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Lista tal-publikazzjonijiet mill-Grupp ta' Riflessjoni tal-PE

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Kriterji ta" tiflix użati biex titfassal il-lista :

Ordina Irranġa skond id-data
Awtur "GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique"

57 Rिजल्टाति

Data tal-ħolqien : 08-03-2024

Democracy and human rights in Latin America: Is democratic erosion gathering pace?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-01-2022

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Sommarju Since the mid-1980s, Latin America has enjoyed long and broad democratic expansion, and has made considerable progress with regard to free and fair elections and respect for human rights. As the 'most democratic emerging-market region in the world', over 80 % of the Latin American population enjoy democracy, a proportion surpassed only in western Europe and North America. Standards vary widely however: while Costa Rica, Uruguay and Chile stand out in all classifications as the most free and democratic, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Cuba remain at the bottom of the table. However, the tide may be turning for this successful 'third democratic wave' in Latin America, as many countries suffer democratic erosion or even backsliding. The progressive decline of democratic indicators in the region has been exacerbated by factors such as the self-interest of the ruling elites or rampant corruption in some countries, and may have been accelerated by the Covid 19 pandemic, which has justified the implementation of freedom-restricting measures and has facilitated human rights abuses. The human rights situation in Latin America and the Caribbean has indeed deteriorated more generally, with an increase in poverty, inequality, violence, and rising migration from the worst affected countries. The EU has contributed to democracy and human rights in the region by sending election observation missions, participating in initiatives such as the Colombia peace process and its implementation or in the creation of the International Contact Group on Venezuela, and financing projects. The European Parliament has meanwhile accompanied democratic developments and crises closely through its resolutions, the Sakharov Prize and other initiatives.

Briefing [EN](#)

Haiti's political and humanitarian crisis

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 10-01-2022

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Sommarju Haiti is currently experiencing one of the most difficult periods in its recent history. Just one month after the assassination of President Jovenel Moïse on 7 July 2021, a devastating 7.2-magnitude earthquake hit the south-west of the country, affecting over 800 000 people and killing over 2 200. As a result, the national and regional elections (scheduled for 26 September 2021) were postponed indefinitely. At the same time, kidnappings and gang violence have increased insecurity; and the repatriation of thousands of Haitian citizens who had migrated to neighbouring countries has complicated the already critical situation. The EU is committed to helping the country through its humanitarian aid and development cooperation.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

New political dialogue and 2021 elections in Venezuela

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 17-11-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | demokrazja | elezzjoni lokali | elezzjoni regionali | il-Venezwela | inkwiet politiku | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istiżżejjjen tal-UE u servizziċi Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni | oppożizzjoni politika | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | procedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The Mexico dialogue between the Venezuelan government and opposition, as well as the latter's decision to run in the 21 November 2021 local and regional elections, have revived hopes for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the country's political conflict. Nevertheless, the Maduro government has suspended the third round of negotiations, dimming prospects for a successful outcome of the dialogue. The EU is observing the elections.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-09-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | awtorità nazzjonali kompetenti | grupp politiku | korp eżekuttiv | l-Argentīna | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | qafas politiku | setgħa eżekuttiva | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | setgħa legiżlattiva | setgħa ġudizzjarja | sistema politika | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Argentina is Latin America's second-largest country in terms of size, fourth-largest in terms of population, and third most important in economic terms. It is a federal republic, composed of 23 autonomous provinces plus the autonomous (capital) City of Buenos Aires. It is an electoral democracy with universal adult suffrage, a presidential system of government and separation of powers. Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, legislative power in the bicameral National Congress, and judicial power in the Nation's Judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court of Justice. Provinces are headed by a governor and have their own legislatures and provincial courts. Argentina has always had a multilateral vocation, maintaining a wide presence in global and regional organisations. It has close historical and cultural ties with the EU, with which it shares fundamental values. Relations between the European Parliament and the Argentinian National Congress are mainly maintained through the Delegation for Relations with Mercosur and the Euro Latin America Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat). In its resolution of 13 September 2017 on EU political relations with Latin America, the Parliament called for 'Argentina to be granted EU strategic partner status as an outstanding player in the (Latin American) region, and a member of Mercosur and the G20'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The informal economy and coronavirus in Latin America](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | Amerika Latina | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija klandestina | epidemja | faqar | ghajjnuna għall-izvilupp | ghajjnuna tal-UE | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJÖNJIET SOċJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | Organizzazzjoni Internazzjonali tax-Xogħol | ORGANIZZAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saħħa | saħħa pubblika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju The coronavirus pandemic has resulted in Latin America's worst economic and social crisis in decades, with a disproportionate impact on informal workers. The informal economy describes economic activity by workers or economic units that is not or only insufficiently covered by formal legal or practical arrangements. Although it is on the decline in Latin America, the informal economy still accounts for slightly over half of all jobs in the region. To counteract the spread of Covid-19, various confinement measures were implemented in Latin American countries. These lockdowns have had a substantial effect on earnings in the informal economy, some estimations show income contraction of up to 80 %. By its very nature, the informal economy leaves workers vulnerable to external shocks. Inadequate or non-existent social safety nets mean that income losses can quickly lead to poverty or death. Despite several Latin American countries being classified as high- or upper middle-income countries, large parts of the region's inhabitants lack access to health care. For those who do have access, out-of-pocket expenses are high. Furthermore, many public hospitals are overstrained and lack the qualified staff to deal with a health crisis. The pre-existing levels of high inequality have been aggravated since the start of the pandemic. Various economic and social policy responses have been implemented to alleviate the current circumstances. Nevertheless, limited fiscal space and a lack of state capacity weakens the effectiveness of such policies. The situation is worsened by an expected slow economic recovery: estimates project a return to pre-pandemic levels of aggregate output only by the end of 2023. The European Union has pledged €918 million to support the region under the Team Europe package.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 28-04-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | Amerika Latina | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | epidemja | faqar | ghajjnuna finanzjarja | impiiegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIET TAX-XOGĦOL | IMPRIŽA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KWISTJONIET SOċJALI | manigment | maniġġar tal-kriżijiet | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qgħad | RELAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | saħħa pubblika | tilqima | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju Latin America is among the world's regions worst affected by Covid-19, and its economies, employment and even human rights are already suffering seriously, and are expected to continue to do so. Governments and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain. This is an update of an 'At a glance' note from October 2020.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-01-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarjiet Barranin

Sommarju The United Mexican States is the third-largest country in Latin America, with the second-largest economy and population. It is a federal republic, composed of 31 states plus Mexico City. The country is an electoral democracy with universal suffrage, a presidential system of government and separation of powers. The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, the legislative power in the bicameral Congress of the Union and the judicial power in the Federal Courts of Justice. States are headed by a governor and have unicameral legislatures. Mexico has always had a multilateral vocation, maintaining a wide presence in global and regional organisations. It has close historical and cultural ties with the EU, with which it shares fundamental values. Mexico was the first Latin American country to sign an economic partnership, political coordination and cooperation agreement (a 'Global Agreement', which has just been modernised) with the EU, and is – alongside Brazil – a strategic partner to the EU in the region. Relations between the European Parliament and the Mexican Congress of the Union are mainly maintained through the EU-Mexico Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC), made up of delegations from both sides. The European Parliament and the Congress of the Union also work together at the bi-regional level in the framework of the Euro-Latin America Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat).

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-01-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | DRITT | il-Bražil | korp eżekuttiv | Mercosur | organizzazzjoni tal-ġustizzja | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sistema għidżżejjra | sitwazzjoni politika | Stat federali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Portuguese Parliament and EU affairs](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-01-2021

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | RITTELMEYER Yann-Sven

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonal u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tifx applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | demokrazija rappreżentattiva | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | il-Portugall | kompetenza tal-istituzzjoni | kooperazzjoni intergovernattiva (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | principju tas-sussidjarjet | qafas politiku | setgħa leġiżlattiva | sistema parlamentari | skrutinju parlamentari | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju According to the Portuguese Constitution adopted in 1976, Portugal is a semi-presidential Republic and a parliamentary democracy. It is a unitary state which also includes two autonomous regions (the Azores and Madeira archipelagos) with their own political and administrative statutes and self-governing institutions (Article 6 of the Constitution). The Constitution of the Third Republic created a single representative body: the Assembly of the Republic (Assembleia da República). The Assembly exercises national sovereign power alongside the President of the Republic, the Government and the courts. Its primary function is to represent all Portuguese citizens, and as such it acts as the main legislator and is the body to which the executive is accountable. The Assembly and the Government share legislative competence, but the Assembly also has exclusive responsibility to legislate on certain specific matters such as on elections and referendums, the working of the Constitutional Court, political associations and parties, and national symbols (see Article 164 of the Constitution for the full list). This briefing is part of an EPoS series on national parliaments (NPs) and EU affairs. It aims to provide an overview of the way the NPs of EU Member States are structured and how they process, scrutinise and engage with EU legislation. It also provides information on relevant NP publications.

Briefing [EN](#)

Controversial legislative elections in Venezuela

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-12-2020

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | demokrazija | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | elezzjoni parlamentari | elezzjoni presidenzjali | il-Venezwela | invalidità ta' elezzjoni | komunikazzjoni | konsultazzjoni pubblika | kriċi politika | oppożizzjoni politika | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | sitwazzjoni politika | stat tad-dritt | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 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](#)

The coronavirus pandemic in Latin America

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 30-10-2020

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | Amerika Latina | analizi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | ġħajnuna finanzjaria | ġħajnuna umanitarja | impatt soċċali | IMPRIZA U KOMPETIZZJONI | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | maniġġar tal-kriżiġiet | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | prevenzjoni tal-mard | qafas soċċali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | saħħa pubblika | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju Latin America is among the regions of the world worst affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, and its economies, employment and even human rights will suffer seriously. Governments, and regional and international organisations, including the EU, are making efforts to mitigate the consequences, but the results remain uncertain.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Bolivia in the run-up to the 2020 elections

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 14-10-2020

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Sommarju The Plurinational State of Bolivia has been experiencing a difficult socio-political situation since the resignation of former President, Evo Morales, and the annulment of the 2019 general election. The new elections called for May 2020 have had to be postponed twice, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and will finally be held on 18 October 2020. Morales' party, Movement for Socialism (MAS), and its presidential candidate, Luis Arce, are leading the polls, closely followed by Carlos Mesa (Citizens' Community, CC), making a second round seem likely.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Coronavirus and international sanctions: Should sanctions be eased during the pandemic?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-05-2020

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet internazzjonali | epidemija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERČ | kummerċ internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | prodott alimentari | prodott medicinali | PRODOTTI AGROALIMENTARI | prodotti tal-ikel | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | restrizzjoni kummerċjali | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | saħħa | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The coronavirus pandemic has raised concerns that international sanctions may be exacerbating the risk of a humanitarian crisis. In March 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres called on world leaders to waive restrictions on food and medicines that are affecting the world's most vulnerable countries. Especially since the suffering caused by the international trade embargo against Iraq in the 1990s, the European Union has sought to design its sanctions for maximum effect at the least possible humanitarian cost. Usually it does this by targeting restrictions at key individuals or organisations, and in some cases sectors, rather than a country's economy as a whole. Critics of sanctions claim that US-imposed trade restrictions have prevented Iran from purchasing essential medical supplies needed to fight the pandemic. They also argue that EU and US sanctions make desperately impoverished Zimbabwe and Sudan even more vulnerable than they would otherwise be. Both the European Union and the United States defend their policies, but acknowledge the importance of humanitarian exceptions. Although the European Union has not said that it will lift any of its restrictive measures, it has offered various forms of support to several sanctions-hit countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

Continuing political crisis in Venezuela

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 03-03-2020

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tififix Amerika | demokrazija | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | elezzjoni presidenzjali | il-Venezwela | kriżi politika | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | ĜEOPRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Bolivia: A test for democracy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 16-01-2020

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tififix Amerika | demokrazija | DRITT | elezzjoni presidenzjali | għejun u fergħat tad-dritt | il-Bolivja | kap ta' Stat | kolp ta' stat | kostituzzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | ĜEOPRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Amazon wildfire crisis: Need for an international response

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-11-2019

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin | L-Ambjent

Kelma għat-tififix AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | Amerika | azzjoni tal-UE | deforestazzjoni | deteriorament ambjentali | diżastru naturali | foresta tropikali | forestrija | il-Bolivja | il-Brazil | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nirien | UNJONI EWROPEA | ĜEOPRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Venezuela: The standoff continues

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 12-04-2019

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tififix Amerika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | għajjnuna umanitarja | il-Venezwela | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriżi politika | oppożizzjoni politika | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | ripressjoni | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjolenza tal-gvern | censura | ĜEOPRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju Three months since Juan Guaidó declared himself interim president of Venezuela and won official recognition from over 50 countries, his standoff with Nicolás Maduro continues, as the Chavista regime steps up its pressure on the opposition. The outcome is uncertain, but some progress has been made on the humanitarian front.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

South-South and triangular cooperation in Latin America

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-03-2019

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | Amerika Latina | analizi ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | Gżejjer tal-Karibew | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kooperazzjoni Nofsinhar-Nofsinhar | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | statistika internazzjonali | tixrid tal-informazzjoni tal-UE | tqassir | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju Over the past few decades, South-South and triangular cooperation (TrC) among developing countries has been acquiring increasing importance as a necessary complement to traditional North-South development cooperation. The United Nations (UN) High Level Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Argentina in 1978 set the basic framework for this form of cooperation with its Buenos Aires Plan of Action (BAPA). The model was recently modified by the UN 2030 Agenda for Development and its 17 sustainable development goals, together with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for financing development cooperation. The Latin American region has been a pioneer of South-South cooperation (SSC), both bilateral and regional, as well as of TrC and SSC with other developing regions. Its various regional and sub-regional integration mechanisms, including the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the Ibero-American Conference, have established their own cooperation bodies. Moreover, since 2006, this cooperation has been described in detail in an annual report on South-South cooperation in Ibero-America. The 2019 UN High Level Conference on South-South Cooperation, held in Buenos Aires from 20 to 22 March 2019, 40 years after the Buenos Aires Action Plan (BAPA +40), presented a unique opportunity to tailor SSC and TrC more closely to the 2030 Agenda and its sustainable development goals. The EU took part in the conference and contributed to the outcome document. The EU promotes this type of cooperation as part of its European Consensus for Development, and has launched a regional facility to this effect.

Briefing [EN](#)

Venezuela: An unexpected turn of events

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 07-02-2019

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijet internazzjonali | Amerika | għajnuna umanitarja | il-Venezuela | kap ta' Stat | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriżi politika | oppożizzjoni politika | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurta Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | relazzjonijiet diplomatiċi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | ripressjoni | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju The election of Juan Guaidó as president of the National Assembly and his subsequent self-proclamation as interim President of Venezuela has brought an unexpected turn to political events in the country and revived hopes for change both at home and abroad. Not only has Guaidó rallied massive popular support among Venezuelans, he has also obtained official recognition from the USA and most countries in the region. The European Parliament and 19 EU Member States have also recognised Guaidó as the legitimate interim President.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

The 2018 Ibero-American summit

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 18-12-2018

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijet internazzjonali | Amerika | Amerika Latina | Ewropa | il-Portugall | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | laqgħa għolja | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Spanja | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju The Ibero-American Summit of heads of state or government is a unique multilateral forum of 22 countries from Latin America and Europe sharing a common history, values, culture and languages. Two EU Member States – Spain and Portugal – are full members of the summit, and four others are associated observers. The 26th summit was held in Guatemala in November 2018, with a focus on establishing a common road map towards implementing the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

The Venezuelan migrant crisis: A growing emergency for the region

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-12-2018

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-Bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | elezzjoni presidenzjali | emigrazzjoni | il-Venezuela | Kunsill tad-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem tan-NU | KWISTJONIJET SOCJALI | migrazzjoni | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | oppożizzjoni politika | ORGANIZAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | reċessjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | vjolenza tal-gvern | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 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](#)

Migration from Central America

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-10-2018

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijet soċjali | Amerika | Amerika Ċentrali | analiżi demografika | analiżi ekonomika | demografija u popolazzjoni | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | faqar | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | korruzzjoni | KUMMERC | KWISTJONIJET SOCJALI | I-Istati Uniti | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | negozju illicitu | ORGANIZAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiż terz | persuna żagħżugha | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | statistika | UNHCR | vjolenza | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Although not a new phenomenon, migration flows from Central America, in particular from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras (also called the Northern Triangle of Central America, NTCA), have grown exponentially since 2014, with a considerable increase in the number of adults and a huge one in the number of unaccompanied minors crossing the borders. And the 'caravan' of Central American migrants that has recently reached Mexico on its way to the US border has again turned public and media attention towards this silent exodus. The push factors that have been fuelling migration from these countries include poverty, unemployment and under-employment, rampant crime and violence – in particular gang violence – but also institutional weakness and corruption. The pull factors include family reunification, migrants' perceptions of more permissive immigration laws in destination countries, and the existence of well-organised smuggling networks. Their main destination countries are the United States and Mexico, but other neighbouring countries such as Belize and Costa Rica are receiving growing numbers of NTCA migrants, as are some European countries, including Spain, Italy and France. Countries of origin, transit and destination have set up new instruments for alleviating the problem, such as Mexico's Southern Border Programme, and the regional Alliance for Prosperity, which have produced mixed results. International organisations, such as the EU and the United Nations, have been providing help, and the European Parliament has also expressed its concern on the situation of these migrants and their human rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Mexico 2018: Elections that will make history](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-06-2018

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Ligi u l-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | elezzjoni nazzjonali | ftehim bilaterali | il-Messiku | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizzi civili Ewropew | l-Istati Uniti | organizzazzjoni ta' elezzjonijiet | parlament | Parlament Ewropew | parlament nazzjonali | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjolenza politika | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju 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 councilors. 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?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-05-2018

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | drid tal-Unjoni Ewropea | elezzjoni presidenziali | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | il-Kolumbja | kandidat | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjoni ta' elezzjonijiet | POLITIKA | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rizoluzzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà internazzjonali | stabiliment tal-paċċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju 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](#)

[Implementation of Colombia's peace agreement](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 01-02-2018

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | delegazzjoni tal-Unjoni | difiża | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | forza paramilitari | il-Kolumbja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizzi civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà internazzjonali | stabiliment tal-paċċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju In the year since the signature of the new final peace agreement on 24 November 2016, the peace process in Colombia has not progressed smoothly. Although the disarmament of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and its transformation into a political party, as well as the reduction in violence associated with the conflict, have been a success, aspects such as reintegrating FARC members into civilian life, legal implementation, and rural reform are lagging behind. This is likely to influence the country's presidential and legislative elections due to be held in 2018.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[The political crisis in Venezuela](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-12-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | il-Venezwela | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriżi politika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà ta' opinjoni | oppożizzjoni politika | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas soċjali | rata tal-kambju | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | saħħa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni politika | sitwazzjoni soċjali | skarsezza tal-ikel | Soċjetà civili | UNJONI EWROPEA | cittadín tal-UE | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju In December 2015, the results of elections to the Venezuelan National Assembly saw the Democratic Unity Roundtable coalition (MUD) prevail by a wide majority over the ruling Socialist Unified Party of Venezuela (PSUV) of President Nicolás Maduro. Since then, Venezuela has faced increasing political crisis. Initiatives by the duly elected Parliament have been systematically blocked, first by the Supreme Court of Justice (TSJ) and the National Electoral Council, and since August 2017 by the new National Constituent Assembly, which has taken over most of the Parliament's legislative powers. Two attempts at dialogue between the Venezuelan government and the opposition, promoted by international mediators, have so far failed to break the deadlock. The economic and social situation in the country is far from improving, and the number of Venezuelan asylum-seekers abroad has risen exponentially. Nevertheless, regional elections were finally held on 15 October 2017 – with a PSUV victory in 17 of the 23 Venezuelan states, amid accusations of fraud from the opposition – and the government has promised to go ahead with the presidential elections due in 2018. This is an update of a briefing published in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The 2017 Sakharov Prize](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 05-12-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Ğħajnuna ghall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tifx abbuż mill-poter | affarijiet soċjali | Amerika | DRITT | dritt civili | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | il-Venezwela | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | moviment tad-drittijiet umani | oppożizzjoni politika | organizzazzjoni tal-gustizzja | parlament | Parlament Ewropew | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | prigunier politiku | qafas politiku | qorti oħla | separazzjoni tas-setgħat | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | unur | vjolenza tal-gvern | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Established in 1988 by the European Parliament, the Sakharov Prize for freedom of thought is awarded each year in December to individuals or organisations for their outstanding achievements in upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms. By awarding the 2017 Prize to the Venezuelan Opposition, the Parliament denounces the situation in Venezuela, re-affirms its support to the democratically elected National Assembly, calls for a peaceful transition to democracy, and pays tribute to the Venezuelan people, in particular to those who have been unjustly jailed for expressing their opinions.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimedia [The 2017 Sakharov Prize](#)

[EU security cooperation with Latin America: A priority requiring consolidation](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-11-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difċha

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet soċjali | Amerika | Amerika Latina | difiża | DRITT | dritt kriminali | ECHO | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | ghajjnuna tal-UE | IMPRIZA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kriminalità organizzata | KUMMERċ | kummerċ tal-armi | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | maniġment | maniġgar tal-krizjiet | negozju illicitu | pajiż terz | politika ekonomika | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà internazzjonali | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | traffikar tal-bnedmin | traffiku tad-droga | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispazju | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjolenza | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju Although security cooperation is not yet a well-consolidated priority for the EU in its relations with Latin America, it has acquired increasing importance with the explicit inclusion of citizen security as a new priority area in the 2015 EU-CELAC action plan. The main current areas of EU security-related cooperation with the region are the fight against drugs; violence prevention; conflict resolution in Colombia, with an EU stake in its peace process; and the participation of some Latin American countries in EU crisis-management operations in the framework of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy. This is achieved through trans-regional, regional, sub-regional and bilateral programmes and projects, as well as through the conclusion of framework agreements with certain Latin American countries. The European Parliament is particularly involved in promoting security cooperation with the region, as evidenced by its support for a Euro-Latin American Charter for Peace and Security, in the framework of the Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly, and the adoption of specific resolutions on the subject.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: EU-Cuba Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-06-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | drittijiet ċivili | ftehim bilaterali | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | Kuba | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Cuba is the only Latin American country to have no bilateral agreement with the EU. Between 1996 and December 2016, relations between the EU and Cuba were governed by the 1996 Common Position, which subordinated cooperation and the conclusion of any bilateral agreement to the achievement of visible progress in the field of democracy and human rights on the island. Nevertheless, political dialogue and cooperation were re-launched in 2008, following a leadership change in the country, and in February 2014 negotiating directives for a bilateral EU-Cuba Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement were adopted by the Council. After seven rounds of negotiation, the agreement together with the proposal for its conclusion was published by the Commission on 25 November 2016, and the agreement was signed on 12 December 2016. Its three main chapters concern political dialogue, cooperation and sectoral policy dialogue, and trade and trade cooperation. Human rights remain a contentious issue. The agreement has been submitted to the European Parliament for consent to its conclusion. The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted a recommendation to give consent and an accompanying report on 20 June 2017; these are due to be voted during the July 2017 plenary session. The agreement also needs to be ratified by the EU's Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU development cooperation with Latin America](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-04-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | Amerika Latina | edukazzjoni għoja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKOΝOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | governanza | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | il-Bank Ewropew tal-Investiment | istituzzjoni jiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | koezjoni ekonomika u soċjali | kooperazzjoni reġjonal | kooperazzjoni teknika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Mercosur | organizzazzjoni jiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' žvilupp | programm ta' għajjnuna | progett ta' investiment | relazzjonijiet bilaterali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | tagħlim | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | žvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju EU development cooperation with Latin America is mainly conducted through the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and its different geographical (regional, sub-regional and bilateral) and thematic programmes. Nevertheless, the 2014-2020 programming period has brought about the introduction of a new blending financial instrument for the region, the Latin American Investment Facility (LAIF), which combines EU grants with other resources. It has also seen the transition of most Latin American countries away from being eligible for bilateral DCI development aid and towards their inclusion instead in EU bilateral cooperation through the new Partnership Instrument (PI). This poses a series of new challenges but, simultaneously, offers new opportunities by opening cooperation to other areas and sectors. The European Parliament has a strong involvement in the issues concerning development cooperation. Since 2012, it has adopted a number of resolutions on the topic: one defining a new form of development cooperation with Latin America, another calling for increasing the effectiveness of development cooperation, and a third on achieving policy coherence and enhancing the role of local authorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Mexico and the new US Administration](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 07-04-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | deportat | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | elezzjoni presidenzjali | fruntiera | ftehim ta' kummer hħieles | il-Messiku | kap ta' Stat | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | KUMMERċ | kummer internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | I-Stati Uniti | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | NAFTA | organizzazzjoni jiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | procédura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | régim presidenzjali | sigurtà internazzjonali | traffiku tad-droga | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Peru: Human rights situation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 14-02-2017

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Il-Kwistionijiet dwar il-Ġeneru, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | L-Affarijet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | Dritt | dritt għall-ġustizzja | dritt kriminali | drittijiet tal-minoranzi | drittijiet tan-nisa | drittijiet u libertajiet | il-Perù | libertà ta' associazzjoni | libertà ta' għaqda | minoranza sesswali | omicidju | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | tortura | trattament indaq | trattament krudili u degradanti | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju Although Peru has ratified most international human rights instruments, there remain some serious problems, such as violent repression of civil demonstrations, attacks on journalists, corruption and impunity, and even torture. However, significant measures have been taken to tackle violence against women and sexual minorities.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Nicaragua's post-electoral situation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 06-12-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijet internazzjonali | Amerika | demokrazija | ftehim ta' associazzjoni | in-Nikaragwa | kooperazzjoni politika | oppozizzjoni politika | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġim awtoritarju | reġim presidenzjali | riżultat tal-elezzjoni | sistema elettorali | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju The landslide victory of Daniel Ortega and his Sandinista National Liberation Front in Nicaragua's 6 November presidential and legislative elections came as no surprise, after the main opposition alliance – whose presidential team had been disqualified by the Supreme Court of Justice – withdrew from the contest. Both the opposition and the international community are worried that the country could drift towards an authoritarian regime.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

The Colombian people say no to the peace agreement - But hopes for a solution remain

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-10-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijet internazzjonali | Amerika | difiża | forza paramilitari | forzi armati | gwerra cívili | il-Kolumbja | kostruzzjoni Europea | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | negozjati internazzjonali | ONU | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwoq internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà internazzjonali | stabiliment tal-paċċi | territorju okkupat | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika | htiċi politiku

Sommarju The signature of the Final Peace Agreement in Colombia on 26 September 2016 was thought to have brought a successful end to the negotiations between the Colombian government and the FARC guerrilla group. Negotiations between the two sides had started in Havana four years ago, and agreement had been announced on 24 August, followed by the declaration of a definitive ceasefire from 29 August 2016. This had raised expectations for a rapid end to the longest-running conflict in modern Latin America. Nevertheless, the whole process has stalled after the Colombian people said no to the agreement in the plebiscite held on 2 October 2016. The most unpopular part of the deal, the transitional justice system, as well as the low turnout, seem to have been decisive for the outcome. But there are still hopes for re-opening the negotiations, as both the 'yes' and 'no' camps have expressed their will to end the conflict; moreover the efforts have been recognised in the award of the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize to President Santos. International actors have played a major role since the beginning of the process, and are ready to continue to do so in the future. In particular, the United Nations and some of its agencies, UNASUR, the Organisation of American States, and the European Union (which has appointed a special envoy), are involved. This updates a briefing published in advance of the referendum, 'Decisive step for Colombian peace agreement'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Decisive step for Colombian peace agreement](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-09-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | delegazzjoni tal-PE | difiża | ECHO | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | forza paramilitari | forzi armati | gwerra ċivil | il-Kolumbja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĆ | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | negozju illiċi | ONU | ORGANIZZAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurta internazzjonali | stabiliment tal-paċċi | territorju okkupat | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika | hif politiku

Sommarju The signature of the Final Peace Agreement in Colombia on 26 September 2016 brings a successful end to the negotiations between the Colombian government and the FARC guerrilla group. Negotiations between the two sides started in Havana four years ago, and they announced a final peace agreement on 24 August, and the declaration of a definitive ceasefire from 29 August 2016. This has thus raised expectations for a rapid end to the longest-running conflict in modern Latin America. Nevertheless, the peace process is far from completed: Sunday 2 October 2016 will be a decisive date in the process, when the agreement is submitted to a popular referendum. The most unpopular part of the deal, the transitional justice system, could prove decisive for the outcome. If the agreement is approved by the Colombian people, the third and most difficult phase – the implementation of the agreement – will begin, and this poses numerous uncertainties about the future. International actors have played a major role since the beginning of the process, and will continue to do so during the peace-building phase. In particular, the United Nations and some of its agencies, UNASUR, the Organisation of American States, and the European Union (which has appointed a special envoy), are involved.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latin America's informal economy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 22-09-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Impjieg

Kelma għat-tifx AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | Amerika | Amerika Latina | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija agrikola | ekonomija klandestina | Gżejjer tal-Karibew | impjieg illegali | impjieg okkażjonal | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIET TAX-XOGħOL | makroekonomija | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | Organizzazzjoni Internazzjonali tax-Xogħol | ORGANIZZAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiż terz | politika agrikola | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | settur ekonomiku | statistika | struttura ekonomika | suq tax-xogħol | suq tax-xogħol | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju Informal employment affects around 130 million workers in Latin America and the Caribbean, of whom at least 27 million are young people, and represents nearly half of non-agricultural employment. Its incidence varies across the region's countries (from 30.7% in Costa Rica to 73.6% in Guatemala), sectors and population groups. Fighting informality has become a clear objective in the region. Some Latin American countries have taken big steps to reduce informality, applying a different mix of specific policies and strategies and obtaining generally positive results; however, more efforts are needed. Moreover, the current crisis can endanger this positive trend. International institutions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the EU, are also promoting measures to support the transition to the formal economy in the region, and the European Parliament has shown a special interest in this issue. Yet, formalisation in Latin America remains an important challenge, and economic growth alone is not enough to achieve it: the ILO insists on an integrated and comprehensive approach that would complement public policies with efforts by social actors as a way to achieve broad-based consensus. Experts agree that the focus should be on workers' social and labour inclusion. This briefing examines the strategies applied by five big Latin American economies – Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru – based on recent ILO studies, and looks at the results obtained thus far and the assistance provided by the EU and the ILO.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 23-06-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique | SABBATI Giulio

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | il-Bražil | indikatur ekonomiku | kummerċ | KUMMERĆ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | operazzjoni ta' negozju | politika kummerċjali | politika kummerċjali komuni | statistika ekonomika | statistika kummerċjali | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

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

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

The election impasse in Haiti

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 27-04-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | elezzjoni presidenzjali | frodi elettorali | monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni | organizzazzjoni ta' elezzjonijiet | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | régim presidenzjali | sistema bikamerali | sitwazzjoni politika | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika | Haiti

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

2016 elections in Peru

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 05-04-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | elezzjoni parlamentari | elezzjoni presidenzjali | il-Perù | kandidat | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sistema elettorali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

EU-Latin America trade relations: Overview and figures

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 11-03-2016

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

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonal | L-Affarrijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | Amerika Centrali | Cariforum | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ftehim ta' kummerċ tieles | il-Brazil | il-Kolumbja | il-Messiku | il-Perù | iċ-Ċili | Komunità Andeana | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĆ | kummerċ internazzjonal | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | I-Argentīna | I-Ekwador | Mercosur | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | operazzjoni ta' negozju | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIET INTERNAZZJONALI | statistika kummerċjali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

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

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[Constitutional reform in Bolivia](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 18-02-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | elezzjoni presidenzjali | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | għejun u fergħat tad-dritt | il-Bolivia | kap ta' Stat | Komunità Andeana | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | referendum | reviżjoni kostituzzjonali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[The Colombian peace process](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 11-01-2016

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | finanzjament tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | gwerra civili | il-Kolumbja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | rizoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni politika | stabiliment tal-paċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju After several failed attempts, the current peace negotiations with the FARC, initiated in 2012 by Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos are expected to put an end to the conflict, as an agreement was reached in late 2015 on the most difficult issue – victims reparation and justice. The final agreement is planned to be signed on 23 March 2016, however the implementation phase after that could prove difficult, with significant challenges to be overcome.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[Venezuela's 2015 legislative elections](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 04-12-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | DRITT | elezzjoni parlamentari | il-Venezwela | indipendenza tal-ġudikatura | monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni | organizzazzjoni ta' elezzjonijiet | organizzazzjoni tal-ġustizzja | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | prigunier politiku | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | sitwazzjoni politika | vjolenza tal-gvern | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[Cuba: Political situation](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 22-09-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijet internazzjonali | Amerika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | kap ta' Stat | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kuba | I-Stati Uniti | parlament | Partit Komunista | partit politiku | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | relazzonijiet diplomatiċi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzonijiet tal-UE | riforma ekonomika | sistema ta' partit wieħed | sistema unikamerali | sitwazzjoni politika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | xejriet tal-opinjoni | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju Although Raúl Castro has introduced some (mainly economic) reforms, the Communist Party remains in control and the political system seems unlikely to change substantially until he retires in 2018. However, the latest developments may facilitate a gradual transformation in the longer term.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[The Ibero-American Conference](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 08-09-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | Amerika Latina | Ewropa | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | il-Portugall | kooperazzjoni reġjonali | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | laqgħa għolja | organizzazzjoni internazzjonali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet kulturali | sistema ta' għajnuna | Spanja | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju Established in 1991 as the only truly regional space for dialogue and cooperation, the Ibero-American Conference is the first bi-continental international organisation, gathering Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries of Europe and the Americas. With the gradual emergence of other regional fora, it has had to adapt to the changing environment.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[Mexico: Political parties](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 04-06-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx allokazzjoni tas-siġġijiet | Amerika | il-Messiku | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | reġim presidenzjali | sistema bikamerali | sistema elettorali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju After 71 years of uninterrupted Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) rule, a shift in power was finally achieved in the 2000 presidential elections, won by the National Action Party, which also won the 2006 elections. In 2012, the PRI returned to power under Enrique Peña Nieto, who has forged an alliance with the main opposition parties to introduce much-needed structural reforms in the country.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[The Summit of the Americas](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 26-05-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | demografija u popolazzjoni | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | Karta internazzjonali | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | Kuba | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | I-Istati Uniti | laqgħa għolja | Organizzazzjoni tal-Istati Amerikani | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropew | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika estera | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | popolazzjoni indigena | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurta internazzjonali | storja kontemporanja | struttura istituzzjonal | traffiku tad-droga | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika | Żona ta' Kummerċ Heiles tal-Ameriki

Sommarju The Summit of the Americas is a unique forum that enables all heads of state from the continent to meet and discuss issues covering their hemisphere. Cuba's first ever attendance, at the forum's Seventh Summit, held in Panama in April 2015, marked a turning point in the process.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

[Uruguay: Political parties](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 08-05-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx allokazzjoni tas-siġġijiet | Amerika | delegazzjoni tal-PE | elezzjoni parlamentari | elezzjoni presidenzjali | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Uruguay | Mercosur | multipartizmu | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropew | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | sistema bikamerali | UNJONI EWROPEA | vot universali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegrafija ekonomika | ġegrafija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Bolivia: political parties

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 30-04-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | DRITT | għejun u fergħat tad-dritt | il-Bolivja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | reviżjoni kostituzzjonal | sistema bikamerali | sistema elettorali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju Bolivia's traditional political instability ended in 2005 with the first electoral victory of Evo Morales and his MAS-ISPM party. This was also the first time that an indigenous president had been elected in Bolivia. Thanks to changes he made to the Constitution in 2009, Morales won elections in 2009 and 2014, and was sworn in as President for the third time running in January 2015.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Colombia: political parties

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 30-04-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | ftehim ta' kummerċ ħieles | il-Kolumbja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERČ | kummerċ internazzjonal | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sistema bikamerali | sistema elettorali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju The political party system in Colombia is relatively stable in comparison with other Latin American countries. Gradually evolving from the 19th century two-party system to the moderate multi-party system of today, it has never collapsed or been overthrown, despite having endured many years of violent confrontation.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Chile: political parties

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 30-04-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | ftehim ta' assoċjazzjoni (UE) | ic-Čili | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | regim presidenzjali | sistema bikamerali | sistema elettorali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju The political party system in Chile developed from fierce competition between three distinct blocs along a wide right-centre-left spectrum before the military coup of 1973, to a narrower two-bloc political spectrum (centre-right to centre-left) after 1990, mainly due to the establishment of a binomial election system by General Augusto Pinochet, originally to guarantee his power base.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Venezuela: political parties

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 30-04-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarrijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | il-Venezuela | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | priġunier politiku | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | regim presidenzjali | sistema elettorali | sistema unikamerali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografijsa ekonomika | ġeografijsa politika

Sommarju The political party system established in Venezuela in 1958 by the Punto Fijo Pact, and dominated by the Democratic Alliance and COPEI parties, collapsed in 1998 with the victory of Hugo Chavez in the presidential elections. Since then, and after the 1999 Constitutional reform, Chavismo has dominated Venezuelan politics, though the opposition parties have united as the MUD coalition.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Peru: political parties

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 28-01-2015

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx allokazzjoni tas-siġġijiet | Amerika | elezzjoni nazzjonali | elezzjoni parlamentari | elezzjoni presidenzjali | ftehim (UE) | il-Perù | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni | multipartitizmu | parlament | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | sistema unikamerali | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju 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 Alán 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

Ecuador: political parties

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 12-12-2014

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx Amerika | elezzjoni parlamentari | elezzjoni presidenzjali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Ekwador | maġgoranza politika | multipartitizmu | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | partit politiku | partiti politici | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

The Andean Community: political cooperation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 09-12-2014

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx affarijet soċjali | AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | bijodiversità | demokrazija | difiza | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | Komunità Andeana | kooperazzjoni ambientali | kooperazzjoni politika | koruzzjoni | KUMMERC | kummerċ tal-armi | KWISTJONIJIET SOċJALI | negozju illicitu | organizzazzjoni jet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi tal-Komunità Andina | POLITIKA | politika ambientali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika estera | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà regionali | traffiku tad-droga | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | gliedha kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The member countries of the Andean Community (CAN) have been successful in establishing cooperation in a number of political fields, such as democracy and human rights, foreign policy, security, the fight against corruption and drug trafficking, and environmental protection.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

The Andean Community: economic integration

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 09-12-2014

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx armonizzazzjoni doganali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | ftehim ta' kummerċ hieles | impiegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | integrazzjoni ekonomika | Komunità Andeana | KUMMERC | kummerċ internazzjonali | libertà li jiġu pprovduti servizzi | moviment liberu tal-persuni | moviment liberu tal-haddiema | organizzazzjoni jet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-importazzjoni | politika tariffarja | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIČERKA | proprietà intellettuali | ricerka u proprietà intellettuali | struttura ekonomika | suq komuni | tariffa doganali | unjoni doganali

Sommarju The Andean Community of Nations (CAN), made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru (Venezuela was a member until 2006, when it withdrew to join Mercosur), has already established a free trade area, with free movement of goods and services (with a few exceptions), but has not yet agreed on a common external tariff that would allow the creation of a common market. A legal instrument has also been adopted to enable the gradual free movement of labour within the region, but this has not yet been fully implemented.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

International cooperation in Latin America

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 09-12-2014

Awtur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tifx ALADI | Amerika | Amerika Latina | EKONOMIJA | integrazzjoni ekonomika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili
Ewropew | Komunità Andeana | KUMMERĆ | Kummissjoni Reġjonali ONU | Mercosur | Nazzjonijiet Uniti |
organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | politika ta'
kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tariffarja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Sistema tal-
Integrazzjoni tal-Amerika Centrali | struttura istituzzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żona ta' kummerċ
hieles

Sommarju Latin America has a complex network of international organisations, some covering the whole area (ALADI), some the South American (UNASUR) or Central American (SICA) regions, and some particular sub-regions (Mercosur, CAN). The Pacific Alliance is especially oriented towards other areas of the world (Asia-Pacific). Some are more focused on trade (Mercosur, Pacific Alliance) and others on non-trade political aspects (UNASUR). (Caribbean organisations and other less structured forms of cooperation in the region are not covered here).

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)