Notes

2 Europe, No. 7046, 29 August 1996.
3 See for instance interviews in early 1999 by development ministers Clare Short (UK) and Evelyn Herfkens (Netherlands).
10 The accession of five countries is an assumption made for producing the financial forecasts; the actual decisions still need to be taken.
11 Source: European Commission.
13 The Treaty on European Union (TEU).
16 Resolution 8631.
These figures comprise only aid to developing countries, and exclude most of the countries in Eastern Europe. In 1995 the CEC programme comprised 18.96% of the EU total net ODA.

OECD, adapted MVR.

OECD, adapted MVR.


Bilateral aid is given from one country to another country. Multilateral aid is given from a group of donors to individual or a group of countries through a multilateral organisation, such as the UN specialised agencies or the World Bank Group.

This issue is further elaborated in chapter 8.


The EU has decided that it will not break relations with ASEAN over the issue of it granting membership to Burma; membership is considered as an internal matter of ASEAN. There is no reason why this rule, generally observed, that regional partners of the EC choose their own membership, should not be applied in the context of the ACP.


The European Commission was also given the task to co-ordinate aid to Eastern Europe from 24 donors, the Group of 24 (G-24).

Includes the PHARE and TACIS programmes; excludes aid to the successor states of former Yugoslavia. Court of Auditors, 1998, ibid.

Court of Auditors, 1998, ibid.

No. 1292/96 of 27 June 1996.


This was the result of an inter-service working group consisting of representatives of the different Directorates General and ECHO.

Commission of the European Communities, Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Linking, Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD), Com (96) 153 final, Brussels, 30.04.96.


The Committee of member states Representatives is now called the Humanitarian Aid Committee (HAC).
In 1996 the USA budgeted 995 million ECU, while total EU financial decisions totaled 1109 million ECU. ECHO, *Annual Review*, 1997.


The monitoring and assessment of projects for PHARE and TACIS would already be contracted out. Information provided by the Commission.


Competitive recruitment will take place again. Montes, C., 1998, ibid.


Internal document CEC.


These are: the sustainable and social development of the developing countries; the integration in the world economy, the campaign against poverty.

Results to Questionnaire on Implementing Gender Resolution, Responded to in September/October 1997 by EU Permanent Representatives in Brussels. In some cases responses were provided by civil servants from ministries in EU member states.

Document 5811/98, DGI.

DHA 14 point format, can be found on: europa.eu.int/en/comm/echo/docs/14ptvm.htm.

The pilot countries were: Peru, Nicaragua, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique. This should not be confused with the countries in which pilot projects took place on co-ordination, which overlaps.


Adopted 20 December 1995.
In the period May-October 1996 80% of proposals annexed the gender questionnaire. Only 3 out of 24 projects could be classified as gender integrated or gender specific.

51% of all the ALA projects used this form in the period Jan. 1995 – June 1997. Of these 11% scored as ‘women-specific’, 39% as gender-integrated and 23% as gender oriented. Only 22% of the MED projects used this form in the same period. None of the MED projects scored as being gender-specific, 36% of those for which the form was used scored gender-integrated, and 43% as gender-oriented.


European Commission, Implementation of European Policy on Education and Training in Developing Countries, undated.

See chapter 7.

In India also a pilot SDP-ed was established.

Establishing an Education Sector Development Programme, Provisional Guidelines emerging from a discussion by the EU Horizon 2000 Meeting of Education Experts of the Commission and member states, Brussels, 10-11 November 1997.


73 Ibid.

European Commission, Note to Heads of Units on enhanced collaboration with the WB-Agreements of April 2 Meeting, letter from Philip Lowe, Director General DG8.

The results of research presented in this chapter have earlier been presented in: Reisen, van M., Regional Programme Changes of NGOs in the European Union in the Period 1989-1995, Catholic University of Nijmegen, Department of Policy Studies, Occasional Paper, Nijmegen, March 1997.

76 Theunis, S., Non Governmental Development Organizations of Developing Countries, and the South Smiles, Unitar, Novib, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Dordrecht, 1992, p. 15. To emphasise the aspect that it concerns a group engaged in humanitarian or development activities in relation to the developing countries these organisations are also called Non Governmental Development Organisation (NGDOs), though this is less commonly used. Biekart, K., uses the term Private Aid Agencies – but this terms does not necessarily bring further clarity in the area where NGOs are hardest to define: the feature for some of them to have strong links with government, and to receive large amounts of public funding. Biekart, K., The Politics of Civil Society Building. European Private Agencies and Democratic Transition in Central America, International Books, TNI, Utrecht, 1999. This book provides an excellent overview of European NGOs. For further reading see also: Arts, B., The Political Influence of Global NGOs. Case Studies on the Climate and Biodiversity Conventions, International Books, Utrecht, 1998. The research presented in this chapter suggests that it is more important to make an analytical distinction between humanitar-

77 The CLong is largely funded by the European Commission. It has the objective to be a bridge between the European Commission and the European NGDOs.

78 “...though not all NGDOs will have these characteristics or achieve these high standards all of the time the Charter can be used as a guide to what the term 'NGDO' is generally understood to mean by NGDOs themselves.” NGDO-EU Liaison Committee, NGDO Charter, Basic Principles of Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs in the European Union, March 1977, p. 3. This exercise was initiated by the European Commission in order to get an instrument to assess NGOs which request financing.

79 EuroCidse does not exist as a separate organisation any longer. Since 1998 it is part of the international network Cidse.

80 During the period of the research Eurostep was a co-ordination of 21 members, some of which are themselves large national co-ordinations. In this survey some of these members, large in size, were approached separately.

81 The figures portray the number of West European members. Clearly there is overlap between the groups. Withdrawn from the population were: (1) the German Political Foundations – related to political parties, which responded that they did not categorise themselves as NGOs and (2) 15 very small NGOs whose addresses could not be traced, or which had ceased to exist, or had only just started.

82 As the data relate to the period until 1995 Intermon is not included as an Oxfam member in this survey because it joined the Oxfam family in 1996/7.

83 Political foundations, also a large source for non governmental development finance were not included in the survey, since they are affiliated to political parties.

84 This can be concluded from the fact that the mean and the median are far apart. The mean is 23.2 million ECU while the median is 13.6 million ECU.

85 These figures are a conservative estimate. 19 respondents are missing.

86 Missing cases: 22.

87 Missing cases: 18.

88 This is based on conservative estimates since 26 organisations did not respond to this question.

89 Cases weighed for origin, in percentages per row.

90 2 in Belgium (CNCD and NCOS), 1 in Italy (Movimondo), 1 in Sweden (Forum Syd), 1 in Finland (KEPA), and outside the EU: Switzerland (Swiss Coalition, although its members were approached separately). EuroCidse also has one large co-ordination in Italy (OVC1).

91 The total number of North European organisations included in the analysis was 34 compared with 64 from Southern Europe. The working language of the organisation, and its constituency have been the criteria for grouping the North and the South. Of Belgium 6 organisations/networks of Latin origin and 2 of Non Latin are included. The organisations in Switzerland all appeared to be related to the German constituency and have been categorised as Non Latin accordingly. Greek organisations have been included in the ‘Latin group’ since its Mediterranean character suits these shared characteristics best. Irish organisations have been categorised as Non Latin, because of its geography and because the working language of the organisations is English, but the organisations follow a lot of the Southern characteristics.

92 All the organisations included: n=82.
It clearly shows that similar arguments are utilised to support either decision. These arguments can be divided in the following categories: perceived need, received requests, mandate, traditional regional focus, original organisational mission, experience, feasibility, priority.

The argument of solidarity is first used as a justification for decisions in this period, and was not before.

In these categories France behaves as a ‘Northern’ country, and Ireland as a ‘Southern’.

Original in French: “d’Autres organisations existent pour cela. A chacun son metier.”


EURO-CIDSE, Newsbulletin, June 1995, based on official documents of the Cannes Summit.

Information provided by the European Commission.

European Communities, InfoFinance, This table does not include destination of other budget lines, some of which are relatively large, such as food aid, humanitarian assistance, NGOs, Southern Africa, etc. Commission Européenne, Compte de Gestion et Bilan Financier, Afférents aux Opérations du budget de l’exercice 1997, Volume 1 (section 111 – Commission), SEC (98) 519, Bruxelles, 1998; Commission Européenne, Compte de Gestion et Bilan Financier, Afférents aux Opérations du budget de l’exercice 1998, Volume 1 (section 111 – Commission), SEC (99) 412, Bruxelles, 1999.

This proportion does not include aid from other budget lines, to either developing or Eastern European countries.

This proportion does not include aid from other budget lines, to either developing or Eastern European countries.

Speech by Philip Lowe to the Development Committee of the European Parliament, Director General DG 8, January 19th 1999. The problem was also addressed by Mr. Paul Nielson, the Minister of Development Cooperation in Denmark in the Danish television news (January 27th 1999), now EC Commissioner for Development.

Commission of the European Communities, Preliminary Draft General Budget of the European Communities for the Financial Year 1998, SEC(97)600, May 1997: 5. projections budget lines based on figures past years, demonstrating that about half of the budget appropriations are used. Projections for EDF come from the Commission, on the basis of which the member states can plan their budgets.

Letter from the Commission to the author, unpublished.


Ibid.

Ibid.

Letter of the European Commission to Eurostep, XIX/02/JPB D 12003 (99).


The own resources ceiling is determined as 1.27% of EU GNP in order ensure a maximum to the growth of resources and taxes collected directly by the Commission. The financial perspectives depart from the assumption of a GNP economic growth rate of 2.5% a year and a GNP deflator of 2% a year. For the pre-accession countries a growth rate of 4% a year has been applied – which is relevant to the financial perspective after accession. The financial perspective is drawn at 1999 constant prices.

The DAC definition of ODA and OA includes development aid and humanitarian assistance.

In recent years, regulations of import support programmes have been relaxed to allow recipient governments some more flexibility on how the aid is being used. At the same time, debt relief has grown as a means of balance of payment support, particularly in Japan.

For instance the ‘5th dimension’ is assistance to support service of debts owed to the World Bank; the resources are directly paid into a fund in the World Bank.
Council of the European Union, Negotiating directives for the negotiation of a development partnership agreement with the ACP countries, 10017/98, 30 June 1998, p. 32.

Commission of the European Communities, Slide show presentation of the EU proposals on rationalisation of the instruments and rolling programming, negotiating group 4, financial co-operation, 11 January 1999, Brussels.

Court of Auditors, 1996, ibid.

Undertaken in 1994, in Ghana, Uganda and Cote d’Ivoire, followed by Tanzania, Cameroon and Zambia. This evaluation problem is, of course, not specific to the EC, but a general problem of evaluating budget support, see White, ibid.

See also: Caputo, E., 1996, ibid, p. 62.


Art. 244 (f) Lomé IV Convention.

Court of Auditors, 1996, ibid., p. 302.

Cox, et al., ibid. p. 94


This proposal to address debts owed to the European Community was very cautiously reflected in the Green Paper on relations between the European Union and the ACP countries: “the Community could act both as creditor and donor by developing support mechanisms and instruments to ease the burden of debt...” European Commission, 1996, ibid., p. 57. In this proposal the European Commission takes an important step forward, namely to regard the European Community not just as a donor of aid – as it has done so hitherto but also to consider itself as a creditor. This proposal is further elaborated in the Communication from the Commission on Support for Structural Adjustment and Debt Relief in Heavily Indebted Countries. Commission of the European Communities, Communication from the Commission on Support for Structural Adjustment and Debt Relief in Heavily Indebted Countries – A Community Response to the HIPC Debt Initiative, Brussels, 14 March 1997, VIII/175/97/EN.

Special loans were changed into grants in Lomé IV. Outstanding special loans to the 11 ACP countries eligible to the HIPC Debt Initiative amount to 410 million ECU (excluding loans to the private sector). These reflows are returned to the member states, via the EIB.


Ibid.

Ibid.

European Commission, 1999, ibid.


Gaggi Laryea, Eurostep, and Eileen Sudworth assisted in producing this chapter.


A report as requested by the Council on progress made on coherence is being prepared by the CEC.


C. Stevens, 1998a, ibid.


The list is close to the one established by the UN (48 LDCs). Under the EU GSP scheme Botswana and Tonga are by mistake eligible as LDC, while Angola has wrongly been left out of the list of the industrial scheme. This situation will be corrected ‘at short notice’. Letter of the Commission dd. 26th June 1997.

These are all in Asia: Yemen, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Laos, Cambodia, Maldives, Burma. The benefits of the GSP to Burma have been temporarily withdrawn because of the practice of forced labour (Council Regulation EC No. 552/97 of 24.3.1997). This includes the scheme for industrial and agricultural products.

This does, for instance, affect China.

Burma has not been admitted to apply for regional cumulation. 
*ASEM* is currently composed of: Thailand, Brunei, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Singapore as well as Burma and Laos (since July 1997).
Commission of the European Communities, 1994b, ibid., p 2.
Commission of the European Communities, 1994, ibid.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, official communiqués, Bangkok, 1 March 1996.
*APEC* now comprises the following 21 countries: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South-Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, United States, Vietnam.
What is *ASEM*? Background brief, 2-4 April 1998.
This is particularly important since China, like Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, are at present only observers in the World Trade Organisation (*WTO*), pending the conclusion of negotiations for full membership.
*ASEM* comprises the following countries: Brunei Darussalam, Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.
Singapore Government, Background to the 12th *ASEM*-EU ministerial meeting, February 1997.
It is useful to note here that *EU-ASEM* relations are on a formal region-to-region basis. At the same time, within this relationship, there are two distinct components. The first is political dialogue in which all members of the two regions automatically participate. The second is the *EC-ASEM* Co-operation Agreement and the institutions relating to it. In this latter instance, participation, on the *ASEM* side, is through the negotiation and agreement of a special protocol to the Agreement.
*ASEM* as a formal structure has member nations. *ASEM*, as an informal structure, refers to participating countries. *APEC*, whilst describing itself as an informal dialogue group from its inception in 1989, has over time become more formalised so that *APEC* now refers to new membership.
190 Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM), Chairman’s Statement, Bangkok, 2 March 1996.
193 It has been claimed that Anti-dumping duties in Chinese cases in particular are extremely high because the Commission often compares the Chinese export price with a normal value of prices in countries like Japan and the United States to determine the margin of duty. The EU rule over the choice of reference country is said to be ambiguous.
194 This is called the reference country rule.
196 Searles, 1997, ibid.
204 Europe, No. 6676, Wednesday 28 February 1996, p. 4.
205 ‘Additional’ means beyond existing Uruguay Round tariff reduction commitments. For non-agricultural products, the EU initially stated a position in which it would only eliminate tariffs on approximately 4.7% of its present imports from South Africa, while South Africa will remove tariffs on around 36% of its present imports from the EU. Council of the European Union, 1995, ibid.; ERO, the final mandate – some preliminary concerns, briefing paper, Brussels, April 1996; Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Submission on Preparation of a South African Mandate for Negotiations of a Bilateral Trade Agreement with the European Union, 1996.
212 When the South African Rand devalued, the subsidies from the EU were increased. This demonstrates that the objective was to gain access into the market.
18 March 1997.


188 Brussels, 16/3/99.


192 According to 1996 FAO figures: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, St Vincent and Vanuatu (75-100%) and Chad, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Reunion, Sao Tome & Principe, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Belize, Dominican, Dominican Rep, Grenada, St. Lucia, Samoa and Tonga (50-75%). In: Gordon, A., et al., International Trade in Agricultural Commodities: liberalisation and its implications for development and poverty reduction in the ACP states, *Draft for Discussion*, November 1998.

193 Ibid.


196 The following countries were not included in any study: Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé & Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan.


199 CREDIT School of Economics, Study on the Economic Impact of Introducing Reciprocity into the Trade Relations between the EU and EAC countries, *Report*, University of Nottingham, October 1998.


202 Netherlands Economic Institute, Introducing Reciprocity into the Trade Relations between the EU and the Pacific ACP Countries, *Final Report*, Rotterdam, 1998.

203 McQueen, M., *The Impact Studies on the Effects of REPAs between the ACP and the EU*, University of Reading, March 1999; Laryea, G., Comparison of REPA Impact Studies, *paper*,
Eurostep, January 1999. Since the methodologies applied to the REPA-studies use different methodologies and are sometimes based on different assumptions. The sectoral and macro impact relates to the quantifiable effects on trade of the REPA, while the dynamic effects relate to less quantifiable results.

234 Stealing from the Poor, The Economist, April 24th 1999, p. 80-85.


236 Stevens, Ch., The present state of the Lomé negotiations: the position of the EU and of the ACP states, Paper presented to Lomé Hearing, Königswinter, 23 April 1999.

237 Ibid.

238 Keet, D., 1999, ibid.

239 Commission of the European Communities, Trade and Development in the new Round: Proposals for an EU comprehensive policy approach, non-paper, 4 May 1999. See also: Commission of the European Communities, Discussion Paper on Trade and Development in the new WTO Round, DGI, Brussels, 26 May 1999, 1.g.1/(99). Clearly, these Commission proposals have not been approved by the member states. The European Council reaffirmed the importance it attaches to a new WTO Round of trade negotiations which would, among others, include sectors and issues of “particular interest to developing countries.” General Affairs Council, Council Conclusions, 2192nd Council meeting, Luxembourg 21-22 June 1999, 9008/99 (presse 198), Provisional version.


241 Eileen Sudworth assisted in the writing of this chapter. This chapter is informed by interviews with civil servants from the European Commission and other resource persons that have been interviewed.

242 For a more detailed discussion on the origins of ASEM, see chapter 8.


246 Ibid., p. 19.


249 Ibid., table adapted by MWR.

250 Transnationality is calculated as the average of three ratios: foreign assets to total assets; foreign assets to total sales; and foreign employment to total employment. There is no direct correlation between the amount of foreign assets of a company and its score on the transnationality index. UNCTAD, 1998, ibid.


252 Ibid.
253 Ibid.
254 See also: Lee, D.F., Post-IMF Crisis in South Korea, paper, 27/4/1999.
262 The general concern regarding the impact of globalisation on developing and LDCs and the specific concern regarding the issue of incentives have been the subject of considerable debate and contention in the WTO Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment: “… there was growing concern that globalization of the world economy posed not only an opportunity but also a potential threat to developing countries because these countries would have to face mounting international competition in both their export and domestic markets. The risk was particularly serious for sub-Saharan African countries and the least developed countries elsewhere.” WTO, 1998, ibid.
264 This was clearly spelled out in a letter to the authors of 3 March 1999 from M. Philippe Cloitre, le Chef du Services des Interventions, writing on behalf of the French Prime Minister. See also, by Wallach, L. & Doctorate, J., OECD multilateral agreement on investment, Friends of the Earth-US, February 1997; The NGO pocket trade lawyer for the multilateral agreement on investment, Harvard Law School, undated; European Parliament, Resolution on the MAI, 1998, ACP-EU Joint Assembly, Resolution on the MAI, 24 September 1998 in Brussels ACP-EU 2541/98/fin.
265 Lalumière, C. & Landau J.P., Report on the multilateral agreement on investment (MAI), September 1998. Catherine Lalumière was MEP and Jean-Pierre Landau was general inspector of finance.
266 Ibid.
267 Ibid.
268 It is worth noting in this regard that competition is the Achilles heel of the United States which is pressured by many powerful lobby groups not to enter into a competition agreement, in particular, with regards to anti-dumping practices (particularly the steel industry).
271 Article 30.2 of the Convention of Establishment, the contract between the government of Cameroon and the oil Consortium Cotco (in short: ‘the Convention’), states: “In addition, all ordinary law provisions of the Republic of Cameroon which are not contrary to nor inconsistent with
the provisions of the Convention apply to activities undertaken under this Convention.” And article 27.12: “In case of emergency (...) COTCO (...) is allowed, under its sole responsibility to have access to any private or public land, (...) for the purpose of (...) remedying the emergency (...), without prior authorisation, and with the possible assistance of the public or private emergency services.” In: Journal Officiel de la Republique de Cameroun, 1 October 1997, p. 1246-1249, Cited in: Bloemink, I., The Law in Whose Hands? Oil in Chad and Cameroon, In: Farewell to Lomé. The Impact of Neo-Liberal Policies on the ACP Countries. Documentation International Hearing and Workshop, Königswinter/Bonn, April 23rd-25th, 1999.


275 Ibid.

276 Co-author of this chapter is Guggi Laryea. This chapter was published in an earlier version in: Social Watch 1998 (ed. Bissio, R.), Montevideo, 1998. Research for this chapter was informed by a series of interviews with civil servants from the ACP Secretariat, the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, the European Commission, the EU permanent representatives to the EU and the Joint ACP-EU Parliamentary Assembly.

277 In the last revision of the Convention the EU has sought to make funding more conditional on the ACP meeting certain criteria, in accordance with concerns of the EU.


279 See Europe, No. 7046, 29 August 1996.
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