Economic Integration

Agreements made to reduce or eliminate all trade tariff and non-tariff barriers.

Shallow Integration

Shallow integration are the more surface level types of integration, with the hopes of deeper integration in the future.

Preferential Trade Agreements PTA

- > Offer tariff reductions, not necessarily eliminations
- > In some product categories and not others.
- High tariffs would remain on the rest of the categories.

Free Trade Area

- > Agree to **eliminate** tariffs between themselves
- Maintain their own (Own meaning each individual country) external tariff for the rest of the world.

However, to qualify for these tariff reductions, goods must satisfy the Rules of Origin

The product exported must originate from an FTA party or percentage is built from FTA country components.

Customs Union

- Set a Common External Tariff (CET) on imports for the rest of heror

Deep Integration

Deeper Integration tends to replace p libear areas. egional institutions in different

Common Market

All features of CU + free mobility of capital and labour across countries.

- It impacts on laws and institutions, some of these laws could have been kept as domestic prerogatives even at high levels of integration.
- Long time to transition, passports etc.

European Economic Community (EEC) is an example of this but abolished in 2009 and succeeded by the Lisbon Treaty.

Economic Union

Incorporates elements of common market with:

- Harmonisation of national economic policies for example Common Agricultural Policy.
- Commonly referred to as a single market

Monetary Union

A high level of integration that removes domestic monetary policy to be determined by a new regional central bank.

Common Currency and Central Bank.

Maastricht treaty, where the European Central Bank (ECB) was creates issuing euros and notes and conducting monetary policy for the bloc.