbia – the first European country to hold parliamentary elections after the crisis) or by prolonging transitional situations unnecessarily (such as in Bolivia, which has an interim president). The crisis provides a unique opportunity for electoral reform. Extending opportunities for early and remote voting has been seen as a way to reduce risk. However, much caution is needed, particularly as regards remote online voting, which involves either limitations of the right to voting secrecy or serious and still unmanageable cyber-risks.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ilmheáin [Impact of the pandemic on elections around the world: From safety concerns to political crises](#)

Continuing political crisis in Venezuela

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-03-2020

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TIREOLAÍOCHT | Veiniséala

Achoimre One year after Juan Guaidó's self-proclamation as interim President of Venezuela, the political crisis affecting the country is far from over, as shown by the government's latest failed attempt to neutralise the opposition forces in the National Assembly. The legislative election announced by Nicolás Maduro for 2020 will not improve the country's political situation unless it is accompanied by a free and fair presidential election.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Bolivia: A test for democracy](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-01-2020

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bholáiv | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bunreacht | ceann stáit | coup d'état | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | faireachán ar thoghchán | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | smacht reachta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Bolivia's Evo Morales was probably the most successful among the presidents belonging to the left-wing movements that swept across the Latin American region in the early 2000s. However, his insistence on clinging to power in defiance of the Constitution and the will of the majority of Bolivians, including many of his former supporters, ultimately led to his demise and sparked political conflict. Nevertheless, the agreement reached between all parties to call new elections gives hope for the future and could be an example for other countries in the region to emulate.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Ten issues to watch in 2020](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 06-01-2020

Údar BASSOT Etienne

Réimse beartas Beartas Taighde | Buiséad | Comhshaol | Daonlathas | Daonlathas AE, Dlí Institiúideach agus Parlaiminteach | Dlí AE: Córas Dlí agus Ionstraimí | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Pleanáil Chun Cinn | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tArtach | beartas comhshaoil | beartas comhshaoil an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh an Aontais Eorpaigh | beartas imirce an Aontais Eorpaigh | bithéagsúlacht | CEISTEANNA SOISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | creat airgeadais ilbhliantúil | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathas | duine óg | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imirce | maoiniú an AE | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | ríomhrialtas | timpeallacht nádúrtha | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre This is the fourth edition of an annual EPRS publication designed to identify and frame some of the key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed are biodiversity, EU policies for children, the 5G era, the price for energy transition, 'gamification' of EU democracy, finding solutions for asylum policy, the EU's long-term budget, climate action, the US elections, and the Arctic.

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

Ilmheáin [Ten issues to watch in 2020](#)

[Kazakhstan: Transition, but not much change](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 18-10-2019

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal an ceart vótála | An Chasacstáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | creat polaitiúil | daonlathas | DLÍ | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Nursultan Nazarbayev, president of Kazakhstan for nearly 30 years, announced his intention to step down in March 2019. With Nazarbayev's backing, former senate speaker Kassym-Jomart Tokayev was elected to replace him in June. Although Nazarbayev is no longer president, he retains considerable power, and in the short term at least his successor is not expected to undertake major reforms.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Indonesia's April 2019 elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 09-04-2019

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Indinéis | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bréagaisnéis | calaois toghchán | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | daonlathas | doiciméadacht | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán réigiúnach | toghchán uachtaránachta | toghchán áitiúil | tuarascáil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On 17 April 2019, Indonesia, the world's largest Muslim country and third largest democracy (190 million voters), will hold presidential, parliamentary, regional and local elections. Incumbent President, Joko Widodo, is expected to win comfortably and retain a parliamentary majority. The only other presidential candidate is 2014 runner-up Prabowo Subianto, forecast to lose by a bigger margin than in 2014.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Presidential elections in Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-03-2019

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceannasacht náisiúnta | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dlí idirnáisiúnta | doiciméadacht | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ECAT | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | meitheal mhachnaimh | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | saincheist maidir leis an Rúis agus an Úcráin | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | taighde agus maoín intleachtúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | tuarascáil | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre Ukraine will hold presidential elections on 31 March, five years after the Maidan protests resulted in the impeachment of pro-Kremlin President Viktor Yanukovich, setting the country on a course to deepen ties with the West. Russia reacted by launching a hybrid war against Ukraine, which resulted in the illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula in March 2014, and in military aggression in eastern Ukraine. The outcome of the ballot is uncertain, but the new leader is expected to continue the efforts of incumbent President Petro Poroshenko to deepen relations with the European Union and NATO, and continue the country's reform process, including anti-corruption measures. A record 44 candidates are contesting the election, with actor and political novice Volodymyr Zelenskiy holding the lead in opinion polls, followed by Poroshenko and former prime minister, Yulia Tymoshenko. If no candidate secures an absolute majority in the first round, the top two contenders will face each other in a run-off on 21 April. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the situation in Ukraine.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Ukraine's presidential election 2019](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 19-02-2019

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | bréagaisnéis | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceannasacht náisiúnta | comhaontú comhlachais (AE) | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | daonlathas | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dlí críche | dlí idirnáisiúnta | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ESCE | faireachán ar thoghchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | POLAITÍOCHT | saincheist maidir leis an Rúis agus an Úcráin | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre Ukrainians will be heading to the polls twice in 2019, five years after Ukrainians toppled the pro-Kremlin President Viktor Yanukovich, demanding a functioning democracy and an end to kleptocracy. On 31 March, Ukrainians will cast their ballot in the first round of the first presidential election since the Euromaidan revolution. In October, they will elect a new parliament. Amid Russia's ongoing hybrid war against Ukraine, the elections are a test case for the country's democracy, its unprecedented reform process and its European path.

[Sracfhéachaint EN](#)

[The Venezuelan migrant crisis: A growing emergency for the region](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 17-12-2018

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | Comhairle na Náisiún Aontaithe um Chearta an Duine | cúlú eacnamaíoch | DLÍ | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eisimirce | foréigean rialtais | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imirce | Meiriceá | Na Náisiúin Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Veiniséala

Achoimre Although the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has traditionally been a country of destination for migrants, around 2010 its migratory profile started to change to that of a country of origin. In fact, in the past few years migration away from Venezuela has reached massive levels, creating an unprecedented humanitarian crisis in the region. According to the United Nations' International Organization for Migration (IOM), the number of Venezuelans abroad has risen from under 700 000 in 2015 to 3 million in November 2018. About 70 % of this human wave has been directed to South American countries such as Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, but also to North and Central America and the Caribbean, and even Europe. The main factors contributing to this exodus are Venezuela's deteriorating political situation, a severe economic crisis and increasing violence. This mass migration could have a destabilising effect on the main recipient and transit countries. Besides individual responses developed by host countries to provide migrants with emergency assistance and protection and to facilitate their integration, Latin American countries are trying to give a coordinated regional response to the crisis. Furthermore, migration authorities, ombudsmen and NGOs have also promoted regional initiatives to defend the rights of Venezuelan migrants abroad and their access to basic services. The UN and regional organisations are also working to help deal with the crisis, and the EU is contributing €35.1 million in emergency aid and medium-term development assistance for the Venezuelan people and the affected neighbouring countries. The European Parliament sent an ad hoc mission to Brazil and Colombia in June 2018 to assess the situation, and has adopted resolutions on the subject.

[Briefing EN](#)

Algeria and the EU: Challenges before the elections

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 05-12-2018

Údar PERCHOC Philippe

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Ailgéir | athrú aeráide | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | cearta bunúsacha | cearta polaitiúla | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | COMHSHAOL | DLÍ | duine óg | déimeagrafaíocht agus pobal | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | imirce | imirce | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sceimhlitheoireacht | toghchán uachtaránachta | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Algeria will shortly be holding elections in April 2019 that will be crucial for its future. The country did, it is true, introduce constitutional reforms in response to the Arab Spring in the region, but whether or not President Bouteflika will have a fifth term in office is still the chief cause of the uncertainly hanging over the country. Although elderly now and in frail health, the President is still the glue binding Algeria's political system together after its terrible civil war in the 1990s. In this context, the Algerian equation remains a complex one with three unknown factors (youth, climate and migration) that may shape short and medium-term prospects. Algeria has a high number of young people and constant growth is needed for them to find jobs on the labour market. Young people are still not particularly engaged in Algeria's political system and little is known about their preferences. Climate warming is a second unknown: it will have major consequences for the area and will probably push both Algeria's population and people in the wider Sahelian region towards coastal towns, making investment in sustainable urban planning and suitable public services essential. Lastly, demographic dynamics, both as regards the country's own population and how migration affects it, constitute an important challenge for the future. These concerns place Algeria firmly in its regional context where it plays a central role in the conflicts in the western Sahara, in relation to Libya, and in the Sahel. Algeria is also a vital partner in the fight against international terrorism. The country's economic situation still needs to be watched: Algeria's economy is coming under pressure from fluctuating energy prices. The Algerian authorities agree that reforms are needed but they are difficult to bring in when the State is facing a fall in revenue. The European Union is Algeria's main trade partner and the Association Agreement provides a framework for further developing trade relations. The two partners recently opened discussions on Algeria's tariff barriers as they do not seem to be heading in the right direction.

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

Maldives: New president gives hope for change

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 15-11-2018

Údar D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Áise agus an Aigéine | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Oileáin Mhaildive | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The image of the Maldives seen by many tourists is at odds with the country's situation. On the one hand, it has just emerged from five year's rule by iron-fisted Abdulla Yameen, who left a legacy of serious human rights issues. On the other hand, the tiny archipelago, formerly one of the world's poorest countries, risks disappearing before the end of the century, due to climate change. Yet, hope is on the horizon with the surprise outcome of the September 2018 presidential elections, won by opposition candidate Ibrahim Mohamed Solih. Will the new president be able to change the course of events and address his country's numerous challenges?

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Brazil ahead of the 2018 elections

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 05-10-2018

Údar GRIEGER Gisela

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhrasail | an tAontas Eorpach | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coimhlint shóisialta | cúlú eacnamaíoch | dálaí eacnamaíoch | EACNAMAOCHT | foréigean | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí sóisialta | géarchéim pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre 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](#)

US-Russia relations: Reaching the point of no return?

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 03-10-2018

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Eoraip | An Rúis | An Úcráin | beartas arm | beartas comhair | cabhair um fhorbairt | caidreamh idirnáisiúnta | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | cogadh fuar | cosaint | críoch faoi fhorghabháil | DLÍ | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ECAT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Oirthear agus Lár na hEorpa | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | smachtbhannaí eacnamaíocha | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Zimbabwe's post-electoral challenges

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 13-09-2018

Údar LATEK Marta

Réimse beartas Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An Afraic | An tSiombáib | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann stáit | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | faireachán ar thoghchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | infheistíocht choigríche | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sochaí shibhialta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú

Achoimre As international isolation is no longer economically bearable, Zimbabwe has been searching for legitimacy on the global stage. The post-Mugabe transition government, from a ruling party faction, committed itself to free and fair elections and invited international observers for first time in 16 years. But much-awaited change in Zimbabwe needs much more than a newly elected president and legislature. The country suffers from institutional dysfunction driven by years of a de facto one-party, military-backed regime, characterised by rampant corruption and systematic patronage, securing the capture of key economic areas and political institutions by party elites. The victory of the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), in both the legislative and presidential elections, and the deadly crackdown on the opposition that followed, seriously undermine the prospects for genuine Zimbabwean democracy. Although international observers assessed the electoral process as relatively free and competitive, it took place on an uneven playing field due to years of ZANU-PF domination. EU observers, in particular, expressed strong concern regarding the intimidation of voters, the pro-state bias of the media, and the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission's (ZEC) lack of transparency. Some observers have indeed warned that the ousting of Robert Mugabe, which had raised so many hopes, was just part of a power reshuffle inside Zimbabwe's authoritarian regime, meant to protect the interests of the governing elites. Indeed, powerful forces obstruct change in Zimbabwe, seeking the sole preservation of their economic interests in the renewed political context. It is likely that the newly-elected President, Emmerson Mnangagwa, will pursue some economic reform, especially to attract foreign investors, while maintaining political control from above. In this situation, the EU, having declared its readiness to fully re-engage with Zimbabwe, has to use every lever to induce structural changes and to support civil society in this deeply corrupt and dysfunctional state.

Briefing [EN](#)

2018 elections in Colombia: A test for peace?

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-05-2018

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chóilóm | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bunú na síochána | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ciste (AE) | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | eagrú toghchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarrthóir | maoiniú an AE | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpaigh | rún ó Pharlaimint na hEorpa | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre 2018 is an important election year in Colombia, with legislative elections held in March, and the presidential election due on 27 May, with a second round probable, on 17 June, if no candidate gets over 50 % of the vote. It is also the first time in more than 50 years that elections are being held in peace, after an agreement was reached, and is now being implemented, with the guerilla, FARC. The legislative elections have left a fragmented Congress dominated by the right, and the presidential race, though still uncertain, seems to be polarised by a right-wing candidate, Ivan Duque, and his left-wing opponent, Gustavo Petro. Of the six candidates for the presidency, only Ivan Duque, from the Democratic Centre, has openly opposed the agreements made with the FARC, and has promised to make 'structural modifications', in particular regarding the Special Justice for Peace mechanism. The EU, which has actively supported the peace process in Colombia, has sent an electoral expert mission to follow the elections, and the European Parliament will also be present, through a multi-party delegation of eight MEPs.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's 2018 presidential election: Six more years of Putin](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-03-2018

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | eagrú toghchán | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | ráta vótála | toghchán uachtaránachta | treochtaí tuairime | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On 18 March 2018, Russians will elect the president who will govern their country for the next six years. Incumbent, Vladimir Putin is firmly on track to win, with approval ratings that have stayed above 80 % since Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014. Russians see him as a strong president, who has brought order to the country and restored its great power status. They are worried about the economy, poverty and corruption, but these problems, though partly blamed on Putin, have barely dented his popularity. Reportedly, Putin's campaign has set a twin target of a 70 % vote in his favour and a 70 % turnout. Polls suggest that Putin will indeed win by a record margin, but also that a low turnout will tarnish his victory, denying him a ringing endorsement at the start of his fourth and probably final term in office. Apathy will probably be the main reason for voters staying at home, but some will heed an election boycott called by Alexey Navalny, Putin's most vocal opponent, who has been barred from the race. Vying for second place are seven other candidates. The most likely runners-up are veteran Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and newcomer Pavel Grudinin. Reality TV star Xenia Sobchak adds colour to an otherwise lacklustre campaign, but few see her as a credible candidate. Widespread electoral fraud on the day of the vote is not expected. Nevertheless, the exclusion of Alexey Navalny and the lack of any real alternative to Putin raise questions about the democratic legitimacy of the election.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Resurgent Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 02-03-2018

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Ríocht Aontaithe | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSiria | An Áise agus an Aigéine | athrú aeráide | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Comhairle na hEorpa | Comhpháirtíocht an Oirthir | COMHSHAOL | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagrú iompair | Eoraisceipteachas | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | IOMPAR | Meiriceá | Na Balcáin Thiar | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | píblíne gháis | tarraingt siar ón AE | toghchán uachtaránachta | trochlú an chomhshaoil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Russia is increasingly assertive in foreign and security policy, posing a challenge to the post-Cold War, rules-based international order. Following the annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and intervention in Syria, Russia stands accused of seeking to influence electoral outcomes in the United States and some European countries. Vladimir Putin looks set to be re-elected as Russian President later this month. This note offers links to commentaries, studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Kremlin trolls in the US presidential election](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 12-02-2018

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal aicmiú gnó | An Eoraip | An Rúis | bolscaireacht pholaitiúla | bréagaisnéis | cumarsáid | fiontar ilnáisiúnta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | grinnschrúdú parlaiminteach | Idirlíon | Meiriceá | na meáin shóisialta | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSAID | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Discussions about Kremlin interference in the 2016 US presidential election initially focused on Russian hackers and leaked e-mails. However, US Congress enquiries have highlighted the important role played by Russian social media activity in influencing public opinion.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Zimbabwe: Beginning of a new era?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 31-01-2018

Údar LATEK Marta

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An tSiombáib | beartas comhair | cabhair um fhorbairt | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cúlú eacnamaíoch | daonlathú | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dálaí eacnamaíocha | difhostaíocht | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú toghchán | fostaíocht | FOSTAÍOCHT AGUS DÁLAÍ OIBRE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | réimeas forlámhach | smachtbhannaí idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú

Achoimre Following the forced resignation on 21 November 2017 of President Robert Mugabe, after 37 years in power, the new President, Emmerson Mnangagwa, was sworn in on 24 November 2017. President Mnangagwa has since then expressed his commitment to free and fair elections, his willingness to fight corruption and to re-engage with the international community in order to attract foreign investment and revive the economy.

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

[Disinformation, 'fake news' and the EU's response](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 20-11-2017

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Cultúr | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais

Eochairfhocal an ceart chun faisnéise | An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bolscaireacht pholaitíochta | bréagaisnéis | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cogáíocht faisnéise | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | cumarsáid | DLÍ | eagrú gnó | eitic ghnó | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | Meiriceá | na meáin shóisialta | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialú cumarsáide | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus próiseáil sonraí | tionchar na teicneolaíochta faisnéise | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The impact of the online spread of mis- and disinformation – including false news posing as factual stories – became increasingly visible in the context of the crisis in Ukraine, and gained notoriety as a global challenge during the 2016 United States presidential election campaign. Ahead of the European elections in 2019, the EU is now stepping up its efforts to tackle 'fake news'. This is a further updated version of an 'at a glance' note published in April 2017: PE 599.384.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Kyrgyzstan's 2017 presidential election](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 09-10-2017

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chirgeastáin | An Eoraip | An Rúis | An Áise agus an Aigéine | ceannasacht náisiúnta | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dlí idirnáisiúnta | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ESCE | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | réimeas uachtaránachta | rún vótála | sochaí shibhialta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú

Achoimre On 15 October 2017, Kyrgyz voters go to the polls. Despite worrying signs of backsliding into authoritarianism, the country is still the most democratic in Central Asia and the result is far from a foregone conclusion. The two main candidates are Sooronbai Jeenbekov, an ally of incumbent president Almazbek Atambayev, and his younger rival, Omurbek Babanov.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Russia's spring of discontent – a threat to Putin?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 13-06-2017

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | ceann rialtais | ceann stáit | ceannaire an fhreasúra | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | corraíl pholaitiúil | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cur faoi chois | cúlú eacnamaíoch | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foirgníocht agus pleanáil baile | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | pleanáil baile | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú

Achoimre The recent protests in Russia are the largest since the 2011-2012 demonstrations over alleged electoral fraud. They reflect widespread discontent with longstanding problems such as endemic corruption exacerbated by an economic downturn, but are unlikely to topple Putin's regime.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[South Korea's presidential election: Potential for a new EU role in the Korean Peninsula](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 08-05-2017

Údar D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chóiré Theas | An Chóiré Thuaidh | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas eachtrach | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAIÓCHT | eagrú gnó | eitic ghnó | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iarrthóir | moráltacht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil réigiúnach | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre South Korea has been shaken by a succession of corruption scandals involving politicians, judges, senior officials, businessmen and even academics. Impeachment of the country's first female president, the conservative Park Guen-hye, was confirmed by the Constitutional Court, and snap Presidential elections take place on 9 May 2017. Moon Jae-in, a liberal politician and a leading Minjoo (Democratic Party) personality, leads the polls and is the prospective next President of South Korea. Whoever will run the country is expected to launch an era of political and constitutional reform, as well as reducing the power of the chaebol, business conglomerates which enjoy outside influence and impunity. Moon and the Minjoo are critical of deployment of the US-developed anti-missile shield, Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD). A new direction to relations with North Korea is also expected, with a shift from military deterrence to an engagement attitude. This new course could favour stability in the region, paving the way for a new role for the European Union, which could offer its experience in dialogue and integration to engage in a possible future denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Mexico and the new US Administration](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 07-04-2017

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ceann stáit | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú saorthrádála | creat polaitiúil | dlí | dlí coiriúil | dlí idirnáisiúnta | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gáinneáil ar dhruaí | imirce | imirce neamhdhleathach | ionnarbthach | Meicsiceo | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | NAFTA | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialú teorann | réimeas uachtaránachta | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | teorainn | toghchán uachtaránachta | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Donald Trump's election as US President has brought about an important policy shift with regard to Mexico, all the more so because the new US Administration seems determined to complete the promised wall along the US-Mexico border and deport undocumented immigrants. It also intends to renegotiate NAFTA, stating that it does not adequately protect US interests.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Ten issues to watch in 2017](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 26-01-2017

Údar BASSOT Etienne

Réimse beartas Buiséad | Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Comhshaol | Daonlathas | Fostaíocht | Fuinneamh | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Iompar | Réimse na Saoirse, na Slándála agus an Cheartais | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta | Saincheisteanna Inscne, Comhionannas agus Éagsúlacht | Slándáil agus Cosaint | Talmhaíocht agus Forbairt Tuaithe | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | aistriú daonra | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | aontas eacnamaíoch agus airgeadaíochta | beartas comhshaoil | beartas talmhaíochta | buiséad an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhbheartas talmhaíochta | COMHSHAOL | eacnamaíocht airgeadaíochta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imirce | imirce | lámháltas astalochtaí an Aontais Eorpaigh | maoiniú an AE | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil Eorpach | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | TALMHAÍOCHT, FORAOISEACHT AGUS IASCACH | tarraingt siar ón AE | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre This is the first edition of a new EPRS publication designed to identify key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the agenda of Members of the European Parliament over the coming year. Key issues presented include: the implications for the EU of the new US administration, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU, the migration crisis, rising inequalities, and the EU's external security challenges, with a more specific examination of the situation in Ukraine. Other important policy areas covered are the budget, agriculture, climate and transport and, last but not least, the outlook for economic and monetary union.

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

Ilmheáin [Ten issues to watch in 2017](#)

[Ghana: Political landscape after the elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 11-01-2017

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bithmhéadracht | breathnóireacht | Comhaontú Cotonou | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | EOLAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | Gána | na heolaíochtaí nádúrtha agus feidhmeacha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | taighde agus maoin intleachtúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The December 2016 general elections in Ghana were peaceful and free, with victory to the opposition for both the presidency and the parliament. This strengthens Ghana's reputation as one of Africa's most stable democracies and endorses a trend of democratic consolidation in West Africa. The president-elect, a man with strong human rights credentials, may however face difficulties in fulfilling his generous electoral promises given the country's current economic situation.

[Srachféachaint EN](#)

[Post-Karimov Uzbekistan: Business as usual](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-11-2016

Údar KOCAK Konur Alp

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Áise agus an Aigéine | An Úisbéiceastáin | beartas comhair | beartas fuinnimh | beartas fuinnimh | cabhair um fhorbairt | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirs | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | saoirse an phreasa | smachtbhannaí eacnamaíocha | toghchán uachtaránachta | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éilliú

Achoimre The death of Uzbekistan's long-standing president, Islam Karimov, on 2 September 2016 threatened to trigger national instability. Despite initial fears of a conflict between the country's rival clans over his successor, the issue was speedily resolved with the appointment of Prime Minister Shavkat Mirziyoyev as interim president. Presidential elections are scheduled for 4 December 2016.

[Srachféachaint EN](#)

[Moldova ahead of the presidential election](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 20-10-2016

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Mholdóiv | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhaontú comhlachais (AE) | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | Comhpháirtíocht an Oirthir | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathas | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarrthóir | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | polaiteoir | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réigiún | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre Moldova is facing tough internal and external challenges. The domestic political situation is characterised by chronic instability and massive public protests, which have prompted the decision to hold direct presidential elections on 30 October 2016, the first in more than a decade. Most candidates represent Moldova's main political parties, reflecting the growing pro-Europe and pro-Russia divide that mirrors the geopolitical tensions in the region, inflamed by the Ukraine crisis. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

[Srachféachaint EN](#)

[Belarus's parliamentary elections: Déjà vu?](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 08-09-2016

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarús | An Eoraip | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirs | DLÍ | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | saoirse comhthionóil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre After 22 years in power, Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko's camp can expect yet another victory in the 11 September parliamentary elections. The weary Belarusian opposition is no threat to the iron-fisted president, who represents stability in uncertain times. What is new, however, is that Lukashenko, who is increasingly trying to balance his relations with the West and Russia amid on-going economic woes, seems worried about the growing presence of pro-Putin forces in Belarus.

[Srachféachaint EN](#)

[Tense situation in Democratic Republic of Congo](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 21-06-2016

Údar PICHON Eric | ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | cearta agus saoirsí | coinbheacht eitneach | coir chogaidh | DLÍ | eagrú toghchán | foréigean polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | Poblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Political unrest is rising in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in protest against the alleged inaction of the security forces towards the massacres in the eastern region and against the possible postponement of November 2016 elections.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Human Rights in the Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\): Turmoil in the run-up to elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 06-06-2016

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | cearta polaitiúla | coinbhinsiún na Náisiún Aontaithe | comhionannas inscne | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | eagrú an chórais dlí | foréigean gnéasach | foréigean polaitiúil | foréigean rialtais | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | neamhspleáchas na mbreithiúna | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | Poblacht Dhaonlathach an Chongó | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | rialú cumarsáide | saoirse ó phionós | smacht reachta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre DRC is experiencing a plethora of human rights problems. In the east of the country, the national army and the UN peacekeeping mission are not able to deal effectively with the violence still perpetrated by some armed groups – a legacy of the bloody civil war that ravaged the country. The human rights situation has also deteriorated in the run-up to the general elections, which are expected to be postponed; demands from the political opposition, civil society and mass media for timely elections have been met with heavy repression from the government.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Philippine political landscape ahead of elections](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 02-05-2016

Údar RUSSELL Martin

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | dálaí eacnamaíocha | díospóid chríche | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú toghchán | faireachán ar thoghchán | foréigean polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | Na hOileáin Philipíneacha | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | polaiteoir | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas uachtaránachta | saoirse an phreasa | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 9 May 2016 Filipinos will elect executives and legislatures at local, provincial and national level. The spotlight is on the close-run presidential race between four main contenders. Overall the elections are expected to be reasonably free and fair, although some concerns remain.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[The election impasse in Haiti](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 27-04-2016

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal calaois toghchán | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | eagrú toghchán | faireachán ar thoghchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Háití | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | réimeas uachtaránachta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The run-off in the 2015 presidential elections in Haiti has been suspended repeatedly, after the opposition contested the first round in October 2015. Just before the end of President Martelly's mandate on 7 February 2016, an agreement was reached to appoint an interim President and a new Provisional Electoral Council, fixing new elections for 24 April 2016. Although most of the agreement has been respected, the second round was in the end not held on the scheduled date.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Understanding US Presidential elections

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 15-04-2016

Údar CÍRLIG Carmen-Cristina | DEL MONTE Micaela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | dlí toghcháin | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarrthóir | maoiniú agus infheistíocht | maoiniú toghcháin | Meiriceá | modh maoinithe | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | toghchán tosaigh | toghchán uachtaránachta | toghthóirí | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre In July 2016, the two major US parties will nominate their respective official candidate for the 58th US presidential election which takes place in November. With less than three months before the national conventions, and a large number of delegates already allocated, on the Democratic side, Hillary Clinton is running ahead of Bernie Sanders towards the nomination. On the Republican side there is still much uncertainty about who will finally be named official candidate. The President is head of state, head of government, and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Thus, presidential elections are an important part of American political life. Although millions of American citizens vote in presidential elections every four years, the President is not, in fact, directly elected by the people. Citizens elect the members of the Electoral College, who then cast their votes for the President and Vice President. While key elements of the presidential election are spelled out in the US Constitution, other aspects have been shaped by state laws, national party rules and state party rules. This explains why presidential campaigns have evolved over time, from the days when presidential candidates were nominated in the House of Representatives by the 'King caucus', to an almost exclusively political party-dominated convention system, and finally to the modern system of nominations based on primaries, introduced progressively to increase democratic participation. A number of additional developments have also played an important role in shaping today's presidential elections, notably political party efforts to limit 'frontloading'; the organisation of the Electoral College system and the changes to the campaign financing system.

Briefing [EN](#)

2016 elections in Peru

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 05-04-2016

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpach | córas toghcháin | faireachán ar thoghchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarrthóir | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Peiriú | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Peru will hold a general election on 10 April 2016, and all polls have Keiko Fujimori, candidate for the Popular Force party, as clear favourite for the presidential contest. The EU has sent an Election Observation Mission led by Renate Weber, MEP. The electoral process has been marked by the recent exclusion by the National Electoral Board (JNE) of two of the best-placed presidential candidates: Julio Guzmán – who was running second in the polls – and César Acuña.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Democracy in Africa: Power alternation and presidential term limits

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 04-04-2016

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Afraic | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athbhreithniú ar an mbunreacht | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | DLÍ | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | oifig thofa | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas uachtaránachta | ról idirnáisiúnta an Aontais Eorpach | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | uainíocht pholaitiúil

Achoimre The democratic landscape in Africa is complex, featuring a mixture of examples of progress, in some areas, and regression in others. While some countries have continuously come closer to high democratic standards, considerably strengthening their democratic systems, others have seen their democratic credentials worsen. A pervasive feature of political systems on the African continent has been the fact that the incumbent presidents and ruling parties tend to win elections, whether fair or not. Since independence, few African states have experienced transfer of presidential and parliamentary power as a result of elections. At the beginning of the 1990s, during the democratisation wave that swept the continent, most African countries introduced constitutional term limits for their presidents. However, ultimately many of these limits were short-lived, as the leaders who initiated them were often themselves later responsible for spearheading constitutional amendments in order to extend their position in power. In several cases, strong opposition from civil society, but also from political actors, was successful in upholding constitutional rules. In others, however, popular opposition was repressed and the will of the heads of state concerned prevailed, sometimes at the cost of prolonged turmoil. In this context the question arises: how essential and useful to democracy are presidential term limits? While the US under the Obama administration has been vocal in defending term limits in Africa, the EU has not taken sides on the issue as such, focusing instead on the respect of constitutional processes when revisions occur.

Briefing [EN](#)

Constitutional reform in Bolivia

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachaint

Dáta 18-02-2016

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bholáiv | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athbhreithniú ar an mbunreacht | ceann stáit | comhaontú comhair (AE) | Comhphobal na nAindéas | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | DLÍ | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | reifreann | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 21 February 2016, the Plurinational State of Bolivia will hold a popular referendum on constitutional reform to decide whether to authorise a second consecutive presidential re-election. If this reform is approved, President Evo Morales, who recently started his third consecutive term in office – the second since the approval of the 2009 Constitution – will be able to run again in 2019 and thus potentially stay in power until 2025. Morales and his MAS party justify the reform as one that would enable him to fulfil his 'patriotic agenda', but the opposition fears that this could lead to the perpetuation of his power. Though Morales expects to win, recent polls show that the outcome is far from clear, with some showing 'yes', and some 'no', poised to win by a narrow margin.

Srachfhéachaint [EN](#)

Nigeria: Political situation

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachaint

Dáta 28-01-2016

Údar LILYANOVA Velina | ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Nigéir | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | coimhlint reiligiúnach | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas polaitiúil | córas toghcháin | DLÍ | feidearálacht | foréigean polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | leithdháileadh suíochán | neamhspleáchas náisiúnta | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Following general elections in March 2015, Nigeria experienced its first democratic handover of power. Unlike other elections since the 1999 democratic transition, these elections ran unmarred by suspicions of vote rigging and widespread electoral violence. The elected president, Muhammadu Buhari, won with a promise to crack down on endemic corruption.

Srachfhéachaint [EN](#)

Taiwan's political landscape ahead of elections

Saghas foilseacháin Srachfhéachaint

Dáta 14-01-2016

Údar GRIEGER Gisela

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSín | An Téaváin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas eachtrach | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Public opinion polls suggest that the 16 January presidential and legislative elections in Taiwan are likely to bring about a change in power. The ruling nationalist Kuomintang (KMT), which advocates stronger ties with mainland China is expected to lose the presidency, and possibly even its majority in the Legislative Yuan, Taiwan's unicameral chamber, to the independence-leaning opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). The DPP's arrival in power could challenge peaceful and stable cross-strait relations and have wider security implications, since more than 1 100 short-range ballistic missiles on mainland China point to Taiwan whose security is guaranteed by the US.

Srachfhéachaint [EN](#)

Argentina: A Change of Course

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 25-11-2015

Údar TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Daonlathas

Eochairfhocal An Airgintín | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas eachtrach | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caidreamh trádála | ceann stáit | comhrialtas polaitíochta | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | dáileadh na vótaí | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | forbairt eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iarrthóir | leithdháileadh suíochán | Meiriceá | Mercosur | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán náisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghcháin | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre On 22 November 2015, Mauricio Macri, candidate of a coalition named 'Let's change' (Cambiemos), was elected president of Argentina. He will assume office on 10 December. Macri received 51.4 % of the vote in the second round of the presidential elections. His election ends 12 years of Peronist governments. Macri's victory owes much to the high number of votes he received in urban centres, particularly in the capital Buenos Aires and the second largest city, Córdoba. Despite Macri's final victory in the presidential elections, the 25 October parliamentary and provincial polls showed that the Peronist movement remains the principal political force. After the 25 October Congress elections, the Front for Victory (Frente para la Victoria, FpV), currently in government, remains the largest bloc in the new Congress, although it lost its absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Macri faces the challenge of mobilising support in Congress for the new government's legislative proposals. The most likely scenario is that he will try to establish a coalition with the Peronist factions opposed to President Cristina Fernández and the FpV. The new government is likely to take measures to liberalise and open up the economy. The new government will seek strengthened links with the USA and the EU, and may well push for trade liberalisation in Mercosur. Macri has announced that he will ask for Mercosur's 'democratic clause' to be invoked against Venezuela. Macri has stressed the need to advance towards a Mercosur-EU free trade agreement. Overall, the change of government appears an opportunity for renewed relations between the EU and Argentina.

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

Argentina: Political parties and the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 03-09-2015

Údar CASALPRIM Eva

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Airgintín | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ceann stáit | comhaontú trádála (AE) | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas ilpháirtí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán náisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Argentina's presidential elections are scheduled for October 2015 and, according to the country's Constitution, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner is not entitled to run for a third consecutive term. As regards alternative candidates, the political landscape remains polarised after the primary elections. Argentina has a multi-party political system; however, election results demonstrate that it is, in practical terms, bipartisan. The Peronists, represented by the Justicialist Party (PJ), and the radicals, represented by the Civic Radical Union (UCR), effectively alternate in power. Argentinian political decision-making is opaque, complex and volatile. Parties play for power in changing coalitions, splits and mergers, which lead to a constantly changing political landscape of alliances.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Paraguay: Political parties

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 03-09-2015

Údar CASALPRIM Eva

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhaontú comhair (AE) | comhrialtas polaitíochta | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas ilpháirtí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | Paraguay | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán náisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Paraguay has a multi-party system with two main parties – the Colorados and the Liberals – and other small parties and alliances. After 61 years in power, the Colorados, the world's longest-ruling party, lost the 2008 elections to the Liberals. Nonetheless, in April 2013, they returned to power.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Political parties in Turkmenistan

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-07-2015

Údar KOCAK Konur Alp

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Tuircméanastáin | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bunreacht | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht reachtach | córas an aon seomra reachtaigh | córas toghcháin | DLÍ | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | nós imeachta reachtach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | réimeas uachtaránachta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Turkmenistan is a 'presidential republic' in which the president is vested with extensive authority. After independence in 1991, the country was ruled by Saparmurat Niyazov until his death in 2006. His successor, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, took timid steps towards democratisation and liberalisation. Although there are some welcome developments, the regime is still considered authoritarian. In December 2013, the Turkmen held their first ever multi-party elections.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Political parties in Uzbekistan

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 07-07-2015

Údar KOCAK Konur Alp

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | An Úisbéiceastáin | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | caidreamh idir an reachtas agus an feidhmeannas | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas toghcháin | dlí toghcháin | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | réimeas uachtaránachta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Uzbekistan has a presidential system of government. The president, Islam Karimov, has played a principal role in all areas of the political landscape since independence in 1991. Although some recent steps empower the legislature against the executive, all political parties represented in parliament are pro-regime and far from providing political alternatives.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Guatemala: Political parties

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-07-2015

Údar CASALPRIM Eva

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | ceann stáit | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | coireacht eagraithe | comhaontú comhair (AE) | comhrac i gcoinne na coireachta | comhrialtas polaitíochta | creat polaitiúil | córas an aon seomra reachtaigh | córas ilpháirtí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | Guatemala | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | rannpháirtíocht na mban | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Guatemala's next presidential and legislative elections are scheduled for September 2015. The current President, Otto Pérez Molina, cannot run for a second term, according to Guatemala's Constitution. At this juncture, the political situation remains quite unstable. Two big issues are likely to dominate: young people and how to keep up the fight against corruption and organised crime.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The 'Sejdić-Finci' case

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 12-06-2015

Údar LILYANOVA Velina

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhoisnia agus an Heirseagaivéin | an ceart chun seasamh i dtoghcháin | An Chúirt Eorpach um Chearta an Duine | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontachas leis an Aontas Eorpach | athbhreithniú ar an mbunreacht | cearta agus saoirsí | ceartas | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhaontú cobhsaíochta agus comhlachais | creat sóisialta | DLÍ | dlí toghcháin | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Giúdach | idirdhealú eitneach | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | rialú | Romaigh | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) was identified as a potential candidate for EU membership in 2003. In order to join the EU, BiH has to meet the EU's human-rights criteria, among others. To this end, the execution of the Sejdić-Finci judgment of the European Court of Human Rights is a key prerequisite as it promotes equal political rights for all BiH citizens. Its implementation would not mean automatic accession to the EU, but would be a significant step in that direction. Since the judgment's delivery in 2009, however, little has been done to address this complex issue.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Brazil: Political parties

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 08-06-2015

Údar LAZAROU Eleni

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhraisíl | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | ceann stáit | comhrialtas polaitíochta | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas ilpháirtí | córas toghcháin | DLÍ | dlí náisiúnta | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ | IDIRNÁISIUNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | Meiriceá | Mercosur | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre 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.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Turkey's political situation before the general election

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 04-06-2015

Údar PERCHOC Philippe

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Tuirc | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bunreacht | creat polaitiúil | córas an aon seomra reachtaigh | córas toghcháin | cúirt bhunreachtúil | DLÍ | eagrú an chórais dlí | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | scaradh cumhachtaí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Following the local and presidential elections of 2014, the ruling party (AKP) is increasing its influence over the political landscape and fostering its agenda of a more presidential regime. In this context, the outcome of the 7 June general election will be crucial.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Uruguay: Political parties

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 08-05-2015

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhaontú comhair (AE) | creat polaitiúil | córas an dá sheomra | córas ilpháirtí | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ | IDIRNÁISIUNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | institiúidí an AE agus an tseirbhís shibhialta Eorpach | leithdháileadh suíochán | Meiriceá | Mercosur | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | toscaireacht Pharlaimint na hEorpa | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | Urugua | vótáil chomhchoiteann

Achoimre Uruguay has the longest tradition of democratic stability in Latin America. The two-party system prevailing since the early 19th Century has gradually evolved into a multiparty system, with the emergence in 1971 of a major third force, the Broad Front. This party broke the National and Colorado parties' domination in the 2004 elections and has been in power since 2005.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Kazakhstan: political situation

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 17-04-2015

Údar KOCAK Konur Alp

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chasacstáin | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | caidreamh idir an reachtas agus an feidhmeannas | ceann stáit | comhaontú (AE) | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | cur faoi chois | córas an dá sheomra | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dlí toghcháin | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iolrachas sna meáin | ionadaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | réimeas forlámhach | smacht reachta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre The Republic of Kazakhstan has a presidential form of government characterised by a monopoly of the executive branch and limited parliamentary power. Since independence in 1991, progress in Kazakhstan in terms of democratisation, human rights and the rule of law have not matched its economic development. As Kazakhstan approaches another snap presidential election on 26 April 2015, uncertainty about the political situation in the country continues.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Belarus: an autocracy quashing all opposition

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 16-03-2015

Údar BENTZEN Naja

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Bhealarúis | An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Úcráin | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | creat polaitiúil | cumarsáid | dlí toghcháin | foréigean polaitiúil | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | iolrachas sna meáin | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | uathlathas

Achoimre Since 1994, President Alexander Lukashenko has effectively stifled all dissent in Belarus, and his 'Belaya Rus' party is de facto the only valid political force in Minsk. In the short term, the splintered political opposition is unlikely to pose a serious challenge to Lukashenko, who can expect to be re-elected in the presidential elections later this year, despite the country's financial woes and a looming risk of political unrest.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

African-led counter-terrorism measures against Boko Haram

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 03-03-2015

Údar ZAMFIR Ionel

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Nigéir | An Nígir | An tAontas Afracach | an tsíocháin a choimeád | beartas comhair | Beinin | bunúsáíochas reiligiúnach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | Camarún | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhar míleata | cultúr agus reiligiún | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | fórsa ilnáisiúnta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | Ioslam | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sceimhlitheoireacht | Sead | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil réigiúnach | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The latest developments resulting from the terrorist actions of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad region have led the African Union's Peace and Security Council to adopt a formal framework to make the multinational joint task force operational. It is expected that the UN Security Council will also back this initiative.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: impasse?

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 02-03-2015

Údar LILYANOVA Velina

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal agóidí in aghaidh toradh toghcháin | An Eoraip | An Ghréig | An Mhacadóin Thuaidh | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontachas leis an Aontas Eorpach | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | géarchéim pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán luath | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia obtained EU candidate status in December 2005. Every year since 2009, the Commission's progress reports have recommended starting accession talks. The European Council has yet to follow these recommendations and approve the launch of negotiations. With the name issue unresolved there is little prospect of a change in the Council.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

Armenia's political parties and the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Srachféachaint

Dáta 29-01-2015

Údar LECARTE Jacques

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Airméin | An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontas custaim | beartas taraife | comhaontú comhlachais (AE) | comhaontú trádála (AE) | faireachán ar thoghchán | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Most political parties in Armenia are in favour of closer cooperation with the EU, but do not see this as contradictory to their enhanced cooperation with Russia and its Eurasian neighbours. Russia's support for Armenia's geopolitical interests in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict may provide the explanation for the country's foreign policy being equally balanced towards Russia, the USA and the EU.

Srachféachaint [EN](#)

[Azerbaijan's political parties and the EU](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 29-01-2015

Údar LECARTE Jacques

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Asarbaiseáin | An Eoraip | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhair | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú comhlachais (AE) | comhar fuinnimh | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev plays an omnipotent role in the country's political system, giving the different political parties no room for manoeuvre. The government is in favour of a strategic energy-focused partnership with the EU. The opposition, which is small and fragmented, advocates signing an Association Agreement with the EU as a way to improve democracy, human rights and living conditions.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Georgia: political parties and the EU](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 29-01-2015

Údar LECARTE Jacques

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Eoraip | An Rúis | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An tSeoirsia | aontachas leis an Aontas Eorpach | beartas eachtrach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | comhaontú comhlachais (AE) | faireachán ar thoghchán | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre 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.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Peru: political parties](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 28-01-2015

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | comhaontú (AE) | creat polaitiúil | córas an aon seomra reachtaigh | córas ilpháirtí | faireachán ar thoghchán | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | leithdháileadh suíochán | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | parlaimint | Peiriú | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán náisiúnta | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The situation regarding political parties in Peru cannot be understood outside the context of the Fujimori decade and its consequences. Despite having achieved good macroeconomic results, the APRA of former President Alarcón García and the PP of former President Alejandro Toledo lost electoral support, probably due to uneven redistribution of the fruits of growth. Current President Ollanta Humala seems to have understood this, and has thus tried to combine support for foreign investment with better income redistribution.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

[Ecuador: political parties](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 12-12-2014

Údar GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | creat polaitiúil | córas ilpháirtí | Eacuadór | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghchán agus vótáil | parlaimint | parlaimint náisiúnta | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | páirtithe polaitiúla | páirtithe polaitiúla | toghchán parlaiminte | toghchán uachtaránachta | tromlach polaitiúil | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The political party system in Ecuador has suffered historically from fragmentation and volatility, accentuated by the 1972-78 dictatorship, and then chronic economic crises between 1984 and 2005. As a result, the country has enjoyed relatively few periods of genuine political stability. The 2006 presidential elections brought major changes, both through the weakening of the traditional parties and the appearance of new political forces, with greater strength at national level.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

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

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 22-10-2014

Údar TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal An Bhrasail | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | athchóiriú eacnamaíoch | athchóiriú polaitíochta | beartas eachtrach | beartas sóisialta | beartas trádála | beartas trádála | bochtaineacht | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caidreamh idirpharlaiminteach | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | cuntais náisiúnta | córas polaitiúil | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | parlaimint | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | staid eacnamaíoch | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | toghchán uachtaránachta | TRÁDÁIL | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre 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.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Will the Afghan Government Deal Provide the Country the Stability it Needs?

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 21-10-2014

Údar GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Réimse beartas Cabhair Forbartha agus Dhaonnúil | Cearta an Duine | Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Afganastáin | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | An Áise agus an Aigéine | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | calaois toghcháin | cearta agus saoirsí | cearta an duine | comhaontú (AE) a chaibidlíú | comhaontú comhair (AE) | comhaontú déthaobhach | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | comhrialtas polaitíochta | DLÍ | dlí coiriúil | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | ECAT | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil réigiúnach | staid pholaitiúil | sábháilteacht phoiblí | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach | éilliú

Achoimre A dangerous political crisis ignited in Afghanistan this year – just months before the International Security Assistance Force was to be replaced by a reduced US and NATO force. Both presidential candidates, Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah, alleged that the second, June round of the presidential elections had been marred by fraud. A power-sharing agreement was finally reached between President Ghani and 'CEO' Abdullah in September, following intense international pressure. The outcome has frustrated the Afghan people, whose high turnout at the poll, despite high security risks, demonstrated a real commitment to democracy. Turnout in the 2015 parliamentary elections will suggest whether voters' disappointment persists.

Providing a minimum of security to the population and to international agencies will be the new government's highest priority. Violent attacks are on the rise, though government camps may disagree on whether and how to negotiate with the Taliban insurgency. Disputes about the appointments of high officials from different political and ethnic groups may also distract Ghani from one of his principal goals: fighting corruption. The European Parliament could ask the EU to reinforce its support for the new government and reiterate its call that a new EU-Afghan agreement stress democracy and human rights – particularly those of women.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

Insecurity in Context: The Rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria

Saghas foilseacháin Grinnanailís

Dáta 24-07-2014

Údar BARNÁ Judit

Réimse beartas Cearta an Duine | Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Slándáil agus Cosaint

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Nigéir | AN tAONTAS EORPACH | bunúsaochas reiligiúnach | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | cearta agus saoirsí | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | cogadh cathartha | coimhlint reiligiúnach | comhbheartas eachtrach agus slándála | cultúr agus reiligiún | cuntais náisiúnta | cur faoi chois | DLÍ | dlí loslamach | dáileachán rachmais | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | fuadach polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | Ioslam | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sceimhlitheoireacht | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil réigiúnach | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre As the Boko Haram terrorist group wages war on a widening range of targets in Nigeria, the inefficiency of the country's government has been starkly revealed – along with the urgent need for deep-cutting political and socio-economic reforms to counter a growing sense of insecurity. The north has been particularly hard-hit, with poor governance, omnipresent corruption and worsening social indicators compounding the security problem. Boko Haram, originally a peaceful Islamist movement, has moved progressively towards militant extremism since 2009, regularly attacking Nigerians and foreigners, Christians and Muslims, northerners and even residents of the capital, troops and civilians, in an effort to destabilise the state. For a number of years the group was treated as an internal Nigerian problem. However, Boko Haram's illicit and armed activities increasingly take place across the country's borders. When more than 200 girls were kidnapped in the town of Chibok in April 2014, it was clear that neighbouring countries and the international community would need to coordinate their efforts. In addition to launching a direct response to the security threat, the Nigerian government must address a wide range of grievances to eliminate the root causes of the insurgency in the long term. This has proved a daunting task in the past, and the issue is currently politically delicate: the country is readying itself for the 2015 presidential elections, which are expected to be fiercely contested.

Grinnanailís [EN](#)

[A Decisive Victory in Chile's Presidential Election May Prove Insufficient for Reform](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 18-12-2013

Údar TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | An tSile | athbhreithniú ar an mbunreacht | athchóiriú cánach | athchóiriú oideachais | clár rialtais | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | cánachas | daonlathú | DL | dáileadh na vótaí | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagrú na múinteoireachta | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meiriceá | neamhfhreastalachas | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | OIDEACHAS AGUS CUMARSÁID | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid eacnamaíoch | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre As expected, Michelle Bachelet, the candidate of the Socialist Party (Partido Socialista, PS) and the centre-left coalition New Majority (Nueva Mayoría, NM), obtained a clear victory in Chile's presidential elections. Bachelet's resounding victory underscored voters' disapproval of the current centre-right government. However, Bachelet did not - as expected - win in the first round of the elections. A high abstention rate means that she received a relatively low number of votes. The high number of candidates points to the loss of legitimacy of the two political alliances which have dominated Chilean politics for more than two decades. The five parties in the NM will have a solid majority in the Congress. In the Chamber of Deputies, they won the largest majority for a governing alliance since 1997, partly thanks to the inclusion of the Communist Party of Chile (Partido Comunista de Chile, PC). The two blocs' share of the vote and their seats in Congress has been remarkably stable since 1989, largely because Chile's bi-nominal electoral system favours two major coalitions. The elections took place against a background of social unrest - particularly the students' protests - and a general quest for renewal in Chilean society. The NM, advocating comprehensive social and political reforms, turned to the left. Michelle Bachelet and the NM announced a programme with three foci: educational reform, tax reform, and the adoption of a new constitution. However, Bachelet's government will not have a sufficient majority in Congress to adopt the necessary legislation unless the centreright opposition agrees. If only limited reform is possible, unfulfilled expectations could be a major challenge in the coming years. Decelerating economic growth could be another challenge, particularly if combined with lowered international prices on copper, Chile's main export commodity. Agreement on the upgrade of the EU-Chile Association Agreement from 2002 may be reached in the coming years.

Briefing [EN](#)

[High Expectations of the Moderate Cleric's Victory in Iran](#)

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 14-06-2013

Údar D'ANGELO Sandro

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Iaráin | An Stát Ioslamach | An Áise agus an Aigéine | beartas eachtrach | beartas intíre | beartas núicléach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | córas toghcháin | dálaí eacnamaíocha | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | FUINNEAMH | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | gnóthaí idirnáisiúnta | iarrthóir | na tionscail leictreachais agus núicléacha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | toghchán uachtaránachta | tromlach glan | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Centrist cleric Hassan Rowhani wins Iran's presidential election in a surprise landslide victory, securing 52 % of the votes. The Iranian presidential election took place at a time of unprecedented economic isolation. Rowhani's victory is due to an unprecedented upsurge of mobilisation a mere three days before the vote. President Rowhani will have little leeway in foreign policy matters, these powers belonging to the Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei. Whether Rowhani will be willing to challenge the primacy of the clerical establishment remains to be seen. Voter turnout rose to 72 %. Out of the 51 million registered voters, 37.5 million came to the ballot box, with young voters accounting for one third. Haunted by the 2009 chaos, this election's voter turnout was instrumental in consolidating the foundations of the Islamic Republic. Ayatollah Khamenei played an instrumental role in the election, exercising great influence over the Guardian Council's vetting process. The Guardian Council disqualified reformist movement candidates. Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei, Ahmadinejad's heir, was also barred from running. The disqualification of Rafsanjani and Mashaei was a strong indicator of the clerical establishment's intent to micromanage the election. Recurrent allegations of rigged elections and fraud were further exacerbated by Khamenei's attempt to engineer the election. While the massive participation by Iranians and the choice of president are a reflection of a participatory electoral process, it is primarily a victory for the Supreme Leader. Khamenei successfully used the elections to legitimise the foundations of the Islamic Republic and redeem the situation after the massive protests of 2009. The electoral outcome will have little impact on Iran's regional policies, particularly as regards Syria, or on the nuclear issue. The election will, on the other hand, determine the fate of Iranians over the next four years. For Iranians, the election represented an opportunity

Briefing [EN](#)

In Ecuador, a Decisive Victory for President Rafael Correa Consolidates the 'Citizen's Revolution'

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-02-2013

Údar TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal athbhreithniú ar an mbunreacht | bille rialtais | creat polaitiúil | DLÍ | Eacuadór | foinsí agus brainsí den dlí | freasúra polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | imeachtaí parlaiminte | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | sóisialachas | toghchán uachtaránachta | tromlach glan | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Ecuador's President Rafael Correa was re-elected for a third term with 56.9 % of the vote. His closest opponent, Guillermo Lasso, lagged far behind, with 22.8 %. Correa's support can be attributed to his social policy. In power since 2007, he has weathered the economic crisis well, making use of financial reforms and high oil prices to subsidise public spending. Alianza País (AP), Correa's party, won an absolute majority in the National Assembly. While the overseas vote remains to be counted, the AP is certain to obtain a two-thirds majority in the Assembly, allowing it to reform the constitution. The chief opposition parties are the Movement CREO and the PSC, although they control together only 18 seats (about 13 %). The absolute majority for AP in the parliament will allow the passage of controversial proposals, including laws on communications and water resources. These proposals have provoked considerable resistance in the past. President Correa's re-election is consistent with a trend of electing socially-minded presidents in Latin American countries. Yet Correa has said he will not seek re-election in 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

The 2012 South Korean Presidential Election

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 07-01-2013

Údar BENDINI Roberto

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Chóiré Theas | An Chóiré Thuaidh | An Áise agus an Aigéine | caidreamh eacnamaíoch | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat sóisialta | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathú | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | feachtas toghchánaíochta | forbairt eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | gnóthaí eachtracha | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | réiteach díospóidí | slándáil idirnáisiúnta | slándáil réigiúnach | toghchán uachtaránachta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | éagothromaíocht shóisialta

Achoimre The two main candidates hailed from the two dominant political parties. 'Economic democratisation' and North Korea policy emerged as key issues. To what extent will Park curb the power of chaebols remains unclear. North Korea will present both a challenge and an opportunity to Park's presidency. Reconciliation, cooperation and peace in Northeast Asia are among Park's top priorities. Balancing between the US and China might pose a particular challenge. Voting patterns suggest that South Korea's familiar policies might be shaken up in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

Presidential Elections in Venezuela : Towards 20 Years of Bolivarian Revolution ?

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 26-10-2012

Údar TERRYNN Tristan Rueben | TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | creat polaitiúil | dálaí eacnamaíocha | dálaí eacnamaíocha | EACNAMAÍOCHT | faireachán ar thoghchán | feachtas toghchánaíochta | forbairt shóisialta | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí sóisialta | iarrthóir | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | sóisialachas | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghcháin | tromlach glan | TÍREOLAÍOCHT | Veiniséala

Achoimre President Hugo Chávez won his fourth presidential election, with 55.1% of the vote, almost 11% more than his main rival, Henrique Capriles, the candidate of a united opposition. Voter turnout was very high and voting took place in a calm atmosphere, with no irregularities reported. President Chávez was supported by a broad alliance led by his own United Socialist Party of Venezuela. He campaigned on a platform to reinforce social and economic change. Henrique Capriles was backed by an alliance integrating nearly all the opposition. Capriles campaigned on a platform advocating moderation and pragmatic solutions to solve Venezuela's problems. Both candidates recognised the result of the elections and stated their commitment to dialogue. However, it is doubtful whether this will lead to a more cooperative political climate. State elections will take place in mid-December, meaning that the government-opposition rivalry continues. Despite being cleared of cancer in July 2012, Chávez's health has led some to doubt whether he will conclude his new six-year term. The appointment of Nicolas Maduro as Vice President could be considered a possible succession strategy. The re-elected President Chávez and his government will need to address a number of challenges. Among the most important are the increase in crime rates and violence. Many analysts expect a devaluation of the currency, which could drive up the country's already high inflation rates. Yet, if oil prices remain high, the country should enjoy a substantial trade surplus and steady revenues, meaning that current economic policies are unlikely to change.

Briefing [EN](#)

Elections in Mexico : The PRI Returns to Government, But without a Legislative Majority

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-07-2012

Údar TVEVAD Jesper

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal comhchónaí polaitiúil | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | Meicsiceo | Meiriceá | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghcháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre The Institutional Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Institucional, PRI) and its candidate Enrique Peña Nieto emerged the clear victors of Mexico's elections on 1 July 2012. While Peña Nieto will take office as President on 1 December, the PRI and its allies did not achieve a majority in the two chambers of Congress, and the new government will have to negotiate with other parties to get support for its proposals. Overall, the elections consolidated Mexico's three-party system. The runner-up in the election, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, the candidate of the left-wing Progressive Movement (Movimiento Progresista) alliance, has refused to recognise the result and has accused the PRI of massive vote-buying. A legal challenge against the result is unlikely to succeed, and it may be difficult to mobilise sustained protests against alleged electoral fraud.

Briefing [EN](#)

Egypt's Transition Back on Track after Mohamed Mursi's Victory

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 27-06-2012

Údar HAKALA Pekka

Réimse beartas Daonlathas | Gnóthaí Eachtracha

Eochairfhocal An Afraic | An Éigipt | creat polaitiúil | cumhacht feidhmiúcháin agus seirbhís phoiblí | daonlathas | daonlathú | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | polaitíocht agus sábháilteacht phoiblí | staid pholaitiúil | toghchán uachtaránachta | toradh toghcháin | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre Mohamed Mursi's election marks a milestone in Egypt's transition to democracy. The next step must involve a transfer of power from military to civilian institutions.

Briefing [EN](#)