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Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

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Paieškos kriterijai, kuriais remiantis sukurtas sąrašas :

Rūšiuoti Rūšiuoti pagal datą
Raktinis žodis "rinkimų organizavimas"

32 Rezultatai

Sukūrimo data : 20-04-2024

Coronavirus and elections in selected Member States

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 17-06-2020

Autorius MAŃKO Rafał | RADJENOVIC Anja

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė | Koronavirusas

Raktinis žodis ekonominė geografiija | epidemija | ES valstybė narė | GEOGRAFIJA | koronaviruso sukeliama liga | POLITIKA | referendumas | rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | sveikata

Santrauka With the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, many countries around the world that were or are due to organise elections or referendums, have had to decide whether to hold them as originally planned, introducing mitigating measures, put them on hold or postpone them to a later date. When deciding whether to continue with elections or not, decision-makers have needed to take into account a variety of legal, technical and sanitary parameters and implications, as well as constitutional arrangements, to ensure that democratic institutions function as they would in normal circumstances and to ensure people's fundamental rights and freedoms are upheld. While postponing an election may be the most feasible and responsible option from the public health perspective, the decision may open the door to other risks, including undermining people's trust in democracy and casting doubt on the regular nature of elections. However, as experts suggest, democracy can also be undermined by holding elections during the pandemic, as their free and fair nature might be questioned. In order to protect election staff and voters, health and safety procedures can be built into election-related procedures, and special voting arrangements can be introduced, such as postal or e-voting, that allow citizens to cast their votes remotely. These entail other technological, security and social challenges, however, that need to be taken into account. This briefing provides example of how selected EU Member States have dealt with elections and referendums that were due to take place during the coronavirus pandemic.

Briefing [EN](#)

2019 European elections: National rules

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 11-04-2019

Autorius DOBREVA Alina | SABBATI Giulio | SGUEO Gianluca

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė | ES teisė. Teisės sistema ir aktai

Raktinis žodis Europos Parlamento rinkimai | Europos Parlamento rinkimų sistema | POLITIKA | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas

Santrauka This infographic contains up-to-date information on key data concerning the forthcoming European elections (to be held in May 2019). In a one-page format, readers will find information on the election day in each country, the voting systems adopted at Member State level, as well as on rules governing eligibility and allocation of seats. The infographic also explains the re-distribution of seats which would take place following the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, now expected to take place only after the European elections, and the consequent overall reduction in the total number of seats to 705. Further information and clarification is provided on the second page of the infographic.

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

Societal costs of "Fake news" in the Digital Single Market

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 14-12-2018

Išorės autorius Prof. Dr. Divina Frau-Meigs

Politikos sritis EP ir Tarybos priimami teisės aktai | ES teisė. Teisės sistema ir aktai | Perspektyvinis planavimas | Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Vartotojų apsauga | Vidaus rinka ir muitų sąjunga

Raktinis žodis dezinformacija | dokumentacija | ekonominė geografiija | Europa | GEOGRAFIJA | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos magistralė | informacijos skleidimas | interneto svetainė | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografiija | politinė propaganda | prieiga prie informacijos | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | Rusija | ryšiai | saviregulavimas | socialinė žiniasklaida | TEISĖ | teisės šaltiniai ir sritys | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka This in-depth analysis explores the mechanisms of "fake news" and its societal costs in the Digital Single Market. It describes the risks to the integrity of information and to the integrity of elections. It highlights the roles of the various actors involved in the production and amplification of such information disorders. Finally, it outlines responses that are being tested in different parts of Europe to deal with the issue. The document has been provided by Policy Department A at the request of the European Parliament Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Digital technology in elections: Efficiency versus credibility?

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 10-09-2018

Autorius RUSSELL Martin | ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis apskaita | asmens duomenys | asmens tapatybę patvirtinantis dokumentas | bandymai | dokumentacija | duomenų apsauga | ekonominė geografija | Estija | Europa | GAMYBA, TECHNOLOGIJOS IR MOKSLINIAI TYRIMAI | GEOGRAFIJA | informacija ir informacijos apdorojimas | informacijos technologija ir duomenų apdorojimas | internetas | kaštų analizė | POLITIKA | politinė geografija | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | ryšiai | skaitmeninimas | tarptautinė teisė | technologijos ir techniniai reglamentai | TEISĖ | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | SVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka Digital technology brings greater efficiency in many walks of life, and elections are no exception. Online databases hugely facilitate the task of creating and managing accurate and up-to-date electoral rolls. In less developed countries, whose citizens often lack reliable identity documents, biometric technology can help to identify voters, thus preventing fraud in the form of multiple voting. However, for some aspects of election management, digitalisation is more controversial. Electronic voting machines count votes quickly and accurately. First used in the United States, they have spread to several Latin American and Asian countries. However, the intangible nature of digital processes makes detecting tampering more difficult; as a result, most European countries are sticking to tried-and-trusted conventional paper ballots. Even more controversial is the idea of internet voting. On the one hand, allowing citizens the convenience of casting their vote online without the need to visit polling stations could help to reverse a worrying decline in voter turnout across the world. On the other hand, current technology does not allow internet voting systems to be fully secured against hackers, a major concern given the growing sophistication of cyber-attacks (for example, from Russia). To date, only Estonia gives all voters the option of online voting in national elections.

Briefing [EN](#)

Pakistan ahead of the 2018 elections

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 17-07-2018

Autorius D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Azija ir Okeanija | bendradarbiavimo politika | bendrosios lengvatos | daugiašaliai santykiai | ekonominė geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | Pakistanas | POLITIKA | PREKYBA | prekybos politika | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | trečioji valstybė | šalies rinkimai

Santrauka Pakistan will hold general elections on 25 July 2018. This event deserves attention for several reasons. With around 200 million inhabitants, Pakistan has the sixth-largest population in the world. One of the world's nine nuclear powers, it is the only Muslim country among them. It is strategically located between India, China, Afghanistan and Iran. It plays a major role with regard to Afghanistan's stability and the fight against terrorism, for which it has often been accused of connivance with militant groups. Finally, it is home to the world's second-largest Muslim population. The election is set to secure the second consecutive democratic transition of power in a country marked by chronic dualism between political and military power. The event is particularly important, given the current political turmoil following the removal of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif from office. Pakistan is accused of giving support to terrorist groups. However, after the Taliban massacred 132 children at an army-run school in 2014, the authorities adopted a number of provisions to curtail terrorism. Nevertheless, the US administration, which considers Pakistan one of its key allies in the Afghanistan war, is unsatisfied with its record of fighting terrorism. The resultant US freeze on military aid to Islamabad may force the latter to switch allegiance to China and Russia, which could jeopardise Washington's efforts in Afghanistan. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) of infrastructure projects is an example of the already flourishing relations with Beijing. An EU election observation mission is monitoring the electoral process. Since 2014, Pakistan has benefitted from the EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), which has boosted the country's exports to the EU. A new EU-Pakistan strategic engagement plan is to be signed in 2018. The European Parliament has expressed concern over the country's human rights situation on several occasions, with special reference to the persecution of religious minorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mexico 2018: Elections that will make history

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 21-06-2018

Autorius GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikos sritis Teisės ir politikos praktinio taikymo vertinimas | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Amerika | dvišalis susitarimas | ekonominė geografija | ES institucijos ir Europos viešasis administravimas | Europos Parlamentas | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | GEOGRAFIJA | Jungtinės Valstijos | Meksika | parlamentas | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė partija | politinė prievarta | politinės partijos | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | šalies parlamentas | šalies rinkimai

Santrauka Mexico's 1 July 2018 elections will be the biggest in its history, as people go to the polls to vote for the country's president and legislature, but also for most of its governors and local councillors. There is a record number of registered voters (89 million), 45 % of whom are below the age of 35 and 12 million are newly entitled to vote. For the first time in decades, a candidate of the left has real chances of becoming president. For the first time in the country's political history, some candidates are able to stand for consecutive re-election, and independent candidates are running for president or member of the Senate. On a more negative note, the 2018 Mexican election process has been one of the most violent so far, with over a hundred politicians and candidates murdered since it started in September 2017, and hundreds others exposed to aggression. Nine political parties grouped in three different coalitions, as well as some independent candidates, will participate in the elections. There are four presidential candidates. Of these, left-wing candidate Andrés Manuel López Obrador leads the polls with nearly 50 % of the voting intention, followed by right-wing candidate Roberto Anaya with over 25 %, centre candidate Juan Antonio Meade with just around 20 %, and independent candidate Jaime Rodríguez with slightly over 2 %. The high number of young and new voters, the climate of political violence and US President Donald Trump's Mexican policy – or the 'Trump effect' – are among the main factors likely to influence the results. Mexico is a strategic partner of the EU and the parties hold high-level dialogues with each other. The Global Agreement between the two parties is being modernised, with a new trade agreement in principle having been reached in April 2018. This process has been supported by the European Parliament, which has also shown concern for the violence affecting the country.

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

2018 elections in Colombia: A test for peace?

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 25-05-2018

Autorius GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Amerika | ekonominė geografija | EP rezoliucija | ES tarptautinis vaidmuo | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos finansai | Europos Sąjungos teisė | fondai (ES) | GEOGRAFIJA | kandidatas | Kolumbija | POLITIKA | politinė geografija | prezidento rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | taikos įvedimas | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinis saugumas

Santrauka 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](#)

Malaysia's 2018 general election

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 26-04-2018

Autorius RUSSELL Martin

Politikos sritis Demokratija

Raktinis žodis Azija ir Okeanija | baudžiamoji teisė | ekonominė geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | Malaizija | parlamento rinkimai | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė opozicija | politinė padėtis | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TEISĖ | įkalinimas

Santrauka On 9 May 2018, Malaysians go to the polls to elect federal and state parliaments. Although a financial scandal and rising living costs have dented the popularity of the government, the opposition faces an uphill battle to end the governing Barisan Nasional coalition's six-decade rule, and it is not widely expected to win.

[Glaustai](#) [EN](#)

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

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 08-03-2018

Autorius RUSSELL Martin

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis dalyvavimas rinkimuose | ekonominė geografija | Europa | GEOGRAFIJA | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė opozicija | prezidento rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | Rusija | viešosios nuomonės tendencijos

Santrauka 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 Zhirinovsky 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](#)

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

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 31-01-2018

Autorius LATEK Marta

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Afrika | autoritarinis režimas | baudžiamoji teisė | bendradarbiavimo politika | demokratizavimas | dvišaliai santykiai | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikos nuosmukis | ekonominė geografija | ekonominė padėtis | GEOGRAFIJA | korupcija | nedarbas | parama vystymuisi | POLITIKA | politinė struktūra | prezidento rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | tarptautinės sankcijos | TEISĖ | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba | Zimbabvė

Santrauka 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.

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

[Actions of the African Union against coups d'état](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 16-11-2017

Autorius ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Afrika | Afrika | Afrikos Sąjunga | autoritarinis režimas | demokratija | diktatūra | GEOGRAFIJA | gynyba | JTO | Jungtinės Tautos | ne Europos organizacijos | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė struktūra | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | samdiny | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | TARPTAUTINĖS ORGANIZACIJOS | tarptautinės sankcijos | valdžios sutelkimas | valstybės perversmas | valstybės vadovas

Santrauka Created with the objective of promoting democracy and good governance, the African Union has succeeded in creating a robust normative framework for dealing with coups d'état, which have affected many African countries since their independence. However, there is a need to further improve the efficacy and consistency of the AU's decisions and hone its normative tools.

[Glaustai](#) [EN](#)

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

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 26-10-2017

Išorės autorius Holly RUTHRAUFF

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis baudžiamoji teisė | ekonominė geografija | Europa | GEOGRAFIJA | Gruzija | korupcija | Moldova | moterų dalyvavimas | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė moralė | politinė padėtis | politinė struktūra | proporcinis atstovavimas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų reforma | rinkimų stebėjimas | ryšiai | SOCIALINIAI KLAUSIMAI | socialiniai reikalai | teisinė valstybė | teisinės sistemos struktūra | teismų nepriklausomumas | TEISĖ | Ukraina | SVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI | žiniasklaidos pliuralizmas

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

Tyrimas [EN](#)

The Policy on Gender Equality in Poland - Update September 2016

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 07-09-2016

Išorės autorius Dorota SZELEWA (School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice, University College Dublin, Ireland) and ICRA Foundation, Warsaw, Poland)

Politikos sritis Lyčių klausimai, lygybė ir įvairovė

Raktinis žodis administravimo skaidrumas | ekonominė geografija | ES politika | Europa | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | GEOGRAFIJA | Lenkija | lyčių aspekto integravimas | lyčių lygybė | POLITIKA | politinė geografija | projekto įvertinimas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | užimtumas | UŽIMTUMAS IR DARBO SĄLYGOS | užimtumo politika | valdymas | VERSLAS IR KONKURENCIJA | vienodas vertinimas | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba

Santrauka The study was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality and commissioned, overseen and published by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs. The study presents a review of the most important legislation, institutional arrangements and policy programs with regard to gender equality in Poland. In particular, the following policy fields are covered: women in political decision-making, reproductive rights, trafficking in human beings and domestic violence, access to different forms of employment, as well as the policies addressing the reconciliation of work and family life. The final section describes the problem of public attitudes towards gender and gives examples of programs aimed at counteracting gender stereotypes.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Tense situation in Democratic Republic of Congo

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 21-06-2016

Autorius PICHON Eric | ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai | Žmogaus teisės

Raktinis žodis Afrika | ekonominė geografija | ES santykiai | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | GEOGRAFIJA | karo nusikaltimas | Kongo Demokratinė Respublika | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė padėtis | politinė prievarta | prezidento rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | tautinis konfliktas | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės

Santrauka 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.

Glaustai [EN](#)

[Russia's 2016 elections: More of the same?](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 20-06-2016

Autorius RUSSELL Martin

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis ekonominė geografija | Europa | GEOGRAFIJA | parlamento rinkimai | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė padėtis | politinė partija | politinės partijos | regioniniai rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų sistema | rinkimų stebėjimas | Rusija | ryšiai | ryšių kontrolė | vietiniai rinkimai | ŠVIETIMAS IR RYŠIAI

Santrauka On 18 September, 2016 Russians will elect representatives at federal, regional and municipal level, including most importantly to the State Duma (lower house of parliament). President Vladimir Putin remains popular, with over 80% of Russians approving of his presidency. However, the country is undergoing a prolonged economic recession and a growing number of Russians feel it is going in the wrong direction. Support for Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev and ruling party United Russia has declined in recent months. Nevertheless, United Russia is likely to hold onto, and even increase its parliamentary majority, given the lack of credible alternatives. Of the tame opposition parties currently represented in the State Duma, polls suggest the far-right Liberal Democrats will do well, overtaking the Communists to become the largest opposition party. Outside the State Duma, opposition to Putin's regime is led by liberal opposition parties Yabloko and PARNAS. Deeply unpopular and disunited, these parties have little chance of breaking through the 5% electoral threshold. To avoid a repeat of the 2011–2012 post-election protests, authorities may try to prevent the blatant vote-rigging which triggered them. Nevertheless, favourable media coverage, United Russia's deep pockets and changes to electoral legislation (for example, the re-introduction of single-member districts) will give the ruling party a strong head-start. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[Philippine political landscape ahead of elections](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 02-05-2016

Autorius RUSSELL Martin

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Azija ir Okeanija | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė geografija | ekonominė padėtis | ekonominė padėtis | ES santykiai | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Filipinai | GEOGRAFIJA | POLITIKA | politikos veikėjas | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė padėtis | politinė prievarta | politinė struktūra | prezidentinis valdymas | prezidento rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų stebėjimas | spaudos laisvė | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinis saugumas | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | teritorinis ginčas

Santrauka 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.

[Glaustai](#) [EN](#)

[The election impasse in Haiti](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 27-04-2016

Autorius GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Amerika | dvejų rūmų parlamentas | ekonominė geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | Haitis | parlamentas | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė padėtis | politinė partija | politinė struktūra | politinės partijos | prezidentinis valdymas | prezidento rinkimai | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų klastojimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų stebėjimas

Santrauka 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.

[Glaustai](#) [EN](#)

[Albania: Political parties and the EU](#)

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 16-02-2016

Autorius LILYANOVA Velina

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Albanija | daugiapartinė sistema | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė geografija | ekonominė struktūra | ES santykiai | Europa | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | GEOGRAFIJA | mandatų paskirstymas | parlamentas | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė padėtis | politinė partija | politinė struktūra | politinės partijos | postkomunizmas | proporcinis atstovavimas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų sistema | stojimas į Europos Sąjungą | vienu rūmų parlamentas

Santrauka Since the start of Albania's transition towards democracy, its political parties have considered European integration as the country's sole viable political option. Achieving this shared objective has been tied to successful domestic reforms. However, persistent political deadlock, mistrust between government and opposition, and a series of contested elections have slowed progress.

[Glaustai](#) [EN](#)

Venezuela's 2015 legislative elections

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 04-12-2015

Autorius GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Amerika | ekonominė geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | parlamento rinkimai | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinis kalbys | politinė geografija | politinė padėtis | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų stebėjimas | teisinės sistemos struktūra | teismų nepriklausomumas | TEISĖ | valstybinė prievarta | Venesuela

Santrauka The 6 December elections to the National Assembly and their aftermath will be crucial for the future of Venezuela, as the country faces a harsh socio-economic crisis and strong political tensions, while for the first time in 17 years the governing party risks losing control of the legislature.

Glaustai [EN](#)

Reform of European electoral law

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 20-10-2015

Autorius POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė

Raktinis žodis Europos Parlamento rinkimai | Europos Parlamento rinkimų sistema | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | pilietinės teisės | POLITIKA | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų reforma | rinkimų įstatymas | speciali teisėkūros procedūra | TEISĖ | teisės aktų derinimas | teisės ir laisvės

Santrauka Elections to the European Parliament are not conducted according to a uniform, EU-wide electoral procedure. Rather, EU law sets only some basic principles, with national electoral laws applying for the rest. Parliament has repeatedly sought to bring about further harmonisation of the rules governing European parliamentary elections, but the diverging constitutional and electoral traditions of the Member States, as well as the importance of electoral rules for the design of political systems, have so far rendered an agreement difficult.

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

Electoral Rules and Electoral Participation in the European Elections: The Ballot Format and Structure

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 15-10-2015

Išorės autorius Luciano Bardi and Lorenzo Cicchi (European University Institute, EUI)

Politikos sritis EP ir Tarybos priimami teisės aktai | ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė | ES teisė. Teisės sistema ir aktai

Raktinis žodis balsavimas | ekonominė geografija | ES valstybė narė | Europos Parlamento rinkimai | Europos Parlamento rinkimų sistema | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | GEOGRAFIJA | POLITIKA | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų reforma | rinkimų įstatymas | teisės aktų derinimas

Santrauka This study aims to assess the feasibility of a harmonisation and "Europeanisation" of the ballots used in the 28 Member States for the election of the European Parliament. This is done by comparing the actual structure of ballots used in all the Member States according to some key variables, by analysing which information can be currently provided on the ballots, by describing the provisions that regulate at national level all aspects relating to the format and appearance of the ballots, and by investigating the legal and political constraints that impact on amending such legislation. Finally, an assessment of whether the presence of Euro-specific information such as the name of the affiliated European party, its logo, and a reference to the lead candidate for the European Commission could enhance the European and transnational character of the European elections.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

The Reform of the Electoral Law of the European Union: European Added Value Assessment accompanying the legislative own-initiative Report (Co-Rapporteurs Danuta Hübner and Jo Leinen)

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 25-09-2015

Autorius NOGAJ Monika | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė | Europos pridėtinė vertė

Raktinis žodis balsavimas paštu | balsavimo teisė | ES institucijos ir Europos viešasis administravimas | Europos Parlamento rinkimai | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos teisė | frakcija (EP) | Komisijos pirmininkas | lyčių lygybė | POLITIKA | politinė struktūra | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų kvota | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų reforma | rinkimų įstatymas | TEISĖ | teisės aktų derinimas | teisės ir laisvės | teisėtumas

Santrauka The legislative initiative report on the "Reform of the Electoral Law of the European Union", drawn-up by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs calls for amendment of the Act concerning the election of Members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. In this report, the Co-Rapporteurs Danuta Hübner and Jo Leinen propose a number of measures with the aim of enhancing the democratic nature of the European elections; reinforcing the legal status of citizenship of the Union; improving the functioning of the European Parliament and the governance of the Union; strengthening the legitimacy and efficiency of the European Parliament; enhancing the effectiveness of the system for conducting European elections and providing for greater electoral equality for the citizens of the Union. The arguments in support of the proposals of the European Parliament are set out in detail in this European Added Value Assessment.

Išsami analizė [EN](#)

Developing Operational Tools within the EU for a Comprehensive Approach to Prevent Electoral Violence

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 23-03-2015

Išorės autorius Holly RUTHRAUFF and Andrew BRUCE

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Saugumas ir gynyba | Užsienio reikalai | Žmogaus teisės

Raktinis žodis Afrika | Azija ir Okeanija | Birma / Mianmaras | ekonominė geografija | ES institucijos ir Europos viešasis administravimas | ES tarptautinis vaidmuo | Europa | europinė struktūra | Europos išorės veiksmų tarnyba | Europos Komisija | Europos Parlamentas | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos Taryba | faktų nustatymo misija | Filipinai | GEOGRAFIJA | konfliktų prevencija | Kongo Demokratinė Respublika | Nigerija | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė prievarta | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų stebėjimas | Tanzanija | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinis saugumas | tarptautinė politika | Tunisas | Ukraina | Zimbabvė

Santrauka This paper discusses how EU institutions can better prevent electoral violence through a more coherent approach. Brief background on the root causes and triggers of electoral violence is provided and the role of early warning and conflict analysis in planning a strategic response is considered. The paper addresses the role of EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs) in conflict situations and the need to develop other tools for expressing political support for elections in conflict-affected states, where conditions for effective observation are lacking. The paper also considers the broad range of possible responses (political and technical) that EU institutions can implement to address both long-term structural causes of electoral violence as well as short-term triggers during the election period. The paper makes a number of recommendations including: (i) a more coherent approach across EU institutions to electoral violence; (ii) much earlier attention to elections that are at risk of violence; (iii) a wider range of tools to avoid over-reliance on EU EOMs; (iv) support for a broad range of stakeholders to address both root causes and triggers of electoral violence; and (v) strengthened capacity of EU Delegations to assess the risk of electoral violence and coordinate actions to prevent and mitigate it.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Actions of the African Union against coups d'état

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 04-03-2015

Autorius ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Afrika | Afrikos Sąjunga | diplomatiniai santykiai | Dramblio Kaulo Krantas | Egiptas | ekonominė geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | liaudies demokratija | Libija | ne Europos organizacijos | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė geografija | politinė struktūra | politinės sistemos keitimas | regioninis saugumas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | sukilėlių vyriausybė | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinis saugumas | tarptautinė chartija | tarptautinė politika | TARPTAUTINĖS ORGANIZACIJOS | tarptautinės sankcijos | valdžia | valstybės perversmas | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba

Santrauka Created with the objective of promoting democracy and good governance, the African Union has succeeded in creating a robust normative framework and a consistent policy for dealing with coups d'état, which have affected many African countries since their independence. However, the implementation of this policy has not been without difficulties, since there is a need to further improve the efficacy and consistency of the AU's decisions and hone its normative tools for the handling of more complex cases.

Glaustai [EN](#)

Political situation in Nigeria: Before the elections

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 11-02-2015

Autorius LILYANOVA Velina

Politikos sritis Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Afrika | ekonominė geografija | europinė struktūra | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | GEOGRAFIJA | Kotonu susitarimas | Nigerija | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė opozicija | politinė padėtis | politinė partija | politinė prievarta | politinės partijos | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas

Santrauka In 2014, Nigeria marked 100 years since unification between the Muslim north and the Christian south. The merger of the two protectorates was imposed by the British Empire in 1914 and laid the foundations of modern Nigeria. However, the country is still divided along multiple lines, with ethnic ideologies, religion and regionalism remaining strong factors in political life. On 28 March and 11 April, Nigerians are due to go to the polls (for postponed Presidential, National Assembly and Gubernatorial, and State Assembly elections respectively). The elections raise many questions and exacerbate old problems. Nigeria enters them in a state of dissatisfaction with politics, instability and with serious internal conflicts. The growing menace of Boko Haram, fears of electoral fraud and violence, and the shaky economic context all add up to an insecure political landscape.

Glaustai [EN](#)

Universal Suffrage in Hong Kong Acquires Chinese Characteristics

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 15-09-2014

Autorius ARMANOVICA Marika

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Užsienio reikalai | Žmogaus teisės

Raktinis žodis Azija ir Okeanija | demokratizavimas | ekonominė geografija | GEOGRAFIJA | Honkongas | JT tarptautinis paktas | Kinija | Makao | POLITIKA | politiniai neramumai | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė padėtis | politinės teisės | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų reforma | Taivanas | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | tarptautinė politika | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba

Santrauka China's legislature, the People's National Congress (NPC), has made recommendations about the 2017 direct election of Hong Kong's Chief Executive, foreseen in Hong Kong's constitution. Hong Kong's legislature could reject the recommendations, although the NPC has final say. China's authorities have warned that civil disobedience and protestors' calls to respect international standards may have serious consequences. The European Parliament has called for 'international standards' to be respected in Hong Kong's politics. The selection of candidates will be less free. A candidate will now need to gain the support of at least 50 % of the nomination committee, instead of the 12.5 % required in 2012. During public consultations, a number of initiatives were proposed to make the nomination process more democratic. Beijing has insisted that Hong Kong's administrators respect their nation and support China's jurisdiction over Hong Kong. The events in Hong Kong have been echoed in Macao. Beijing sees its relations with Hong Kong as a model for Taiwan, which it also hopes to incorporate into a 'one China, two systems' arrangement. In the past, the European Parliament has adopted positions on electoral reform in Hong Kong. The EP has stated that 'respect for the full autonomy of Hong Kong is one of the key issues upon which to base the development of future relations between the EU and China'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Elections: EU Legislation, National Provisions and Civic Participation

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 15-04-2014

Autorius LEHMANN Wilhelm

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė

Raktinis žodis dalyvavimas rinkimuose | ekonominė geografija | ES valstybė narė | europinė partija | Europos Parlamento rinkimai | Europos Parlamento rinkimų sistema | GEOGRAFIJA | POLITIKA | politinė partija | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų rezultatai

Santrauka This study describes both the European framework and national provisions on electoral procedures in the Member States of the European Union, including recent developments such as the creation of European political parties and foundations and the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. For all Member States the most important legal provisions, the electoral system and some outcomes of past elections -such as gender distribution of MEPs and participation of citizens from other Member States -are presented. The document also provides information sources for further study of national regulations.

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

2014 European elections: national rules

Publikacijos rūšis Glaustai

Data 10-04-2014

Autorius ANOSOVs Evarts | POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova | SABBATI Giulio

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė | ES teisė. Teisės sistema ir aktai

Raktinis žodis balsavimas pagal įgaliojimą | balsavimas paštu | ekonominė geografija | ES institucijos ir Europos viešasis administravimas | ES valstybė narė | Europos Parlamento narys | Europos Parlamento rinkimai | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | GEOGRAFIJA | POLITIKA | privalomasis balsavimas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų kvota | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų sistema | rinkimų įstatymas

Santrauka This InfoGraphic looks at the forthcoming European elections, comparing key data for each Member State. The elections to the next European Parliament will be held in all EU Member States between 22 and 25 May 2014. Election day is set by each Member State according to its own traditions; in some, voting at European elections is compulsory.

The EP currently, and temporarily, has 766 MEPs. After the 2014 elections, this will be reduced to 751 MEPs. The map provides information on the number of Members to be elected in each Member State including information about voting systems and division into constituencies. The InfoGraphic also provides information about systems in place to allow voting from abroad, on the differing thresholds, of up to 5%, governing the allocation of seats and the minimum age to be eligible to stand as a candidate in the European elections in each Member State.

Glaustai [EN](#)

Electoral thresholds in European elections: Developments in Germany

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 27-02-2014

Autorius POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Politikos sritis ES demokratija, institucinė ir parlamentinė teisė

Raktinis žodis ekonominė geografija | ES institucijos ir Europos viešasis administravimas | Europa | Europos Parlamento rinkimai | Europos Parlamento rinkimų sistema | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | frakcija (EP) | GEOGRAFIJA | institucijų veikla | Komisijos pirmininkas | POLITIKA | politinė geografija | proporcinis atstovavimas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | rinkimų įstatymas | Vokietija

Santrauka The procedure for elections to the European Parliament (EP) features only a limited set of principles common to all Member States (MS). There is no 'harmonisation' of electoral thresholds, but MS may establish thresholds of no more than 5%. In Germany, the new electoral act recently adopted by the Bundestag reduces the threshold applicable to European elections from 5% to 3%. The German Constitutional Court had declared the previous electoral threshold unconstitutional. It argued that the functions of the EP – and in particular the fact that it does not need to sustain an EU government by means of stable majorities – do not justify the restriction of the principles of equal suffrage and of equal opportunities for political parties. This briefing updates the version published in July 2013, to take account of the February 2014 judgment of the Constitutional Court.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Strategic Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of EU Budget Support with Regard to Supporting Democratic Transitions in Southern Mediterranean Countries

Publikacijos rūšis Tyrimas

Data 15-10-2013

Išorės autorius Martin VAN DER LINDE and Ms Anja WILLEMSSEN (ECORYS Nederland BV, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Politikos sritis Biudžetas | Biudžeto kontrolė | Demokratija

Raktinis žodis Afrika | Alžyras | dalyvaujamoji demokratija | demokratizavimas | Egiptas | ekonominė geografija | ES finansavimas | europinė struktūra | Europos kaimynystės politika | EUROPOS SAJUNGA | Europos Sąjungos finansai | GEOGRAFIJA | POLITIKA | politinė geografija | politinė struktūra | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | Tunisas | Viduržemio jūros trečiosios šalys | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba | žmogaus teisės

Santrauka This study analyses to what extent the EU budget support provided to Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria has changed due to the Arab Spring and to what extent the EU budget support has contributed to the democratic transitions in those countries. Furthermore, the study provides information on (i) how resolutions of the European Parliament regarding Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria have been translated into the EU budget support provided to those countries, (ii) how the monitoring and reporting systems of the effects of those budget support operations have been organised and to what extent respect of human rights and gender issues have been taken into account in the budget support programmes.

Tyrimas [EN](#)

Priedas 1 [EN](#)

The Democratic Transition in Guinea Reaches a Critical Point

Publikacijos rūšis Išsami analizė

Data 30-05-2013

Autorius MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Saugumas ir gynyba | Vystymasis ir humanitarinė pagalba | Žmogaus teisės

Raktinis žodis Afrika | akmens anglių ir kasybos pramonė | baudžiamoji teisė | demokratizavimas | EKONOMIKA | ekonominė geografija | ekonominė politika | ENERGETIKA | GEOGRAFIJA | ginkluotosios pajėgos | Gvinėja | gynyba | kasybos pramonė | nebaudžiamumas | plėtros politika | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė opozicija | politinė padėtis | politinė prievarta | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TARPTAUTINIAI SANTYKIAI | teisinės sistemos struktūra | teismų nepriklausomumas | TEISĖ | teisės ir laisvės | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba | žmogaus teisės

Santrauka The optimism that Guineans and their international partners felt two and a half years ago, when the country's junta was replaced by an elected president, has largely given way to frustration and confrontation. The organisation of the long-overdue legislative elections has become the central source of disagreement between the government and the opposition, and protests have grown increasingly violent. Despite international mediation, cross-party dialogue is almost non-existent, and the growing tension may derail the transition and even threaten the country's stability. This is particularly dangerous given Guinea's institutional fragility, exacerbated by political turbulence and violent episodes — most notably, the massacre at the national stadium in Conakry on 28 September 2009, when over 150 people were killed. Despite some progress under the new government, the current impasse is undermining the urgently needed security sector reform, the fight against impunity and planned investments in the country's crucial mining sector.

Išsami analizė [EN](#)

Zimbabwe's 2013 General Elections: A Genuine Wind of Change?

Publikacijos rūšis Briefing

Data 28-05-2013

Autorius MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Politikos sritis Demokratija | Užsienio reikalai

Raktinis žodis Afrika | demokratizavimas | ekonominė geografiija | GEOGRAFIJA | konstitucijos pakeitimas | POLITIKA | politinis gyvenimas ir viešasis saugumas | politinė koalicija | politinė moralė | politinė partija | politinė reforma | politinės partijos | referendumas | rinkimai ir balsavimas | rinkimų organizavimas | TEISĖ | teisės šaltiniai ir sritys | vykdomoji valdžia ir valstybės tarnyba | Zimbabvė | šalies rinkimai

Santrauka Hopes are high that elections in 2013 will usher in significant political changes in Zimbabwe. Uncertainty and political rivalry necessitate sensitivity from all actors. Since the 2008/2009 crisis, Zimbabwe has been ruled by a coalition government, leading to first signs of socio-economic progress. This year's elections are a source of both optimism and worry. ZANU-PF and the MDC continue to dominate the electoral landscape. ZANU-PF has adopted anti-western rhetoric focusing on 'black empowerment'. Yet the party suffers from corruption, public disappointment and Mugabe's advanced age. The MDC presents itself as a young, energetic alternative to ZANU-PF. Yet its reputation has been weakened by Tsvangirai's behaviour, internal corruption and the inability to improve politics under the GNU. Public opinion has shifted, now slightly favouring ZANU-PF over the MDC. The recent constitutional referendum offers ground for hope, but does not guarantee free and fair elections. Still, the new constitution introduces some important checks and balances. Cooperation under the GNU promises an improved political dialogue. Difficulties remain, including uncertainty about the date, financing and the context of the elections. International observers have watched developments, but hold little leverage. African actors enjoy greater — though still limited — negotiating power with Harare. Contrary to many expectations, a government change may have only a slim impact on democratic quality. Foreign actors need to act very carefully to avoid unintended outcomes.

Briefing [EN](#)