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Zoekterm "handelsverkeer per land"

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Datum opstelling : 16-04-2024

Australia: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 24-02-2020

Auteur KRESNICHKA-NIKOLCHOVA NADEJDA

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Internationale handel

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | Australië | Azië-Oceanië | bruto binnenlands product | buitenlandse investering | corruptie | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch verkeer | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische statistiek | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | handelsverkeer per land | internationale handel | investering en financiering | invoer (EU) | nationale boekhouding | overheidsfinanciën | overheidsfinanciën en begrotingsbeleid | politieke geografie | RECHT | sociaal-economische omstandigheden | sociale omstandigheden | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | strafrecht | uitvoer (EU) | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsstatistiek

Samenvatting Australia was the world's 13th largest economy in 2018, with growth in gross domestic product (GDP) at 2.9 %. It has a strong and dynamic relationship with the EU. Negotiations for a free trade agreement between Australia and the EU were formally launched in June 2018. In 2018, Australia was the EU's 19th largest trading partner, with a 1.2% share of the EU's total trade. Further information on EU-Australia trade relations, such as the composition of trade between the two partners, can be found in this infographic, which also provides an economic snapshot of Australia.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

The EU - Japan Economic Partnership Agreement

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 28-09-2018

Externe auteur Sonali CHOWDHRY, Marie Curie Visiting Fellow; André SAPIR, Senior Fellow; Alessio TERZI, Affiliate Fellow

Beleidssterrein Internationale handel

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | bedrijfsorganisatie | beleid inzake klimaatverandering | buitenlandse investering | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch gevolg | economisch verkeer | economische analyse | economische geografie | EUROPESE UNIE | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | handelsbeleid | handelsovereenkomst (EU) | handelsverkeer | handelsverkeer per land | impactonderzoek | internationale handel | investering en financiering | Japan | leiding van een onderneming | liberalisering van het handelsverkeer | MILIEU | milieubeleid | ONDERNEMING EN CONCURRENTIE | Opbouw van Europa | overheidscontract | toegang tot de markt | vrijhandelsovereenkomst

Samenvatting This report independently assesses the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement. We find that the EPA establishes an ambitious framework to further liberalise and better organise trade, covering goods, services, intellectual property and investment, tariff- and non-tariff measures, and regulatory cooperation. Given its depth and breadth, and that it is unprecedented in including provisions on corporate governance, SMEs, and climate change, the EPA is set to become a benchmark for future trade agreements. Joining two open economies with high income levels and regulatory standards, the agreement is expected to generate benefits by boosting trade within sectors, minimising sectoral relocation and negative employment effects. Agri-food, textiles and leather products are where the EU can expect to make the greatest gains. Furthermore, the EPA will boost the EU's economic presence and political relevance in the Asia-Pacific area. Going beyond its economic benefits, the agreement also has significant non-economic implications. Reinforced cooperation will enhance the ability of both parties to shape the course of global developments in a manner that better reflects their shared interests and values, such as their commitment to a rule-based global trade system and the fight against global warming.

Studie [EN](#)

A new era in EU-China relations: more wide-ranging strategic cooperation?

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 19-07-2018

Auteur SAARELA Anna

Beleidssterrein Internationale handel

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | betrekking van de Europese Unie | buitenlands beleid | buitenlandse investering | China | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economische geografie | economische samenwerking | economische situatie | economische situatie | EUROPESE UNIE | extra-EU-handel | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | geopolitiek | handelsbeleid | handelsbeleid | handelsverkeer per land | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale handel | internationale veiligheid | investering en financiering | investering in het buitenland | menswetenschappen | MILIEU | milieubeleid | milieubeleid | Opbouw van Europa | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke situatie | RECHT | rechten en vrijheden | rechten van de mens | samenwerkingsbeleid | WETENSCHAPPEN

Samenvatting China is an important strategic partner for the EU, despite fundamental divergences in some areas, mostly related to state intervention and fundamental human rights. The partnership offers mutually beneficial cooperation and dialogue in areas ranging from investment and transport to human rights and cybersecurity. China is navigating in new directions, guided by Xi Jinping's 'Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era'. Despite President Xi's repeated avowals that 'the market will have a decisive role', public ownership remains the mainstay of the Chinese economy, whereas profound reforms would be needed to tackle the root causes of overcapacity in various industrial sectors. Xi's 'Belt and Road Initiative', now also included in the Constitution, is the flagship international connectivity and infrastructure programme dominated by Chinese state-owned companies. Overall, China's crucial, but complex transition towards more sustainable growth would eventually benefit both China and the world as a whole. Global economic interdependence, however, makes certain spill-over effects of China's rebalancing unavoidable. China plays a pivotal role in global governance and the rules-based international order, and this comes with responsibilities. Beijing has begun to shift away from the narrow pursuit of national aims towards a more assertive foreign and security policy, and increased financial, economic and security cooperation with a global outreach. China is also facing domestic concerns, such as lifting millions of people out of poverty and reducing ever-growing income inequalities, deterioration in the situation of human rights and freedoms as well as endemic corruption.

Studie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

What next after the US withdrawal from the TPP? What are the options for trade relations in the Pacific and what will be the impact on the EU?

Publicatietype Studie

Datum 27-11-2017

Externe auteur Peter CHASE, Pasha L. HSIEH, Bart KERREMANS

Beleidsterrein Internationale handel | Mondiale governance

Zoekterm Amerika | Australië | Azië | Azië-Oceanië | Canada | Chili | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch beleid | economisch gevolg | economische analyse | economische geografie | gemeenschappelijk handelsbeleid | GEOGRAFIE | geopolitiek | globalisering | handelsbeleid | handelsbeleid | handelsverkeer per land | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale handel | internationale politiek | menswetenschappen | Mexico | Nieuw-Zeeland | opzegging van een overeenkomst | Peru | politieke geografie | Verenigde Staten | vrijhandelsovereenkomst | WETENSCHAPPEN

Samenvatting The Trans-Pacific Partnership was a landmark trade agreement signed by 12 Pacific Rim countries including the US on 4 February 2016. TPP had commercial as well as geopolitical significance for the Obama administration and was a key component of the former president's so-called "pivot" to Asia. On his first full day in office, on 24 January 2017, President Trump pulled the US out of TPP leaving the other 11 signatories to grapple with the consequences. They have since vowed to move forward even without US participation, reviewing the existing clauses and rebranding the regional agreement under the name of Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Negotiations on the CPTPP will continue in 2018. The European Parliament has requested three experts from the EU, US and Asia to consider the implications of the US withdrawal from the TPP and draw conclusions on how the EU should position itself in this high-growth and geopolitically-strategic area. The findings were presented during a Workshop organised by the Policy Department for the International Trade Committee on 8 November 2017 in Brussels.

Studie [EN](#)

Saudi Arabia: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 22-11-2017

Auteur SABBATI Giulio

Beleidsterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Internationale handel

Zoekterm arbeidsmarkt | Azië-Oceanië | buitenlandse investering | corruptie | defensie | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch verkeer | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische statistiek | extra-EU-handel | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | handelsbeleid | handelsbetrekking | handelsverkeer per land | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale handel | investering en financiering | invoer (EU) | overheidsfinanciën | overheidsfinanciën en begrotingsbeleid | politieke geografie | RECHT | Saoedi-Arabië | sociaal-economische omstandigheden | sociale omstandigheden | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | strafrecht | uitvoer (EU) | vrouwelijke arbeidskrachten | wapenhandel | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsstatistiek

Samenvatting The EU is Saudi Arabia's first trading partner in goods, with 16.3 % of Saudi Arabia's global trade, followed by China with 14.1 % and the US with 11.8 %. Saudi Arabia is the EU's 15th trading partner in goods, with an EU market share of 1.5 %. The trade balance is positive for the EU, as this infographic illustrates. Trade between the EU and Saudi Arabia takes place within the framework of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The GCC countries formed their own customs union on 1 January 2015. The EU exports a wide range of goods and services to the region; however, around 50 % of the EU's exported goods to the GCC are machinery, including power generation plants, railway locomotives, aircrafts, electrical machinery and mechanical appliances. Meanwhile, approximately 70 % of all EU imports from the GCC consist of fuels and their derivatives. Following a reliance on oil revenues for about 90% of its budget in recent years, Saudi Arabia has embarked on an ambitious plan to restructure its oil-dependent economy, known as Vision 2030, involving diversification, privatisation, tax increases and subsidy cuts. Saudi Arabia has significant defence relationships with a rising number of EU Member States, primarily driven by the trade in arms (and often also related contracts for training and maintenance).

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Serbia's cooperation with China, the European Union, Russia and the United States of America

Publicatietype	Studie
Datum	21-11-2017
Externe auteur	Christopher HARTWELL, President, CASE – Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland; Katarzyna SIDLO, Political Economist, CASE
Beleidsterrein	Buitenlandse zaken
Zoekterm	Amerika Azië-Oceanië betrekking van de Europese Unie buitenlands beleid buitenlandse investering China defensie defensiebeleid ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER economische geografie Europa EUROPESE UNIE FINANCIËN GEOGRAFIE geopolitiek handelsbeleid handelsbeleid handelsverkeer per land hulp aan het buitenland INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN internationale handel internationale veiligheid investering en financiering Kosovo-kwestie menswetenschappen militaire samenwerking ontwikkelingshulp Opbouw van Europa politieke geografie Rusland samenwerkingsbeleid Servië toetreding tot de Europese Unie Verenigde Staten WETENSCHAPPEN
Samenvatting	Since 2000, Serbia has undergone a halting yet persistent reintegration into the global economy. However, Serbian foreign policy currently faces a dilemma, as (at least) four separate powers are vying for influence within the country. This study examines Serbia's foreign policies towards the European Union (EU), the United States (US), Russia, and China, in particular examining the influence of each power with regard to foreign aid, trade, investment and security. Our analysis shows that each partner of Serbia has their own specific interest and comparative advantage in the country, with the EU focusing primarily on rule of law, aid, and increasing investment, the US on security, Russia on energy and foreign policy support, and China on infrastructure and markets. The scale of cooperation is divergent, however, and the EU accession process has pushed the EU to primus inter pares for the Serbian government. The demarcation across activities, however, means that Serbia may be able to keep its non-aligned status in the short-term. Unfortunately, the country is in an unstable equilibrium, as continued progress towards EU accession means that it will eventually have to sacrifice some independence in foreign affairs. The role of the EU in the coming years will be to emphasise the economic and security benefits that come with EU accession, while acknowledging that Serbia has its own cultural and historical links that need tending to.
Studie	EN , XL

Russia's and the EU's sanctions: economic and trade effects, compliance and the way forward

Publicatietype	Studie
Datum	20-09-2017
Externe auteur	Dr Oliver FRITZ, WIFO, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Vienna (Austria) Dr Elisabeth CHRISTEN, WIFO, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Vienna (Austria) Dr. Franz SINABELL, WIFO, Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Vienna (Austria) Dr Julian HINZ, Kiel Institute for the World Economy, Kiel (Germany)
Beleidsterrein	Buitenlandse zaken Internationale handel
Zoekterm	beperkende maatregel van de EU betrekking van de Europese Unie commercialisering ECONOMIE ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER economisch gevolg economisch verkeer economische analyse economische geografie economische situatie economische situatie Europa EUROPESE UNIE gemeenschappelijk handelsbeleid GEOGRAFIE handelsbeleid handelsbetrekking handelsstatistiek handelsverkeer per land impactonderzoek internationale handel invoerbepijking Opbouw van Europa politieke geografie Rusland uitvoer (EU)
Samenvatting	This report summarises empirical facts about the economic impact of the EU sanctions against Russia and the Russian countersanctions, both implemented in the summer of 2014. The observed decline in trade volumes between the EU and Russia is not only due to the sanctions, but also other economic factors, such as the downturn of the Russian economy, largely caused by the falling oil price and the ensuing ruble depreciation. Furthermore, empirical evidence suggests that European and Russian companies alike managed to partly divert trade flows to other international markets in response to the deteriorating trade relationships. Overall trade diversion, however, cannot nearly compensate for losses of EU exports to Russia and thus mitigate the economy wide negative impacts. Finally, descriptive evidence and additional information seem to indicate that compliance with the sanctions was partly circumvented right after the implementation of the sanctions in 2014, in particular for agri food goods via countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. Legal trade diversion through countries unaffected by the sanctions has also taken place. It is important to emphasise that this study does not assess the political costs or effectiveness of the sanctions, but merely analyses potential economic costs caused by all sanction measures in place.
Studie	EN

South Korea: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Publicatietype	Kort overzicht
Datum	18-09-2017
Auteur	D'AMBROGIO Enrico SABBATI Giulio
Beleidsterrein	Buitenlandse zaken Internationale handel
Zoekterm	arbeidsmarkt Azië-Oceanië bruto binnenlands product buitenlandse investering corruptie ECONOMIE ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER economisch verkeer economische analyse economische geografie economische statistiek FINANCIËN GEOGRAFIE handelsverkeer per land internationale handel investering en financiering invoer (EU) nationale boekhouding overheidsfinanciën overheidsfinanciën en begrotingsbeleid RECHT sociaal-economische omstandigheden sociale omstandigheden SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN strafrecht uitvoer (EU) WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID werkgelegenheidsstatistiek Zuid-Korea
Samenvatting	South Korea is one of the top countries in terms of doing business and holds a good score within the Human Development Index. Meanwhile its economy has slowed in recent years and female labour market participation remains lower than most OECD countries, with little progress. Trade with the EU has benefitted from 2011 bilateral Free Trade Agreement, namely making a boost in EU's exports to South Korea.
Kort overzicht	EN

Turkey's influence in the Western Balkans

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 06-07-2017

Auteur PERCHOC Philippe

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | Bosnië-Herzegovina | buitenlands beleid | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economische geografie | erkenning van een staat | Europa | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | geopolitiek | handelsverkeer per land | internationaal recht | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale handel | internationale veiligheid | investering en financiering | investering in het buitenland | Kosovo | menswetenschappen | migraties | migratiestroom | militaire samenwerking | politieke geografie | RECHT | samenwerkingsbeleid | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Turkije | westelijke Balkan | WETENSCHAPPEN

Samenvatting During the Cold War, Turkey's interest in the Western Balkans remained relatively dormant, yet the wars that accompanied the breakup of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s and the active diplomacy pursued by the Turkish AK political party from 2002 onwards triggered greater Turkish involvement in the region. Nevertheless, Turkey's influence in the Western Balkans remains mainly based on cultural and educational programmes offered to those countries with a large Muslim community and steadily developing trade.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Turkey: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 08-06-2017

Auteur PERCHOC Philippe | SABBATI Giulio

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Internationale handel

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | bruto binnenlands product | buitenlandse investering | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch verkeer | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische statistiek | EIB-lening | Europa | EUROPESE UNIE | FINANCIËN | Financien van de EU | GEOGRAFIE | handelsverkeer per land | internationale handel | investering en financiering | invoer (EU) | nationale boekhouding | Opbouw van Europa | overheidsfinanciën | overheidsfinanciën en begrotingsbeleid | politieke geografie | pretoetredingssteun | sociaal-economische omstandigheden | sociale omstandigheden | SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN | Turkije | uitvoer (EU)

Samenvatting The EU is Turkey's number one trading partner, and Turkey the EU's fifth trading partner – and the only one with which the EU has concluded a custom union. Turkish growth remains strong (4% in 2015 against 2% for the EU), even if unemployment remains at a high level, around 9%. Nevertheless, Turkey's economy is driven by exports and foreign investment, inflation remains strong (around 7%, while the euro area aims at 2%) and the Turkish lira remains volatile. In the framework of accession negotiations, the EU is assisting Turkey with reforms, to a total budget of €4 454 million (2014-2020). Our infographic, produced in close cooperation with GlobalStat, provides a quick and useful overview of Turkey's main economic and trade data, as well as of the EU's financial assistance.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

China's role in Central Asia

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 07-06-2017

Auteur RUSSELL Martin

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Internationale handel

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | buitenlands beleid | Centraal-Azië | China | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economische geografie | economische samenwerking | Europa | GEOGRAFIE | geopolitiek | handelsverkeer per land | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale handel | internationale veiligheid | menswetenschappen | militaire samenwerking | POLITIEK | politiek en openbare veiligheid | politieke geografie | Rusland | samenwerkingsbeleid | terrorisme | WETENSCHAPPEN

Samenvatting Since 2013, China's growing trade and investment in Central Asia have been boosted by its ambitious 'One Belt, One Road' project. However, China only has limited security involvement and soft power in the region, and it is not challenging Russian supremacy there for the time being.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

US: Economic indicators and trade with the EU

Publicatietype Kort overzicht

Datum 11-07-2016

Auteur MAISSE ODILE | SABBATI Giulio

Beleidssterrein Buitenlandse zaken | Internationale handel

Zoekterm Amerika | arbeidsmarkt | begroting | begrotingstekort | bruto binnenlands product | buitenlandse investering | commercialisering | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch verkeer | economische analyse | economische geografie | economische statistiek | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | handelsstatistiek | handelsverkeer per land | handelsverkeer per product | internationale handel | investering en financiering | investering in het buitenland | invoer (EU) | nationale boekhouding | overheidsfinanciën | overheidsfinanciën en begrotingsbeleid | politieke geografie | uitvoer (EU) | Verenigde Staten | WERKGELEGENHEID EN ARBEID | werkgelegenheidsstatistiek

Samenvatting Amid an intense public debate on Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) talks, this Infographic provides you with essential data on trade between the world's 2 largest economies. This product was jointly produced by EPRS and the European University Institute as part of the GlobalStat Project.

Kort overzicht [EN](#)

Evaluation of the EU-India Strategic Partnership and the Potential for its Revitalisation

Publicatietype	Studie
Datum	18-06-2015
Externe auteur	Gulshan SACHDEVA (Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)
Beleidsterrein	Beoordeling van wetgeving en beleid in de praktijk Buitenlandse zaken Internationale handel Veiligheid en defensie
Zoekterm	Afghanistan Amerika Azië-Oceanië buitenlands beleid China civiele samenleving commercialisering defensie defensiebeleid Duitsland ECONOMIE ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER economisch beleid economische betrekking economische geografie ENERGIE energiesamenwerking Europa EUROPESE UNIE FINANCIËN Frankrijk GEOGRAFIE handelsstatistiek handelsverkeer per land India INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN internationale handel INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES internationale politiek internationale veiligheid investering en financiering investering in het buitenland Italië migratie migraties Oekraïne onderhandelingen over een overeenkomst (EU) ontwikkelingsbeleid Opbouw van Europa Pakistan POLITIEK politiek en openbare veiligheid politieke geografie RECHT rechten en vrijheden rechten van de mens regenererebare energie Rusland samenwerkingsbeleid samenwerkingsovereenkomst (EU) SOCIALE VRAAGSTUKKEN terrorisme TRANSPORT veiligheid op zee Verenigd Koninkrijk Verenigde Naties Verenigde Staten Vervoerbeleid VN wetenschappelijke samenwerking zachte energie
Samenvatting	The EU-India strategic partnership has lost momentum. Bilateral ties are not receiving sufficient priority from both sides. Economics remains at the core of this relationship. Since negotiations on the Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) may take time to be concluded, EU-India ties should not be held hostage to developments at BTIA level. On defence and security matters, India deals with EU Member States directly and has a good framework for cooperation with major European powers. The recent Indian decision to buy Rafale jets from France will also have long-term implications for EU-India links. Unlike its partnerships with the US and Russia, India has yet to discover the relevance of EU-India relations within evolving Asian security and economic architecture. Growing Indo-American relations and the close transatlantic partnership could provide new opportunities to work together. Collaboration in research and innovation has expanded significantly and dialogues on global governance, energy, counter-terrorism, migration and mobility as well as human rights all show great potential. New dialogues could be initiated on Afghanistan, maritime security, development cooperation and the Middle-East. Indian engagement in resolving the Ukraine crisis could be explored.
Studie	EN

EU-Russia trade

Publicatietype	Kort overzicht
Datum	21-05-2015
Auteur	RUSSELL Martin
Beleidsterrein	Buitenlandse zaken Internationale handel
Zoekterm	bepkeringen in het handelsverkeer buitenlandse handel commercialisering douane-unie ECONOMIE ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER economisch verkeer economische geografie economische recessie economische sanctie economische situatie Europa EUROPESE UNIE GEOGRAFIE handelsbeleid handelsstatistiek handelsverkeer per land INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN internationale handel internationale politiek invoer (EU) omvang van het handelsverkeer Opbouw van Europa politieke geografie Rusland samenwerkingsovereenkomst (EU) tariefbeleid uitvoer (EU)
Samenvatting	Trade between the EU and Russia has decreased due to the difficult context (tensions over Ukraine, long-standing trade barriers, sanctions and counter-sanctions, recession in Russia), but remains substantial.
Kort overzicht	EN

EU and US Trade Policy and its Global Implications (TPP, TTIP and China)

Publicatietype	Uitgebreide analyse
Datum	07-07-2014
Auteur	BENDINI Roberto PRZETACZNIK Jakub
Beleidsterrein	Buitenlandse zaken Internationale handel
Zoekterm	Amerika Azië-Oceanië buitenlands beleid China ECONOMIE ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER economisch gevolg economische analyse economische geografie EUROPESE UNIE gemeenschappelijk handelsbeleid GEOGRAFIE geopolitiek handelsbeleid handelsbeleid handelsovereenkomst (EU) handelsverkeer per land INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN internationale handel internationale veiligheid liberalisering van het handelsverkeer menswetenschappen Opbouw van Europa politieke geografie Verenigde Staten vrijhandelsovereenkomst WETENSCHAPPEN
Samenvatting	The focus of US foreign policy has shifted to Asia in a dramatic way. With the 'pivot' strategy, the US intends to reaffirm its political role in the region and secure a stronger economic position, not least by concluding an ambitious Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement. The new strategy will inevitably have an impact on China, and may be seen as a US response to China's increasing assertiveness in world affairs. As a result of the global economic crisis, the US has also adopted a forward-looking foreign trade strategy aimed at rebalancing external deficits, create new jobs and increase industrial production in the US. In pursuing these economic aims, the US has essentially turned towards Asia, apparently at the expense of its preferential relations with the EU. With the launch of the US-EU Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in 2013, the scenario changed dramatically, with the US negotiating two major deals at the same time. Its economic focus notwithstanding, the TTIP has strong and obvious political implications that are not without risks for the EU. In this context, China faces a serious dilemma. As joining the TPP on the conditions set by the US does not seem to be a viable solution, Beijing is left with two alternatives: to strengthen it hold over Asian economies or to conclude an ambitious deal with the EU. Both options are feasible, but neither is without consequences.
Uitgebreide analyse	EN

Trade and Economic Relations with China 2014

Publicatietype Uitgebreide analyse

Datum 15-05-2014

Auteur BENDINI Roberto

Beleidssterrein Economische en monetaire zaken | Internationale handel

Zoekterm antidumpingmaatregel | Azië-Oceanië | beperkingen in het handelsverkeer | China | commercialisering | concurrentie | ECONOMIE | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economische betrekking | economische geografie | economische ontwikkeling | economische situatie | economische situatie | EUROPESE UNIE | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | handelsbalans | handelsbetrekking | handelsstatistiek | handelsverkeer per land | intellectuele eigendom | INTERNATIONALE BETREKKINGEN | internationale handel | INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIES | internationale politiek | investering | investering en financiering | monetaire betrekkingen | onderhandelingen over een overeenkomst (EU) | ONDERNEMING EN CONCURRENTIE | Opbouw van Europa | PRODUCTIE, TECHNOLOGIE EN ONDERZOEK | research en intellectuele eigendom | Wereldhandelsorganisatie | wereldwijde organisaties

Samenvatting Although China managed to sustain its previous year's level of economic growth in 2013, its economy is headed towards further change and possible upheaval. Beijing has accordingly widened its focus, and is no longer concentrating solely on economic growth. Inflation remained stable in the country. However, falling producer prices present challenges for Chinese production. The real estate bubble and growing debt are threatening the country's economic stability. Beijing has liberalised a number of areas, reinforcing perceptions that the country is moving towards a market economy. The EU's trade and economic relations with China, the largest trading nation in the world, are generally good, and the number of disputes reasonable. However, the EU is dissatisfied with China's reluctance to fully implement its WTO commitments and, more generally, with its protectionist measures, which hurt EU interests. For its part, Beijing is still dissatisfied with the EU's refusal to grant the country 'market economy' status. The two parties recently settled three majors trade defence cases (solar panels, wine and polysilicon), which poisoned bilateral trade relations during the last year. Negotiations for an EU-China partnership and cooperation agreement, initiated in 2007, have yet to be concluded. In January 2014, China and the EU held the first round of negotiations for a bilateral investment agreement. Beijing has also recently offered to open talks for an EUChina FTA, but Europe's reaction has been lukewarm.

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Analysis of EU-India trade

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Beleidssterrein Internationale handel

Zoekterm Azië-Oceanië | buitenlandse handel | buitenlandse investering | commercialisering | consumptie | corruptie | ECONOMIE, VERKEER EN HANDELSVERKEER | economisch verkeer | economische geografie | FINANCIËN | GEOGRAFIE | goederen en diensten | handelsbeleid | handelsstatistiek | handelsverkeer per land | India | internationale handel | investering en financiering | invoer (EU) | omvang van het handelsverkeer | RECHT | strafrecht | uitvoer (EU)

Samenvatting Negotiations on a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the EU and India – two of the world's four largest economies, with more than 1.7 billion people altogether – were launched in June 2007 and continue today. This paper aims to show levels of trade between the two. It looks at the trade in goods from both Indian and EU points of view, to measure the importance of EU trade for India and vice versa. It also looks at trade in services and foreign direct investment (FDI) in both directions. Indicators are presented to give an overview of the ease of trade and perceived corruption.

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