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Liosta foilseachán ó Mheitheal Machnaimh PE

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Critéir chuardaigh a úsáidtear chun an liosta a ghiniúint :

Sortáil Sortáil de réir dáta Eochairfhocal "díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim"

6 Toradh/Torthaí

Dáta cruthaithe : 19-04-2024

International Agreements in Progress: Economic Partnership Agreement with the East African Community

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 23-05-2022

Údar PICHON Eric

Réimse beartas Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | beartas comhshaoil | beartas taraife | beartas trádála | caidreamh an Aontais Eorpaigh | clasál leithdháilte | Comhlachas Eorpach na Lárionad Táirgiúlachta | Comhphobal Oirthear na hAfraice | COMHSHAOL | díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim | eagraíochtaí Eorpacha | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | eagraíochtaí lasmuigh den Eoraip | lámháltas astaíochtaí an Aontais Eorpaigh | nós imeachta toghcháin agus vótáil | POLAITÍOCHT | rochtain ar an margadh | TRÁDÁIL | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The current partnership between sub-Saharan African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP) and the EU (the Cotonou Partnership Agreement) has 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 aligned with the World Trade Organization's rules. Negotiations for an EPA with the partner states of the East African Community (EAC) – at the time: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda – were finalised in October 2014. South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which joined the EAC in 2016 and 2022 respectively, did not take part in the negotiations, but can join the agreement once it enters into force. As soon as this happens, the EU-EAC EPA will immediately provide duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market to 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. Except for Kenya, all EAC partner states are least developed countries, and still enjoy duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market. Some of them have pushed for further clarifications on the consequences of the EPA for their economies before the EAC endorses the agreement. Kenya is the only EAC country to have ratified the agreement, in order not to lose free access to the EU market. It has now entered negotiations to implement a bilateral interim EPA with the EU. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view the previous edition of this briefing, please see: PE 620.218, April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Trump, trade and tariffs [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 16-03-2018

Údar CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Réimse beartas Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal alúmanam | An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | an tionscal iarainn agus cruach | An tSeapáin | An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bacainn taraifí | beartas taraife | caidreamh déthaobhach | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | geilleagar margaidh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | onnmhaire (AE) | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TIONSCAL | trádáil | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre US President, Donald Trump, has imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports, raising fears of a trade war with other countries. He has argued that the levies, of 25 % on steel and 10 % on aluminium, are needed to protect US national security. But many analysts and politicians believe that they are actually meant to protect domestic producers and meet Trump's pre-election promise to return manufacturing jobs to the US. The European Union is seeking an exemption from the tariffs, which has already been granted, in principle, to Canada and Mexico. If this does not happen, the EU could respond in several ways, including by imposing its own tariffs on US products. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes in reaction to Trump's decision. More reports on international trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2017.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

New US tariffs: Potential impact on the WTO

Saghas foilseacháin Sracfhéachaint

Dáta 13-03-2018

Údar HARTE RODERICK EDWARD NOEL

Réimse beartas Gnóthaí Eachtracha | Trádáil Idirnáisiúnta

Eochairfhocal alúmanam | An Eagraíocht Dhomhanda Trádála | an tionscal iarainn agus cruach | An tSeapáin | An tSín | An Áise agus an Aigéine | bacainn taraifí | beartas taraife | CAIDREAMH IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | caidreamh iltaobhach | díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim | EACNAMAÍOCHT | eagraíochtaí domhanda | EAGRAÍOCHTAÍ IDIRNÁISIÚNTA | GATT | geilleagar margaidh | geografaíocht eacnamaíoch | geografaíocht pholaitiúil | gnóthaí eachtracha | Meiriceá | Na Stáit Aontaithe | na tionscail iarainn, chruach agus tionscail mhiotail eile | onnmhaire (AE) | struchtúr eacnamaíoch | TIONSCAL | trádáil | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | TÍREOLAÍOCHT

Achoimre On 8 March 2018, US President Donald Trump signed orders imposing tariffs of 25 % on steel imports and 10 % on aluminium imports. These tariffs will apply to all countries, except Canada and Mexico (and possibly also Australia). President Trump has expressed a willingness to discuss the measures with individual countries and make additional exceptions if US (security) concerns are addressed. The European Commission and other US trading partners have expressed their concern at the measures, fearing that they could lead to a wider trade dispute. The Trump administration's justification of the tariffs on national security grounds is also viewed as a threat to the multilateral trading system.

Sracfhéachaint [EN](#)

Free movement of goods

Saghas foilseacháin Bileoga Eolais AE

Dáta 01-11-2017

Údar MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam

Eochairfhocal AN tAONTAS EORPACH | aontas custaim | beartas taraife | comhchuibhiú caighdeán | comhchuibhiú custam | dlí an Aontais Eorpaigh | díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim | margadh aonair | prionsabal an aitheantais fhrithpháirtigh | saorghluaiseacht earraí | teicneolaíocht agus rialacháin theicniúla | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil idirnáisiúnta | táirge tionscnaimh | TÁIRGEADH, TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AGUS TAIGHDE | tógáil Eorpach

Achoimre The free movement of goods, the first of the four fundamental freedoms of the internal market, is secured through the elimination of customs duties and quantitative restrictions, and the prohibition of measures having an equivalent effect. The principles of mutual recognition, elimination of physical and technical barriers, and promotion of standardisation were added in order to continue the completion of the internal market. The adoption of the New Legislative Framework (NLF) in 2008 significantly strengthened product marketing rules, the free movement of goods, the EU's market surveillance system and the CE mark. The mutual recognition principle was also consolidated, and applies to a wide range of products not covered by EU harmonisation.

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

Establishing Free Zones for regional development

Saghas foilseacháin Briefing

Dáta 12-03-2013

Údar DE JONG Willemijn

Réimse beartas Forbairt Réigiúnach | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal AIRGEADAS | beartas eacnamaíoch | beartas taraife | cánachas | dreasacht chánach | díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim | EACNAMAÍOCHT | GNÓ AGUS IOMAÍOCHT | iomaíocht | limistéar saorthrádála | rialú ar Státchabhair | saorchrios | saorchrios tionsclaíochta | struchtúir agus beartas tionscail | stóras custaim | TIONSCAL | tosaíocht eacnamaíoch | TRÁDÁIL

Achoimre Free Zones are geographic areas in which a governmental authority offers incentives, different from the host country's regular policies, to companies operating in the region. Given the nature of these incentives, designated zones are often said to function as "growth poles" for the region, or even beyond.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Social and Economic Consequences of Abolishing 'Duty Free' Within the EU

Saghas foilseacháin Staidéar

Dáta 01-10-1997

Údar PATTERSON Ben

Réimse beartas An Margadh Inmheánach agus an tAontas Custam | Saincheisteanna Eacnamaíochta agus Airgeadaíochta

Eochairfhocal beartas taraife | beartas trádála | CEISTEANNA SÓISIALTA | comhchuibhiú custam | creat sóisialta | díolachán saor ó dhleacht | díolúine ó dhleachtanna custaim | eagrú iompair | IOMPAR | iompar laistigh den AE | margaíocht | tionchar sóisialta | TRÁDÁIL | trádáil laistigh den Aontas Eorpach

Achoimre The abolition in 1999 of duty-free sales for persons travelling within the European Union has become the subject of a lively controversy. This study considers the basic statistics, the legal situation, the consequences of national budgets, the foreseeable results of the abolition of duty-free sales and in particular the regional and local effect of abolition.

Staidéar [DE](#), [EN](#)