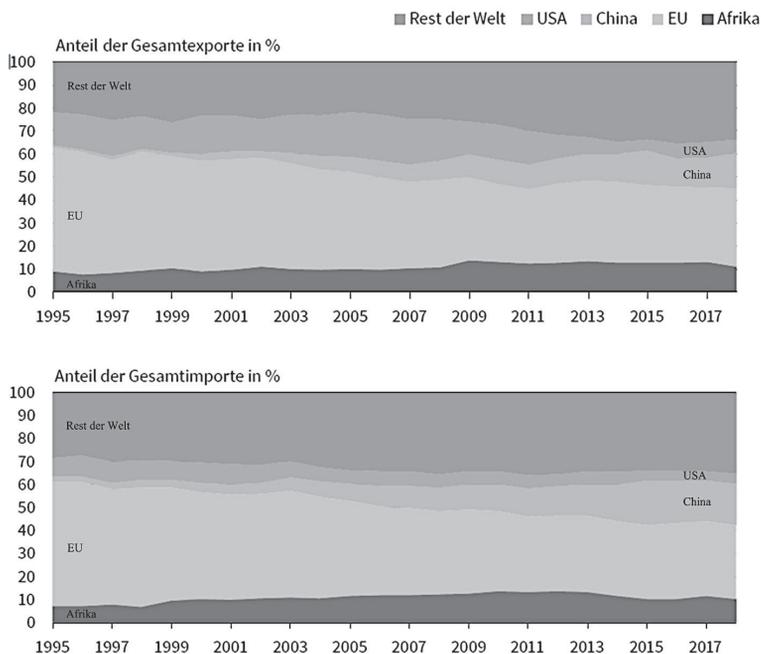


ANHANG

Abbildungen

Aus den beiden nachfolgenden Grafiken sind die Handelsströme zwischen afrikanischen Staaten sowie von und nach Afrika ersichtlich. Die Abbildungen dienen insbesondere zur Veranschaulichung der Ausführungen im Unterkapitel 4.2 *Ökonomische Gründe für rechtliches Handeln*, S. 34 ff. im ersten Abschnitt.

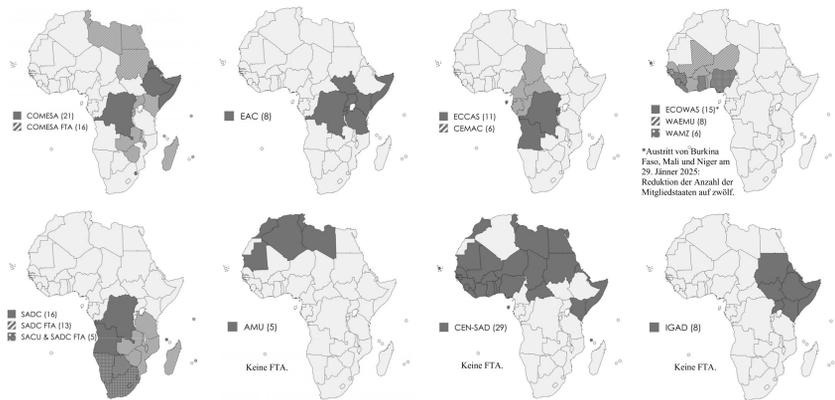
Abbildung 1: *Prozentanteil der Handelsströme zwischen Afrika und den USA, China, der EU sowie dem Rest der Welt*¹³⁶¹



1361 Darstellung des ifo Instituts in Böschmeier, Jonas/Teti, Feodora A., Die panafrikanische Freihandelszone AfCFTA – Utopie oder reale Chance?, ifo Schnelldienst, 74, 2021/10, 51.

Aus den Abbildungen ist die Mitgliedschaft der afrikanischen Staaten in den acht von der AU anerkannten Wirtschaftsgemeinschaften, deren Freihandelszonen als Grundbausteine der AfCFTA dienen, ersichtlich.

Abbildung 2: Kartographische Darstellung der Mitgliedschaft in den acht Wirtschaftsgemeinschaften¹³⁶²

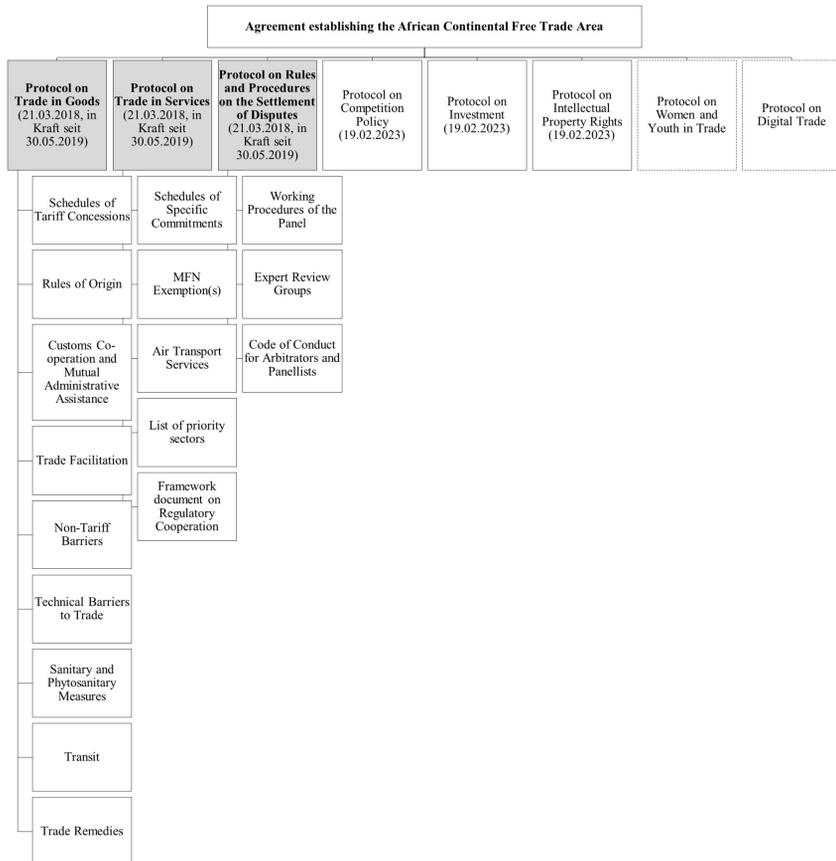


1362 Eigene Erstellung mit Hilfe des online Kartentools „MapChart“.

Organigramme

Im nachfolgenden Organigramm ist das umfassende Vertragswerk der AfCFTA dargestellt. Die grau hinterlegten Protokolle sind in Kraft getreten, obwohl die Verhandlungen der Anhänge noch nicht gänzlich abgeschlossen sind.

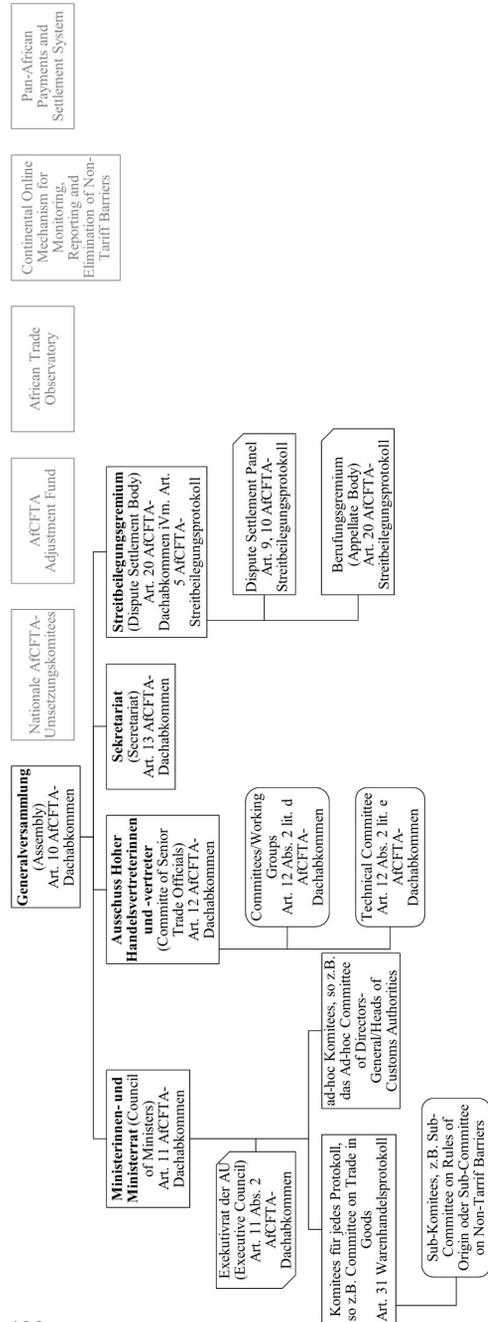
Organigramm 1: Überblick über die AfCFTA-Protokolle und ihre Anhänge¹³⁶³



1363 Vgl. grafische Aufbereitung in *tralac trade law centre*, The African Continental Free Trade Area. A tralac guide, <https://www.tralac.org/documents/resources/booklet/s/4623-afcfta-a-tralac-guide-9th-edition-october-2022/file.html>, veröffentlicht am 01.10.2022, abgefragt am 28.01.2023.

Die Darstellung dient dazu, einen Überblick über die wesentlichen AfCFTA-Institutionen, die im Bereich des Warenhandels von Relevanz sind, zu wahren und ist insbesondere begleitend zu den Ausführungen im *Kapitel 3 Die Institutionen der AfCFTA (sowie der AU) und ihre Funktionen*, S. 120 ff. im *dritten Abschnitt*, heranzuziehen.

Organigramm 2: Das institutionelle Rahmenwerk der AfCFTA¹³⁶⁴



Tabellen

Die nachfolgenden Daten geben einen Überblick über den Prozentanteil der intra-regionalen Exporte an den globalen Gesamtexporten der jeweiligen afrikanischen RECs in den Jahren 2014 bis 2023.

Die Daten dienen insbesondere zur Veranschaulichung der Ausführungen zur Wirtschaftsleistung Afrikas im ersten Abschnitt sowie zur Sichtbarmachung des jeweiligen intra-regionalen Handelsflusses im vierten Abschnitt.

1364 Eigene Darstellung auf Basis des Dachabkommens der AfCFTA sowie der dazugehörigen Protokolle.

Tabelle I: Prozentanteil der intra-regionalen Exporte an den Gesamtexporten¹³⁶⁵

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Intra-COMESA	13,27%	9,82%	10,46%	8,56%	8,21%	8,44%	9,81%	7,89%	7,50%	7,54%
Intra-EAC	22,26%	24,56%	19,49%	15,31%	15,17%	18,89%	18,60%	18,84%	14,69%	11,17%
Intra-ECCAS	4,85%	5,80%	9,07%	3,95%	3,19%	3,36%	4,01%	3,74%	1,30%	0,35%
Intra-UDEAC	7,86%	10,40%	15,85%	5,84%	5,13%	6,04%	7,22%	8,20%	1,38%	k.A.
Intra-ECOWAS	8,96%	10,96%	12,94%	10,51%	9,49%	12,53%	11,45%	10,82%	10,97%	9,01%
Intra-WAEMU	15,45%	13,61%	15,49%	15,77%	16,11%	16,72%	15,09%	15,88%	18,29%	14,53%
Intra-SADC	20,29%	24,20%	25,32%	23,38%	24,24%	22,53%	20,85%	19,54%	19,76%	21,13%
Intra-SACU	15,76%	16,59%	15,72%	13,79%	13,11%	13,77%	11,77%	10,77%	11,46%	12,07%
Intra-Maghreb	4,85%	4,09%	3,98%	3,03%	3,04%	3,40%	3,79%	2,64%	2,50%	2,72%
Intra-Afrika	18,28%	20,78%	21,38%	18,34%	18,26%	18,40%	18,54%	16,55%	15,60%	15,20%

1365 Eigene Berechnungen auf Basis der Daten in der „ITC Trade Map Database“. Nicht alle Länder melden Daten ein, weshalb die Prozentsätze nur Richtwerte darstellen. Hinsichtlich eines Überblicks über die Verfügbarkeit der Daten wird auf die „ITC Trade Map Database“ verwiesen. Siehe *ITC Trade Map*, Trade statistics for international business development Monthly, quarterly and yearly trade data. Import & export values, volumes, growth rates, market shares, etc., <https://www.trademap.org/>, abgefragt am 01.07.2024.

Die nachfolgende Tabelle dient dazu, den Überblick über die im zweiten Abschnitt erwähnten Konferenzen, Entscheidungen, Erklärungen und Institutionen zu behalten.

In grauer Schrift finden sich ergänzende Informationen, auf die aufgrund der für diese Arbeit geringen Bedeutung nicht extra eingegangen wird. Strichliert und in kursiver Schrift geschrieben sind jene Konferenzen, auf die im *Unterkapitel 2.1 Der Panafrikanismus als Leitgedanke der (wirtschaftlichen) Integration*, S. 52 eingegangen wird. Grau hinterlegt sind jene Konferenzen und Treffen, die sich auf das *Unterkapitel 2.2 Gegensätzliche Integrationsbestrebungen: die Uneinigkeit der Unionisten und Konföderalisten*, S. 56 ff. beziehen. Einfach unterstrichen sind jene Informationen, die sich auf das *Unterkapitel 2.3 Einrichtung kontinentaler, afrikanischer Institutionen*, S. 69 ff. beziehen. Die doppelt unterstrichenen Erklärungen finden Erwähnung im *Kapitel 3 Der Vertrag von Abuja als rechtliche Basis für die intra-afrikanische Wirtschaftsintegration (1991)*, S. 82 ff.

Tabelle 2: Chronologischer Überblick über historische Konferenzen, Entscheidungen, Erklärungen und gegründete Institutionen¹³⁶⁶

Datum/ Jahr	abgehaltene Konferenzen, erlassene Entscheidungen, angenommene Erklärungen und gegründete Institutionen	Phasen des Panafri- kanismus
1893	„Congress on Africa“ in Chicago/USA	
1900	<i>Pan-Afrikanische Konferenz in London/Vereinigtes Königreich</i>	1. Phase
1919	„First Pan-African Congress“ in Paris/Frankreich.	des
1921	„Second Pan-African Congress“ in London, Paris und Brüssel	<i>Panafri-</i>
1923	„Third Pan-African Congress“ in London und Lissabon	<i>kanismus</i>
1927	„Fourth Pan-African Congress“ in New York/USA	
1945	„Fifth Pan-African Congress“ in Manchester/Vereinigtes Königreich	2. Phase
18.04.1955- 24.04.1955	Afro-Asiatische Konferenz in Bandung/Indonesien	des
15.04.1958- 22.04.1958	„First Conference of Independent African States“ (CIAS) in Accra/Ghana	3. Phase
08.12.1958- 13.12.1958	„First All African People's Conference“ in Accra/Ghana	<i>Panafri-</i> <i>kanismus</i>

1366 Eigene Darstellung.

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1958	Gründung der UNECA	
15.07.1959- 19.07.1959	„First West African Summit Conference“ in Sanniquellie/Liberia	
1960	„Second All African People’s Conference“ in Tunis/Tunesien	
14.06.1960- 24.06.1960	„Second Conference of Independent African States“ (CIAS) in Addis Abeba/Äthiopien	
15.12.1960- 19.12.1960	Konferenz der Föderalisten in Brazzaville/Kongo	
03.01.1961- 07.01.1960	Konferenz der Unionisten in Casablanca/Marokko	
1961	„Third All African People’s Conference“ in Cairo/Ägypten	
08.05.1961- 12.05.1961	Konferenz in Monrovia/Liberia	
15.05.1963- 25.05.1963	Außenministertreffen in Addis Abeba/Äthiopien	
22.05.1963- 25.05.1963	Gipfelkonferenz aller afrikanischer Staaten in Addis Abeba/Äthiopien	
25.05.1963	Gründung der Organisation für Afrikanische Einheit	
04.09.1968- 12.09.1968	Erklärung von Algier/Algerien im Rahmen des 11. Ministerinnen- und Ministerratstreffens der OAU	
24.08.1970- 31.08.1970	Erklärung von Addis Abeba/Äthiopien im Rahmen des 15. Ministerinnen- und Ministerratstreffens der OAU	
17.05.1973- 24.05.1973	Erklärung von Addis Abeba/Äthiopien im Rahmen des 21. Ministerinnen- und Ministerratstreffens der OAU	
1974	„Sixth Pan-African Congress“ in Dar-Es-Salaam/Tansania	
12.1976	Erklärung von Kinshasa/Demokratische Republik Kongo (1976 Zaire)	
07.1979	Erklärung von Monrovia: „Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government, of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order“	
1980	Aktionsplan von Lagos für die Jahre 1980 bis 2000	
03.06.1991	Verabschiedung des Vertrags von Abuja (in Kraft seit 12.05.1994)	
05.06.1991	27 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the OAU, Abuja/Nigeria: AHG/Res. 205 (XXVII): Resolution on the Economic Community	
1994	„Seventh Pan-African Congress“ in Kampala/Uganda	
09.07.2002	Gründung der Afrikanischen Union	<i>4. Phase</i>
2004	Einrichtung des ECOSOCC in der AU	<i>des</i>
01.07.2007- 03.07.2007	<u>9. Treffen der Versammlung der AU in Accra/Ghana: Accra-Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl.2(IX))</u>	<i>Panafri-</i>
2014	„Eight Pan-African Congress“ in Johannesburg/Südafrika	<i>kanismus</i>

In der nachfolgenden Tabelle sind alle Dokumente der AU-Versammlung (sowie ein paar Ausnahmen von anderen Gremien) angeführt, die in der gegenständlichen Arbeit berücksichtigt wurden. Die Tabelle dient als Ergänzung zu den Ausführungen im *Kapitel 1 Langer Weg zu einem unvollständigen Regelwerk*, S. 92 ff. im dritten Abschnitt.

Tabelle 3: Chronologischer Überblick über Erklärungen und Entscheidungen der AU-Versammlung in Zusammenhang mit der AfCFTA¹³⁶⁷

Jahr	Entscheidungen und Erklärungen der AU-Versammlung in Zusammenhang mit der AfCFTA
31.01.2011	16 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.347(XVI): Decision on the Theme of the 18 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in January 2012
03.12.2011	7 th Ordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers of Trade, Accra/Ghana: AU/MIN/TD//Rpt(VII): Report of the Meeting of Ministers
30.01.2012	18 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.394(XVIII): Decision on Boosting Intra-African Trade and fast tracking the Continental Free Trade Area (Doc. EX.CL./700(XX)) Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XVIII): Declaration on Boosting Intra-African Trade and the Establishment of a Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA)
16.07.2012	19 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.426(XIX): Decision on Boosting Intra-African Trade and fast tracking the Continental free Trade Area (Doc. Assembly/AU/11(XIX))
31.01.2014	22 nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.505(XXII): Decision on the Report of the High Level African Trade Committee on Trade Issues (Doc. Assembly/AU/10(XXII))
25.06.2014	3 rd High Level African Trade Committee (HATC) Meeting, Malabo/Equatorial Guinea: Assembly/AU/13(XXII): Report of the 3 rd Meeting of the HATC
27.06.2014	23 rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Malabo/Equatorial Guinea: Assembly/AU/Dec.531(XXIII): Decision on the report of the High Level African Trade Committee on Trade Issues (Doc. Assembly/AU/13(XXIII))
29.01.2015	4 th High Level African Trade Committee (HATC) Meeting, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/11(XXIV): Report of H.E. Mr. John Dramane Mahama, President of the Republic of Ghana and Chairperson of the High Level African Trade Committee (HATC)
30.01.2015	24 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.555(XXIV): Decision on the Report of the High Level African Trade Committee (HATC) on Trade Issues (Doc. Assembly/AU/11(XXIV))
15.06.2015	25 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Johannesburg/South Africa: Assembly/AU/Dec.569(XXV): Decision on the Launch of Continental Free Trade Area Negotiations (Doc. Assembly/AU/11(XXV)) Assembly/AU/Decl.3(XXV): Declaration on the Launch of The Negotiations for the Establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) (Doc. Assembly/AU/11(XXV))
18.07.2016	27 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Kigali/Rwanda: Assembly/AU/Dec.608(XXVII): Decision on the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA)

1367 Eigene Darstellung.

Jahr	Entscheidungen und Erklärungen der AU-Versammlung in Zusammenhang mit der AfCFTA
31.01.2017	28 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.623(XXVIII): Decision on the Continental Free Trade Area (Doc. Assembly/AU/4(XXVIII))
04.07.2017	29 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.647(XXIX): Decision on the Continental Free Trade Area (Doc. Assembly/AU/8(XXIX))
29.01.2018	30 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.666(XXX): Decision on the African Continental Free Trade Area (Doc. Assembly/AU/4(XXX)) Assembly/AU/Dec.676(XXX): Decision on the Legal Instruments
21.03.2018	10 th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly, Kigali/Rwanda: Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(X): Decision on the Draft Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) (Doc. Ext/Assembly/AU/2(X))
02.07.2018	31 st Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Nouakchott/Mauritania: Assembly/AU/Dec.692(XXXI): Decision on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) (Doc. Assembly/AU/3(XXXI)) Assembly/AU/Dec.698(XXXI): Decision on the Draft Legal Instruments (Doc. Assembly/AU/11(XXXI))
11.02.2019	32 nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/4(XXXII): Report on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), by H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, President of the Republic of Niger and Leader on AfCFTA Assembly/AU/Dec.714(XXXII): Decision on the African Continental Free Trade Area (Doc. Assembly/AU/4(XXXII))
07.07.2019	12 th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly, Niamey/Niger: Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.1(XII): Decision on the Launch of the Operational Phase of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Ext/Assembly/AU/Dec.2(XII): Decision on Hosting of the Secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Ext/Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XII): Niamey Declaration on the Launch of the Operational Phase of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
10.02.2020	33 rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia Assembly/AU/Dec.751(XXXIII): Decision on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) (Doc. Assembly/AU/4(XXXIII))
05.12.2020	13 th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly, Johannesburg/South Africa: Ext/Assembly/Dec.1(XIII): Decision on the start of Trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Ext/Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XIII): Johannesburg Declaration on the Start of Trading Under the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area
06.02.2022	35 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.814(XXXV): Decision on Sub-Committee on Structural Reforms (Doc. EX.CL/1280(XXXIX)) Assembly/AU/Dec.831(XXXV): Decision on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
19.02.2023	36 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.854(XXXVI): Decision on the annual report of the Union and its organs including the specific thematic issues by the heads of States, Champions Assembly/AU/Dec.861(XXXVI): Decision on the African Union Theme of the Year 2023: "Acceleration of the AfCFTA Implementation" Assembly/AU/Dec.856(XXXVI): Decision on Draft Legal Instruments

Jahr	Entscheidungen und Erklärungen der AU-Versammlung in Zusammenhang mit der AfCFTA
18.02.2024	37 th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, Addis Ababa/Ethiopia: Assembly/AU/Dec.888(XXXVII): Decision on the Appointment of the Secretary General of the AfCFTA Assembly/AU/Dec.902(XXXVII): Decision on the Acceleration of the Implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

Die nachfolgende Tabelle gibt einen Überblick über die elf Handlungsgebiete, die im Themenpapier des Programms BIAT zu finden sind. Die Tabelle dient als Ergänzung zu den Ausführungen im *Unterkapitel 1.2 Von der BIAT-Idee zum AfCFTA-Verhandlungsstart, S. 93 ff. im dritten Abschnitt.*

Tabelle 4: *Handlungsempfehlungen im Themenpapier des Programms BI-AT¹³⁶⁸*

Handlungsgebiet	Empfehlungen
a. Broadening Africa's economic and market space by fast-tracking the establishment of a Continental Free Trade Area	a. The African Union Summit is invited to consider, give directives and adopt the Architecture for fast tracking the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area.
b. Addressing supply-side constraints and weak productive capacities	a. Member States need to develop strategies to accelerate the implementation of the AIDA [Action Plan for the accelerated industrial development of Africa] and 3ADI [Agribusiness and Agro-business Development Initiative] Action Plans that are required to be implemented at the National Level; b. RECs too are to develop strategies to accelerate the implementation of the AIDA and 3IDA [sic] Action Plans that are required to be implemented at the regional level; c. The AUC needs to develop strategies to accelerate the implementation of the AIDA and 3ADI Actions Plans that are required to be implemented at the continental level; d. The AUC is required to accelerate the implementation of AU Summit Decision (ref. Assembly/AU/Dec. 175 (x)) on the Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa. e. AUC should submit a preliminary report on the operationalization of the AIDA and 3ADI highlighting any outstanding issues and challenges for consideration and decision by the AU Summit so that substantial progress on this Action Plan can be registered within the next 5-8 years to accompany the measures to achieve the Pan-African FTA by 2017 and the Continental Customs Union by 2019.
c. Addressing infrastructure bottlenecks	a. AUC, in collaboration with Member States, RECs, UNECA and other stakeholders should accelerate the implementation of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and the actions recommended in the 'Declaration on Development of Transport and Energy Infrastructure in Africa (Ref: Assembly/AU/Dec1.1(XII)) within the next 5-8 years; b. AUC must submit a preliminary report on the operationalization of PIDA and the Declaration on Development of Transport and Energy Infrastructure in Africa highlighting any outstanding issues and challenges for consideration and decision by the AU Summit so that substantial progress on this Declaration can be registered to accompany the measures to achieve the Pan-African FTA by 2017 and the Continental Customs Union by 2019.

1368 Tabellarische Zusammenstellung auf Basis der Ausführungen im Themenpapier des Programms BIAT; siehe *African Union Commission/Economic Commission for Africa, Boosting Intra-African Trade: Issues Affecting Intra-African Trade, Proposed Action Plan for boosting Intra-African Trade and Framework for the fast tracking of a Continental Free Trade Area, 11 ff.*

Handlungsgebiet	Empfehlungen
d. Eliminating trade barriers through improved trade facilitation	<p>a. Intervention is required at highest levels of Government through political agreements in order to facilitate the removal of illegal roadblocks, check points and illegal fees and other rent seeking practices along trade and transit corridors and border crossings.</p> <p>b. There is need for Member States to sensitize their uniformed personnel, customs agents, and other relevant stakeholders on trade facilitation measures and instruments.</p> <p>c. Member States need to accelerate the operationalization of one stop border posts and to extend the operating times of the borders and ports, to 24 hours and 7 days a week, where necessary.</p> <p>d. Member States need to exert more efforts to accelerate the simplification and standardization of customs procedures and harmonizing the nature of the required documents and information and be adaptable for use in computer system.</p> <p>e. Member States need to invest in customs administrations reforms that cultivate a high level of professionalism and integrity and are more transparent on their procedures as well as being more service oriented.</p> <p>f. There is need to strengthen collaboration between customs administrations with other tax departments and other related government agencies through establishment of National Single Windows.</p>
e. Enhancing opportunities for intra-African trade through trade information networks	<p>a. RECs and the private sector should establish regional networks to share information on business, export and other market opportunities across Africa</p> <p>b. RECs and the private sector should promote networking and information sharing among businesses and chambers of commerce</p> <p>c. Member States and Chambers of Commerce should promote the use of regular regional trade fairs and sector specific expos</p> <p>d. RECs and Member States should promote access to and use of ICTs, including online information hubs for trade procedures, transport and customs documentation for and market access and web sites for businesses</p> <p>e. The AUC and the Pan-African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with the cooperation of partners such as ITC should promote the production of a continent-wide business directory and encourage the regular publication of regional market surveys.</p>
f. Addressing financial needs of traders and economic operators through improved trade finance	<p>a. The AUC should accelerate the establishment of the African Investment Bank to inter-alia support trade financing</p> <p>b. The AFREXIM Bank should foster greater awareness of trade finance opportunities available at the bank.</p> <p>c. RECs and Member States should establish strong and well-funded finance institutions including cross border micro credit programs for producers and exporters.</p> <p>d. Member States and Banks should encourage existing banking and financial intermediaries to promote in their portfolios issues such as export finance in terms of pre-shipment and post-shipment finance needs and import loans</p>
g. Addressing adjustment costs associated with FTAs and trade liberalization to ensure equitable outcomes for Member States	<p>a. Similar compensation mechanisms for affected countries need to be put in place in RECs that have not done so, and more importantly within the proposed Continental Free Trade arrangement, in order to enable countries to correct and/or absorb adverse short-term impacts on government revenues, and other facets of the national economy.</p> <p>b. Other mechanisms for ensuring government revenues during the integration process include shifting away from reliance on customs duties to other forms of taxation.</p>

Handlungsgebiet	Empfehlungen
h. Addressing multiplicity and inconvertibility of currencies adding to business transaction costs	<p>a. In the short-term, put in place measures to establish clearing mechanisms to address the multiplicity of African currencies and exchange-rate arrangements (including their associated uncertainties) with a view to supporting the establishment of monetary union in the medium to long run.</p> <p>b. RECs should institute binding monitoring mechanisms of the macroeconomic convergence criteria which will encourage mutual convertibility of their national currencies within their territories</p>
i. Promoting free movement of people as an important ingredient of cross-border trade	<p>a. In order to foster intra-African trade, investment and cooperation, the removal of impediments to free movement of people, labor and capital is important. African countries should remove restrictions on travel and right of establishment.</p> <p>b. A medium term objective is to adopt common sub-regional citizenship including sub-regional passports (as in the case of ECOWAS) as a stepping stone to a common African citizenship and African passport.</p> <p>c. REC Member States that have not yet complied with provisions on free movement of people need to correct the situation, with compliance required within a specified period.</p> <p>d. Member States are particularly urged to abolish visa requirements for Africans traveling within the continent.</p>
j. Enhancing trade in services as an emerging opportunity for intra-African trade	<p>a. Partners are called upon to assist Regional Economic Communities in developing regional frameworks for services in trade liberalization</p> <p>b. The AUC and RECs should assist Member States in strengthening domestic regulations in specific services sectors in preparation for regional and continental liberalization</p> <p>c. The AUC and partners should assist RECs/Member States mainstream services into regional and national export strategies with focus on sectors with potential to enhance intra-African trade in services.</p> <p>d. RECs and Member States should improve service trade statistics to aid policy analysis and formulation</p>
k. Addressing other important crosscutting issues that have a bearing on intra-African trade	<p>a. The AUC and partners should assist RECs develop a Regional Framework for competition policy.</p>

Die nachfolgende Tabelle gibt einen Überblick über die bei der WTO notifizierten intra-afrikanischen RTAs. Darauf wird insbesondere im *vierten Abschnitt im Unterkapitel 1.3 Notifizierung der AfCFTA unter Artikel XXIV GATT oder der „Enabling Clause“, S. 157 ff.* Bezug genommen. In *kursiver Schrift* sind jegliche Abweichungen zur tatsächlichen Mitgliedschaft ersichtlich.

Tabelle 5: Überblick über die bei der WTO notifizierten intra-regionalen Abkommen in Afrika¹³⁶⁹

RTA Name	Coverage	Type	Date of notification	Notification	Date of entry into force	Status	Signatories	Remarks
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Goods	CU	04.05.1995	Enabling Clause	08.12.1994	In Force	Angola (left); Burundi; Comoros; DR Congo; Egypt; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Kenya; Lesotho (left); Malawi; Mauritius; Rwanda; Seychelles; Sudan; Tanzania (left); Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe	The current signatories stated below are "as notified by the Parties". However, please note that the real membership is: Burundi; Comoros; DR Congo; Djibouti; Egypt; Eritrea; Eswatini; Ethiopia; Kenya; Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; Sudan; South Sudan; Tunisia; Uganda; Zambia; Zimbabwe.
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) – Accession of Egypt	Goods	CU	03.01.2017	Enabling Clause	17.02.1999	In Force	Burundi; Comoros; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Ethiopia; Eritrea; Djibouti; Kenya; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Rwanda; Seychelles; Zimbabwe; Sudan; Eswatini; Uganda; Egypt; Zambia	
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) – Accession of Seychelles	Goods	CU	27.05.2022	Enabling Clause	11.05.2009	In Force	Burundi; Comoros; DR Congo; Djibouti Ethiopia; Eritrea; Eswatini; Kenya; Libya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Tunisia; Uganda; Egypt; Zambia Zimbabwe	Note that the accession of Seychelles to the COMESA has already been covered in a previous factual presentation prepared by the Secretariat on the accession of Egypt to the COMESA which is contained in document WT/COMTD/RTA16/1 and provides information on the enlargement of COMESA more broadly.

1369 Es handelt sich um einen Auszug aus der „WTO Regional Trade Agreements“ Datenbank; siehe *World Trade Organization, RTAs in force, Africa. Regional Trade Agreements Database*, <https://rtais.wto.org/UI/PublicSearchByCrResult.aspx>, veröffentlicht am 30.07.2024, abgefragt am 30.07.2024.
Die Tabelle beinhaltet zudem eigene Ergänzungen bzw. Adaptierungen.

RTA Name	Coverage	Type	Date of notification	Notification	Date of entry into force	Status	Signatories	Remarks
East African Community (EAC)	Goods & Services	CU & EIA	09.10.2000 (G) 01.08.2012 (S)	Enabling Clause & GATS Art. V	07.07.2000 (G) 01.07.2010 (S)	In Force	Burundi; Kenya; Rwanda; Uganda; Tanzania	The current signatories stated below are "as notified by the Parties". However, please note that <i>South Sudan</i> and <i>DR Congo (and Somalia since 2024)</i> are now Parties of the EAC.
East African Community (EAC) – Accession of Burundi and Rwanda	Goods	CU	01.08.2012	Enabling Clause	01.07.2007	In Force	Burundi; Kenya; Rwanda; Uganda; Tanzania	
Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)	Goods	CU	21.07.1999	Enabling Clause	24.06.1999	In Force	Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon	
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Goods	CU	06.07.2005	GATT Art. XXIV	23.08.1995	In Force	Benin; Cabo Verde; Côte d'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; <i>Mali (will leave)</i> ; Niger (<i>will leave</i>); Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo; <i>Burkina Faso (will leave)</i>	Notification WT/REG399/N/1 modifies ECOWAS legal cover from the Enabling Clause to GATT Art. XXIV.
West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	Goods	CU	27.10.1999	Enabling Clause	01.01.2000	In Force	Benin; Côte d'Ivoire; Mali; Niger; Senegal; Togo; Burkina Faso	The current signatories stated below are "as notified by the Parties". However, please note that <i>Guinea Bissau</i> is now a Party of WAEMU.
Southern African Development	Goods & Services	FTA & EIA	02.08.2004 (G)	GATT Art. XXIV &	01.09.2000 (G)	In force for at	Angola; Botswana; Comoros; DR Congo; Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauri-	Members of the SADC Community: Angola; Botswana; Comoros; DR Congo; Eswatini;

RTA Name	Coverage	Type	Date of notification	Notification	Date of entry into force	Status	Signatories	Remarks
Community (SADC)			12.09.2022 (S)	GATS Art. V	13.01.2022 (S)	least one Party	tius; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe	Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; South Africa; Tanzania; Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Protocol on Trade in Goods is applied by all members except <i>Angola, Comoros</i> and <i>DR Congo</i> . The Protocol on Trade in Services is applied by all members except <i>Angola, Comoros, DR Congo, Madagascar</i> and <i>Tanzania</i> .
Southern African Development Community (SADC) – Accession of Seychelles	Goods	FTA	08.01.2016	GATT Art. XXIV	25.05.2015	In Force	Botswana; Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; South Africa; Tanzania; Zimbabwe; Zambia	Members of the SADC Community; Angola, Botswana, Comoros, DR Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The Protocol on Trade in Goods is applied by all members except Angola, Comoros and DR Congo.
Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	Goods	CU	25.06.2007	GATT Art. XXIV	15.07.2004	In Force	Botswana; Eswatini; Lesotho; Namibia; South Africa	
Namibia – Zimbabwe	Goods	FTA	24.03.2021	GATT Art. XXIV	30.04.1993	In Force	Namibia; Zimbabwe	

Die nachfolgende Tabelle beinhaltet einen Überblick über die aktuelle Mitgliedschaft jedes afrikanischen Staates in den RECs sowie in Zollunionen und Freihandelszonen. In Klammern gesetzte Einträge indizieren, dass der Beitritt des jeweiligen Landes in das genannte Abkommen verhandelt wird. Fett geschriebene Einträge bedeuten, dass die AfCFTA bzw. das TFTA von dem jeweiligen Staat bisher nicht ratifiziert worden ist. Kursiv und fett geschriebene Einträge bedeuten, dass das Abkommen nicht unterzeichnet worden ist. Grau hinterlegt sind die Zeilen jener sechs Staaten, die in keinem RTA agieren. Die GAFTA ist in unterstrichen geschrieben, da es sich nicht um eine rein intra-afrikanische Freihandelszone handelt.

Tabelle 6: Länderspezifischer Überblick der Mitgliedschaft in Zollunionen, Freihandelszonen und RECs¹³⁷⁰

Land	Zollunion	Freihandelszonen	RECs	neue, übergreifende RECs bzw. RTAs
Angola		(SADC-FTA)	ECCAS	TFTA AfCFTA
Botswana	SACU	SADC-FTA	SADC	TFTA AfCFTA
Eswatini	SACU	SADC-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Lesotho	SACU	SADC-FTA	SADC	TFTA AfCFTA
Madagaskar		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Malawi		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Mauritius		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Mosambik		SADC-FTA	SADC	TFTA AfCFTA
Namibia	SACU	SADC-FTA	SADC	TFTA AfCFTA
Sambia		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Seychellen		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Südafrika	SACU	SADC-FTA	SADC	TFTA AfCFTA
Zimbabwe		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Äthiopien (kein WTO-Mitglied)		(COMESA-FTA)	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Burundi	EAC	COMESA-FTA	COMESA EAC	TFTA AfCFTA
Djibouti		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Eritrea		(COMESA-FTA)	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Kenia	EAC	COMESA-FTA	COMESA EAC	TFTA AfCFTA
Komoren		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Ruanda	EAC	COMESA-FTA	COMESA EAC	TFTA AfCFTA

1370 Die Einteilung der Regionen basiert auf einer bestehenden Tabelle der Autoren Böschemeier und Teti aus dem Jahr 2021. Diese Tabelle diente als Orientierung, wurde aber grundlegend überarbeitet und aktualisiert. Siehe ursprünglich Böschemeier, Jonas/Teti, Feodora A., Die panafrikanische Freihandelszone AfCFTA – Utopie oder reale Chance?, ifo Schnelldienst, 74, 2021/10, 61.

Land	Zollunion	Freihandelszonen	RECs	IGAD	CEN-SAD	neue, übergreifende RECs bzw. RTAs
Somalia (kein WTO-Mitglied)	EAC		COMESA	EAC	CEN-SAD	TFTA AFCFTA
Südsudan (kein WTO-Mitglied)	EAC			EAC	IGAD	TFTA AFCFTA
Tansania	EAC	SADC-FTA		EAC	SADC	TFTA AFCFTA
Uganda	EAC	COMESA-FTA	COMESA	EAC	IGAD	TFTA AFCFTA
Äquatorialguinea (kein WTO-Mitglied)	CEMAC		ECCAS			AFCFTA
Demokratische Republik Kongo	EAC		COMESA	EAC	SADC	TFTA AFCFTA
Gabun	CEMAC		ECCAS			AFCFTA
Kamerun	CEMAC		ECCAS			AFCFTA
Kongo	CEMAC		ECCAS			AFCFTA
São Tomé und Príncipe (kein WTO-Mitglied)			ECCAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Tschad	CEMAC		ECCAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Zentralafrikanische Republik	CEMAC		ECCAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Benin	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Burkina Faso	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS*		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Elfenbeinküste	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Gambia	WAMZ	ECOWAS	ECOWAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA
Ghana	WAMZ	ECOWAS	ECOWAS		CEN-SAD	AFCFTA

Land	Zoll-union	Freihandelszonen	RECs	neue, übergreifende RECs bzw. RTAs
Guinea	WAMZ	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Guinea-Bissau	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Kap Verde		ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Liberia	WAMZ	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Mali	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS*	AfCFTA
Niger	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS*	AfCFTA
Nigeria	WAMZ	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Senegal	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Sierra Leone	WAMZ	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Togo	WAEMU	ECOWAS	ECOWAS	AfCFTA
Ägypten		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Algerien (kein WTO-Mitglied)		<u>GAFTA</u>	AMU	AfCFTA
Libyen (kein WTO-Mitglied)		<u>GAFTA</u>	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Marokko		GAFTA	AMU	AfCFTA
Mauritanien			AMU	AfCFTA
Sudan (kein WTO-Mitglied)		<u>GAFTA</u>	COMESA	AfCFTA
Tunesien		COMESA-FTA	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
Westahara		<u>GAFTA</u>	COMESA	TFTA AfCFTA
			AMU	AfCFTA

*Burkina Faso, Mali und Niger verlassen die ECOWAS am 29. Jänner 2025.