Legal Aspects Of Economic Integration In Africa | 9cf797a9a707d24e23c82b33b3b8f5af

Eurasian Economic Integration: Legal aspects of economic integrationThe 1989 Bag Hammarskjöld Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Regional Economic Integration: The Function of Judicial Decision in Economic Integration: The 1989 Bag Hammarskjöld Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Regional Economic Integration: The Function of Judicial Decision in Economic Integration. Regional Economic Integration in the New Millennium: The EU, NAFTA, and the WTO: Legal Aspects of Regional Economic Integration: Legal aspects of economic integrationEuropean Communities: Colloquium 1971 (23-25 VII); Legal Aspects of Economic Integration: Legal aspects of free trade and economic integration: The Common Market and Common Law: Legal Aspects of the Regional Integration Processes in the Post-Soviet Area: Legal Aspects of Economic Integration: Legal aspects of economic integration in Southern Africa's sub-region of Southern Africa, and the study examines legal reception within Southern Africa and how the different approaches to legal reception within the two RECs, the SADC and COMESA, impact upon the realisation of REI. It seeks to evaluate the possibility that the African continent, particularly Southern Africa, may be able to use the law to attain REI. A further analysis is made by examining South Africa's approach to legal reception and how this impacts on the realisation of REI. The dire African economic situation has been a perennial problem for the past six decades. Many problems emanate from slow economic growth, such as poverty and unemployment. There is a need for a collective effort to ensure economic growth, which would be the most viable solution to these problems, and the key to such a collective effort is regional economic integration (REI). This study examines REI within the legal context. It tests the proposition that the law can be used as a means to achieve REI. At the heart of this proposition lies the legal challenge that comes with the different approaches to legal reception and how they impede the realisation of REI. An analysis is performed of the theories related to legal reception, which include the monist, the dualist and the hybrid theories. There is no doubt that the collective efforts to realise economic growth in other continents stem from the inspiration of the European example. Europe is used in this study to illustrate how the obstacles that accompany the different approaches to legal reception may be surmounted. The study examines how the law was used in Europe as a means to attain REI. An attempt is then made to understand how African REI is facilitated by setting up the legal framework and its shortcomings. Attention is paid to Africa's sub-region of Southern Africa, and the study examines legal reception within Southern Africa and how the different approaches to legal reception within the two RECs, the SADC and COMESA, impact upon the realisation of REI. It seeks to evaluate the possibility that the African continent, particularly Southern Africa, may be able to use the law to attain REI. A further analysis is made by examining South Africa's approach to legal reception and how this impacts on the realisation of REI. Since the passage of the ASEAN Charter in 2008, ASEAN has transformed itself from a loose economic cooperation, into a formal intergovernmental organization designed to create an "ASEAN Community" forged together in three pillar communities – the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Forty years of pre-Charter ASEAN practices, coupled with over ten years of post-Charter ASEAN practices thus far, has witnessed the conclusion of hundreds of legally binding regional treaties and similarly binding international instruments in all areas of economic, political, and social-cultural concerns for Southeast Asia to achieve ASEAN's role of law-based development objective. Pre-Charter and post-Charter ASEAN law is variably implemented under a hybrid governance system that depends heavily on ASEAN Member State national implementation alongside ASEAN's evolving regional institutional. The result is not a model of deep integration as in the case of the European Union, but a particular paradigm of horizontal embeddedness of ASEAN Law – in all its norms and operational practices - contingent on the capacities and compliance of national government bureaucracies in Southeast Asia. This edited collection is a concise authoritative volume covering the practical, doctrinal, and historical evolution of the ASEAN Community, and its cornerstone treaties in the formation of the Community and its comprehensive legal framework. Drawing together contributions from a range of key thinkers in the field, the editors present the legal and policy-making implications in the practical implementation of Southeast Asia's single market and its regime for the free movement of goods, services, foreign investment, and cross-border labor. The book also examines the nature of regional law-making under ASEAN before and after the commencement of regional integration in 2015, the nature of ASEAN's economic regulators, as well as the evolving structure for enforcement and harmonization of "ASEAN Law" through the array of Southeast Asian national courts, arbitral tribunals, and incident mechanisms for inter-state, inter-regional, and individual-state conflict management and dispute resolution. This book is highly relevant to students, scholars, and policymakers with an interest in ASEAN law and regional policy, and to Southeast Asian studies in general. Richard Frimpompong Oppong challenges the view that effective economic integration in Africa is hindered by purely socio-economic, political and infrastructural problems. Inspired by the comparative experience of infrastructural development in the two largest (of the former) community-based economic groupings, the EU and the US, the author offers a fresh perspective on the barriers to economic integration in Africa. The book is written for policy-makers, academics and lawyers who are interested not only in MERCOUR, but in economic integration generally, in international trade, and in the regional aspects of the phenomenon of globalisation. The present generation lives in a time of transition. The isolated national legal order, the supreme idea of 19th Century legal science, begins to be superseded by the evolution of a wider international and transnational legal work of legal integration and cooperation. With the recognition of a fundamental guarantee of human rights as a binding ingredient of the framework of international law, the strict separation of the internal system of the states from the international community is transcended. To this extent, the rules of international law now exercise a direct influence upon the national legal orders, making the individual user of human rights. The purpose of this book is to show for themselves a standard of legal guarantees for fundamental rights of the individual laid down in the Convention. The organs of the Convention, including the Court and Foremost the Commission, fulfill their tasks by measuring the national laws of the member states against the basic requirements embodied in the Eacp protocol.
The accession of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 significantly transformed the global economy both de facto and de jure. At the regional level, China's WTO accession served as an important catalyst for the establishment of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) in East Asia. This was a novel development for the region, since East Asian States had previously followed a largely informal, market-driven approach to regional economic integration. By contrast, rules-based economic integration involving East Asian States was traditionally limited to multilateral integration under the GATT/WTO framework. This book systematically analyses and explains the development, nature and challenges of rules-based regional economic integration in East Asia with particular attention to the region's first four RTAs. While also addressing the socio-economic, historical and political factors influencing the development of RTAs in East Asia, the book focuses on the legal institutions governing economic integration in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as under the ASEAN-China Comprehensive Economic Co-Operation Agreement (ACFTA), the Japan-Singapore New Age Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA), and the Mainland China-Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA). The book provides a systematic, comparative account of the scope, depth and (hard law versus soft law) quality of rules-based economic integration achieved under these four RTAs in the areas of trade in goods and services, investment liberalisation and protection, labour mobility, and dispute settlement.

The success of European integration and the political stability and economic prosperity it offers to its members has found followers elsewhere. Several countries in different parts of world have been inclined to embark on projects of regional integration. Though the majority of them are limited to economic integration objectives, some, in particular, regional groups in Latin America, profess to attain ambitious political goals and are constructed emulating the EU institutional structure. In some cases, this structure includes a regional court of justice, entrusted with telling community law and solving differences between Member States. The aim of this project is to study the importance of such courts as institutional actors for the development of regional integration. In such a project, the study of the EU and the European Court of Justice immediately presents itself as most relevant and important. However, the book expands the study beyond an examination of the EU to encompass a comparative approach with other regional courts of justice, in particular the Central American Court of Justice and, subsidiarily, the Andean Court of Justice. Such a comparison allows both to assess the important differences between the courts as well as between the integration processes and to draw certain common features at present and for the future institutional evolution of other regional integration blocs. Katrin Nyman-Metcalf has a PhD in Law from Uppsala University in Sweden, specialised in Public International and EU law. She is Associate Professor at Riga Graduate School of Law, Latvia, and Concordia University, Estonia, as well as visiting professor at several other European universities. Apart from the academic work, she works as a legal consultant mainly in East and Central Europe with legislation, institution building and EU accession preparation. Ioannis Papageorgiou has studied Law in Athens, Comparative Politics in Paris and holds a PhD in Development Cooperation, with specialization in Latin America, from the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB). He is an attorney-at-law in Athens, a consultant on migration and refugee matters and, since 2002, he teaches international migration in the School of Sociology of the University of the Aegean. He also taught EU Politics and Constitution in the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

This book analyses the South Asian preferential trade agreements with reference to the WTO jurisprudence. It offers a comprehensive analysis of the factors undermining economic integration in South Asia and recommends possible ways for confronting them.

In this well-researched and detailed book, the editors provide an extensive and critical analysis of post-Soviet regional integration. After almost two decades of unfulfilled integration promises, a new, improved and functioning, regime emerged in th

Eurasian (re)integration: strengths, challenges, and opportunities -- Alternative dispute resolution -- Foreign investments in Eurasia: today -- Development and sustainability.

'International Handbook on the Economics of Integration edited by Miroslav Jovanović' provides timely and rich academic contributions to considerations of the widest array of integration-related issues. European integration has been providing an inspiration to a number of academics and researchers. The Handbook is a recognition of the dynamic and strong solidarity of European integration. At the same time, the European Union often provided an example for integration schemes throughout the world which spread enormously since the mid-1990s. Leading experts from all continents contributed to this Handbook which will be a valuable input into academic and policy-making discussions and actions.' - José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission

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