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Critérios de pesquisa utilizados para elaborar a lista :

Ordenar Ordenar por data
Palavra-chave "Comunidade da África Oriental"

7 Resultados

Data de criação : 20-04-2024

International Agreements in Progress: Economic Partnership Agreement with Kenya (East African Community)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 12-02-2024

Autor PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Associação Europeia para a Cooperação | Comunidade da África Oriental | construção europeia | cooperação internacional | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política de cooperação | política externa | política internacional | relações da União Europeia | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo On 18 December 2023, the EU and Kenya signed an economic partnership agreement (EPA). The European Parliament has to give its consent for it to enter fully into force. The EU Kenya EPA will immediately provide duty-free, quota-free EU market access to all exports from Kenya, combined with a partial and gradual opening of the Kenyan market to imports from the EU. The text of the agreement includes binding provisions on trade and sustainable development, and a transparent dispute resolution mechanism. All other East African Community (EAC) countries – including South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, which accessed the EAC in 2016, 2022 and 2023 respectively – can join the agreement if they so wish. This agreement builds on negotiations for an EPA with the EAC partner states at the time – Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda – which were finalised in October 2014. The EAC initially envisaged the EU-EAC EPA as a bloc-to-bloc agreement – i.e. the EPA could only enter into force after having been ratified by all EAC partners. However, Kenya has been the only EAC country to ratify the EU-EAC EPA in order not to lose free access to the EU market (all other EAC partner states have the status of least developed countries, and as such enjoy duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market). For a time, the EU EAC EPA signing and ratification process was stalled because of discussions on the agreement's consequences for East African economies, but the EAC eventually agreed to Kenya entering negotiations to implement a bilateral EPA with the EU. Parliament is expected to vote on giving consent to the EPA at its February II plenary session. Fourth edition. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 23-05-2022

Autor PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acesso ao mercado | AMBIENTE | Associação Europeia de Centros Nacionais de Produtividade | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Comunidade da África Oriental | construção europeia | franquia aduaneira | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | licença de emissão da UE | organizações europeias | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | parceria internacional da UE | política aduaneira | política ambiental | política comercial | processo eleitoral | relações da União Europeia | sistema de repartição | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The current partnership between sub-Saharan African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP) and the EU (the Cotonou Partnership Agreement) has a provision making it possible for the EU to negotiate different economic partnership agreements (EPAs) with regional ACP sub-groups. This provision was needed for the partnership to be aligned with the World Trade Organization's rules. Negotiations for an EPA with the partner states of the East African Community (EAC) – at the time: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda – were finalised in October 2014. South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which joined the EAC in 2016 and 2022 respectively, did not take part in the negotiations, but can join the agreement once it enters into force. As soon as this happens, the EU-EAC EPA will immediately provide duty-free, quota-free access to the EU market to all EAC exports, combined with partial and gradual opening of the EAC market to imports from the EU. The EPA contains detailed provisions on sustainable agriculture and fisheries, rules of origin, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. The parties are committed to concluding additional negotiations within five years of the entry into force of the agreement. The signing of the EPA has been stalled because of discussions within the EAC. Except for Kenya, all EAC partner states are least developed countries, and still enjoy duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market. Some of them have pushed for further clarifications on the consequences of the EPA for their economies before the EAC endorses the agreement. Kenya is the only EAC country to have ratified the agreement, in order not to lose free access to the EU market. It has now entered negotiations to implement a bilateral interim EPA with the EU. Second edition. The 'International Agreements in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the process, from initial discussions through to ratification. To view the previous edition of this briefing, please see: PE 620.218, April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 16-04-2018

Autor PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acordo bilateral | acordo de Cotonu | assinatura de acordo | Comunidade da África Oriental | comércio internacional | comércio internacional | construção europeia | entrave técnico | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Organização Mundial do Comércio | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo 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](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 28-04-2016

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

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural | Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Comércio internacional | Desenvolvimento Regional | Proteção dos Consumidores

Palavra-chave acordo comercial (UE) | acordo de comércio livre | análise económica | Comunidade da África Oriental | Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral | comércio internacional | consequências económicas | construção europeia | direitos de exportação | ECONOMIA | FINANÇAS | fiscalidade | GATT | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | matéria-prima | negociação de acordo (UE) | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | país em desenvolvimento | país menos desenvolvido | países ACP | política comercial | política comercial comum | preço no mercado mundial | preços | relação ACP-EU | restrição à exportação | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África Ocidental

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

[Estudo](#) [EN](#)

[International cooperation in Africa](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 04-03-2015

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Comunidade da África Oriental | Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral | Comunidade dos Estados do Sael e do Sara | Comunidade Económica dos Estados da África Central | Comunidade Económica dos Estados da África Ocidental | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | integração económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | manutenção da paz | Mercado Comum da África Oriental e Austral | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política aduaneira | política de cooperação | política de cooperação | política económica | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | União Africana | União do Magrebe Árabe | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | zona de comércio livre

Resumo Inspired by the idea of pan-African solidarity and unity, the countries of Africa have established a multi-layered architecture for cooperation and integration. At its heart is a pancontinental organisation with a broad mandate – the African Union. At subcontinental level, a total of eight regional economic communities (RECs), with overlapping memberships in a number of cases, have been officially recognised by the African Union as pillars of economic integration.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

The Tripartite Free Trade Area project: Integration in southern and eastern Africa

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 04-03-2015

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de comércio livre | Comunidade da África Oriental | Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral | comércio internacional | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | emprego | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | estrutura institucional | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | integração económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | liberalização do comércio | livre circulação de mercadorias | livre circulação de trabalhadores | Mercado Comum da África Oriental e Austral | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política aduaneira | política económica | relações comerciais | relações da União Europeia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | zona de comércio livre

Resumo The African continent could soon witness an important milestone on its path towards economic integration with the completion of the Tripartite Free Trade Area covering 26 countries and representing more than half the continent's gross domestic product (GDP). The establishment of this area would be the logical consequence of integration efforts in three regional economic communities in the eastern and southern parts of the continent, which have already concluded preferential trade agreements with considerable economic benefits in their own regions and are moving forward with integration.

The proposed Tripartite Free Trade Area is based on three main pillars – market integration, infrastructure development and industrial development – reflecting the fact that there are multiple obstacles to trade in the region and it requires efforts to increase and diversify industrial production and improve transport infrastructure. The trade negotiations include two phases: in the first phase, they will deal with the liberalisation of trade in goods, by removing tariff and non-tariff barriers, and with ensuring the free movement of business people; in a second phase, they will tackle the gradual liberalisation of trade in services.

Although the expected direct gains are moderate and will mainly benefit the more economically powerful countries, the real advantages should be broader, including an improved business environment, more foreign direct investment, enhanced economic development in general, and, most importantly, bringing impetus to the realisation of the continental free trade area, a project currently led by the African Union. The completion of the Tripartite Free Trade Area would also simplify the complicated geography of regional integration schemes, and would fit into the integration efforts promoted in the framework of the Economic Partnership Agreements already negotiated by the EU with two of the regional groupings involved.

Briefing [EN](#)

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Countries' Position on Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 08-04-2014

Autor externo Aileen Kwa, Peter Lunenborg, and Wase Musonge (South Centre, Geneva, Switzerland)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acesso ao mercado | Comunidade da África Oriental | Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral | comércio internacional | construção europeia | convenção ACP-CE | desenvolvimento económico | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | integração económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Mercado Comum da África Oriental e Austral | nação mais favorecida | negociação de acordo (UE) | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | países ACP | política aduaneira | política comercial | política comercial comum | política económica | preferências generalizadas | situação económica | união aduaneira | União Africana | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo After twelve years, Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiations between African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and the EU continue to drag on, as many contentious issues remain pending. The decision by the EU to remove their unilateral trade preferences by 1 October 2014 for countries that have not signed or ratified the EPAs is now creating tremendous pressure and tension in various countries and subregions. In particular, African countries are caught in the dilemma of losing their preferential market access for the few products they export to the EU if they do not sign the EPAs, versus their longer-term development prospects if they do sign the EPAs. The threats presented by EPAs as articulated by many stakeholders include: significant tariff revenue losses, loss in policy space and threats to local industries, unemployment, serious disruption of existing or planned customs unions and the displacement of existing regional trade and regional production capacities. Several alternatives to the EPAs have been proposed which could be WTO-compatible and which the EU already provides to some other countries. Options could include: improving the EU's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) schemes by, for instance, giving all countries in 'LDC customs unions' Everything But Arms (EBA) treatment, or improving the EU's GSP+ scheme. Alternatively, the EU could demand a waiver from WTO members for specific developing country regions, as the US has successfully done.

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