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International Agreements in Progress - The Samoa Agreement with African, Caribbean and Pacific States

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-12-2023

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | демокрация | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономически растеж | икономическо развитие | международно партньорство на ЕС | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа система | права и свободи | ПРАВО | Самоа | човешки права

Резюме On 15 November 2023, the European Union (EU) and its Member States signed a new partnership agreement (referred to as the 'Samoa Agreement') with member states of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS). The multiple negotiation levels, the coronavirus crisis and difficulties in reaching agreement on sensitive issues, such as migration management and sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevented the new agreement from being finalised by the initial expiry date set in the Cotonou Agreement. It took more than two years of negotiations before the text of a renewed partnership agreement was initialled in April 2021, and two more years for the EU Member States to resolve dissenting views before signing. The future agreement will be provisionally applied from January 2024, and further legal procedures will be required before it can enter fully into force, notably ratification by at least two-thirds (53) of OACPS members. The Samoa Agreement is based on six key priorities: human rights, democracy and governance; peace and security; human and social development; inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development; environmental sustainability and climate change; and migration and mobility. The EU and the OACPS agreed on the principle of a common foundation complemented by three regional protocols (for African, Caribbean, and Pacific OACPS members respectively). The European Parliament succeeded in maintaining the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly; three regional parliamentary assemblies will be created in the partnership's future institutional set-up. 10th edition of a briefing previously entitled 'After Cotonou'. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog. 'After Cotonou' 10th edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

[Briefing EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress - After Cotonou: Towards a new agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-09-2023

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | международна търговия | международна търговия | международно партньорство на ЕС | ТЪРГОВИЯ

Резюме The partnership agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states (the 'Cotonou Agreement') was due to expire in February 2020. The EU and the then ACP Group of States – which later became the Organisation of the ACP States (OACPS) – started negotiations on a 'post-Cotonou' agreement in September 2018. The EU and the OACPS agreed on the principle of a common foundation complemented by three regional protocols. However, the multi-level negotiations, the coronavirus crisis and difficulties in reaching agreement on sensitive issues, such as migration management and sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevented the new agreement from being finalised by the initial expiry date set in the Cotonou Agreement. It took more than 2 years of negotiations before the text of a renewed partnership agreement was initialled in April 2021, and 2 more years for the EU Member States to resolve dissenting views. On 20 July 2023, the Council eventually gave its greenlight for the agreement to be signed. The European Parliament succeeded in maintaining the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly; three regional parliamentary assemblies will be created in the partnership's future institutional set-up. The future agreement still needs to be signed by the parties, and further legal procedures will be required before it can be provisionally applied or enter fully into force. Ninth edition. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog.

[Briefing EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress - After Cotonou: Towards a new agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 25-04-2023

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | международно партньорство на ЕС | стратегическо партньорство (ЕС) | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | търговска политика

Резюме The partnership agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states (the 'Cotonou Agreement') was due to expire in February 2020. The EU and the then ACP Group of States – which later became the Organisation of the ACP States (OACPS) – started negotiations on a 'post-Cotonou' agreement in September 2018. The EU and the OACPS agreed on the principle of a common foundation complemented by three regional protocols. However, the multi-level negotiations, the coronavirus crisis and difficulties in reaching agreement on sensitive issues, such as migration management and sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevented the new agreement from being finalised by the initial expiry date set in the Cotonou Agreement. It took more than 2 years of negotiations before the text of a renewed partnership agreement was initialled in April 2021, and 2 more years for the EU Member States to resolve dissenting views. Thus, to avoid a legal vacuum in relations, the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement were extended until end-June 2023. The European Parliament succeeded in maintaining the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly; three regional parliamentary assemblies will be created in the partnership's future institutional set-up. The new agreement still needs to be signed by the parties, and further legal procedures will be required before it can be provisionally applied or enter fully into force. Seventh edition. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Jutta Urpilainen](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 20-09-2022

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | Европейска съседска политика | Европейски комисар | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | политика на сътрудничество

Резюме This briefing follows up the commitments made by the commissioner since 2019.

Накратко [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress - After Cotonou: Towards a new agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 21-09-2021

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор от Котоу | държави от АКТЕ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | преразглеждане на споразумение

Резюме After two years of negotiations, the text of a renewed partnership agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states was finalised in April 2021. The current partnership agreement ('Cotonou') was due to expire in February 2020. The then ACP Group of States – which later became the Organisation of the ACP States (OACPS) – and the EU started negotiations on a 'post-Cotonou' agreement in September 2018. The EU and the OACPS agreed on the principle of a common foundation complemented by three regional protocols. The multi-level negotiations, the coronavirus crisis and difficulties in reaching agreement on sensitive issues, such as migration management and sexual and reproductive health and rights, prevented the new agreement from being finalised by the initial expiry date set in the Cotonou Agreement. Thus, to avoid a legal vacuum in relations, the provisions of that agreement were extended until the end of 2021. The European Parliament insisted on maintaining the ACP-EU joint parliamentary assembly and was successful in this endeavour; in addition, three regional parliamentary assemblies will be created in the future institutional set-up of the partnership. The new agreement still needs to be signed by the parties, and further legal procedures will be required before it can be provisionally applied or enter fully into force. Seventh edition. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Financing for Africa – The EU budget and beyond](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 15-06-2021

Автор LILYANOVA Velina

Област на политиките Бюджет

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | бюджет на ЕС | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | многогодишна финансова рамка | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | помощ на ЕС | разпределение на финансирането на ЕС | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансов инструмент на ЕС

Резюме Africa, a continent of strategic importance for the EU, has been in the spotlight of EU attention in recent years for a variety of reasons. In 2020, the Cotonou Agreement, which had governed EU-sub-Saharan Africa relations since 2000, was set to expire. The European Commission and EU High Representative adopted a joint communication in 2020, charting the way towards a new strategy for Africa. However, the sixth EU African Union Summit, planned for the end of 2020, was postponed due to the global pandemic. Thus, 2021 appears to be the next key year for EU-Africa relations, in light of the planned summit and the prospective adoption of both a new EU strategy for Africa and the post-Cotonou agreement, expected to transform these relations into a 'partnership of equals'. The EU's long-term budget – the multiannual financial framework (MFF) – has also featured high on the EU's agenda. The expiry of the previous MFF (2014-2020) in December 2020 and the entry into force of the new, restructured MFF for the 2021-2027 period in January 2021 coincided with efforts to reinvigorate and relaunch relations with Africa. Financial support is one of the key tools in the EU's external action, and, as before, it will also underpin future relations with Africa. This briefing aims to map the main EU financing instruments of relevance to Africa, including the funds that are outside the EU budget. It also points out the main novelties in the new MFF that have an impact on financing for Africa, such as the inclusion of the European Development Fund in the EU budget and the merging of most previous instruments into a single one, the NDICI (Global Europe Instrument). In the next seven years, the EU aims to spend its funds in a more flexible and streamlined way. This would enable it to respond quickly to crises and urgent needs in Africa and the rest of the world, to better coordinate its spending with its partners following a 'Team Europe' approach, and to leverage additional investment, including from the private sector, to boost growth and reduce the gap in official development assistance needed to achieve the sustainable development goals by 2030.

Briefing [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress - After Cotonou: Towards a new agreement with the African, Caribbean and Pacific states

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 12-10-2020

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | държави от АКТЬ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно споразумение | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС

Резюме The Cotonou partnership agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) states is due to expire at the end of 2020. The then ACP Group of States – which later became the Organisation of the ACP States (OACPS) – and the EU adopted their negotiating mandates in May and June 2018 respectively, thus starting negotiations for a 'post-Cotonou' agreement in September 2018. The main challenge for the EU is to maintain its cooperation with the three OACPS sub-regions and to continue to promote the values enshrined in the EU Treaties. At the same time, the new partnership should take into account the United Nations' sustainable development goals, the redefinition of European strategies in the concerned regions, the new ambitions of the ACP states and the changing balance of power at the global level. Both the EU and the OACPS have agreed on the principle of a common foundation complemented by three regional protocols. These multi-level negotiations and the ongoing discussions on the next EU multiannual budget prevented the new agreement from being finalised by February 2020, the initial expiry date set in the Cotonou Agreement. Thus, in order to avoid a legal vacuum in relations, the provisions of the latter have been extended until the end of 2020. Negotiations are now in their final stages, however some complex issues remain to be solved, among which the institutional setting of the partnership, including the future of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly. Fifth edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view earlier editions of this briefing (in French), please see the EPRS blog, <https://epthinktank.eu/2018/07/09/le-futur-partenariat-de-lunion-europeenne-avec-les-pays-dafrique-des-caraibes-et-du-pacifique-international-agreements-in-progress/>.

Briefing [EN](#)

Future partnership between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states ('post-Cotonou')

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 11-07-2019

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор от Котоу | държави от АКТЬ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическо споразумение | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | преразглеждане на споразумение

Резюме The Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries expires in February 2020. The main challenge for the EU is to maintain its relations in the region while remaining faithful to the values set out in the European Treaties. The renegotiation of the Cotonou Agreement provides an opportunity to streamline relations between the ACP countries and the Union, taking into account the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the redefining of Europe's strategies in the regions concerned, the new ambitions of the ACP countries and changes in the balance of power at a global level. The question of financing is also on the table. The EU sees promoting prosperity, stability and good governance in the ACP countries as a way of helping to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. The ACP Group adopted its negotiating mandate in May 2018. The European Union adopted its negotiating mandate in June 2018, proposing a common 'Foundation' supplemented by specific protocols with the three subregions. The negotiations began in September 2018.

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

LGBTI in Africa: Widespread discrimination against people with non-conforming sexual orientations and gender identities

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 16-05-2019

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Пространство на свобода, сигурност и правосъдие

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | болест предавана по полов път | брак | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | дискриминация на основата на сексуална ориентация | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | здравеопазване | изграждане на Европа | наказателно право | наказателно право | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | полова идентичност | права и свободи | ПРАВО | престъпление | сексуална свобода | семейство | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | човешки права

Резюме Three out of five African countries have laws criminalising homosexuality and the public expression of sexual or gender behaviour that does not conform with heterosexual norms. These same laws even sometimes punish LGBTI (lesbian, gay, trans, intersex) rights advocacy. Some African countries have partly decriminalised LGBTI persons or given them better protection. However, across the continent – with the notable exception of South Africa – such persons are still far from fully enjoying the same rights as other citizens. Furthermore, recent years have seen the emergence of a worrying trend: the adoption of tougher legislation coupled with clampdowns on homosexuals. An argument frequently used in support of discriminatory legislative and other measures targeting LGBTI persons is that non-conforming sexual orientations and gender identities were brought to Africa by Western colonisers and are contrary to the 'African values'. This claim has long been proven false by academic research, but tolerance for LGBTI is still very low in most African countries, and LGBTI people are all too often exposed to discrimination and violence. Against this backdrop, the EU institutions and Member States have a difficult task: on the one hand, they are committed under the Treaties to promote the EU core values in their external relations, and to monitor and tackle abuses in their partner countries. On the other hand, their actions and declarations in this area risk reinforcing the perception that the EU is trying to impose non-African values on Africa, all the more so since the notion of sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for discrimination is contested by African countries in the multilateral arena.

Briefing [EN](#)

[An overview of the EU-ACP countries' economic partnership agreements: Building a new trade relationship](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 03-07-2018

Автор ZAMFIR Ionel

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна търговия | международна търговия | международни отношения | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКБ-ЕС | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | помощ на ЕС | статистика | ТЪРГОВИЯ

Резюме In line with the objective enshrined in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (signed in 2000), the EU has sought to update its preferential trade relationship with the ACP countries by establishing free-trade areas with regional groupings. As well as allowing ACP countries to continue exporting their products to the EU without any restriction, this would also ensure compliance with WTO rules. The negotiation process has been longer and more complicated than initially expected. So far, it has ushered in nine agreements covering more than half (51) of the ACP countries. Some of these agreements are interim, others are final; seven are already under provisional application. Economic partnership agreements are development-oriented asymmetric agreements providing important advantages and safeguards to ACP countries, in order to foster their sustainable economic development, regional integration and integration on world markets. They are the first attempt to liberalise trade between economies with such a disparate level of development, which also possibly explains the difficulties encountered during the negotiations. Despite the EU's initial ambitions to conclude modern comprehensive agreements that also cover trade in services and trade-related issues, this has been fully possible only in the EPA with the Cariforum region; in the other EPAs, these elements have been left for future negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-04-2018

Автор KONONENKO Vadim

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологична политика | заетост | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграционна политика | миграция | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | политика в областта на изменението на климата | политика на заетост | политика на сътрудничество | политика на сътрудничество | права и свободи | ПРАВО | преразглеждане на споразумение | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | човешки права

Резюме This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the above-mentioned impact assessment (IA), which originally accompanied the joint communication on a renewed partnership with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, published on 22 November 2016. Subsequently, on 12 December 2017, the Commission adopted a recommendation for a Council decision authorising the opening of negotiations with the countries of the Cotonou Agreement, which was referred to Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET). The Commission considers the analysis and conclusions of the impact assessment conducted in 2016 for the joint communication to be valid for the December 2017 recommendation for the opening of negotiations, which are to begin officially before 1 September 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International Agreements in Progress: Economic Partnership Agreement with the East African Community](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 16-04-2018

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Международна търговия | Приемане на законодателство от ЕП и съвета

Ключова дума двустранно споразумение | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | извъневропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | Източноафриканска общност | международна политика | международна търговия | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | подписване на договор | политика на сътрудничество | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | техническа пречка за търговия | трета държава | ТЪРГОВИЯ

Резюме The current ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (the 'Cotonou Partnership Agreement') features a provision making it possible for the EU to negotiate different economic partnership agreements (EPAs) with regional ACP sub-groups. This provision was needed for the partnership to be brought into compliance with the World Trade Organization's rules. Negotiations for an EPA with the members of the East African Community (EAC) – at the time: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda – were finalised in October 2014. South Sudan, which joined the EAC in 2016, did not take part in the negotiations, but can join the agreement once it comes into force. Once it enters into force, the EU-EAC EPA will provide immediate duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market for all EAC exports, combined with partial and gradual opening of the EAC market to imports from the EU. The EPA contains detailed provisions on sustainable agriculture and fisheries, rules of origin, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The parties are committed to concluding additional negotiations within five years of the entry into force of the agreement. The signing of the EPA has been stalled because of discussions within the EAC. Kenya is the only EAC country to have ratified the agreement, in order not to lose free access to the EU market. Other EAC member states, being least developed countries, still enjoy free access and some of them have pushed for further clarifications on the consequences of the EPA for their economies before the EAC endorses the agreement. First edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification.

Briefing [EN](#)

Workshop "Anti-corruption provisions in EU free trade and investment agreements: Delivering on clean trade"

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 28-03-2018

Външен автор Alina MUNGIU-PIPPIDI

Област на политиките Международна търговия

Ключова дума БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ | договор за обществена поръчка | Договор за свободна търговия | Договор от Котоу | достъп до пазар | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | защита на инвестиции | изграждане на Европа | корупция | либерализация на търговия | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | наказателно право | обща търговска политика | организация на работата | ПРАВО | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска етика | търговска политика | търговско споразумение | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | чуждестранна инвестиция

Резюме International trade agreements have the potential to help breaking the vicious circle of corruption in economies based on privileged connections rather than fair competition. They increase competition in the removal of tariffs and so diminish the power of rentier companies which influence domestic regulation in their favour. They also contribute to a fairer business environment through their transparency provisions. Trade openness, red tape reduction and fiscal transparency, especially transparency of procurement, play positive roles in widening control of corruption. They can be more easily influenced by external actors than the other important control of corruption factors: judicial independence, freedom of the press or the demand from civil society for good governance. This study ordered by the INTA Committee argues that indirect good governance policies which increase competition and subvert power and economic monopolies or quasi monopolies are far more effective than direct anticorruption policies, which in relying on domestic implementation tend to fall into the vicious circle again. The study presents options characterised as an 'economist's approach' with an apparently more modest but effective good governance package, a 'lawyer's' approach with firm anticorruption language but unenforceable provisions even in EU countries (on bribery, for instance), and a 'holistic' approach where the EU would coordinate across international trade, promotion of norms and development aid. The three options may be used alternatively, depending on the degree of development and quality of governance of the trading partner. The study was presented at a workshop of the INTA committee on 24 January 2018.

Проучване [EN](#)

New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 16-11-2017

Автор ZAMFIR Ionel

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданско общество | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | държавно изграждане | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | инвестиционна помощ | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | нелегална миграция | ПОЛИТИКА | политика за младежите | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | предотвратяване на конфликт | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | среща на високо равнище | стратегия на ЕС | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС | човешки права

Резюме As the EU and Africa prepare to redefine their priorities for cooperation under the framework of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy adopted ten years ago, the focus is on the need to invest in youth. The issue has become prominent against the background of demographic growth in Africa and increasing irregular migration from the continent to Europe. The European Parliament has outlined its recommendations, ahead of the EU-Africa summit scheduled for the end of November. This is an updated version of an 'at a glance' note published prior to the November 1 plenary session - PE 608.801.

Накратко [EN](#), [FR](#), [PT](#)

ACP-EU relations and the Joint Africa-EU strategy

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 15-11-2017

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | институция АКТБ—ЕС | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | общи преференции | отношения АКТБ-ЕС | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | стратегия на ЕС | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | условия за получаване на помощ | четвърта Конвенция на Ломе | човешки права

Резюме The Cotonou Agreement, a treaty binding the EU and 78 ACP countries, the majority of them from sub-Saharan Africa, is set to expire in 2020. Since its inception in 2000, major changes have occurred and new issues have emerged, requiring a broader approach. For the African states parties to the Cotonou Agreement, the Joint Africa-EU strategy could be an appropriate platform to reflect on their future relations with the EU.

Накратко [EN](#)

New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-11-2017

Автор ZAMFIR Ionel

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | инвестиционна помощ | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграционна политика на ЕС | миграция | нелегална миграция | политика за младежите | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | предотвратяване на конфликт | социална сфера | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | среща на високо равнище | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС | човешки права | човешко развитие

Резюме As the EU and Africa prepare to redefine their priorities for cooperation under the framework of the Africa-EU Joint Strategy adopted ten years ago, the European Parliament will debate, during the first November plenary session, a resolution outlining its position on the issue, ahead of the EU-Africa summit scheduled for the end of November. This summit will focus on the need to invest in youth. The issue has become prominent against the background of demographic growth in Africa and increasing irregular migration from the continent to Europe.

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

Мултимедии [New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation](#)

Латинска Америка и Карибския регион

Вид публикация Информационни фишове за ЕС

Дата 01-09-2017

Автор TVEVAD Jesper

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Америка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор за свободна търговия | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | извъневропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | интерпарламентарни отношения | карибски острови | Кариком | Латинска Америка | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Мексико | Меркосур | парламент | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа география | район на Андите | споразумение за асоцииране (ЕС) | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | среща на високо равнище | ТЪРГОВИЯ

Резюме Взаимоотношенията между Европейския съюз и Латинска Америка и Карибския регион имат много измерения и се осъществяват на различни равнища. ЕС взаимодейства с целия регион чрез срещи на високо равнище на държавните и правителствените ръководители, а споразумения и политически диалог обвързват ЕС с Карибския регион, Централна Америка, Андската общност, Меркосур, както и с отделни държави.

Информационни [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)
фишове за ЕС

Тихоокеански регион

Вид публикация Информационни фишове за ЕС

Дата 01-09-2017

Автор SAARELA Anna

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологична политика | извъневропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | Океания | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | отвъдморски държави и територии | ПОЛИТИКА | политика в областта на изменението на климата | политика на развитие | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски отношения | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | Форум на тихоокеанските острови

Резюме ЕС четвъртият място по значимост търговски партньор на Тихоокеанския регион, въпреки че обемът на търговията е малък както в абсолютно, така и в относително изражение. Понастоящем ЕС се подготвя да договаря споразумения за свободна търговия с Австралия и Нова Зеландия, които са важни търговски партньори, и има партньорство с 15 независими островни държави от Тихоокеанския регион (PICT), с акцент върху развитието, рибарството и изменението на климата, както и партньорства с четирите отвъдморски страни и територии (ОСТ) и Форума на тихоокеанските острови (PIF).

Информационни [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)
фишове за ЕС

Human Rights Provisions in Economic Partnership Agreements in Light of the Expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 23-03-2017

Външен автор Lorand BARTELS

Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация | Международна търговия | Права на човека | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума временно споразумение (ЕС) | демокрация | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическо сътрудничество | институция АКБ—ЕС | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международни санкции | Организация на Обединените нации | отношения АКБ-ЕС | оттегляне от споразумение | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа система | права и свободи | ПРАВО | правова държава | рестриктивна мярка, наложена от ЕС | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | Съвет за сигурност на ООН | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | човешки права

Резюме The study considers the options for suspending obligations under the EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) in connection with violations of human rights, democratic principles or the rule of law following the expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020. It outlines the functioning of the human rights clause in the Cotonou Agreement, before considering the possibilities for suspending the EPAs under their own provisions, or for other reasons in international law, such as countermeasures. Next, it discusses how any post-2020 arrangements can best continue the existing mechanisms for human rights conditionality set out in the Cotonou Agreement. In connection with this, this study proposes certain suggestions for improving future versions of human rights clauses, and considers whether there are legal obstacles to the invocation of this clause under general international law, principally under WTO law. The study concludes with a set of comments and recommendations.

Проучване [EN](#), [FR](#)

State of Play of EU-Mauritania Relations

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 23-02-2017

Външен автор Morten Bøås

Област на политиките Външни работи | Въпроси на равенството между половете, равенство и многообразие | Демокрация | Икономически и парични въпроси | Международна търговия | Права на човека | Рибно стопанство | Световно управление | Сигурност и отбрана | Финансови и банкови въпроси

Ключова дума Африка | бежанец | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | демократизация | Договор от Котоу | държавен глава | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | екологична политика | етническа група | ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ, ГОРСКО СТОПАНСТВО И РИБАРСТВО | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономическа ситуация | икономически растеж | ислямска държава | Мавритания | Мали | международна политика | международна сигурност | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграция | миграция | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | политическа ситуация | права и свободи | ПРАВО | приспособяване към изменението на климата | протокол към споразумение | регионална сигурност | рибарство | робство | Сахел | социална структура | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | споразумение за риболов | тероризъм | човешки права

Резюме Mauritania, an important ally of the EU in the fight against terrorism in the Sahel, faces several inter-related development challenges: ensuring an efficient use of the revenue derived from natural resources, economic diversification and improved governance. The severity of these development challenges is increased by difficult political relations between the three main ethnic groups in the country, the dominant group being the Arab-Berber Bidhan. They constitute less than one-third of the country's population, but dominate economically and politically. The Haratin, the largest group in the country, is made up of descendants of black Africans enslaved by the Bidhan (freed or still enslaved). The third group in the country is the West Africans or Black Mauritians. Mauritania's post-independence history is marked by repeated attempts by this group to assert its non-Arab identity and claim for a more equitable share of political and economic power. The tension that these divisions create is a problem in itself, but they can also be appropriated by violent Islamist insurgencies in the region. The urgency of this challenge is further complicated by the likelihood of increased climate change effects that the country is currently not adequately prepared for. This study therefore discusses the main political, economic and development challenges that contemporary Mauritania is faced with, illustrating how these challenges can only be properly grasped with consideration to their historical evolution. Based on this, the study investigates the current basis for EU-Mauritania relations and suggests a select number of policy areas for consideration, as this relationship continues to evolve around issues of mutual concern such as security and development.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#), [FR](#)

Ghana: Political landscape after the elections

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 11-01-2017

Автор ZAMFIR Ionel

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Африка | биометрия | Гана | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | демократизация | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | естествени и приложни науки | избирателна процедура и гласуване | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | изследвания и интелектуална собственост | икономическа география | наблюдение | НАУКА | парламентарни избори | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа партия | политическа партия | президентски избори | ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И НАУЧНИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ

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

Накратко [EN](#)

ACP-EU relations after 2020: The end of an era

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 16-12-2016

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | държави от АКТЕ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически анализи | международна политика | международна търговия | международна търговия | международни отношения | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | помощ на ЕС | статистика | ТЪРГОВИЯ

Резюме One of the main building blocks of EU external relations, the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP), is set to expire in 2020. Due to EU institutional evolution and changes in the global balance of powers, a renewal 'as is' of the agreement is not an option. There is a need to streamline ACP-EU relations, with new EU strategies in the regions concerned, and to adapt to the ACP countries' new ambitions. The issue of financing is also on the table. Stakeholders have started discussions, focusing on the overlaps with other frameworks and the assets that should be kept or reformed. The main challenge for the EU is to keep its leverage in the region while remaining faithful to the values the EU Treaties promote. The EU's new relationship with the ACP countries will have to be consistent with recent strategic changes in its foreign policy, such as the EU global strategy. Formal negotiations between the parties need to start in August 2018 at the latest. Further to a joint evaluation, the European Commission and the High Representative have put forward their preferred option: an umbrella agreement with tailored regional partnerships. To date, other stakeholders have not yet taken formal positions, but some discernible patterns are emerging. This briefing develops and updates an 'At a glance' note of September 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Мултимедии [ACP-EU relations after 2020: The end of an era](#)

ACP-EU relations beyond 2020

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 27-09-2016

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданско общество | демократизация | Договор от Котоу | държави от АКТЕ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | международна конвенция | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическо сътрудничество | права и свободи | ПРАВО | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски отношения | човешки права

Резюме Twenty-eight European Union (EU) Member States and 78 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries are legally bound by the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement, with its three intertwined pillars: a political dimension, development strategies and economic and trade cooperation. In February 2020, the Cotonou Agreement will expire and a new relationship has to be designed, taking into account the achievements and shortcomings of the agreement. The EU position is expected by May 2017. The European Parliament's consent will be required before a new agreement is concluded.

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

The EU and Africa [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 08-01-2016

Автор CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Външни работи | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | документация | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | разпространение на информация | списък

Резюме Relations between Africa and the European Union are governed by partially overlapping policy frameworks. The most important ones are the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement from 2000 and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) agreed in 2007. These agreements include political, economic and development dimensions. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008. The EU aims to promote peace and security in Africa and engages with the African Union (AU) in various policy dialogues, including on democracy and human rights. The EU is the biggest aid donor to Africa. Its development cooperation with Africa is channelled through different financial instruments, of which the European Development Fund is the most important. The EU has also concluded negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements with several African regions. The EU has also been engaged in peace-keeping operations on the continent. This note offers links to a series of recent studies on Africa-EU relations and related issues from major international think tanks and research institutes. It focuses mostly on sub-Saharan Africa, as EU relations with Northern Africa and EU development policy were covered in previous editions 'What think tanks are thinking', published in July and September respectively.

Накратко [EN](#)

Trade, Growth and Development: An Assessment

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 24-09-2015

Автор BENDINI Roberto

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ | Световно управление

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор от Котоу | достъп до пазар | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКТЬ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | икономическо сътрудничество | инвестиционна политика | международна търговия | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | обща търговска политика | общи преференции | политика на сътрудничество | развиващи се държави | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране

Резюме The European Commission communication 'Trade, Growth and Development' was published in January 2012 as a direct spin-off of the more general communication 'Trade, Growth and World Affairs'. It was also a response to the criticism levelled by many non-governmental organisations, governments of developing countries and other stakeholders at the Commission's trade policies (in particular economic partnership agreements) with traditional African, Caribbean and Pacific partners. The communication secured greater clarity and coordination between development- and trade-oriented policies, but it does not appear to have produced revolutionary changes. A number of updates have addressed the progress made by developing countries in the era of globalisation, but the essential separation remains. The communication did, however, have the unquestionable merit of promoting the modernisation of certain development-oriented trade instruments, such as the Generalised System of Preferences, and concentrating declining resources on fragile and least-developed countries.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

Environmental and Social Standards in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with West Africa: A Comparison to Other EPAs

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 02-06-2015

Автор LERCH Marika

Област на политиките Външни работи | Права на човека | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Африка | временно споразумение (ЕС) | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологичен стандарт | екологична политика | Западна Африка | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | икономическо сътрудничество | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | политика на сътрудничество | права и свободи | ПРАВО | РАБОТА И УСЛОВИЯ НА ТРУД | социална клауза | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | трудови норми | трудово право и трудови отношения | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговско сътрудничество | човешки права

Резюме Although negotiations on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) were launched with seven regions in 2002 – with the expectation that they would be concluded within five years – only one full EPA was in force by March 2015: the agreement between the EU and the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM). A few interim EPAs are being implemented, including one for Eastern and Southern Africa. This briefing compares the principal provisions on social and environmental standards in the EPA with West Africa to the provisions in the CARIFORUM EPA and the interim EPA for Eastern and Southern Africa. In general, the CARIFORUM EPA contains the widest set of environmental and social standards, as well as the most specific provisions, including on monitoring and dispute settlement procedures. While less comprehensive, the West Africa EPA also contains references to social and environmental objectives; the West Africa text confirms provisions in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and includes a 'non-execution clause', which allows the EU to take measures in cases of human rights violations. The divergences between EPAs may well derive from different negotiating contexts. All EPAs will face a challenge when the Cotonou Agreement expires, as their non-execution clauses are linked to Cotonou.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#), [FR](#)

Something New Out of Africa? Chinese, US and EU Strategies for the Continent

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 22-04-2015

Автор MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация | Права на човека | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ | Сигурност и отбрана

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | Америка | Африка | Африка | Африкански съюз | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | извънвропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически отношения | Китай | международна политика | международна сигурност | международна търговия | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | помощ за развитие | регионална сигурност | Съединени щати | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски отношения | уреждане на спорове | ФИНАНСИ | финансиране и инвестиране | чуждестранна инвестиция

Резюме The seventh College-to-College meeting between the European Commission and the African Union Commission underscores the close cooperation between the European Union (EU) and Africa. Institutional and political relations have intensified in recent years, coinciding with a renewed international interest in an African continent whose economic growth in the past decade has been remarkably strong. The United States (US) and China have also recently strengthened their links with Africa. While these three actors frame their relations with Africa in different ways, their interests converge around two broad areas: i) Africa's economic potential and the need to intensify trade and investment to generate economic growth and development; and ii) concerns about peace and security – and notably the threats posed by armed conflict and terrorist groups. In light of this renewed international interest and other important factors – including the expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020 – the European Parliament should embark on an ambitious and strategic political reflection on the EU's relations with Africa. Parliament should recognise both the potential and vulnerabilities of the continent, as well as the EU's own varied interests across policy areas. Alongside other actors, including the US and China, Parliament should also work to ensure that Africa finds its due place in the changing international order.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

Political situation in Nigeria: Before the elections

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 11-02-2015

Автор LILYANOVA Velina

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изборителна процедура и гласуване | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | Нигерия | организация на избори | ПОЛИТИКА | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа опозиция | политическа партия | политическа партия | политическа ситуация | политическо насилие

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

Накратко [EN](#)

ACP-EU Relations after 2020: State of Play

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 01-12-2014

Автор MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация | Международна търговия | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ | Световно управление

Ключова дума Договор от Котоу | Европейска служба за външна дейност | Европейски комисар | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | институция АКТЬ-ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | сътрудничество Юг-Юг

Резюме The question of the form of post-2020 relations between the EU and ACP countries will soon acquire political visibility. The ACP group of states has established an Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to examine the options for the future of the ACP group and the post-Cotonou situation. The forthcoming EPG report aims to advance realistic, doable and reachable recommendations that will require political support from the highest level. The EU development Commissioner has noted the possibility of agreeing overarching principles with ACP countries, coupled with specific regional programmes. A public consultation will take place in 2015. A potential division exists between EU Member States favouring the status quo and those seeking to establish a new framework. The JPA should ensure that a strong parliamentary branch is part of the new framework – whatever form the framework takes. An ambitious JPA position could play a role in shaping future ACP-EU relations.

Накратко [EN](#), [FR](#)

Political Dialogue on Human Rights under Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 06-05-2014

Външен автор Jean BOSSUYT, Camilla ROCCA and Brecht LEIN (ECDPM, The Netherlands)

Област на политиките Външни работи | Права на човека | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ | Финансови и банкови въпроси

Ключова дума Африка | Гамбия | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | Европейска служба за външна дейност | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | Етиопия | Зимбабве | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | Камерун | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | Нигерия | отношения АКБ-ЕС | план за развитие | политика на сътрудничество | права и свободи | ПРАВО | Руанда | Уганда | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансов инструмент на ЕС | Чад | човешки права

Резюме The aim of this study is to assess the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of the EU's political dialogue on Human Rights under Article 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement with the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP). Following a set of guiding questions, the study looks into the inclusiveness, comprehensiveness, effectiveness, alignment and impact of EU political dialogue in the area of HR, both within and beyond the Cotonou framework. Based on a systematic literature review of the legal provisions in place, as well as an analysis of the HR dialogue in practice in a selection of country-cases, the study offers an assessment of current practices and identifies the following four recommendations for improvement:
i) develop a more strategic and structured approach to political dialogue;
ii) enhance the legitimacy of the HR political dialogue;
iii) ensure a result-oriented monitoring of HR dialogue and
iv) fully exploit the potential of development programmes and financial instruments to underpin and strengthen the dialogue.

Проучване [EN](#)

European Union Development Strategy in the Pacific

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 28-04-2014

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Област на политиките Външни работи | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Азия и Океания | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | геополитика | делегация на Съюза | Договор от Котоу | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | екологична политика | извънвропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономическо планиране | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | НАУКА | Океания | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | островна област | отношения АКБ-ЕС | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | приспособяване към изменението на климата | региони и регионална политика | режим на помощи | страни от Тихоокеанската общност | Форум на тихоокеанските острови | хуманитарни науки

Резюме Development in the Pacific region is uneven, multi-layered and challenging. The European Union's development cooperation with the Pacific is significant; in fact the EU is the second largest donor of development assistance to the region. This study, implemented by the European Consortium for Pacific Studies, analyses the current and future contexts for European Union engagement in development cooperation with the Pacific, and proposes elements of a renewed EU development strategy for the region. From a Pacific perspective, the question of defining a new EU development strategy is as much a matter of defining new and equal partnerships through which Pacific development strategies can be supported. Rising to the challenge of re-imagining EU-Pacific relations will require a good deal of work and reflection. The Pacific clearly constitutes a geopolitical context whose importance is markedly set to grow in significance, and there is a clear rationale for the EU to commit further resources to support its interests and activities in the region. In particular, the EU should enhance and deepen its institutional knowledge and means of drawing upon existing expertise on 'Pacific Ways'.

Проучване [EN](#), [FR](#)

ACP-EU Relations after 2020: Review of Options

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 22-02-2013

Автор MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Област на политиките Международна търговия | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | институция АКБ-ЕС | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКБ-ЕС | по-слабо развита държава | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | преразглеждане на споразумение | регионализация | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговски отношения

Резюме Although it may seem that there is ample time to discuss the future of ACP-EU relations after the Cotonou Agreement expires in 2020, fundamental questions need to be answered by both partners before any decision is reached. Reflections should start with an assessment of the three pillars of the current partnership — development cooperation, trade relations and political dialogue — as well as the work of joint institutions. Looking ahead, three broad scenarios for post-2020 are envisaged in this paper: a dissolution of the joint partnership and its replacement with regional arrangements; the development of an overarching ACP-EU partnership that coexists with strengthened Regional Economic Communities (RECs); or the emergence of a more dynamic and cohesive ACP group, which may establish global partnerships beyond the EU. Each of these options will have very different implications and require a different response from the ACP and EU partners. Determining which outcome is most likely will be easier once the formal positions of the ACP and EU are defined and negotiations for the third revision of Cotonou (2015) get underway.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#), [FR](#)

Political Dialogue and Human Rights in the Framework of the Cotonou Agreement

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 10-07-2007

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Област на политиките Външни работи | Демокрация | Демокрация на ЕС, институционално и парламентарно право | Права на човека

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | гражданско общество | демокрация | Договор от Котоу | държави от АКТЕ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | институция АКТЕ—ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | политическа система | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | правова държава | преустановяване на помощ | човешки права

Резюме The present study analyses the use of the political instruments for the protection of Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law under the Partnership Agreement between the European Union (EU) and the African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries embedded in the Cotonou Agreement: the consultations under article 96, intensified and regular political dialogue. It briefly outlines the legal provisions of the revised treaty, reviews recent practice, and looks into the involvement of civil society and parliamentary bodies in the political dialogue.

Задълбочен анализ [EN](#)

Assessment of the proposed Reform of the Generalised System of Preferences

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 01-02-2005

Външен автор Dr Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan

Област на политиките Международна търговия | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | общи преференции | развиващи се държави | Световна търговска организация | световни организации | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика

Резюме This policy paper reviews the draft Regulation for a new Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) in the light of the reform strategy prepared by the European Commission in July 2004. The reform of the GSP is of great potential significance both for the EU's overall trade policy and for its development policy. This policy paper identifies the key changes foreseen in the draft Regulation and assesses their potential impact, with a particular focus on graduation, the GSP+ scheme and the links with the Cotonou agreement. The paper looks at product coverage, WTO compatibility and identifies potential winners and losers of the new GSP system. The authors even address the difficulties encountered by policy-makers with regard to rules of origin, closely linked to the GSP scheme.

Проучване [EN](#)