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Rangschik sorteer op datum
Zoekterm "Venezuela"

20 Resulta(a)t(en)

Datum opstelling : 07-02-2023

[New political dialogue and 2021 elections in Venezuela](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 17-11-2021

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Democratie

Zoekterm Amerika | democratie | economische geografie | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | Europese Dienst voor extern optreden | EUROPESE UNIE | gemeenteraadsverkiezing | GEOGRAFIE | internationale rol van de EU | Opbouw van Europa | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke agitatie | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | politieke organisatie | rechtsstaat | regionale verkiezingen | toezicht op de verkiezingen | Venezuela | verkiezingsmethode en stemming

Samenvatting 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.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

[Controversial legislative elections in Venezuela](#)

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 21-12-2020

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | communicatie | democratie | economische geografie | GEOGRAFIE | ongeldigheid van een verkiezing | openbare raadpleging | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | parlementsverkiezing | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | politieke organisatie | politieke situatie | presidentsverkiezing | rechtsstaat | Venezuela | verkiezingsmethode en stemming

Samenvatting 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](#)

[State of play of existing instruments for combating impunity for international crimes](#)

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 14-08-2020

Externe auteur Olympia BEKOU

Beleidsterrein Mensenrechten

Zoekterm Afrika | Amerika | Azië-Oceanië | Birma/Myanmar | Colombia | documentatie | economische geografie | GEOGRAFIE | Internationaal Strafhof | internationaal strafrecht | Internationaal Straftribunaal | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | Irak | onderzoeksverslag | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | politieke geografie | RECHT | Rwanda | straffeloosheid | strafrecht | Syrië | Venezuela | Verenigde Naties | wereldwijde organisaties

Samenvatting The European Union and its Member States have been at the forefront of the fight against impunity for core international crimes, collectively providing political, technical and financial assistance to international, regional and domestic accountability efforts. Focusing on the current EU framework on accountability and six country situations (Rwanda, Colombia, Venezuela, Myanmar, Syria and Iraq), this study offers recommendations to guide future EU policy and the engagement of the European Parliament in the fight against impunity. The recommendations include enhancing the capacity, efficiency and coordination of EU institutions working on accountability, as well as encouraging comprehensive, impartial and inclusive approaches to country situations. EU action in bilateral and multilateral fora is also covered, with a view to enhancing the universal reach of accountability mechanisms and the protection of their integrity, encouraging cooperation and assistance, and to upholding the principle of complementarity.

Studie [EN](#)

[Continuing political crisis in Venezuela](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 03-03-2020

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | democratie | economische geografie | GEOGRAFIE | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | politieke organisatie | presidentsverkiezing | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | Venezuela | verkiezingsmethode en stemming

Samenvatting 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 Nicolas Maduro for 2020 will not improve the country's political situation unless it is accompanied by a free and fair presidential election.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

[Venezuela: The standoff continues](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 12-04-2019

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp

Zoekterm Amerika | bestrijding | censuur | communicatie | economische geografie | EUROPESE UNIE | gemeenschappelijk buitenlands en veiligheidsbeleid | GEOGRAFIE | humanitaire hulp | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale rol van de EU | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | samenwerkingsbeleid | staatsgeweld | Venezuela

Samenvatting 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.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

[Venezuela \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 01-03-2019

Auteur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | denktank | documentatie | economische geografie | EP-resolutie | EUROPESE UNIE | gemeenschappelijk buitenlands en veiligheidsbeleid | GEOGRAFIE | Opbouw van Europa | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | Recht van de Europese Unie | research en intellectuele eigendom | Venezuela | verslag

Samenvatting The situation in Venezuela appears to be approaching a tipping-point, as President Nicolas Maduro faces growing international and domestic pressure to relinquish power to National Assembly leader and self-proclaimed acting President Juan Guaidó. The latter is recognised by many Western countries as the legitimate interim leader of the oil-rich Latin American country, which has seen its economy undermined by mismanagement and corruption. Maduro, political heir to Hugo Chávez, is backed by China, Russia and the country's military. He has recently ordered troops to block the opposition's US-backed attempt to bring in aid to the country, leading to violent clashes. To date, some 3.4 million Venezuelans have left the country to escape the crisis. The European Parliament has already adopted a non-binding resolution that recognised Juan Guaidó as the legitimate interim President of Venezuela. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the situation in Venezuela .

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

[Venezuela: An unexpected turn of events](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 07-02-2019

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | bestrijding | diplomatieke betrekking | economische geografie | EUROPESE UNIE | gemeenschappelijk buitenlands en veiligheidsbeleid | GEOGRAFIE | humanitaire hulp | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale politiek | internationale rol van de EU | internationale sanctie | Opbouw van Europa | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | politieke organisatie | samenwerkingsbeleid | staatshoofd | Venezuela

Samenvatting 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.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

The Venezuelan migrant crisis: A growing emergency for the region

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 17-12-2018

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | economische recessie | economische situatie | emigratie | GEOGRAFIE | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | Mensenrechtenraad van de VN | migraties | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | presidentsverkiezing | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | staatsgeweld | Venezuela | Verenigde Naties | verkiezingsmethode en stemming

Samenvatting 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](#)

Rule of law and human rights in Cuba and Venezuela and EU engagement

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 11-12-2018

Externe auteur Par ENGSTROM; Giulia BONACQUISTI

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Internationaal publiekrecht | Mensenrechten | Mondiale governance

Zoekterm Amerika | bestrijding | civiele samenleving | Cuba | economische geografie | eervolle onderscheiding | EUROPESE UNIE | gemeenschappelijk buitenlands en veiligheidsbeleid | GEOGRAFIE | Opbouw van Europa | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | politieke organisatie | politieke situatie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | rechtsstaat | samenwerkingsovereenkomst (EU) | sociaal leven | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Venezuela

Samenvatting The European Parliament (EP) has consistently followed the situation in Cuba and Venezuela. It has expressed its support for defenders of human rights and democracy with the award of the Sakharov prize to Cuban activists on three occasions (2002, 2005, 2010), and to Venezuela's Democratic Opposition in 2017. In line with this engagement, a workshop on human rights and rule of law in both countries was held on 6 September 2018, in Brussels, at the request of the EP's Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI). Dr. Par Engstrom (University College London) presented the first draft of an independent study analysing the main human rights developments in Cuba and Venezuela since 2014 and the EU's response. The paper, which focused specifically on the Sakharov laureates, was discussed with Members and other experts, including from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the European External Action Service and the European Commission. During the lively discussion, there was broad agreement with the description of major trends in the human rights situation in the two countries. Critical comments and controversial issues related to the impact of the government's repression of the Venezuelan opposition, the need to consider not only civil and political but also economic and social rights, the effectiveness of sanctions against Venezuela and the potential role of the Sakharov Prize. Observations and comments made during the workshop fed into the final version of the study, which is also included in this report.

Studie [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, July 2018](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 06-07-2018

Auteur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Beleidssterrein Begroting | Buitenlandse zaken | Economische en monetaire zaken | EU-democratie, institutioneel en parlementair recht | EU-recht: rechtsstelsel en -handelingen | Landbouw en plattelandontwikkeling | Toerisme | Veiligheid en defensie | Vervoer

Zoekterm algemene begroting (EU) | Amerika | Armenië | economische geografie | epidemie | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | EU-visumbeleid | Europa | Europees Parlement | EUROPESE UNIE | Financiën van de EU | gemeenschappelijk veiligheids- en defensiebeleid | GEOGRAFIE | gezondheid | internationaal recht | kiesrecht | LANDBOUW, BOSBOUW, EN VISSERIJ | landbouwbedrijfsstelsel | landbouwstatistiek | Opbouw van Europa | parlementszitting | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | RECHT | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | TRANSPORT | Venezuela | verkiezingsmethode en stemming | vervoer over land | wegvervoer | Werkzaamheden van het parlement

Samenvatting The July plenary session highlights were: the continuation of the debate on the Future of Europe, this time with the Prime Minister of Poland, Mateusz Morawiecki, the discussion on the outcome of the European Council meeting of 28-29 June 2018, and the review of the Bulgarian and presentation of the activities of the Austrian Presidencies. The European Commission and Council participated in discussions on the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo. VP/HR Federica Mogherini's statement on the migration crisis and humanitarian situation in Venezuela and at its borders was also discussed. Angola's President, João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, addressed Parliament in a formal sitting. Parliament approved, inter alia, proposals for a European Travel Information and Authorisation System, a European Defence Industrial Development Programme, financial rules applicable to the general EU budget and two amending budgets for 2018. Parliament agreed on the conclusion of a partnership agreement between the EU and Armenia and approved the reform of the electoral law of the EU. Three reports on the social and market aspects of the first mobility package were rejected and sent back to the Transport and Tourism Committee.

[Kort overzicht](#) [EN](#)

[Plenary round up - May I](#)

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 03-05-2018

Auteur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Beleidssterrein Begrotingscontrole | Buitenlandse zaken | Economische en monetaire zaken | Energie | EU-democratie, institutioneel en parlementair recht | Genderkwesties, gelijkheid en diversiteit | Landbouw en plattelandontwikkeling | Milieu | Vervoer | Visserij

Zoekterm Amerika | communicatie | duurzame mobiliteit | economische geografie | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | Europees Parlement | Europese Bankautoriteit | Europese Investeringsbank | EUROPESE UNIE | financiering van de EU-begroting | Financiën van de EU | fraude ten nadele van de EU | GEOGRAFIE | LANDBOUW, BOSBOUW, EN VISSERIJ | landbouwproductiemiddel | meerjarig financieel kader | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | parlementszitting | pluralisme in de media | POLITIEK | politieke geografie | RECHT | Recht van de Europese Unie | rechten en vrijheden | TRANSPORT | veestapel | Venezuela | Vervoerbeleid | vrijheid van informatie | Werkzaamheden van het parlement

Samenvatting The May I plenary session highlight was the European Commission statement on the post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework package adopted by the College of Commissioners on the morning of 2 May 2018. The package comprises proposals for a new post-2020 multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the European Union, as well as for a new system of own resources (OR) to provide the EU with the means to finance its annual budgets. Members will respond in a resolution to be voted at the end of May, and the Commission will make a series of further legislative proposals for individual spending programmes later in May and in June. Prime Minister of Belgium, Charles Michel, also attended the session, for a debate on the future of Europe. Members also discussed VP/HR Federica Mogherini's statement on early presidential elections in Venezuela and approved a call for their immediate suspension. Parliament voted, inter alia, on a number of own-initiative reports

[Kort overzicht](#) [EN](#)

[Energy as a tool of foreign policy of authoritarian states, in particular Russia](#)

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 27-04-2018

Externe auteur Rem Korteweg

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Energie | Internationale handel

Zoekterm aardgas | aardolie-industrie | Amerika | Azië-Oceanië | beperkende maatregel van de EU | buitenlands beleid | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch verkeer | economische geografie | ENERGIE | energiebeleid | energiediversificatie | energieprijzen | energievoorziening | EU-energiebeleid | Europa | EUROPESE UNIE | gasleiding | GEOGRAFIE | geopolitiek | Golfstaten | GOS-landen | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale veiligheid | menswetenschappen | Oekraïne | Opbouw van Europa | organisatie van het vervoer | politieke geografie | Rusland | TRANSPORT | Venezuela | WETENSCHAPPEN | zekerheid van voorziening

Samenvatting Russia and other energy-rich authoritarian states use their energy exports for economic gains but also as a tool of foreign policy leverage. This study looks at the ways and methods these states have used to exert political pressure through their energy supplies, and what it means for the European Union. Most energy-rich authoritarian states use their energy wealth to ensure regime survival. But, more than others, Russia uses its energy wealth as well to protect and promote its interests in its 'near abroad' and to make its geopolitical influence felt further afield, including in Europe. It uses gas supplies to punish and to reward, affecting both transit states and end-consumers. This study explores how supply disruptions, price discounts or hikes, and alternative transit routes such as Nord Stream 2 and Turkish Stream, are used by Russia to further its foreign policy ambitions, feeding suspicions about its geopolitical motives. The lack of transparency about Russia's energy policy decisions contributes to this. In response, the EU is building an Energy Union based around the Third Energy Package, a more integrated European market and diversified supplies. By investing in new supplies, such as LNG, and completing a liberalised energy market, the EU will be better able to withstand such energy coercion and develop a more effective EU foreign policy.

[Studie](#) [EN](#)

The political crisis in Venezuela

Publicatietype **Briefing**

Datum **07-12-2017**

Auteur **GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique**

Beleidsterrein **Buitenlandse zaken**

Zoekterm **Amerika | civiele samenleving | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | economische situatie | economische situatie | EU-onderdaan | EUROPESE UNIE | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | gezondheid | internationaal recht | internationale rol van de EU | monetaire economie | nationaal parlement | Opbouw van Europa | parlement | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke crisis | politieke geografie | politieke oppositie | politieke situatie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | sociale omstandigheden | sociale situatie | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Venezuela | voedselschaarste | vrijheid van opinie | wisselkoers**

Samenvatting **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

Publicatietype **Kort overzicht**

Datum **05-12-2017**

Auteur **GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique**

Beleidsterrein **Mensenrechten | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp**

Zoekterm **Amerika | beweging voor de mensenrechten | burgerlijk recht | economische geografie | eervolle onderscheiding | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | Europees Parlement | EUROPESE UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | hogere rechtspraak | machtsmisbruik | nationaal parlement | Organisatie van de rechtspraak | parlement | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | politieke gevangene | politieke oppositie | politieke organisatie | politieke situatie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | scheiding der machten | sociaal leven | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | staatsgeweld | Venezuela**

Samenvatting **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.**

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

[Multimedia The 2017 Sakharov Prize](#)

Venezuela's 2015 legislative elections

Publicatietype **Kort overzicht**

Datum **04-12-2015**

Auteur **GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique**

Beleidsterrein **Buitenlandse zaken**

Zoekterm **Amerika | economische geografie | GEOGRAFIE | onafhankelijkheid van de rechterlijke macht | Organisatie van de rechtspraak | organisatie van verkiezingen | parlamentsverkiezing | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | politieke gevangene | politieke situatie | RECHT | staatsgeweld | toezicht op de verkiezingen | Venezuela | verkiezingsmethode en stemming**

Samenvatting **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.**

[Kort overzicht EN](#)

The 2015 Sakharov Prize

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 12-10-2015

Auteur ZAMFIR Ionel

Beleidsterrein Mensenrechten | Ontwikkelings- en humanitaire hulp

Zoekterm Afrika | Amerika | andersdenkende | Azië-Oceanië | blog | communicatie | Conferentie van voorzitters | culturele prijs | economische geografie | EU-instellingen en Europese overheid | Europa | Europees Parlement | EUROPESE UNIE | Frankrijk | GEOGRAFIE | grondrechten | Oekraïne | OPVOEDING, ONDERWIJS EN COMMUNICATIE | parlement | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | Rusland | Saoedi-Arabië | sociaal leven | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Somalië | Venezuela | Verenigde Staten

Samenvatting 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.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Venezuela: Human rights situation

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 06-05-2015

Auteur ZAMFIR Ionel

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | armoede | civiele samenleving | defensie | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | economische recessie | economische situatie | foltering | GEOGRAFIE | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | krijgsmacht | machtsconcentratie | nationale boekhouding | onafhankelijkheid van de rechterlijke macht | Organisatie van de rechtspraak | persvrijheid | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | politieke gevangene | RECHT | recht op onderwijs | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | staatsgeweld | Venezuela

Samenvatting PDF Version The human rights situation in Venezuela has deteriorated significantly, due to increased political confrontation and an economy in rapid decline. Criticism regarding human rights from non-governmental, regional and international organisations has intensified. The government, while it has admitted some abuse, has done little to hold those responsible to account.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Venezuela: political parties

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 30-04-2015

Auteur GOMEZ RAMIREZ Enrique

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | betrekking van de Europese Unie | economische geografie | eenkamerstelsel | EUROPESE UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | kiesstelsel | Opbouw van Europa | parlement | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | politieke gevangene | politieke organisatie | politieke partij | politieke partijen | politieke situatie | presidentsregime | Venezuela | verkiezingsmethode en stemming

Samenvatting 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.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Cuba: foreign policy and security aspects

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 17-04-2015

Auteur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Amerika | Azië-Oceanië | Brazilië | buitenlands beleid | China | Cuba | defensie | defensiebegroting | diplomatieke betrekking | economische betrekking | economische geografie | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale organisatie | internationale politiek | internationale sanctie | internationale veiligheid | politieke geografie | Rusland | Venezuela | Verenigde Staten | wapenhandel | wapenindustrie

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

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

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

Publicatietype Briefing

Datum 26-10-2012

Auteur TERRYYN Tristan Rueben | TVEVAD Jesper

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Democratie

Zoekterm absolute meerderheid | Amerika | ECONOMIE | economische geografie | economische situatie | economische toestand | GEOGRAFIE | kandidaat | POLITIEK | politieke geografie | politieke organisatie | presidentsverkiezing | sociaal leven | sociale ontwikkeling | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | socialisme | toezicht op de verkiezingen | Venezuela | verkiezingscampagne | verkiezingsmethode en stemming | verkiezingsuitslag

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

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