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Euroopa Parlament Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο European Parliament Parlement européen Parlaimint na hEorpa
Europski parlament Parlamento europeo Eiropas Parlaments Europos Parlamentas Európai Parlament
Parlament Ewropew Europees Parlement Parlament Europejski Parlamento Europeu Parlamentul European
Európsky parlament Evropski parlament Euroopan parlamentti Europaparlamentet

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EU economic partnership agreements with ACP countries: Which way forward?

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 15-11-2022

Автор ZAMFIR Ionel

Област на политиките Външни работи | Международна търговия

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор за свободна търговия | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКТЬ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономическа последица | икономически анализи | Конвенция АКТЬ—ЕС | маркетинг | международна търговия | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска статистика | търговско споразумение (ЕС)

Резюме For two decades, the EU has sought to modernise its preferential trade relationship with the sub-Saharan African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and establish free trade areas with regional groupings under so-called economic partnership agreements (EPAs). The process of establishing the EPAs has been longer and more complicated than initially expected, encountering criticism and opposition from civil society and some governments in ACP countries, who have been worried about the potential negative impact. So far, the results are mixed, with nine agreements negotiated – covering more than half of the ACP countries – but not yet all implemented. EPAs are free trade agreements that allow ACP countries to continue exporting their products to the EU duty free and quota free, while ensuring full compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) rules. EU goods should also benefit gradually from full liberalisation, though with numerous exceptions related to goods ACP countries wish to protect from external competition, particularly agricultural products. In this respect, EPAs are development-oriented, asymmetric agreements providing important advantages and safeguards to ACP countries, to foster their sustainable economic development, regional integration and integration on world markets. While their potential impact has given rise to both numerous fears and great expectations, assessments of EPAs that have already been implemented show very limited effects, possibly due to their long drawn-out and gradual implementation. The risk of fragmenting regional integration schemes, particularly in Africa, is mitigated by the slow pace of trade integration on the continent. The European Parliament has closely monitored the EPA process from the beginning. In a resolution of June 2022 on the future of EU trade with Africa, the Parliament insisted on a careful assessment of their impact by the Commission, on strengthening their – currently limited – sustainable development provisions and introducing a sanctions mechanism for non-compliance, and on the need to ensure that they do not disrupt regional integration. This briefing updates a previous publication from July 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Мултимедии [EU economic partnership agreements with ACP countries: Which way forward?](#)

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 АКТЬ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЬ-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](#)

A new EU-Africa Strategy – A partnership for sustainable and inclusive development

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 22-03-2021

Автор PICHON Eric

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Африкански съюз | дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | екологична политика | извъневропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | икономически растеж | икономическо сътрудничество | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | миграционна политика | миграция | ОКОЛНА СРЕДА | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | политика в областта на изменението на климата | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ

Резюме The European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) have converging interests in a number of areas, such as the fight against climate change and the promotion of sustainable, job-creating economic growth in Africa. However, they still have to find common ground on migration, security management, and fundamental values. In March 2020, the European Commission and the High Representative of the EU for Foreign and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP) proposed to build a new and comprehensive partnership with Africa, emphasising the EU's will to strengthen the links between the two continents. In line with this proposed partnership, the European Parliament is expected to discuss on an own-initiative report during its March 11 plenary session.

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

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 АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно споразумение | отношения АКБ-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](#)

EU-Africa academic cooperation

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 12-12-2019

Автор ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Област на политиките Бюджет | Външни работи | Изследователска политика | Образование | Оценка на правото и политиките в практически план | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума Африка | Африка | висше образование | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | култура и религия | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | образование | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | образователен обмен | обучение | организация на обучението | отношения АКБ-ЕС | политика на сътрудничество | програма на ЕС | размяна на младежи | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | среща на високо равнище | студентска мобилност | сътрудничество в образованието

Резюме EU-Africa academic cooperation is one of the priority of the strategic partnership between both regions. It allows the mobility of students, researchers and academic staff as well as the cooperation between academic institutions from both regions. The cooperation is supported, not least with the EU funds, through the Erasmus+ and Horizon 2020 programmes as well as through the Inter-Africa Mobility Scheme. With the new financial perspective and the new 'post-Cotonou' agreement, still in negotiations, it is important to ensure the future of the EU-Africa academic cooperation is relevant in scale to the needs and expectations and is focusing on topics important for both regions.

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 АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | икономическа география | икономическо споразумение | международна политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКБ-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 АКТЕ-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 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 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](#)

[The EU and Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 17-11-2017

Автор CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Външни работи

Ключова дума аналитичен център | Африка | Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Европа | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Западна Сахара | избирателна процедура и гласуване | избори | изграждане на Европа | изследвания и интелектуална собственост | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | Кения | международна политика | международни отношения | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | миграционна политика | миграция | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | ПРОИЗВОДСТВО, ТЕХНОЛОГИИ И НАУЧНИ ИЗСЛЕДВАНИЯ | региони и регионална политика | Сахел | СОЦИАЛНИ ВЪПРОСИ | Средиземноморски регион (ЕС) | страните от Централна и Източна Европа | тероризъм | трета държава

Резюме The European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) will hold their fifth summit on 29-30 November 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, with the aim of strengthening political and economic relations between the two continents. The focus of the meeting is on investing in youth, which is a priority for Africa, where 60 % of the population is under the age of 25. Other key topics include security, governance and democracy, human rights, migration and mobility, as well as investment and trade, skills development and job creation. 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. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008 and the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-African relations and other issues related to the continent and its countries. More reports on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in October 2017.

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

[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 Коту | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | институция АКТЕ-ЕС | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | общи преференции | отношения АКТЕ-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](#)

[Understanding Sustainable Development Goals](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 14-11-2017

Автор LATEK Marta

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума дълготрайно развитие | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | институционална реформа | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ООН | Организация на Обединените нации | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа и обществена сигурност | помощ за развитие | финансиране на помощ

Резюме Two years ago, the international community embarked on an unprecedented common path mapped out in the comprehensive set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to which it had committed. Taking into account the high level of ambition of this new agenda, it was crucial to implement it as quickly and coherently as possible on all levels.

[Накратко](#) [EN](#)

[Decentralised cooperation in the context of the 2030 Agenda](#)

Вид публикация Задълбочен анализ

Дата 16-06-2017

Автор LATEK Marta

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | децентрализирано сътрудничество | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКБ | Европейски инструмент за съседство и партньорство | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | международно сътрудничество | неправителствена организация | неправителствени организации | отношения АКБ-ЕС | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | споразумение за сътрудничество (ЕС) | финанси на Европейския съюз

Резюме Cooperation between sub-national authorities is a potentially powerful tool for the local implementation and public ownership of the 2030 Agenda. Without application at every level that ambitious, comprehensive agenda might never come to fruition.

Задълбочен анализ [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[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](#)

[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 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 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](#)

[Good Governance in EU External Relations: What Role for Development Policy in a Changing International Context?](#)

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 04-07-2016

Външен автор Christine HACKENESCH

Област на политиките Бюджет | Външни работи | Демокрация | Оценка на правото и политиките в практически план | Права на човека | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ | Световно управление

Ключова дума демократизация | дълготрайно развитие | държавно управление | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | права и свободи | ПРАВО | развиващи се държави | разпределение на помощ | условия за получаване на помощ | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на ЕС | човешки права

Резюме EU support for governance reforms has gained prominence in the EU's external relations and particularly in the EU's development policy. However, the EU's engagement in this field has come under considerable pressure in recent years. It is by no means automatic that the EU will continue and further increase its engagement in supporting governance reforms. In this context, the objective of this study is to summarise evidence from academic research on why the EU and other donors should support governance reforms and under which conditions EU support positively contributes to governance reforms. Moreover, the study analyses how the EU has aimed at contributing to governance reforms during the past decade, focusing in particular on the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Development Fund. The study puts emphasis on EU development policy, but places the analysis of governance support through development policy in the broader context of EU external relations. The study makes recommendations related to EU good governance support, to good governance support through the DCI and EDF, to ongoing strategy processes in EU external relations, and also in regard to the future of the EU's relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Проучване [EN](#)

[Export Taxes and Other Restrictions on Raw Materials and their Limitation through Free Trade Agreements: Impact on Developing Countries](#)

Вид публикация Проучване

Дата 28-04-2016

Външен автор Maximiliano Mendez Parra (Overseas Development Institute), Samuel R. Schubert (Webster University) and Elina Brutschin (Webster University)

Област на политиките Защита на потребителите | Икономически и парични въпроси | Международна търговия | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ | Регионално развитие | Селско стопанство и развитие на селските райони

Ключова дума Африка | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | данъчна система | договаряне на споразумение (ЕС) | Договор за свободна търговия | държави от АКТЕ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | експортна такса | Западна Африка | извъневропейски организации | изграждане на Европа | Източноафриканска общност | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа последица | икономически анализи | икономически растеж | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ | обща търговска политика | Общо споразумение за митата и търговията | ограничение при износа | отношения АКТЕ-ЕС | по-слабо развита държава | развиващи се държави | суровина | ТЪРГОВИЯ | търговска политика | търговско споразумение (ЕС) | ФИНАНСИ | цена на световния пазар | цени | Южноафриканска общност за развитие

Резюме Export taxes and restrictions take various forms and their effects may not be limited to the countries that apply them. Developing countries use such export taxes and restrictions in pursuit of development policy objectives. The effects on third countries depend on the market power of the country applying them and the nature of the restriction or tax. Large developing and emerging economies are the main users of these types of instruments, which are often used to counter the distortions due to tariff escalation. Multilateral trade rules do not forbid the use of export taxes, but they do apply to export restrictions. The treatment of these instruments in Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) negotiated by the EU varies, even between the different Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The EU should be flexible when it comes to the treatment of these instruments in trade agreements involving LDCs and small developing countries. In some cases, the EU should consider renegotiating existing agreements to remove strict prohibitions that can hamper development.

Проучване [EN](#)

[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 АКБ-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](#)

[EU development policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Вид публикация Накратко

Дата 11-09-2015

Автор CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Област на политиките Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума документация | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа политика | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | международната роля на ЕС | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И КОМУНИКАЦИИ | Обща външна политика и политика на сигурност | отношения АКБ-ЕС | политика на развитие | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | разпространение на информация в ЕС | списък

Резюме During his annual 'State of the Union' speech on 9 September in Strasbourg, the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, called for a bolstering of European development policy. He urged member states to increase their development aid spending and announced the creation of a 1.8 billion euro trust fund for Africa. The European Union's development policy is a key instrument in its relations with the outside world, with the objective of eradicating poverty in a context of sustainable development. However, the Union and many of its member states are reducing, rather than increasing, their development aid budgets in real terms, at a time of financial pressure. This note provides background to this discussion, by bringing together a selection of recent analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on development policy and related issues, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned.

Накратко [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 АКБ-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 | извъневропейски 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](#)

[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](#)

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Neven Mimica - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Вид публикация Briefing

Дата 14-11-2014

Автор MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

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

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | дълготрайно развитие | Европа | Европейски комисар | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | изграждане на Европа | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | междунституционално сътрудничество (ЕС) | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | назначаване на членове | отношения АКТЬ-ЕС | парламентарни процедури | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | политическа география | помощ за развитие | публично разглеждане | развиващи се държави | режим на помощи | Хърватия

Резюме Neven Mimica, the recently-confirmed European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, appeared before the European Parliament's Committee on Development (DEVE) on 29 September 2014 to answer MEPs' questions. In that hearing and in his answers to the questionnaire prepared for the meeting, Commissioner Mimica made a number of statements of interest to the European Parliament. This document provides a summary of his most salient points.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Development Fund - Joint development cooperation and the EU budget: out or in?

Вид публикация **Задълбочен анализ**

Дата **05-11-2014**

Автор **D'ALFONSO Alessandro**

Област на политиките **Бюджет | Бюджетен контрол | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ**

Ключова дума **БИЗНЕС И КОНКУРЕНЦИЯ | бюджет | включване в бюджета | ГЕОГРАФИЯ | държави от АКБ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | изграждане на Европа | използване на помощ | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | икономическа география | институции на ЕС и европейска публична служба | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | мениджмънт | общ бюджет (ЕС) | обществени финанси и бюджетна политика | освобождаване на бюджета | откъснати държави и територии | отношения АКБ-ЕС | парламент | парламентарен контрол | ПОЛИТИКА | политика на сътрудничество | помощ за развитие | правомощия на ЕП | управленски контрол | ФИНАНСИ | финанси на Европейския съюз | финансиране на помощ | финансов регламент**

Резюме As a major international actor in development cooperation, the EU has in the European Development Fund (EDF) its largest geographic instrument in this policy area, with €30.5 billion allocated to the 11th EDF for 2014-20. In recent years, around 30% of total EU spending on external assistance, including spending on both development and other categories, has been channelled through the EDF. The Fund focuses on countries and territories which have special historical ties with some Member States: the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), which receive the bulk of funding, and the overseas countries and territories (OCTs) of the EU. This publication aims to provide a general overview of the key features of the EDF, with a particular focus on the budgetary specificities of the Fund and the long-standing debate on its possible inclusion in the EU budget.

Задълбочен анализ [DE](#), [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 Коту | 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 Коту | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | екологична политика | извъневропейски 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

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Автор MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Област на политиките Международна търговия | Развитие и хуманитарна помощ

Ключова дума ГЕОГРАФИЯ | Договор от Котоу | дълготрайно развитие | държави от АКТЬ | ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ СЪЮЗ | Европейски фонд за развитие | изграждане на Европа | изпълнителна власт и обществено обслужване | ИКОНОМИКА | икономическа география | икономическа политика | икономически растеж | институция АКТЬ—ЕС | международна политика | международна търговия | МЕЖДУНАРОДНИ ОТНОШЕНИЯ | отношения АКТЬ-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](#)