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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-12-2023

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | demokrazija | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | qafas politiku | Samoa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sħubija internazzjonali tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | żvilupp ekonomiku

Sommarju 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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-09-2023

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | sħubija internazzjonali tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju 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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-04-2023

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | politika kummerċjali | politika kummerċjali | sħubija internazzjonali tal-UE | sħubija strateġika (UE) | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 20-09-2022

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inhawi fil-Qrib | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kummissarju Ewropew | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

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

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-09-2021

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | pajjiżi AKP | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reviżjoni ta' ftehim | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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 initiated 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](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2021

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | baġit tal-UE | EDF | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | għajnuna tal-UE | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-10-2020

Awtur PICHON Eric

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

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ftehim internazzjonali | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | pajjiżi AKP | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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/e-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')

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-07-2019

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ftehim ekonomiku | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | pajjiżi AKP | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | revizjoni ta' ftehim | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-05-2019

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Afrika | Afrika | diskriminazzjoni abbażi tal-orjentament sesswali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | dritt kriminali | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | familja | identità tal-ġeneru | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | libertà sesswali | marda trażmessa sesswalment | relazzjoni AKP-UE | saħħa | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żwieġ

Sommarju 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](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-07-2018

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | għajnuna tal-UE | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | pajjiżi AKP | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' żvilupp | relazzjoni AKP-UE | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | statistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-04-2018

Awtur KONONENKO Vadim

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | impjegji | IMPJEGGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | pajjiżi AKP | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-impjegji | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | revizzjoni ta' ftehim | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-04-2018

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ftehim bilaterali | iffirmar ta' ftehim | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | Il-Komunità ta' l-Afrika tal-Lvant | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | l-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | ostaklu tekniku | pajjiż terz | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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"

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 28-03-2018

Awtur estern Alina MUNGIU-PIPPIDI

Qasam tematiku II-Kummerċ Internazzjonali

Kelma għat-tiftix aċċess għas-suq | DRITT | dritt kriminali | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | ftehim kummerċjali | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ftehim ta' kummerċ hieles | II-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | investiment barrani | korruzzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kuntratt pubbliku | I-Organizzazzjonijiet Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | liberalizzazzjoni tal-kummerċ | moralità tan-negozju | organizzazzjoni tal-imprizi | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika kummerċjali | politika kummerċjali komuni | protezzjoni tal-investiment | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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.

Studju [EN](#)

New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 16-11-2017

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | Afrika | Afrika | bini tal-istat | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | finanza tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | għajjnuna għall-investiment | għajjnuna għall-iżvilupp | II-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika taż-żgħirażgħir | politika u sikurezza pubblika | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | Soċjetà ċivili | strateġija tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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 I plenary session - PE 608.801.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#), [FR](#), [PT](#)

ACP-EU relations and the Joint Africa-EU strategy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 15-11-2017

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | għajjnuna għall-iżvilupp | II-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | ir-raba' Konvenzjoni ta' Lomé | istituzzjoni AKP-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kundizzjonijiet għall-għajjnuna | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sistema ta' preferenzi ġeneralizzati | strateġija tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

New priorities for EU–Africa cooperation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-11-2017

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | Afrika | Afrika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | għajnuna għall-investiment | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika taż-żgħażaġħ | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żvilupp sostenibbli | żvilupp tal-bniedem

Sommarju 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.

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

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

L-Amerika Latina u l-Karibew

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Skedi Informattivi dwar l-UE

Data 01-09-2017

Awtur TVEVAD Jesper

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | Amerika Latina | Caricom | ftehim ta' assoċjazzjoni (UE) | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | ftehim ta' kummerċ hieles | Gzejjer tal-Karibew | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | il-Messiku | Komunità Andeana | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | laqgħa għolja | Mercosur | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | POLITIKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet interparlamentari | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Ir-relazzjonijiet tal-UE mal-Amerika Latina u l-Karibew huma multidimensjonali u jitmexxew fuq livelli differenti. L-UE tinteragixxi mar-reġjun kollu permezz ta' summits tal-kapijiet tal-istat u l-gvern, u l-ftehimiet u d-dialogu politiku jorbtu lil-UE u l-Karibew, l-Amerika Centrali, il-Komunità Andina, il-Mercosur u pajjiżi individwali.

Skedi Informattivi dwar l-UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Il-Paċifiku

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Skedi Informattivi dwar l-UE

Data 01-09-2017

Awtur SAARELA Anna

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | Asja u Oċeanja | EKONOMIJA | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | Il-Forum tal-Gzejjer tal-Paċifiku | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Oċeanja | pajjiżi u territorji barranin | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika ekonomika | politika ta' żvilupp | relazzjonijiet kummerċjali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju L-UE hija r-raba' sieheb kummerċjali tar-reġjun tal-Paċifiku, madankollu l-volum tal-kummerċ huwa żgħir kemm f'termini assoluti kif ukoll f'termini relattivi. Bhalissa l-UE qed tipprepara biex tinnegozja ftehimiet ta' kummerċ hieles mal-Awstralja u New Zealand, li huma sħab kummerċjali importanti, u għandha sħubiji mal-15-il Pajjiż Għira Indipendenti tal-Paċifiku (PICTs), iffukati fuq l-iżvilupp, is-sajd u t-tibdil fil-klima, kif ukoll sħubiji ma' erba' Pajjiżi u Territorji Extra-Ewropej (OCTs) u mal-Forum tal-Gzejjer tal-Paċifiku (PIF).

Skedi Informattivi dwar l-UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Human Rights Provisions in Economic Partnership Agreements in Light of the Expiry of the Cotonou Agreement in 2020](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 23-03-2017

Awtur estern Lorand BARTELS

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | demokrazija | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | ftehim interim (UE) | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | Irtirar minn ftehim | istituzzjoni AKP-UE | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill tas-Sigurtà tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti | I-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qafas politiku | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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.

Studju [EN](#), [FR](#)

[State of Play of EU-Mauritania Relations](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 23-02-2017

Awtur estern Morten Bøås

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Il-Governanza Dinjija | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-Generu, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Is-Sajd | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adattament għat-tibdil fil-klima | affarijiet internazzjonali | Afrika | AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDF | EKONOMIJA | ftehim tas-sajd | grupp etniku | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | il-Mawritanja | is-Saħel | kap ta' Stat | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Mali | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' żvilupp | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protokoll għal ftehim | qafas politiku | qafas soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifugjat | sajd | seġha eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni politika | skjaviżmu | Stat Iżlamiku | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 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.

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

[Ghana: Political landscape after the elections](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 11-01-2017

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | bijometrika | demokratizzazzjoni | elezzjoni parlamentari | elezzjoni presidenzjali | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | il-Gana | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | osservazzjoni | partit politiku | partit politiċi | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | riċerka u propjetà intelletwali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-12-2016

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | għajnuna tal-UE | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | pajjiżi AKP | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' żvilupp | relazzjoni AKP-UE | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | statistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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](#)

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

ACP-EU relations beyond 2020

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 27-09-2016

Awtur PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | demokratizzazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDF | EKONOMIJA | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | Konvenzjoni Internazzjonali | kooperazzjoni politika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | pajjiżi AKP | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' żvilupp | politika u sikurezza pubblika | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet kummerċjali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | Soċjetà ċivili | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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.

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

The EU and Africa [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-01-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

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

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | direttorju | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Trade, Growth and Development: An Assessment

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 24-09-2015

Awtur BENDINI Roberto

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix aċċess għas-suq | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | I-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi AKP | pajjiżi fil-fażi tal-iżvilupp | politika ekonomika | politika kummerċjali | politika kummerċjali komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-investiment | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sistema ta' preferenzi ġeneralizzati | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 02-06-2015

Awtur LERCH Marika

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika tal-Punent | AMBJENT | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ftehim interim (UE) | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGĦOL | klawnsola soċjali | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kooperazzjoni kummerċjali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | ligi tax-xogħol u relazzjonijiet industrijali | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | standard ambjentali | standard tax-xogħol | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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.

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

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 22-04-2015

Awtur MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Afrika | Afrika | Amerika | Asja u Oċeanja | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | investiment barrani | iċ-Ċina | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | I-Istati Uniti | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | relazzjoni AKP-UE | relazzjonijiet ekonomiċi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet kummerċjali | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | Unjoni Afrikana | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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.

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

Political situation in Nigeria: Before the elections

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 11-02-2015

Awtur LILYANOVA Velina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | in-Niġerja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | oppożizzjoni politika | organizzazzjoni ta' elezzjonijiet | partiti politiku | partiti politiċi | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura elettoral u votazzjoni | sitwazzjoni politika | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjolenza politika | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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.

[Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn](#) [EN](#)

ACP-EU Relations after 2020: State of Play

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 01-12-2014

Awtur MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Il-Governanza Dinjija | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix EKONOMIJA | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjoni AKP-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni Nofsinar-Nofsinar | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kummissarju Ewropew | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' żvilupp | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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.

[Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn](#) [EN](#), [FR](#)

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

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-05-2014

Awtur estern Jean BOSSUYT, Camilla ROCCA and Brecht LEIN (ECDPM, The Netherlands)

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDF | EKONOMIJA | finazzi tal-UE | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | il-Gambja | il-Kamerun | in-Nigerja | ir-Rwanda | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | iċ-Ċad | iż-Zimbabwe | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Etjopja | I-Uganda | pjan ta' żvilupp | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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.

Studju [EN](#)

European Union Development Strategy in the Pacific

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 28-04-2014

Awtur estern Elodie FACHE (Aix-Marseille University, France), Toon VAN MEIJL (Radboud University Nijmegen, the Netherlands), Sue FARRAN (Northumbria University, the UK) and Michael GOLDSMITH (Waikato University, New Zealand)

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

Kelma għat-tiftix adattament għat-tibdil fil-klima | AMBJENT | Asja u Oċeanja | delegazzjoni tal-Unjoni | EDF | EKONOMIJA | Il-Forum tal-Gżejjer tal-Paċifiku | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Oċeanja | pajjiż tal-Komunità tal-Paċifiku | pjanar ekonomiku | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' żvilupp | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjun insulari | reġjuni u politika reġjonali | sistema ta' għajnuna | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju 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'.

Studju [EN](#), [FR](#)

ACP-EU Relations after 2020: Review of Options

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 22-02-2013

Awtur MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | EDF | EKONOMIJA | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | istituzzjoni AKP-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | pajjiżi AKP | pajjiżi l-anqas żviluppati | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | relazzjoni AKP-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet kummerċjali | revizzjoni ta' ftehim | reġjonalizzazzjoni | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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.

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

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 10-07-2007

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European Centre for Development Policy Management

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix demokrazija | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | istituzzjoni AKP-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | pajjiżi AKP | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sospensjoni tal-għajnuna | Soċjetà ċivili | stat tad-dritt | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju 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.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Assessment of the proposed Reform of the Generalised System of Preferences

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-02-2005

Awtur estern Dr Christopher Stevens and Jane Kennan

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix EKONOMIJA | Il-Ftehim ta' Cotonou | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | I-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi fil-fażi tal-iżvilupp | politika ekonomika | politika kummerċjali | sistema ta' preferenzi ġeneralizzati | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju 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.

Studju [EN](#)