

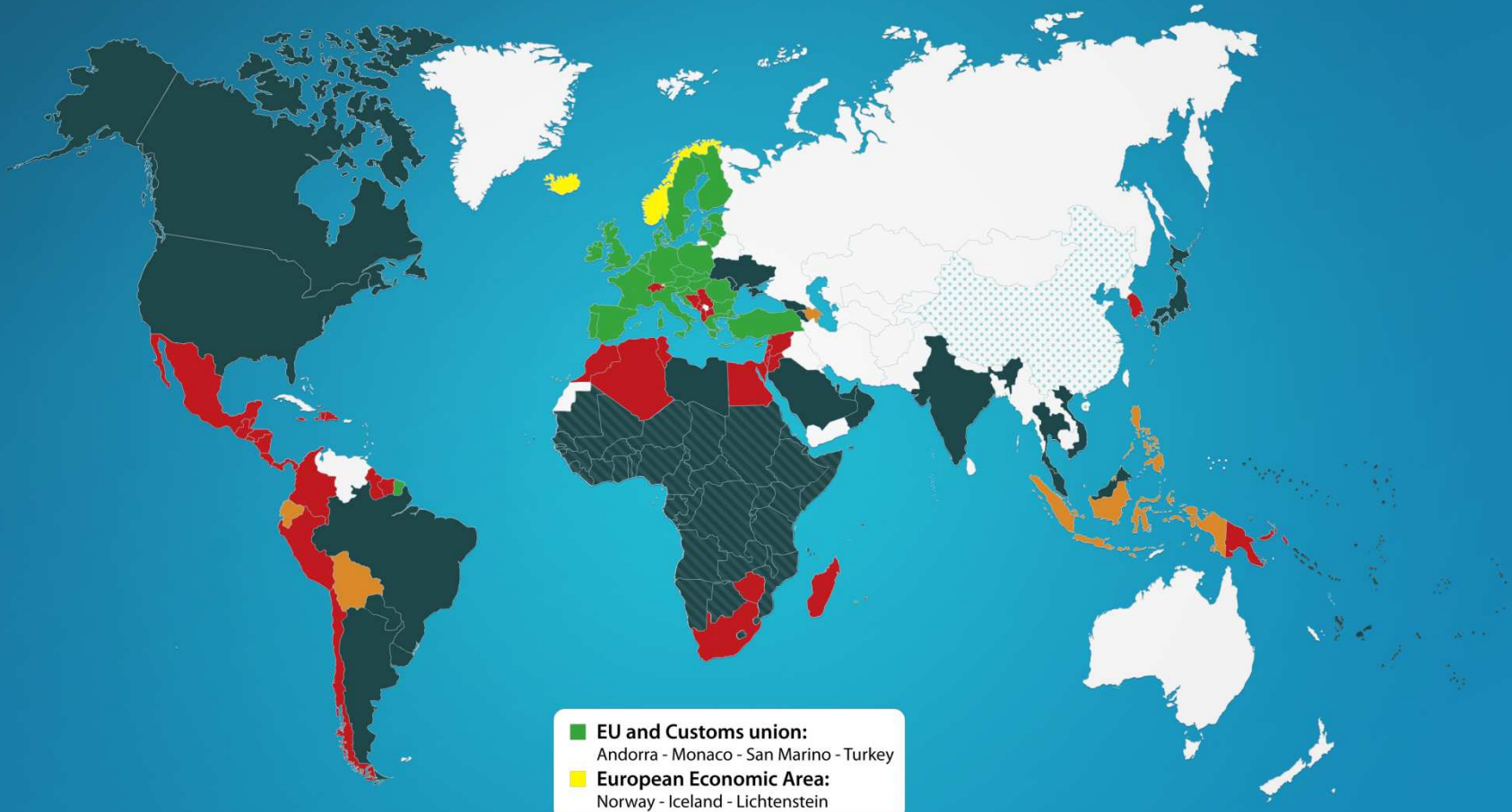
# Development Policies: from the EAMA aid to a World Approach

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**■ EU and Customs union:**  
Andorra - Monaco - San Marino - Turkey

**■ European Economic Area:**  
Norway - Iceland - Lichtenstein

- Countries with which the EU has a preferential trade agreement in place:**  
Mexico - Chile - Peru - Morocco - Algeria - Tunisia - Egypt - Jordan - Israel - Occupied Palestinian Territory - Lebanon - Syria - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia - Albania - Serbia - Montenegro - Bosnia-Herzegovina - Switzerland - Republic of Korea (South Korea) - Antigua\* - Barbuda\* - Belize\* - Bahamas\* - Barbados\* - Dominica\* - Dominican Republic\* - Grenada\* - Guyana\* - Haiti\* - Jamaica\* - St Kitts and Nevis\* - St Lucia\* - St Vincent and the Grenadines\* - Suriname\* - Trinidad and Tobago\* - Colombia - Honduras - Nicaragua - Panama - Guatemala - Papua New Guinea\* - Sth Africa - Madagascar\* - Mauritius\* - Seychelles\* - Zimbabwe\* - Costa Rica - El Salvador
- Countries with which the EU negotiates or has a preferential agreement pending official conclusion:**  
Canada - India - Malaysia - Brazil - Argentina - Uruguay - Paraguay - Saudi Arabia - Botswana\* - Cameroon\* - Ivory Coast\* - Kuwait - Qatar - United Arab Emirates - Fiji\* - Oman - Bahrain - Libya - Cook Island\* - Kiribati\* - Lesotho\* - Swaziland\* - Mozambique\* - Marshall Islands\* - Micronesia\* - Nauru\* - Samoa\* - Solomon\* - Tonga\* - Tuvalu\* - Vanuatu\* - Angola\* - Namibia\* - Comoros\* - Djibouti\* - Eritrea\* - Ethiopia\* - Malawi\* - Sudan\* - Zambia\* - Burundi\* - Kenya\* - Rwanda\* - Uganda\* - Tanzania\* - Central African Republic\* - Chad\* - Congo\* - Democratic Republic of Congo\* - Equatorial Guinea\* - Gabon\* - Sao Tome and Principe\* - Benin\* - Burkina Faso\* - Cape Verde\* - Gambia\* - Ghana\* - Guinea\* - Guinea-Bissau\* - Liberia\* - Mali\* - Mauritania\* - Niger\* - Nigeria\* - Senegal\* - Sierra Leone\* - Togo\* - Zambia\* - Vietnam - Moldova - Armenia - Georgia - United States of America - Thailand - Japan - Ukraine - South Africa\* - Mauritius\* - Madagascar\* - Seychelles\* - Zimbabwe\* - Papua New Guinea\* - Singapore - Morocco
- Countries with which the EU is considering opening preferential negotiations:**  
Azerbaijan - Brunei Darussalam - Indonesia - Philippines - Ecuador - Bolivia
- Countries with which the EU is negotiating a stand-alone investment agreement:**  
China

\*Economic Partnership Agreements

# Today: World coverage of the EU-ODA 2013

- Europe non EU: € 2487 million
- North Africa: € 705 million
- Sub-Saharan Africa: €4597 million
- Middle East (Asia): € 1187 million
- South and Central Asia–Far East: €1335 million
- Americas: € 899 million
- Oceania: € 239 million
- Bilateral unallocated and Multilateral: €2.276 m

# The roots and evolution of the EC's development policy

- The first step:the colonial heritage, the Rome Treaty and the European Development Fund: The EAMA 18 Countries: 1,EDF+ Yaoundé 1 and 2 (1963-68) and the OCT Regulations
- The First Enlargement of the EC and the First Lomé Partnership Agreement (1975) with 46 African Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP)
- The Successive 1,2,3 and 4 Lomé Agreements
- The Cotonou Convention 2000/2020 and the 9th, 10th and 11th EDF(2014-2020) with 79 countries

# The Present ACP+OCT Groups

- 79 ACP countries: African (47), Caribbean(15) and Pacific(15) : Country Programs financed by the European Development Fund except South Africa & Cuba
- 21 Overseas Countries and Territories dependent of UK (12), France(6), the Netherlands(7) and Denmark(1)
- The Regional Groupings and Projects

# The European Development Fund

- The creation of the EDF during the negotiations of the Treaty of Rome
- The 4th EDF associated to Lomé I (1976-80) for 46 ACP countries and 19 OCT: creation of STABEX and CDI: € 3.000 M
- The 7th EDF associated to Lomé IV (1990-2000) for 68 ACP and 20 OCT: Structural adjustment, Debt, cultural, social: €10.000M
- The 11th EDF 2014-2020: 25.000M+balances

# The EC's Development Policy beyond ACP: EU as a global partner

## A. The thematic enlargement:

- -Food Aid Convention (1967). Today Food Security
- -The GSP (1971) , the NGOs (1976) and the Humanitarian action(the creation of ECHO,1992)

## B. The geographical enlargement:

- aid to Mediterranean, Asia and Latin-America
- -The transformation of the ex-COMECON countries to capitalism and democracy: PHARE(1989) , TACIS (2000) and CARDS(2000)
- The EC as shareholder of EBRD
- Implication with UN and other Int.Ec.Org. Actions

# The UE progressive implication with development stakeholders

- The UN Institutions and the 2000-15 Millennium Development Goals: UNCTAD, UNDP, LDCs, LLCs
- The UE institutions and the EU members
- The International Financial Institutions
- The G20 after the Seoul Summit 2010
- The DAC and the Paris, Accra and Busan Declarations on efficacy of Aid
- Civil Society Organisations and NGOs (CONCORD)
- Think tanks, bloggers, etc.



# Evolution of Principles and Objectives of the EU Development Cooperation

- In the origins: financing post colonial projects and technical assistance
- Today: Economic cooperation and political dialogue: ownership, Structural adjustment, Sustainable development , better governance
- The EC Cooperation must be:
  - Complementary with Bilateral of Member States
  - Coordination with Member States and Int.Ec.Org.
  - Coherence Internal /external policies
  - Aligned with the values established by the Treaties : democracy, rule of law, multilateralism,sustainable development, peace, good governance,Freedoms,
  - Respect to the Millenium Development Objectives concerning poverty,hunger,health and Education and the Global Partnership among donors

# Paying for the EU External action: From the exclusivity of EDF to Today

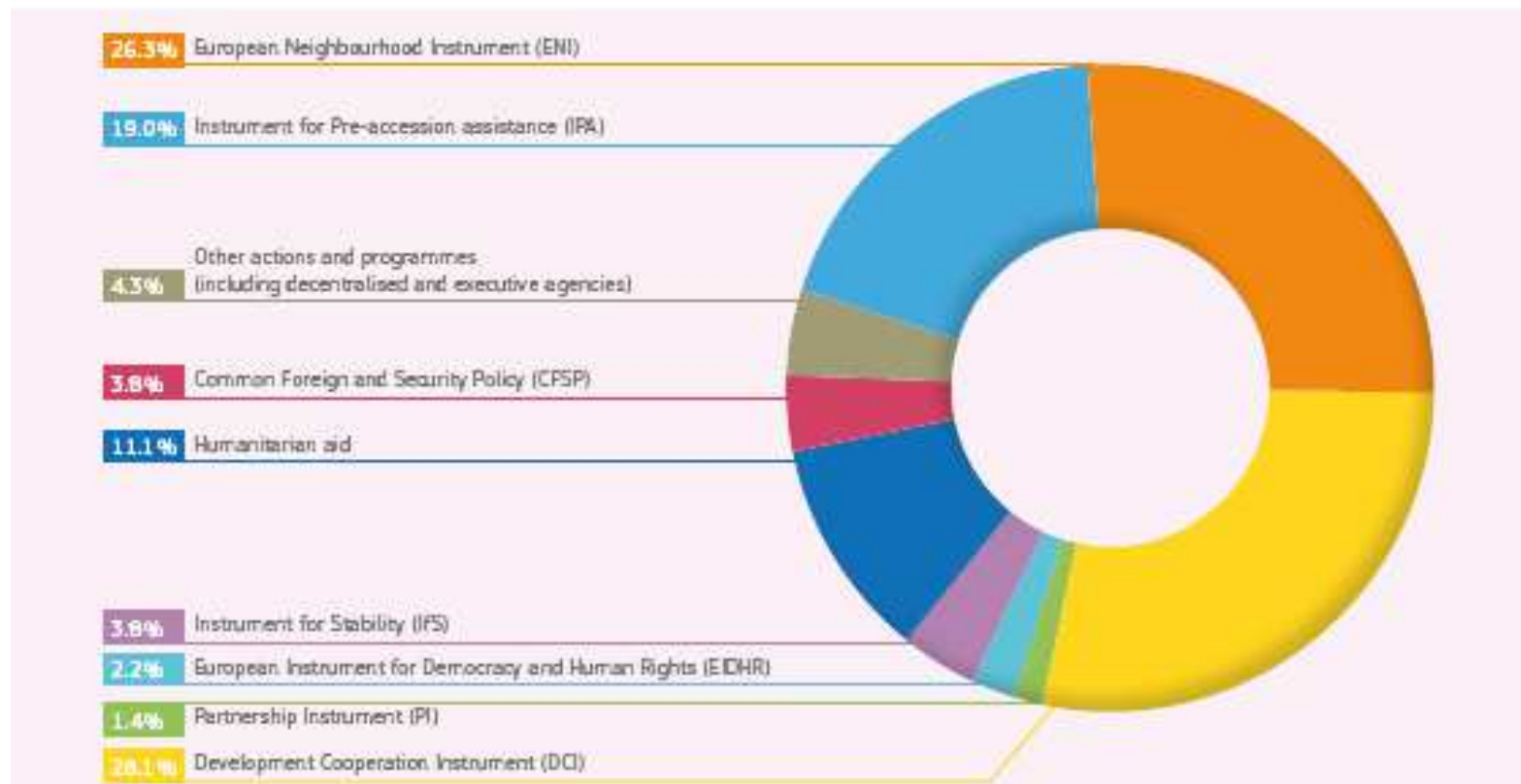
- The initial extra-budgetary Intergovernmental European Development Fund (EDF) (+/- 3% of the budget amount 2007-2013): 34.000 M. foreseen for the 11th EDF 2014-2020
- The EU Budget lines: Heading 4 “Global Europe” of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 representing 5.8% of the appropriations: 8,325 M€ in the 2014 budget
- Development action of the European Investment Bank and action with UN and NGOs

# The non EDF financial tools for “Global Europe”-2014

	EU budget 2014	
	EUR million	%
(Commitment appropriations)		
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA)	1 578.4	19.0
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2 192.2	26.3
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2 341.0	28.1
Partnership Instrument (PI)	118.9	1.4
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	184.2	2.2
Instrument for Stability (IFS)	318.2	3.8
Humanitarian aid	920.3	11.1
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	314.5	3.8
Other actions and programmes (including decentralised and executive agencies)	357.3	4.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8 325.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# The non EDF financial tools for “Global Europe”-2014

## Heading 4: Global Europe



# The logic of the evolution of the role of the EU as a development partner

- UE is the first international donor
- UE works in the definition of new development World lines of action
- EU is improving approach to Trade, Humanitarian and development issues:
  - to avoid a declining role in the World
  - to contribute to a better life for all the World in accordance with the principles established in the “European Acquis” and the United Nations + Agencies Objectives

# From the roots to the MDG and 2015

## “Sustainable Development Goals”

- Trend to Qualitative improvement of EU Assistance(better programming, delivery and result oriented )
- Permanent advocating for quantitative increase of AOD
- Avoiding renationalisation temptations by some of “28”
- Better coordination and dialogue stakeholders
- Coherence with EU internal policies and UN ideas
- Helping to the the Millenium Development Goals 2000-2015:poverty reduction,education,health, environment, global partnership for development
- Participation in the High level Group for the definition of the Post 2015 MDG:“Sustainable Development Goals”: innovation,environment, inclusive development,blending...