

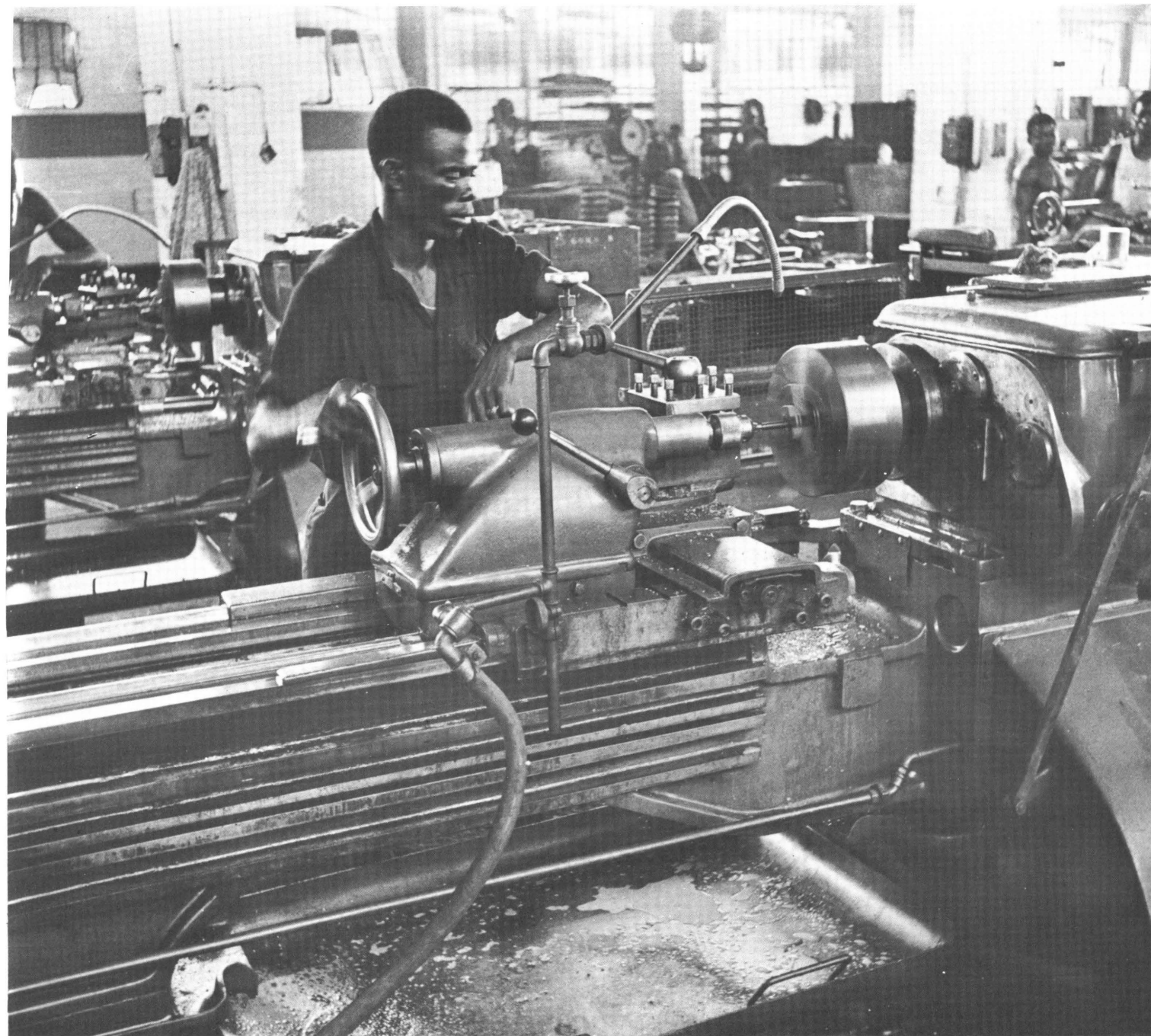
ASSOCIATION

NEWS

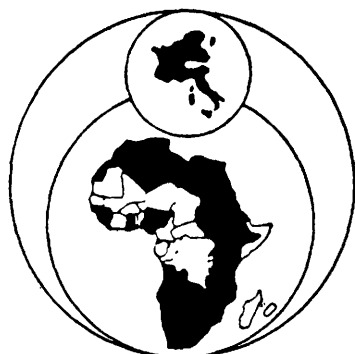
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What the Community is doing about the Sahel

by Claude Cheysson

Member of the Commission of
the European Communities (*)

A few minutes ago, Mr. President, I spoke to you at length on the need for giving the resources of african countries their highest potential. I am now speaking again to tell you of part of Africa where these resources are very scanty. I am talking about some 5 million square kilometers of territory, which includes more than a million sq.km of desert. There are **three and a half million sq.km** with some 8 million inhabitants, who depend for their water on having a good rainfall. If this fails them their lot is misery and even famine. This is the problem we are facing today.

This is the Sahel which, as you know, is divided between six different countries. It is a huge area, and it is stricken by drought, which has become specially acute during the past two years. Before we try to probe to the bottom of the problem, we must first see what has been done will come back and what can still be done. After this, with your permission, I to the roots of the problem.

I would first recall that, in 1969-71, when the drought was not yet dramatic, but loomed as a threat to the Sahel, the Community made the first dispatches of cereals. In the first year 45 000 tons were sent, and in the second year 8 000 tons to Mali alone. At the end of 1971, some 18 months ago, the position became very serious and programmes of much greater import were worked out for these countries. These programmes were organised in several ways. In the first place, there were **dispatches of cereals by the Community** as such, consisting of 45 000 tons in 1972 and 49 000 tons in 1973—a total of nearly 100 000 tons in cereals sent to this part of the six countries on behalf of the Community. These were added, I must tell you Mr. President, to another 100,000 tons—more precisely 105,000—sent during these two years by the governments of the Community countries on a bilateral basis. In these two years, 1972 and 1973 therefore, the european governments made a free gift of 200 000 tons of cereals to the six Sahel countries, including 45 000 tons for which the Community made a



special appropriation of 15 million u.a. to cover part of the cost of transport.

The Community procedures are at times quite flexible, and we should be glad of this; but in view of the serious position, the decision has been reached to make maximum use of Article 20 of the Second Yaoundé Convention, which provides for emergency aid to be granted in case of calamity. For the Sahel countries, such a case has undoubtedly arisen in the present drought. The emergency aid has been given in many very concrete and very practical ways. It has been used, for example, to move bilateral food aid consignments which had been generously donated by individual governments, but were blocked in the ports because the transport cost was not covered. It has provided vaccination for a population confronted with health problems; it has replaced seed which the peasants had perforce to eat to avoid starvation,

(*) Speech in the European Parliament, June 5, 1973.

only to leave themselves naked before the prospect of next year's crop; it has provided food and vaccination for cattle, lest it be found next that the whole herd had perished; in some cases its use went so far as to pay taxes in lieu and place of peasants who might have been arrested or thrown into yet worse misery for failure to pay their fiscal debts.

This emergency aid for cases of calamity has reached considerable figures. Under this head the Community gave 11.5 million u.a. for the 1971-72 crop year and a further 19 million u.a. for 1972-73. The latter is a credit which was approved very recently by the Council of Ministers. The sums I have mentioned, of course,—the 30 million u.a. granted under Article 20—fall to be added to the u.a. 15 million of cereals which had been sent previously.

Then, Mr President, when things became still worse, especially for the women and children, a quite exceptional aid was granted by decision of the Council of Ministers a month ago, more precisely on May 14. This liberated **13 000 tons of powdered milk**, which were to be sent immediately and without any of the usual procedures, to the african countries.

Under this decision, 400 tons have already been sent directly by an air-lift between Europe and the Sahel, and the rest is to follow by sea.

I shall be talking presently about the more constructive programme; but as **a matter of urgency, the Community has already been able to provide 52 million u.a.**—the equivalent of about 15 billion CFA francs—to these six Sahel countries, in addition to what had been provided by the member governments on a bilateral basis.

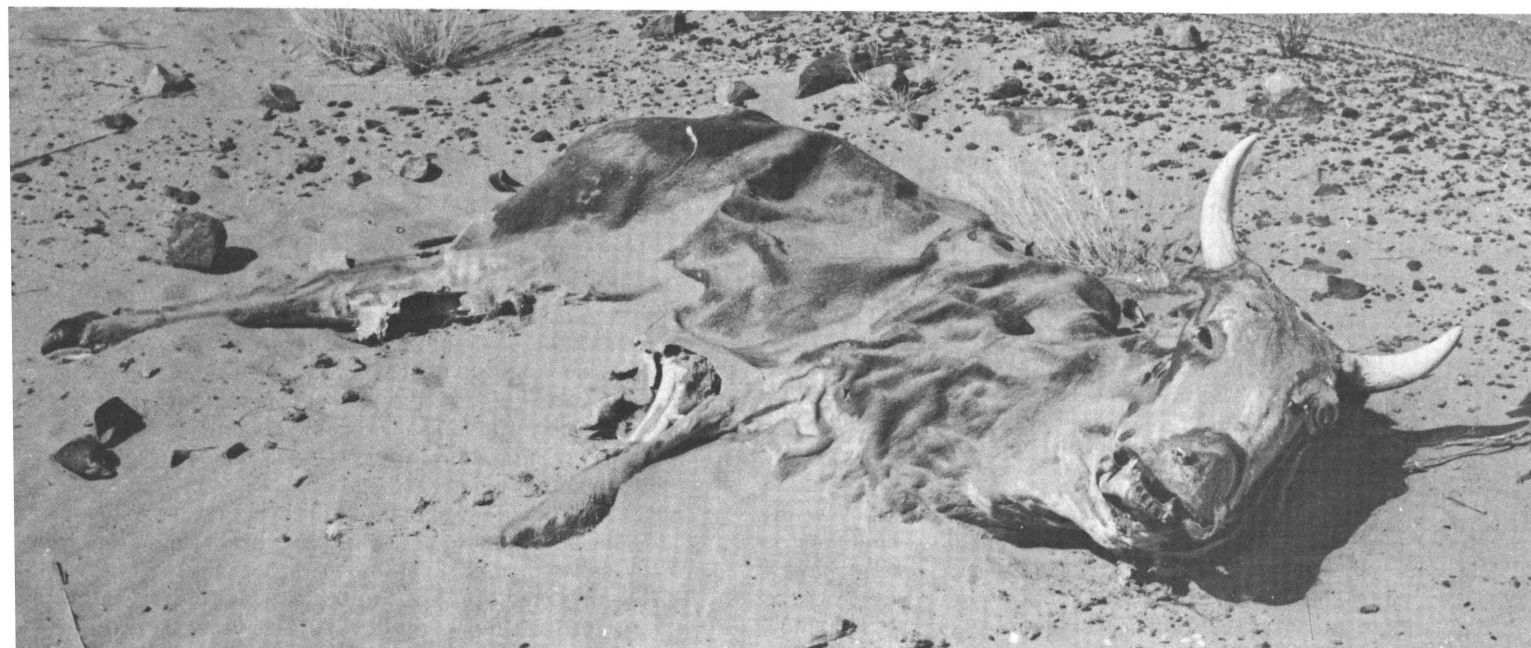
You may ask where we are now with this plan for emergency aid.

Unfortunately I cannot tell you that we have got over all the difficulties. The tonnages available are very considerable. They do not cover everything which is necessary; but if they can get to the population concerned, they are enough to avoid the transition from want to catastrophe, for of course, a parallel effort has come from the rest of the world, both through the organisations of the United Nations and bilaterally from countries such as the United States and Russia.

At the moment, we have about 400 000 tons of cereals available for the Sahel countries. If this could all be brought to those in want, it would represent a full diet for 4 or 5 months for 6 million inhabitants, which is a very full estimate of the population affected by the drought. In actual fact, unfortunately, things are much less easy. The population is spread over 3.5 million sq.km; and **getting the goods** to those most in want is a problem which is absolutely formidable.

The Commission has appealed to the governments of member countries. I will only mention here that four of them immediately provided considerable air transport facilities. Six aircraft of high capacity were brought in by Belgium and six from France, four from Germany and Ireland generously put a Boeing 707 at the disposal of the afflicted in Africa. The air lift is thus backed with considerable carrying capacity; and great efforts have been made on the spot. Nevertheless we are not yet in a position, as we should be, to get to the most isolated inhabitants; for these countries are huge and the communications are poor.

Nor should it be forgotten that in all our work we are under the sovereignty of the individual african countries; and this means that it is for each of the african governments to decide on the means and measures for carriage and distribution;



Naud



Harmignies

and for some of them, in view of the great distances, this raises very serious problems.

It should be added, that as the situation develops, the movements of refugees continue. For this reason, we very recently decided to send a certain further quantity of milk powder by way of aid to Upper Volta, which is now invaded by refugees from further north who, in their destitution, are doing what they can to penetrate southwards. This, Mr. President, is the situation as it stands; and it is far from brilliant. It has called forth a great burst of generosity and on paper the tonnages are satisfactory. Behind the statistics, however, there are still a host of difficulties. The temptation is to ask why all this had not been foreseen? Could it not have been handled better?

If you will excuse me, I propose giving you a few dry figures. The precise data we have on these countries go back to 1931; and from travellers' tales, we also have a fairly accurate account of drought periods in this enormous area, going back a further century to 1829. We thus know that the present drought is the ninth such period in 144

years. The earlier ones lasted between two years and five years. Unfortunately, the meteorologists and the climatologists cannot yet discern the least indication of a regular cycle. As things stand today, and in the present state of scientific knowledge, we cannot foresee when a drought cycle is going to strike.

What then should we do? On the long term, the first thing is to **develop food resources** in such a way that there are reserves in the different parts of these countries—even the poorest—so as to combat what is called "desertification" which tends to seep into the northern areas of the Sahel, and extend the desert area. The European Development Fund has devoted very large sums to action of this type. I will give you a few figures of what has been done since the creation of the Fund. I should say at once that I am not talking about the aid to the six republics concerned, but only to the sahelian, or sub-sahara part of them. For the sahelian area alone, **the European Development Fund has provided 75 million u.a., or more than 21 billion CFA francs, to projects directly linked with the strife against desertification.**

In more precise terms, there were 35 million u.a. for hydro-agricultural projects and 22 million for water schemes pure and simple. The latter has made it possible to bring into being 2 230 wells in the villages and on the cattle routes. Moreover, a further 20 million u.a. has been provided for cattle protection.

Figures have a way of seeming dull; but I think we should keep them in mind in appreciating the scale of the problems with which these countries are confronted, and in which we are endeavouring to help them.

At a later stage will come the reconstitution of the cattle herds, which are the chief economic resource in this part of the world. Another factor will be such aid as we can give these countries to ensure that they have safety reserves, or distress stocks of food. The time will come in a few years, or a few decades, when they will again be struck by a further phase of drought; the fact unfortunately cannot be foreseen but, still more unfortunately, the date cannot.

The essential thing is coordination between the countries themselves. In this I am happy to be able to tell the Assembly that on March 26 last the Sahel ministers—the ministers of the six countries affected by the drought—held a meeting in

Ouagadougou and set up among themselves a Distress Standing Committee, a permanent committee to coordinate their resources against a drought menace of this kind. I think it is by measures of this sort that the countries can best take cognisance of the threats which overhang them and, when catastrophe comes upon them, be able to take emergency measures and coordinate them.

This, however, does not diminish the dimensions of the problem. Nor does it diminish the sufferings now being undergone by some of the populations. Once again, we must not forget the size of the area concerned, or the catastrophic character which prolonged drought may assume in regions where the rainfall ranges from 50 to 500 mm of water annually.

This, Mr. President, concludes the report I wish to make to the Assembly. In financial terms the Community effort is considerable—**75 million u.a. for projects and 52 million for emergency aid.** We must, however, recognise that we have not dealt with the problem in its entirety, because we are not able to do so. This implies that public opinion is still alive to the problem, perhaps more consistently conscious of the gravity of such threats than was the case a few weeks ago. ■



TO OUR READERS

In the summer of 1972, just over a year ago, our little editorial team was given an extra job. "Courrier de l'Association", they were told, was now to have an english edition; and as from January 1973 this was to appear side by side with edition in french. It was their job to get it going.

This was done; and experience has shown the new english edition fulfilled a real need. Every two months, we now publish two editions with 60 pages to each number, material under 8 regular headings and a total print of 20 000 copies. Some 95% of our readers are to be found all over Africa, South of the Sahara, in the Indian Ocean, in the Caribees, in the Pacific. This is a big collective task, and it would not have been possible but for the help of all those who have cooperated in preparing our review, including the many leading personalities in Africa and Europe, officials and, still more, our readers themselves.

This, however, is a field in which perfection always stays just around the corner. Under our new Publisher Erich Wirsing, Director of Programmes and Projects for the E.D.F., we of the editorial team. hope to respond still more fully to the interest shown in the many letters we receive from you. In the present

number, various changes are embodied in the presentation. You will notice them in the table of contents; in the back page of the cover; in the cream paper used for the current news section, giving it a new look of cheerfulness and making it much easier to read; in the introduction of colour in the body of the paper; and in the editorial which is now to be brief and concise in conformity with journalistic tradition, containing only a few reflections, either on some topical matter or on the theme covered by the dossier.

So far "Association News" has been an account of facts and background or, in more formal terms, an "organ of information and documentation". We want it to be more than this, to become a real source of dialogue and contact, increasingly animated, more and more alive. It would greatly help us if you would write to us not only to ask for copies of the paper, but also to tell us what you think, what you appreciate, what you criticise and what you suggest, whether it be about the presentation or about the contents of the paper. The reason for our existence is to interest you; we can do it much better if you let us know how you are thinking.

The Editor

Meeting of the joint Committee of the eurafrican parliamentary Conference



Left to right: M. Vossen, M^{lle} Henrich, Mr. Arno, President Dewulf, Vice-President Kossongo-Mukonji and M. Eolié.

The joint Committee of the eurafrican parliamentary Conference met in Bruges on June 26-29, 1973. The Chairman was Maurice Dewulf (C.D. Belgium) and the Deputy-Chairman Kassongo Mukundji (Zaire). Taking part were representatives of the 19 Associated countries (including Mauritius, which has been a full member of the Association since June 1); delegates from the European Parliament; the President of the Council of Ministers of the Nine-nation Community and, among others, Claude Cheysson, member of the Commission; and Hans-Broder Krohn, Director-General of Development and Cooperation.

Most of the work was angled on the **renewal and enlargement of the Yaoundé Convention**; general development strategy; and monetary problems between

Europe and Africa prior to the negotiations of next autumn (G.A.T.T. and the Nixon round) on international trade. The joint Committee, however, also discussed the **long and severe drought** affecting the population and the cattle of the six Associated countries in the sahelian area of Africa. In this connection the joint Committee made, inter alia, the following requests:

1. *that the European Development Fund should not be deprived for good of the resources which have made it possible to deal with emergency situations; and that in any case the funds used on this occasion under Article 20 should not be brought into account as credits which should, in the normal procedure, be allotted to the Associated States to finance their development projects;*

2. that a programme be drawn up at an early date for the reconstitution of the Sahel economies in cooperation between the Community and all the countries concerned; and that this programme should be backed by the resources necessary, which should not be treated as part of the ordinary grants made by the E.D.F.;

3. that without delaying the concrete action needed, the occasion be used for the scientific of the causes for the increasing dryness of the Sahel climate and that all measures be taken to halt the process of desert formation and take such action as will reduce the scale of such catastrophes in the future;

4. that the European Commission and the Associated States learn the lessons emerging from this experience and provide plans for emergency intervention.

* * *

On behalf of Association News readers, I enquired what the Sahel populations could really expect from the aid proposals made by the joint Committee. M. François Perret, President of the Niger National Assembly, expressed his gratitude to the E.E.C. for what it had done for the 6 million victims in these countries. He suggested that a thorough scientific study be made of the causes of the drought, so that this scourge might be mastered, as it has been in the Ngueb desert in Israel, in Southern Italy and in America. Action akin to the Marshall Plan, such as is called for by M. Hamani Diori, President of the Niger Republic, would make it possible to put in hand the reafforestation of the country and the reconstitution of most of the cattle herds which have been completely destroyed. M. Sissoko, ambassador of Mali, called attention to the usefulness of "Association News" for the africans, both for information and for documentation. He called attention to the cyclical character of the drought, and hoped that the european contribution would retain its character as an aid to people affected by a natural phenomenon against which they could do nothing from their own resources.

The later discussion was principally devored to trade

relations between Europe and Africa and the future of the Association. On the question of trade between Europe and Africa, M. Cheysson confirmed that the european proposals contained in the E.E.C. memorandum of March last "are addressed to all the african countries". This joint offer reflects the hope of a common attitude between the countries already associated and those eligible for association, to obtain as full a partnership with Europe as possible, alike in the association institutions, in financial aid and on the commercial side. M. Cheysson also entered a firm plea for the adoption of a preferential system for african exports to Europe. He emphasised that, in the interest of the Associated States this system should be contractual and permanent; that it should require no financial sacrifice for future new partners; and that it should not be such as to raise criticism from other international bodies.

According to M. Cheysson, it is most desirable for the future of the Association that the free trade system, in the form in which it operates currently under the Yaoundé Convention, should in fact be maintained in the new Association Convention. M. Sissoko remarked that since the moral concept now plays no part in the rules of international trade, it is "the weakest who go to the wall". The merit of the Community memorandum lies in the search for, and the firm intention to contribute, a lasting solution to the economic problems of the African States. The cocoa agreement, though it concerns only a limited number of African countries, is an example. On the other hand the stabilisation of export receipts, the Mali ambassador continued, is of concern to all the Associated countries and an indication of what could be done at the world level to change the existing system of international trade and the deterioration of the terms of tradé. "Only seven or eight years ago, a ton of cocoa from Cameroon would buy 2 400 metres of grey cloth; for the past six years the same ton of cocoa would buy no more than 800 meters of the same cloth." All the Africans want better cooperation with Europe. For this reason the conference of Associated and eligible countries in Lagos on July 9, should make its chief concern a better preparation for the opening of negotiations in a spirit conducive to quick success.■

L. PAGNI



Avocado-Growing in the Ivory Coast

by Sepe ZADI (*)

AVOCADO-GROWING IN IVORY COAST BEFORE THE FORMATION OF SOPRODAV-CI

SOPRODAV-CI came into formal existence on February 6, 1964. Taking this as our starting point, it may be stated that there were not, before this, any industrial avocado plantations in the Ivory Coast.

Opinion in the Ivory Coast was not really alive to the prospects for avocado cultivation until after the State had gone into association with private interests, in setting up a company of mixed ownership for the purpose of developing the culture of the avocado tree there. This company was SOPRODAV-CI, in which the Ivory Coast government still owns a majority interest.

The preliminary technical studies for the company's investment programme made available as much information as possible on avocado growing, and made it possible to collect more definite information for popularising this cultivation in peasant communities.

The I.F.A.C. experimental orchard at Azaguié had just disappeared, through the ravages of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (a fungus which rots the root and kills the tree). This raised a considerable number of problems about avocado growing in the Ivory Coast.

This was the background for the first privately-owned industrial avocado plantations in the Ivory Coast, which were started between 1965 and 1966.

THE PURPOSE OF SOPRODAV-CI

The full name of SOPRODAV-CI is Société d'Études pour la production de l'avocat en Côte-d'Ivoire. Its object, as defined in its Articles of Association, is:

— the study and use of all methods which may promote the development of the growing of the avocado tree in the Ivory

Coast, the conditioning and sale of its fruit and the development of its marketing, especially in European markets;

— and generally all industrial, commercial or financial operations, and the purchase and sale of real or moveable property, directly or indirectly connected with the objectives hereinbefore defined or likely to facilitate the extension or development.

For this purpose SOPRODAV-CI was given the task of setting up two pilot plantations which should be both, commercial and experimental and provide knowledge:

- 1) of the behaviour in industrial plantation of the varieties of the avocado tree remaining in the Ivory Coast;
- 2) of cultivation conditions and the most appropriate techniques, for securing the best yield from these varieties;
- 3) of the minimum size for a commercial avocado venture;
- 4) of the financial requirements for a commercial venture on a given scale;
- 5) of the export markets and their requirements;
- 6) of the technology, such as the extraction of the avocado oil, which may increase the utilisation of this fruit, more especially by changing the ranges in the sorting specifications.

In carrying out this programme, SOPRODAV-CI has a **subsidy from the European Development Fund of 141 600 000 F-CFA** to cover the period of installation and the four years of maintenance before production begins.

Framework of SOPRODAV-CI work

The two pilot orchards have been planted in two regions of different climates.

The characteristics of the first are:

— location: sub-equatorial zone between Bénin Gulf seaboard and latitude 5°5 N.

— Annual rainfall between 1 800 and 2 250 mm

(*) Manager of Soprodav/CI.
Holder of Diploma of the Versailles School of Horticulture.

- Hygrometric mean not less than 82 %
- Hygrometric minimum not less than 70 %
- Mean mist duration 45 days
- Annual average temperature 26.7 °C
- Temperature range of 8.59 °C
- Exceptional Harmattan winds
- Three months of high rainfall, with maximum of 600-700 mm in June
- A month of minor dry season
- Four months of minor wet season
- Four months of main dry season.

The characteristics of the second are:

- Location in transition zone between sub-equatorial internal forest zone and tropical zone,
- Rainfall of 1 000 to 1 200 mm,
- Hygrometric mean around 74 %,
- Hygrometric minimum 35 % (January),
- Mean annual temperature between 24 and 29 °C,
- Temperature range of 13° (January and February),
- Three months Harmattan wind during the dry season,
- Main rains lasting 7 months,
- An irregular minor dry season,
- A minor rain season consisting only of an extension of the main rain,
- A main dry season of 5 months.

REASONS FOR THE CHOICE OF THESE REGIONS

The choice of the two regions was guided by two arguments:

- the first site was chosen because the high rainfall and hygrometric level in the south should contribute to offset the lack of water in this region.
- the second was chosen because, with the more pronounced dryness and comparatively low hygrometric level in the north, the cryptogamic effect would be less than in the south, and the treatment cost would therefore be smaller.

OTHER ASPECTS OF THE EXPERIMENT

The varieties planted

The varieties chosen are among those which have done well in tropical climates elsewhere, and have been classified as productive in the I.F.A.C. experimental station at Azaguié.

Eight varieties have been planted in the following order of quantity:

- Lula; — Hall; — Booth 7; — Booth 8; — Collinson Red; — Hickson; — Pollock (small numbers); — Peterson (small numbers).

Density

In view of the time needed for the avocado to come into bearing, it is reasonable to consider techniques for bringing receipts to hand at an earlier stage.

In some countries interpollated culture has been used for this purpose. The SOPRODAV-CI project has provided merely for double-density planting, in the hope of doubling the production per hectare when the orchards are young, and thinning them out later when the trees have reached the age of normal bearing.

Other producers in the Ivory Coast have interpolated pineapple growing and obtained good results.

Irrigation

For the Northern Plantation a system of irrigation was provided from the first; but the Southern one was only given a serious source of water on one occasion when the need arose.

DIFFICULTIES IN LAYING OUT THE TWO PILOT PLANTATIONS

1. Presence of Imperata on the Southern plantation site

A first check to site preparations in the south was the finding of Imperata cylindra, a plant which it is difficult to eradicate, on the site at Bingerville. Only 23 hectares, which were free of Imperata, were accordingly authorised by the E.D.F. for that season.

2. Non-conformity of the Dabakala site

A thorough examination of the ground initially contemplated for the northern plantation, close to the N'Zi on the Katiola-Dabakala road, ended in its being condemned out of hand by I.F.A.C. as soil incompatible with growing the avocado.



Normand

Avocado trees at the age of 3 years

A long prospecting operation had therefore to be put in hand to find a site which would satisfy the necessary conditions. These were:

- suitable soil,
- suitability for irrigation,
- close to a railway or national highway,
- cultivable area of 35-50 ha in a single bloc.

It is specially important to have well-drained mould of a reasonably light texture, such as sandy alluvials. Argillaceous soil, or those with clay layers near the surface, or others with hydromorphic indications, are to be avoided, because of the risk of Phytophthora.

Adaptation to these difficulties

Localisation: — the Southern plantation remains as planned at km 9 on the road Abidjan-Bingerville.

— the Northern plantation is re-located at km 6 on the road Katiola-Bouaké, instead of km 35 on the road Katiola-Dabakala, close to the N'Zi.

Areas: — Southern plantation 48 ha instead of 35 ha.
— Northern plantation only 23 ha.

The planting

a) The Southern plantation was laid out in three stages:

End October	1969	23 ha
April	1969	12 ha
May	1970	13 ha
Total		48 ha.

b) It was not possible to lay out the Northern plantation till 1969:

June and July 1969: 23 ha

Thus in 1973 the age of the plants, after clearing the double density sections will appear as follows:

Southern Plantation (3 categories)

Plant ages (November 1973)	Double density	Single density	Total plants
	200 plants per ha	100 plants per ha	
1) 5 years	1 009	1 070	2 079
2) 4 years			
5 months	601	774	1 375
3) 3 years, 4, 5 or 6 months	602	774	1 346
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2 212	2 588	4 800
Area	22 ha 12 a	25 ha 88 a	48 ha

Northern Plantation (2 categories)

Plant ages (November 1973)	Double density	Single density	Total plants
	160 plants per ha	80 plants per ha	
1) 4 years,			
4 months	688	764	1 452
2) 3 years, 4, 5 or 6 months	146	256	402
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	834	1 020	1 854
Area	10 ha 43 a	12 ha 75 a	23 ha 18 a

APPROACH TO SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS ARISING

The Florida manuring formula, proposed by I.F.A.C., ensured good vegetative development in both the pilot plantations.

As regards irrigation, the experience in the Southern plantation shows the necessity for having a water-point which will enable the least drought to be death with. Our experience indicated that the young avocado tree is badly affected by more than a month's dryness.

The difference between the phyto-sanitary treatment in the north and south will not be of interest till the comparison shows in the fruiting, and is thus not possible at this stage.

The double-density spacing proved useless. The development of the trees is so considerable that the double density sections will have to be cleared before they come into production.

Of the varieties tried, Lula and Hall now stand out definitely as varieties to be adopted.

The choice of varieties depends on various criteria:

a) The tree itself:

- adaptation to the local climate;
- resistance to root maladies;
- level and period of production.

b) The fruit

- marketability (varieties with an unduly high oil content are not appreciated by the public, nor are fruit of unduly large size);
- ability to withstand the various handling processes, such as marketing, conditioning and transport.

After four years growing in the Southern plantation, the production recorded was between 4 and 6 kg per tree. There is a risk of considerable alternation if this is not eliminated by artificial flowering techniques.

The size of big commercial plantations could be:

- 50 ha or 25 ha (i.e. about the same as the SOPRODAV-CI plantations, or as near to this as possible);
- multiples of these units.

A plantation of smaller area might prove profitable, provided it is so located as to be integrated into a well laid out unit.

The Ivory Coast fruit lend themselves well to the European standards of conditioning and quality. The last dispatches by SOPRODAV-CI suggest that the Ivory Coast can expect good prices, even if the produce is carried by air.

Extraction of the oil has not yet been undertaken. This is because the raw material has still to be produced; and it is well known that the Ivory Coast avocado is of rather low oil content.

It was considered necessary to allow the manager of SOPRODAV-CI to make a study trip to Israel, the principal avocado-producer in the Mediterranean.

The rapid progress made in avocado-growing in Israel stimulates faith in the future of this cultivation in the Ivory Coast. The experience gained from this study trip pointed to solutions which are specifically our own, and are the key to our success in:

- rationalised production of avocado;
- marketing and export organisation.

The journey in question also enabled the manager of SOPRODAV-CI to see on the spot which of the methods which could be used in the Ivory Coast would be best fitted to promote the success of our national avocado production.



Naud

The avocado fruit

INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE AVOCADO

According to the statistics the world production of avocado in 1968 was 477 000 tons. This was distributed as follows:

— Brazil	180 000 tons,
— Mexico	145 000 tons,
— U.S.A.	80 000 tons,
— Philippines	16 000 tons,
— Cuba	10 000 tons,
— India	10 000 tons,
— Other producers	36 000 tons,
	<hr/> 477 000 tons.

EXPORT MARKETS

It is fortunate for the countries which are now launching into avocado growing, that the whole of this world production is not aimed at the European market. Most of the producing countries, especially the U.S.A., consume their production within their own frontiers.

The producers competing in the markets of Europe are the Mediterranean and African countries and the Antilles.

The export of avocado to Western Europe rose by about 1 000 tons between 1969 and 1970.

CONDITIONING AND DISPATCH

The first SOPRODAV-CI exports to Europe were still small in volume and were sent by air. This mode of transport is comparatively expensive; but it makes it possible to send consignments at intervals, and to export fruit which is less robust in quality or condition. When the quantities grow larger, SOPRODAV-CI will use ocean transport, either in refrigerator space or by container. Bananas and pineapple are already shipped in this way. The question of conditioning the fruit is linked with the mode of transport.

After the harvest the fruit is wiped, brushed and sorted by shape, variety, weight and ripeness. Fruit which lies outside certain specific norms (e.g. too big or too ripe) is eliminated.

After the sorting the fruit is packed and put into stock for dispatch. The stocking may be in a cold chamber at the plantation (which is expensive, but suitable when it is a question of dispatch by air) or by using the cold storage equipment in the port of Abidjan.

Prospects for avocado production in the Ivory Coast

The government of the Ivory Coast is at present at work on creating an adequate organisation for carrying out a big programme of avocado production. The following are the crop forecasts, subject to the planting programmes being carried out:

- 2 000 tons in 1975,
- 2 300 tons in 1976,
- 2 800 tons in 1977,
- 4 000 tons in 1978,
- 6 400 tons in 1979,
- 8 000 tons in 1980.

The marketing organisation for the fruit has already taken shape in a cooperation contract recently concluded between the Ivory Coast government and Agrexco (Agricultural Export Company). The latter is an Israeli cooperative which specialises in the marketing of avocados.

Avocado imports into E.E.C. Countries and Great Britain (1968-70)
(tons)

Country of origin	Germany (FR)			France			Italy			Great Britain		Total	
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Israel	192.0	178.4	238.4	1 560.7	1 387.0	1 635.4	48.8	30.6	56.8	892.0	922.0	2 488.2	2 853.0
South Africa	6.6	26.4	51.2	190.7	316.1	716.1	—	—	—	1 057.0	1 853.0	1 393.5	2 620.3
Martinique	0.6	0.5	1.7	474.0	407.0	536.0	—	—	—	—	—	408.8	538.2
Cameroon	—	—	—	100.8	94.6	126.5	—	—	—	—	—	94.6	126.5
Morocco	1.4	—	—	4.3	37.7	57.8	—	—	—	—	—	37.7	57.8
Ivory Coast	8.2	0.6	2.1	21.6	11.9	40.1	—	—	11.2	—	—	12.5	53.4
Other sources	13.9	4.0	5.6	27.1	24.1	37.6	67.2	34.8	10.3	88.0	161.0	150.3	213.6
Total	222.7	209.5	299.3	2 359.2	2 278.4	3 149.5	116.0	65.4	78.3	2 057.0	2 936.0	4 590.3	6 463.1

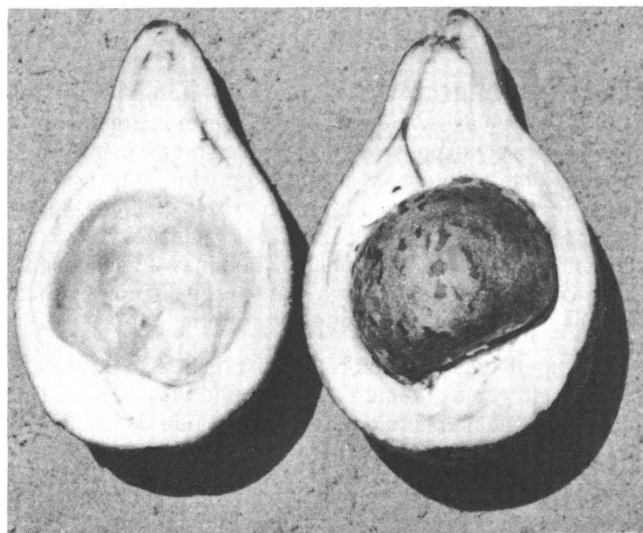
Source: *Fruits* — vol. 26, No. 12, 1971.

POTENTIAL MARKET IN EUROPE

The growth in avocado consumption in the European market will depend, essentially, on the advertising support and the different social strata into which it is thus introduced. Economists who have studied this question, though working from different starting points, and without undue optimism, are agreed in putting the European consumption of avocado in the 1975-80 period at about 40 000 tons per annum.

POSITION OF THE IVORY COAST IN THIS POTENTIAL MARKET

The Ivory Coast, in estimating its position in the European avocado market, must make full allowance for the potential production of competitors.



Naud

Opened avocado

The figures for the increased planted areas, in the producing countries with which the Ivory Coast competes, point to a considerable production from 1975 onwards. The estimates of the economists for 1975 and 1980 are as follows:

	1975	1980
— Israel	10 000	14 000 - 16 000
— South Africa	7 500	10 000 - 12 000
— Martinique	2 500	5 000 - 6 000
— Cameroon	1 000	1 000 - 1 200
— Morocco	800	1 000 - 1 000
— Others (excluding Ivory Coast).	200	300
Total	22 000	31 000 - 36 500

The position of the Ivory Coast is, however, assured among this set of producing countries. This is because of:

- the outlets open to it through the agreement signed recently with Agrexco for the marketing of its production; and
- the fact that, in common with South Africa and Cameroon, it is one of the few countries from which the production reaches the European market during the long period of spring and summer, which is propitious to increased avocado consumption, because of the bigger outlet through restaurants and supermarkets. In this season Israel is not in a position to deliver because its cropping season runs from November to February.

SEPE ZADI

Industrialisation of the A.A.S.M.

I. The Dakar discussion

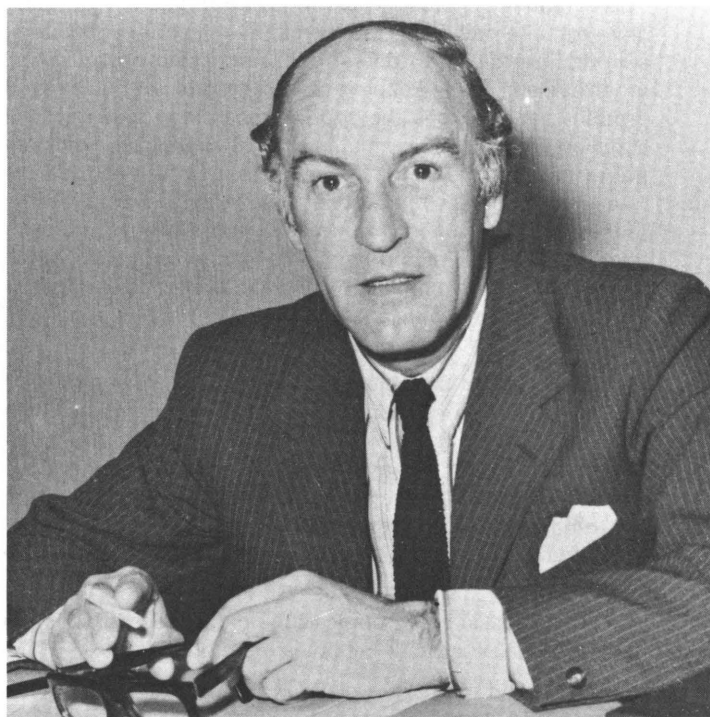
A discussion on african industrial development was held in Dakar on November 20-25 1972. It had been organised by the government of Senegal and CEDIMOM (Centre Européen pour le développement Industriel et la Mise en Valeur d'Outremer) and was so well attended that it took on the aspect of an international conference. Sixteen african countries sent representatives, and others present included over 100 international firms and many international organisations. Below are extracts from the contribution to these discussions by representatives of the E.E.C. Commission and the European Investment Bank.

A/ JEAN DURIEUX (*)

Concerning Community policy for cooperation and development

Jean Durieux said he was speaking on his personal responsibility and that his suggestions did not necessarily commit the E.E.C. Commission. He made it plain that : "Neither substitution for imports nor capacity for exports is an indispensable target for industrialisation in developing countries."

Moreover, he noted, "a country is apt to be the more competitive internationally if the goods it exports are in demand in its own home market". On the other hand "the agricultural population, which must provide the principal outlet for the new industries is a victim of industrialisation under two heads. First it has to pay higher prices for manufactures because of the various forms of protection given to



Heiderscheid

the new local industries; and secondly, as a taxpayer, it bears the cost of public financing for the industrialisation campaign".

The speaker went on to describe the improvements he would advocate.

..*

(*) Director of Trade and Development in the E.E.C.

This rather austere analysis leads us to ask whether we can think of an industrial policy which would promote the redistribution of incomes instead of making the initial imbalances worse than they were. I think this is possible, provided the industrial policy is part of a general development policy, based partly on the renewal of agriculture, and therefore directed to increasing the real incomes of the peasantry; and partly on town planning which plays greater heed to collective equipment.

Let us begin by considering industrial policy in the framework of the policy of agricultural renewal

The essential aim of agricultural policy must be the raising of real agricultural incomes, so as to enlarge the internal market and check the drift of population from the rural areas.

This presupposes a price structure favourable to the peasant population. In actual fact most african countries have seen internal terms of trade changing to the disadvantage of the farmer; and the consequences of this are, in the long run, much more serious than the deterioration in the external terms of trade, about which so much is said and written.

It is easy enough to see the reasons for a trend so contrary to the farming interest. They lie in the difficulty of finding any real alternative to the practice of taxing agricultural exports; in a desire to defend the purchasing power of the urban consumer, by keeping down the prices of local food products; and to keep the young processing industries well supplied with cheap raw materials. In the long run, however, the results may be serious, leading to a faster exodus from rural areas, increased imports of foodstuffs and a halt in the process of industrialisation. In this field we have much to learn from the soviet and latin-american experiences, which suggest that a more prosperous agriculture may be a promotion factor rather than an obstacle to the development of industry.

If, however, a suitable policy for agricultural prices is indeed to lead to better incomes for the producers, the machinery of collection, transport and distribution must be organised in such a way that the main part of the extra agricultural income does not get absorbed on the way from the rural producer to the urban market. The angling of agricultural policy on these lines may necessitate the facing of difficult choices.

The same basic policy angles should guide the formulation and selection of agricultural investment projects.

I should like to put in a plea for a far-reaching change in our methods of agricultural planning and project evaluation. When I say "our methods" I am thinking as much of those of the national governments as those of bi-lateral or multi-lateral cooperation organisations.

At present any agricultural project or regional programme of agricultural development is habitually judged in terms of its contribution to the GNP, its internal profitability and its effect on the balance of payments. All this is excellent; but

it is only secondary. At this stage in the present crisis of the rural world in most african countries, the standard of judgement on any agricultural investment should be sought in the relationship between the expenditure commitment and the improvement in the real agricultural income per day's work throughout the region affected by the project.

If judgement by this standard points the same way as the others, so much the better; but it too often happens that a project is deemed highly profitable because it will bring a net improvement in productivity per hectare, whereas in reality it will lead to the peasant suffering a loss in the financial product of a day's work. This will, for example, be the case if the introduction of new industrial crops multiplies the total peasant income by two, but makes it necessary for the work on this cultivation, instead of on subsistence crops, being multiplied by three.

It is just as frequent, too, for a project which is profitable for the peasantry directly concerned to be disastrous for other producers in the region. The former, using up-to-date techniques, increase their productivity and their incomes; but the latter cannot work for the prices set by the modern units, so that they find no buyers for their produce and must go off to swell the mass of the urban unemployed.

It is for this reason that I insist that we must consider the net total balance in the foreseeable changes in the real daily income, not only for peasants directly concerned, but for all those in the region affected.

The next need is to ascertain, either on a regional or on a national basis, what changes in the demand structure are likely to be induced by the rise in the incomes of the rural population. The object is to identify these and supply, at the least possible cost, the agricultural and industrial products and services which are the counterpart of the increased commitment of the peasantry to the market economy. Industrial policy should be guided by information forecasts of this kind and not by the statistics of former imports.

The cooperation organisations which finance similar projects all over Africa, with a view to stimulating agricultural diversification in rice, sugar, maize, cotton and other crops, should endeavour to coordinate their action, so that local industries should be set up for agricultural equipment and tooling, proportionately to the extra demand which these projects will bring into being.

There may be still more concrete possibilities in the alliance of industrial policy with town planning

But this implies that priority should increasingly be given to satisfying collective urban needs, rather than the conveniently solvent demands of the urban elite.

In my view, these collective requirements are likely to be the biggest and most dynamic market open to industry in the years ahead. The word "market", however, is not really the right one; for by definition, collective requirements scarcely, if at all, find their expression in a normal market

reaction. They express themselves through political channels in the broadest sense. If they are not satisfied, this does not lead to price rises, as will happen in any ordinary market where demand exceeds supply. It will lead, rather, to urban revolts and explosions, such as happened in Europe in 1848, and which will be a threat to the great cities of developing countries during the next ten years.

These collective requirements of the towns might be an important outlet for the industrialisation of developing countries. There are many of them. First and foremost there are all the requirements of habitable centres—water, lighting, bricks, cement and the rest. There is the demand for collective transport facilities which will be fast, reliable and comfortable, the three of which are seldom found together. There is the demand for education and qualifications which is but imperfectly satisfied by current techniques, including the technical training of adults. There is the demand for information and the demand for health. Each of these sectors—and there are many others—can be divided into countless sub-sectors, each representing a potential industrial demand; and they may collectively constitute a much bigger market than that for consumption goods of the European type.

The choice of an industrial policy angled on satisfying urban collective requirements must necessarily be made consciously, for a political decision is needed to convert a collective aspiration into a payable public demand. This is a basic political choice, for it is concerned with an important aspect of income distribution policy.

The political choice, of course, is a matter for the national governments of sovereign countries; but the bi-lateral and multi-lateral cooperation organisations can give them essential aid by contributing to the formulation and financing of town-planning programmes. They could also help in linking the town-planning with the corresponding industrial initiative by further coordination of the bilateral and multi-lateral aid.

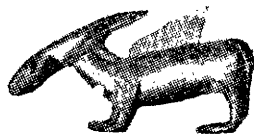
Finally, and this is the point with which I should wish to conclude, it is not the task of industry to absorb the urban unemployment, and thus to be the direct instrument in the improvement of income distribution. This is a point on which experience suggests that we should not be unduly optimistic. Modern industry creates comparatively few direct jobs; and alternative techniques, which would make it possible to substitute labour for capital without prejudice to international competitive capacity, are not always available.

The role of industry as such is principally to create a mobilisable surplus of resources for the development of urban collective services which are themselves generators of jobs. These services—education, health, transport, scientific research and others—can but increase and multiply; and there will be no decrease in the numbers they employ, even if efforts are made to increase their productivity and so to make them instruments of progress.

It is thus essential to see that all industry, public or private, should be socially profitable. A non-competitive or non-profitable industry, protected by public authority against its non-profitability, is in fact a creator of under-employment. Its direct contribution to total employment is no more than apparent; for it has as a counterpart the unproductive consumption of a surplus which might have been used to finance the growth of employment in the rest of the economy.

* * *

These, Mr. President, are the key considerations which, in my view, will enable the African countries, irrespective of successive phases of economic and political orthodoxy, to accelerate their industrialisation on a basis conforming to our joint objective of securing a better international sharing of production and wealth.



B/ JACQUES SILVAIN (*)

The experience of the European Investment Bank (EIB)

The European Investment Bank has been given special responsibilities by the E.E.C. for providing financial aid to Associated countries—African and Malagasy countries, as well as European—to promote or finance their industrialisation. This was because of the experience it has had of problems to be resolved in the less developed regions in Community countries which, in matters of industrialisation, are similar to those with which the present discussions are concerned.

In Europe the Bank has, since it was first brought into existence, been faced by many problems which arise, often in very similar form when we seek to

deal with the specific problems of developing countries. They include regional policy; the definition of less developed regions; the mitigation of disparities; the difficult reconciliation between government policy, deconcentration requirements and the interests of individual firms when it is a matter of setting up new industries in the less favoured regions; the part played by development centres and the reception infrastructure; the selection of projects which are most likely to help in solving problems of reconversion or endemic unemployment; encouragement for projects of interest to several countries; the use of national or regional banking institutions as auxiliaries in financing projects on a more modest scale.

There is one development which seems particularly significant for the A.A.S.M. The first European Development Fund, which covered the period 1958-63, was concerned only with grants to finance investment projects in the social or the economic sector, and excluded potentially profitable projects which would normally imply repayable aid and would include the industrial sector. Moreover, the aid was to be given only to the States, or public bodies, and was not available to firms which were wholly or partly in private ownership and which dominate the scene in industrial matters.

From 1964 onwards, the first Yaoundé Convention brought in the definite possibility of Community contributions to industrialisation. In particular, it introduced a system of repayable aids and the availability of ordinary loans by the European Bank which, through its origin and experience, had particular competence in industrialisation finance. The Bank's field of activity was thus materially enlarged because it was in a position to intervene directly, whether the companies aided were wholly private, wholly State-owned or of a mixed structure, but always provided that the governments concerned agreed to the intervention and, of course, that the project to be financed satisfied the requirements of economic interest, financial balance, profitability and sound management.

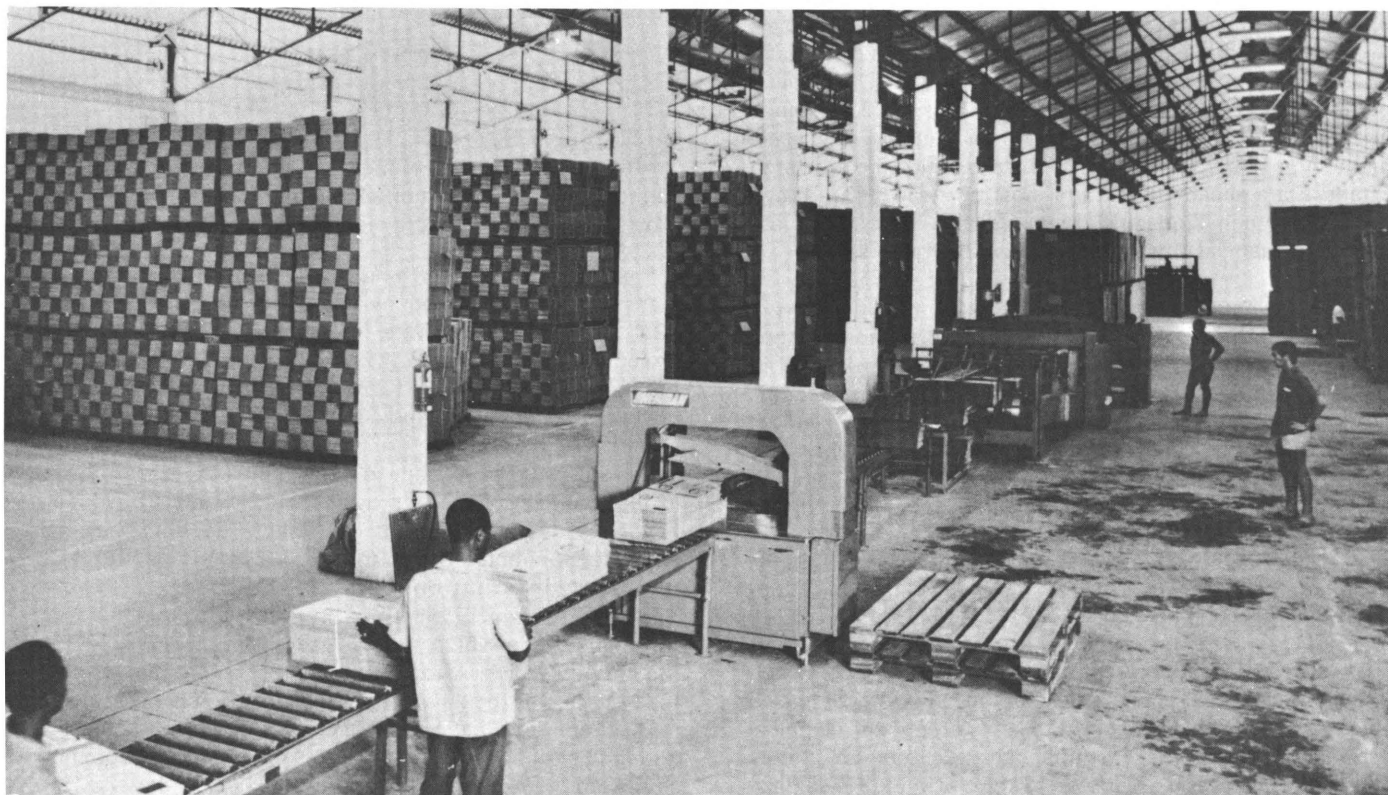
Action in 1964-69

The period of the first Yaoundé Convention ran from 1964 to 1969. The total Community action to help the industrial sector is seen to have been far from negligible; and in this the part played by ordinary loans by the Bank from its own resources is, as might be expected, predominant.

The Bank granted 16 ordinary loans from its own resources, amounting to 46.7 million units of account and localised in 7 of the A.A.M.S. The loans contributed to the execution of some 325 million u.a. of investment. The projects will lead to the creation of some 8 700 jobs, will result in an annual addition of added value of about 70 million u.a., a net annual gain in foreign currencies of some 40 million u.a. and additional budgetary receipts of nearly 30 million u.a.

From the resources of the European Development Fund, the help given directly to the industrial sector consisted of 7 loans, amounting to 23.3 million u.a. for projects localised in 5 of the A.A.M.S.

(*) Assistant Director of the European Investment Bank.
Editor's note: The sub-headings were inserted editorially.



Banana conditioning at Abidjan: the first EIB intervention in the AASM

The projects, the total cost of which was around 50 million u.a., were scheduled to lead to the creation of 1 900 jobs, a gain in foreign currency of 17 million u.a. and additional budgetary receipts of about 7 million u.a.

The second Yaoundé Convention

When negotiations were put in hand for renewing the Association Convention, consideration was given to the degree of **importance to be assigned to industrialisation** among the objectives of the economic and social development of the member States, which is the basic purpose of the Association. Consideration was also given to the **difficulties which had been encountered** in the first interventions under this head and to ways by which their scope and effectiveness could be improved.

Industrialisation, of course, is neither a doctrine nor a universal panacea; and it is probable that the development of most countries in Africa South of the Sahara, will be mainly seen for some time to come in terms of agricultural and stock-raising development, in both of which there is still room for substantial improvement. Nevertheless, industrialisation is, wherever it is possible, an essential element,

albeit a modest one if it be regarded in terms of production statistics. It is essential in the first case, because of the importance of its economic effects, since the value added and the industrial productivity increase more easily and more rapidly than is the case with the other factors contributing in every country to the gross internal product. Industrial development is necessary to the economic balance of the countries and, more especially, to moderate the basic instability in the balances of payments which is inherent in any economic system angled on the export of agricultural produce. It is also socially necessary for two reasons. First any economic system angled on the export of agricultural produce. It is also socially necessary for two reasons. First it is a remedy for urban unemployment, the increase of which is associated with the exodus from rural areas and is one of the social plagues of modern Africa; and secondly, it should provide an outlet for the culturally elite, brought into existence by technical, secondary and university education which, if they are not absorbed in the industrial sector, would go abroad, or find no other outlet except in the administration or in contentious matters and behaviour.

The industrial development of african countries is admittedly a difficult matter. Our exchanges of views have been essentially concerned with this; and it might also be well to refer to the report on the industrialisation of the A.A.S.M. made by M. André Guillaibert to the Association Parliamentary Conference at Yaoundé at the beginning of last year. It

is difficult because of the comparatively low level of incomes, the dispersion of the populations, the narrowness of national limitations and the existence of many factual economic barriers between the individual countries, which stands in the way of the development of markets on the scale modern industry requires. The industries which are easiest to establish are already there; and most of those set up today contain a much bigger risk element, and have much less attractive financial prospects than their forerunners.

There is, however, no call for exaggerated pessimism. Even though industrial prospects in Africa are, for the moment, comparatively limited, they nevertheless exist and in the early future they will be considerable. Moreover, investment capital is not, as is often thought, the element which is most lacking. **No worthwhile project has yet had to be abandoned for lack of finance.** On the contrary, one of the problems arising in developing countries is apt to be protection against the influx of capital in the form of suppliers' credits and even, more recently, finance credits in eurocurrencies earmarked for projects which have not been adequately studied.

There is in fact a natural tendency for relations between industrial countries and the developing world, to be based on the delivery of material and the supply of technical assistance, all of which is financed by credit on unduly short terms. Excessive recourse to this technique is damaging; for it often leads to the financing at excessive prices of projects for which the preliminary studies have been insufficient and the markets inadequately defined and which later become a heavy burden on the economy and often on the public finances of the countries concerned.

It seems preferable, too, **to encourage association between firms in developed countries, and those in the Associate countries**, rather than to put them in a position of suppliers and customers. It is on account of a desire to maintain and develop the association of European firms with the African economies, that the Bank suggested various improvements in the technical financial instruments, some of which were adopted in the second Yaoundé Convention.

The main problems to be solved on the financial side were three in number :

1. **To lower the cost of loan capital by interest rebates**, so as to make them more competitive, especially against bilateral aid, suppliers' credits and medium-term bank credits; and so as to avoid putting an over-heavy burden on the operating accounts of African firms.
2. **To develop the intervention of national development banks** to the extent that they can become a partner and a bridgehead for the African economy.
3. **To consolidate the financial structure of firms by contributing to the formation of their own capital resources**, but without relieving the promoters of their financial responsibilities.

First results

After only 22 months of the Yaoundé II Convention, there cannot yet be any question of summarising results, even on provisional lines, nor of drawing any conclusions.

It is, nevertheless, worth noting that out of seven ordinary loans already contracted by the Bank, and amounting to 32.4 million u.a. five were for mining and manufacturing projects, accounting for 24.2 million u.a.; and that two of the four loans on special terms were used for financing the factory element in agro-industrial complexes.

It is still more significant to note that all the new features in the financial methods provided by the new Convention have already been brought into play. The Bank has, for example, contracted a loan for the **partial financing of a hotel of international class at Dakar**, the hotel "TERANGA" which will contribute to the development of the tourist trade which, as you know, is a primary target in the country which is now our host. It should be noted, too, that this is the first time the Bank has intervened in the tourist trade since its formation in 1958. The loan in question had the benefit of an interest rebate granted by the Commission from E.D.F. funds at the rate of 3% laid down in the relevant clauses.

The Bank has also contracted a loan to Zaïre through SOFIDE (Société Financière de Développement) **to finance the extension of a synthetic textile mill at Kinshasa**. This is the first time the Bank has acted through a development bank; and in this case, too, an interest rebate has been granted from the E.D.F. funds at the specific rate of 2%.

Interest rebates at rates of 2 or 3% for manufacturing projects localised respectively in the immediate area of industrial development centres in Associated countries, or in the less favoured internal districts, have been granted in respect of **loans made to CIMENCAM at Douala (Cameroon) and UTEXI at Dimbokro (Ivory Coast).**

A rebate at special rates under the case-by-case procedure has been granted in respect of a loan for carrying out **port infrastructure works**. A few months ago, too, the Bank, under a mandate for account of the Community, entered into a contract of special symbolic and practical importance. This was the **taking up of a shareholding participation in a company in an Associated State**. The company was UTEXI in the Ivory Coast, which had already had an ordinary loan from the Bank. This first occasion of a contribution to the formation of risk-bearing capital is a landmark on the road the Community is travelling, and marks its desire to act in whatever way will most effectively aid the process of industrialisation. Between now and the end of the Convention, it is expected that the Bank's actions will be increased and diversified.

For the future

It is important that the Community and the countries concerned should quickly devise adequate procedures for providing appropriate financial resources to finance **small and medium-sized african firms**.

— it is also necessary that there should be increased recourse to those of the **development banks** which provide satisfactory guarantees of financial resource and efficient management, if their intervention is recognised as a priority matter by the governments of their countries.

— It is also desirable that the Associated countries should put **the greatest possible number of industrial projects** among those which they wish to be given priority for Community finance, including projects which were not directly initiated by the public authorities. In this way they will be eligible for loans on special terms, which the authors of the Yaoundé Convention desired to make available for industry and the tourist trade.

There can be no doubt that the Bank, cooperating closely with the Commission, will do all in its power to produce concrete results in this fields. As regards the scale of the support which may be contributed, especially by the Bank, it is relevant to recall that this will depend largely on two factors:

— first the **economic and financial policy followed by the A.A.S.M. themselves**. The preservation, or building-up of a **solid capacity for indebtedness** condition for attracting investors and obtaining long-term loans from institutions which really care about the development of the countries concerned.

— secondly, **an adequate number of projects must be prepared, showing acceptable standards of financial profitability**, and with competent promoters, not only on the technical, but also on the commercial and financial management side. These should be accompanied by financing plans, of a sufficiently balanced character for the firm to be able to face the vicissitudes of industrial enterprise on the best possible footing.

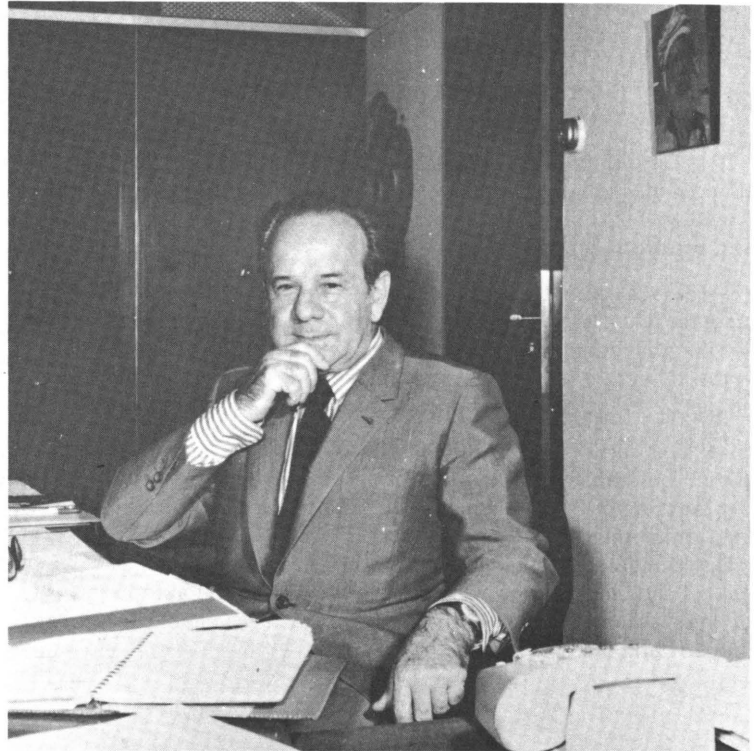


Prunet

Flat-frame cloth printing at Douala (Cameroon)

C/ JACQUES FERRANDI (*)

**Industrialise ?
Yes.
But why,
where and how ?**



Heiderscheid

Economics is not an exact science; and it is this which makes it so subject to successive crazes. A few years ago theories about productivity were all the rage; and today, somewhat belatedly, we have "discovered" that growth may lead to growing-pains.

After decolonisation, for lack of economic development, the doctrines of development began to flourish. They, too, followed the dictates of fashion as obediently as womens' clothes. Latest in date come the policies of industrialisation; and developing countries have not been immune from the quirks of theory and are seeking to put them into practice. There is, unluckily, a risk that when a good idea has hit the headlines of fashion, people will think of it as a universal panacea; and industrialisation will be the cream in the coffee of under-development. Even I, aware as I am of the danger, have my lips to the cup.. Yet, Mr. President, I think there are unavoidable hazards which crop up like the set books in an examination. Ten years ago I made my first remarks about industrialisation; and its title was "Industrialisation in Senegal". Is it by chance that I have come back there; is it by chance, too, that today in Dakar what I wrote then as my conclusion may now serve as my introduction: "Industry is both a necessity and a test..... it begins as a reflex and must become a reflection".

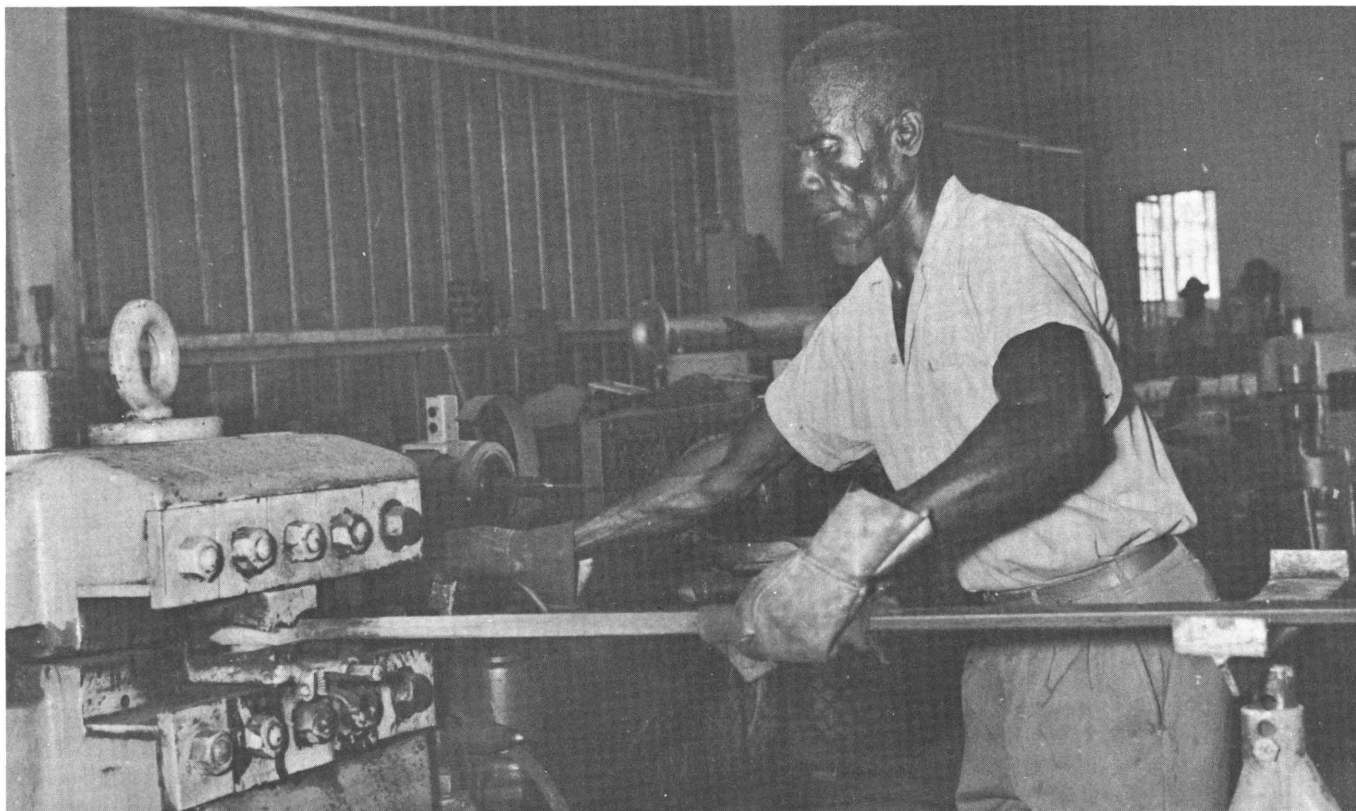
Perhaps it is also a chance event that we are meeting here for purposes of reflection. For industrialisation is a serious matter and not a subject for facile discourses. It has got to be considered seriously.

Why industrialise?

Seneca wrote and Tibor Mende has quoted "there is no such thing as a favourable wind, for the man who doesn't

know where he is going". An analysis of the problem of industrialisation in developing countries, and especially in the african countries associated with the Community, presupposes first of all a survey of the ins and outs of the action to be continued and the action to be undertaken.

(*) Deputy Director-General in charge of coordination of E.D.F. activities.



The speaker recalled that balanced industrial development must come through the development of up-to-date agriculture; and he went on to emphasise the need for industrialisation, its objectives and the principal difficulties. He spoke of the limits of the current industrialisation process in the Associated african countries "which are but imperfectly adapted to the two-fold objective of rising standards of living and economic independence". He spoke of the central responsibility of government, the need for a regional framework, the reception structure for private investment and the reconciliation of national and private interests through a three-party discussion between the authorities in industrial countries, the private investor and the authorities in the host country. From this he went on to discuss the part played by the European Development Fund (E.D.F.).

First the facts. During the first association period intervention was mainly concerned with economic and social infrastructure and rural production. Commitments for industrial establishment took only 2% of the total funds. Under the first Yaoundé Convention (1963-69), aid for industrialisation began to take shape and about 9% of the financing by the second E.D.F. was channelled into this sector. The figures suggest that the first E.D.F. did nothing and the second E.D.F. extremely little, in a field considered fundamentally important; but I do not share this view. All

the activities of the E.D.F. were channelled to improve the fundamental characteristics of the economies of associated countries, so that development and, in due time, industry should be able to get off the ground. It could hardly be expected that development would have any chance of success in a non-articulate economy, with communications inadequate and fragmentary, with agriculture turned in upon itself, with production hanging fire, without trained workers or skilled supervision, with health facilities in an embryonic state.

The first need was for preparation in depth of the economic and social groundwork. It was at the request of the Associated States, and on the basis of projects submitted to it, that the E.D.F. supplemented their efforts and decided upon its interventions. In this phase it would help in building a dam to supply cheaper electricity, or increase productivity and incomes of agriculture; the laying of a railway line which would lower transport costs by 20 or 30%; in building a technical school, or by contributing to a programme of integrated rural development. In all this the sole aim of the E.D.F. was to help the Associated countries in their patient campaign to master the countless internal obstacles to development. The task is still far from being completed. If industrialisation is now no longer an illusion but an objective—ambitious, but nevertheless attainable—it is because a series of actions was first undertaken in fields which were

not directly industrial. This matching of the will of man and the inertia of his surroundings was the realism for which the situation called. In allocating a large part of its financing, to agricultural projects, hospitals, education and vocational training, transport and such matters, the E.D.F. had no feeling of, or desire for, detachment from the industrialisation which was deemed indispensable. On the contrary it acted as it did for the sake of consolidating foundations which were still on the flimsy side.

Does this mean that the Fund is not in a position to make a direct and significant contribution to industrial development in the A.A.S.M.? Certainly not. A severely practical sense is needed, however, in defining the fields in which its intervention can be really effective. Given the responsibilities of the Associated countries in defining their industrial policy and bringing it into effect and the instruments and resources the E.D.F. is able to put at their disposal, it seems to me that there are two principal ways in which the Fund can intervene, and it has in fact already done so.

The first method is technical assistance, the field for which (defined in protocol No. 6 of the Association Convention) is extremely wide, and all the forms of which can be used in the industrial policies of the A.A.S.M. It is scarcely necessary to say that in no circumstance is the Community able or willing to suggest this policy or guide it in any particular direction. Up to the present, Community technical assistance has been limited mainly to the making and dissemination of studies on the industrialisation potential of the A.A.S.M.; of making experts available to help finalise regional integration projects of the C.E.A.O. type; and of providing technical assistance for specific industrial investments. Action on these lines could and should be stepped up in line with requests from the Associated countries.

The second type of intervention is of course the joint finance of industrial products by the E.D.F., or the financing of environmental operations, such as related infrastructure and specific forms of vocational training. The range of the Community's financial instruments has been enlarged and reshaped in successive association conventions. Nevertheless, some of the possibilities may not yet be sufficiently known and used. For example, loans made through the national development banks could help to solve some of the problems impeding the development of small and medium-sized african firms. Another possibility is the taking up of shareholding participations in these development banks. An extra effort will undoubtedly have to be made to see that those in responsible positions in the A.A.S.M. are adequately informed and able to use the various financial mechanisms provided under the Convention of Association. An information campaign on similar lines has recently been decided upon by the Association Council, calling the attention of european industrialists to the industrial possibilities in the Associated countries. The Council resolution provides, in the first instance, for speeding up the surveys already put in hand for various export industries; and it also provides for publicity among potential investors of the basic data regarding investment operations in the Associated countries.

The emphasis I have put on these directives by the Association Council, is due primarily to the fact that they have only just been made, and that they will determine our future line of conduct, though without involving any change in its direction. Another reason is, that they invite reflection on the essential problem of what part the Community can play as an intermediary between the Associated countries in Africa and private investors in Europe.

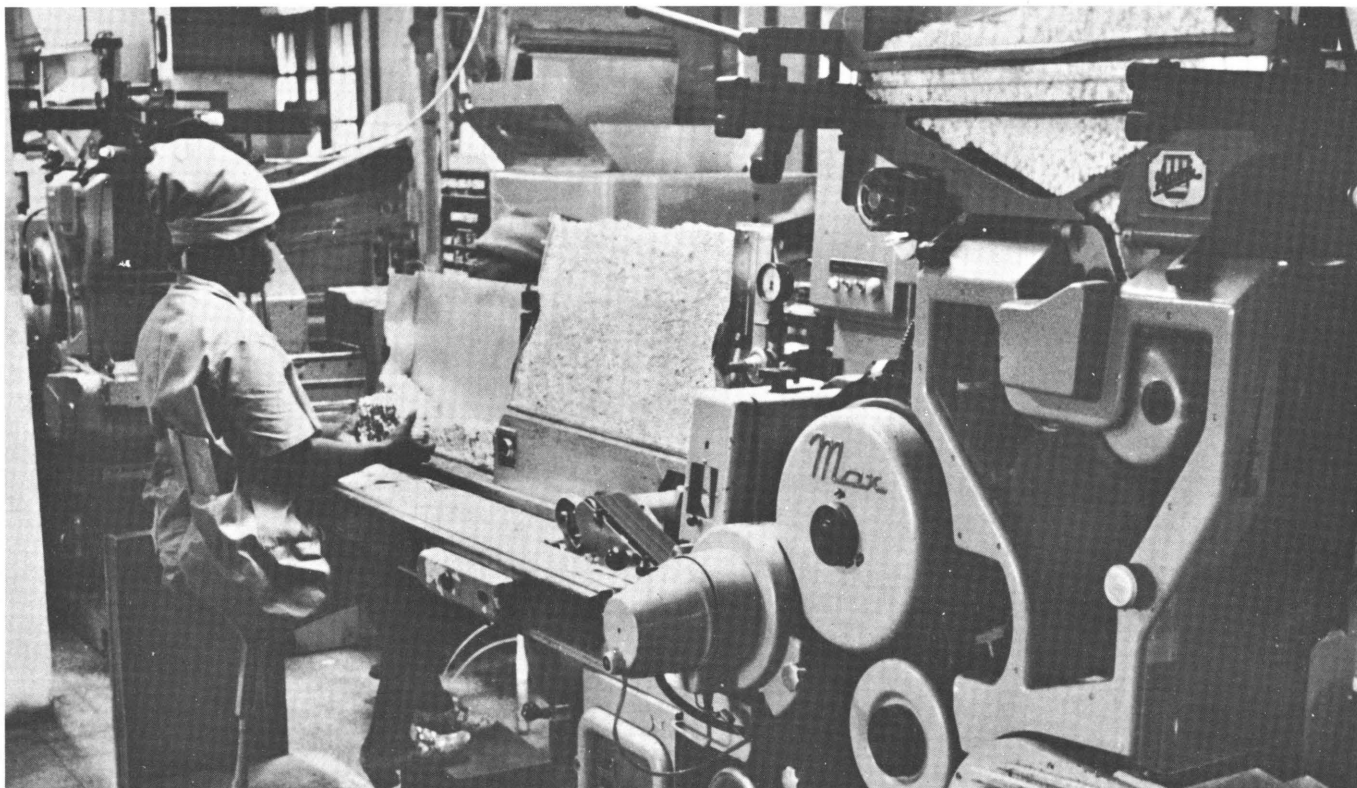
I should say at once—and some people may find this disappointing—that I do not think it should be one of the functions of an international organisation, such as the E.D.F., to make material changes in its practice for the sake of industrialisation from those it has practised hitherto. In my view the function of the E.D.F. includes financing infrastructure projects which directly condition the making of industrial investments; the supply to Associated countries in suitable form of such resources as are indispensable for large-scale industrial projects to be put into execution in co-operation with private interests; to help in the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings by support given to development banks; to give realistic assistance in seeing that potential european investors are better informed; to supply any technical aid asked by the A.A.S.M. in seeing that the fiscal, customs and kindred frameworks they offer investors are better defined; and that projects of collective interest, which are insufficiently profitable for private investors, should nevertheless be investigated; and that industrial projects in which Associated countries and private investors are privately interested are more expeditiously brought into execution. This is far from negligible. Some of this action has already taken place, as requested by the Associated governments; and this work will doubtless be intensified and made more flexible as the requirements of the different States may require in future.

To go beyond this, and think of the E.D.F. as a promoter seeking to "sell" to private investors the projects which the A.A.S.M. desire, seems to me both unrealistic and dangerous. I call it unrealistic because we are not equipped for such a task, which calls for continued knowledge and practice in european industrial matters; nor could we have the least hope of succeeding with the staff at our command and the content of our work as a financial co-operation organ. It would be dangerous because we should be running the risk of raising hopes we could not fulfil, and giving our sponsorship to operations which had been insufficiently studied. I have said, and I repeat that european governments have an important job to do in helping the A.A.S.M. to industrialise. This implies three essential lines of activity :

- first, to strengthen and put in practical form the disposition of their private interests to invest in the Associated countries;
- secondly, to correct any inequality which may subsist in the dialogue between the Associated States and european investors;
- and finally, to strengthen and co-ordinate their policies of export assistance.

As things stand at present, and for obvious reasons, it does not seem to me that the powers or the organs of the Community are competent for this type of function. The tasks incumbent on the E.D.F. for industrialisation purposes, and for which it is best fitted, are amply sufficient. Suitably used

they already provide—and will I hope provide in increasing numbers of cases—a support which may be important and on occasion decisive, in the process of A.A.S.M. industrialisation. This, however, is conditional on its not being asked for a contribution it cannot make.



Picou

Cigarettes factory at Yaoundé (Cameroon)

CONCLUSION

"Industrialise? yes. But who, where, when and how?" As I come towards the end of this analysis, I see that I have added other questions to the original ones, and that few of these have only a single answer. How can it be otherwise at the present stage in the development of the A.A.S.M.? What seems most important is to steer clear of two temptations—industrial utopia and resignation to the existing state of things.

Utopia is what I have called the "myth of the factory chimney". It consists in thinking that all things are possible, and that all that is needed is to wish for industrial development and "decree" its existence, and it will happen auto-

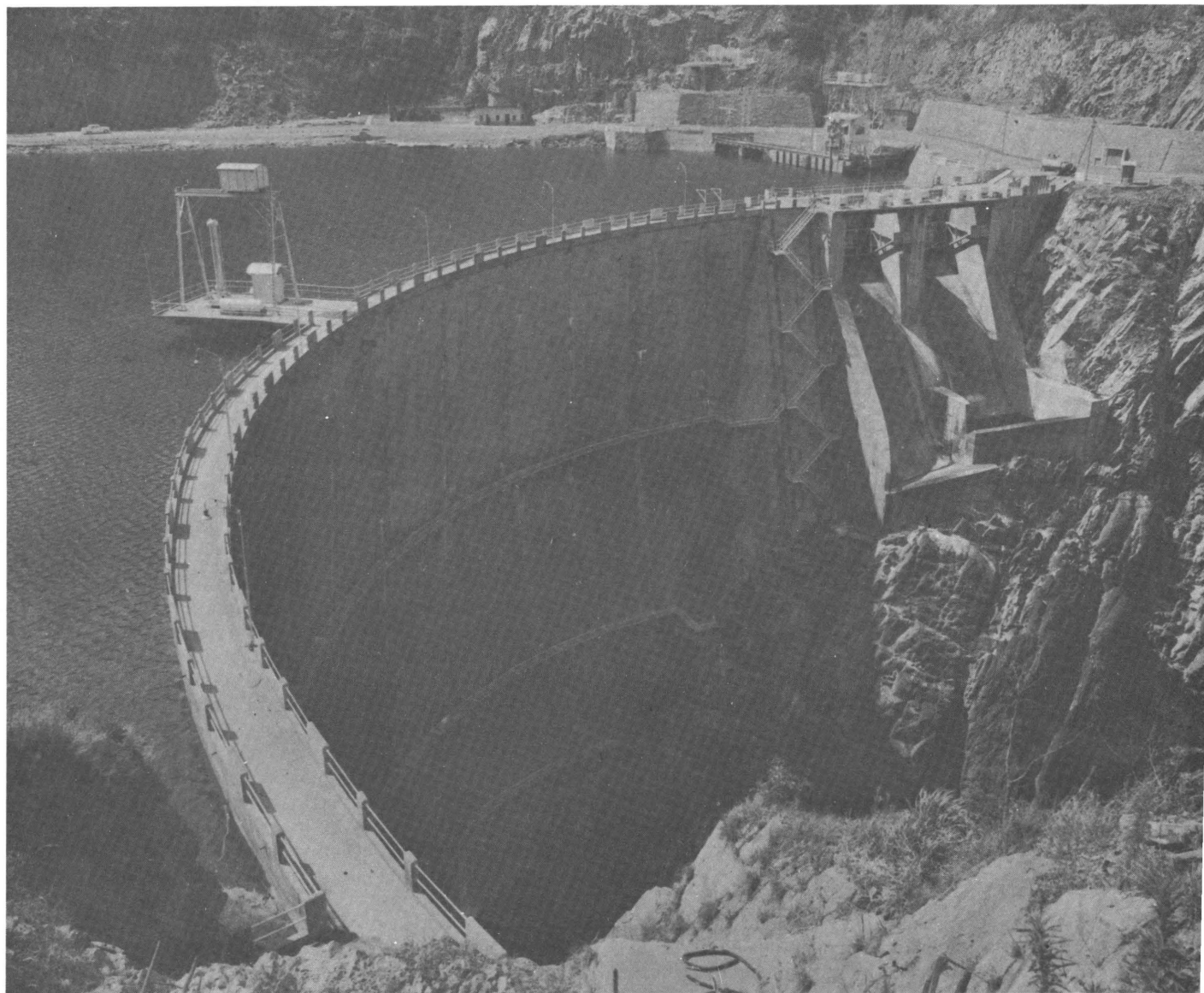
matically. The growth of industry in Africa can only come through a patient work of preparation, progressively overcoming obstacles of every kind which stand in the way of the human and financial resources brought into play. There is one thing which is worse than a desert. This is a disused factory overgrown by the bush, a factory chimney which does not smoke any more.

Conversely we must appreciate that real industrial development does not consist in running up industrial units artificially and at any price. It consists rather in seeking out those new creations which will have the greatest inductive power in setting up secondary undertakings and concentrating in them most of the effort and resources available. Somewhere between utopia and what one might call false industrialisation, there lies the **strait and narrow path of considered action**, which will be the basis for authentic industrialisation in Africa.

I have now reached the end, Mr. President, of an account which I know has been too long. Indeed, one is always too long, for did not Paul Valéry say "of two words, choose the shorter"? But nevertheless, Sir, there is an insidious thought which pervades my mind and is slowly becoming an obsession. I keep thinking of the doctrines, the ideas and the concepts, put forward in all sincerity of the convictions of illustrious minds, which have proved in the final event not only false but absurd. I think of Thiers, who claimed that the railway would kill agriculture because of the smoke; of Faidherbe, who prophesied that Dakar could never be the port of Senegal because "Saint-Louis is so much better situated"; of the French statesman who declared in 1936,

that "holidays with pay would be the ruin of the French economy"; of the minister who wrote in 1958 that "the Common Market would be the death knell of French agriculture"; of another minister who, in 1960, asserted that the loss of Algeria would put one French worker in every two out of employment. There are many such; but I will close my litany with the question: "What is the policy for industrialisation, and what are the ideas and solutions we defend and propose today, which will make our children smile in derisive condescension?"

Such a reflection must surely make us feel modest. But modesty is not always the path to impotence; it may be the mother of lucidity.



II. Industrialisation of the A.A.S.M. in the Council of Association Report

The Council's five-point plan (*)

At the last meeting of the Association Council, held in Luxembourg on October 10, 1972, a **five-point plan** was approved for the "general guidance" of Community action to support the industrialisation efforts of the A.A.S.M.

The five points were:

1. – The Community, with cooperation from the Associated countries, should undertake an industrial information campaign to call the attention of european industrialists to the establishment possibilities in the A.A.S.M.
2. – In specific cases the Community should encourage the organisation of meetings of potential european sponsors with firms and industrial promotion authorities in the Associated countries.
3. – The Community should be favourably disposed to requests for technical assistance to industrial promotion organisations in the Associated countries.
4. – Special attention should be given to the various forms of technical and financial assistance to the development of small and medium-sized firms in the Associated countries.
5. – The Commission should actively pursue its enquiries regarding the setting up of a Community system to guarantee direct investments by firms in E.E.C. countries.

On the latter point it is satisfactory to note that the Commission has now put before the Council of the Communities a proposal for a regulation "setting up a system of Community guarantees for private investment in third countries. The text provides, inter alia, for setting up an administrative organisation for guarantee purposes, working with a capital made available by the E.E.C., and deriving its income from premia charged on the opening of guarantees.

(*) Editor's note: the sub-titles were inserted editorially.

General studies by the Commission

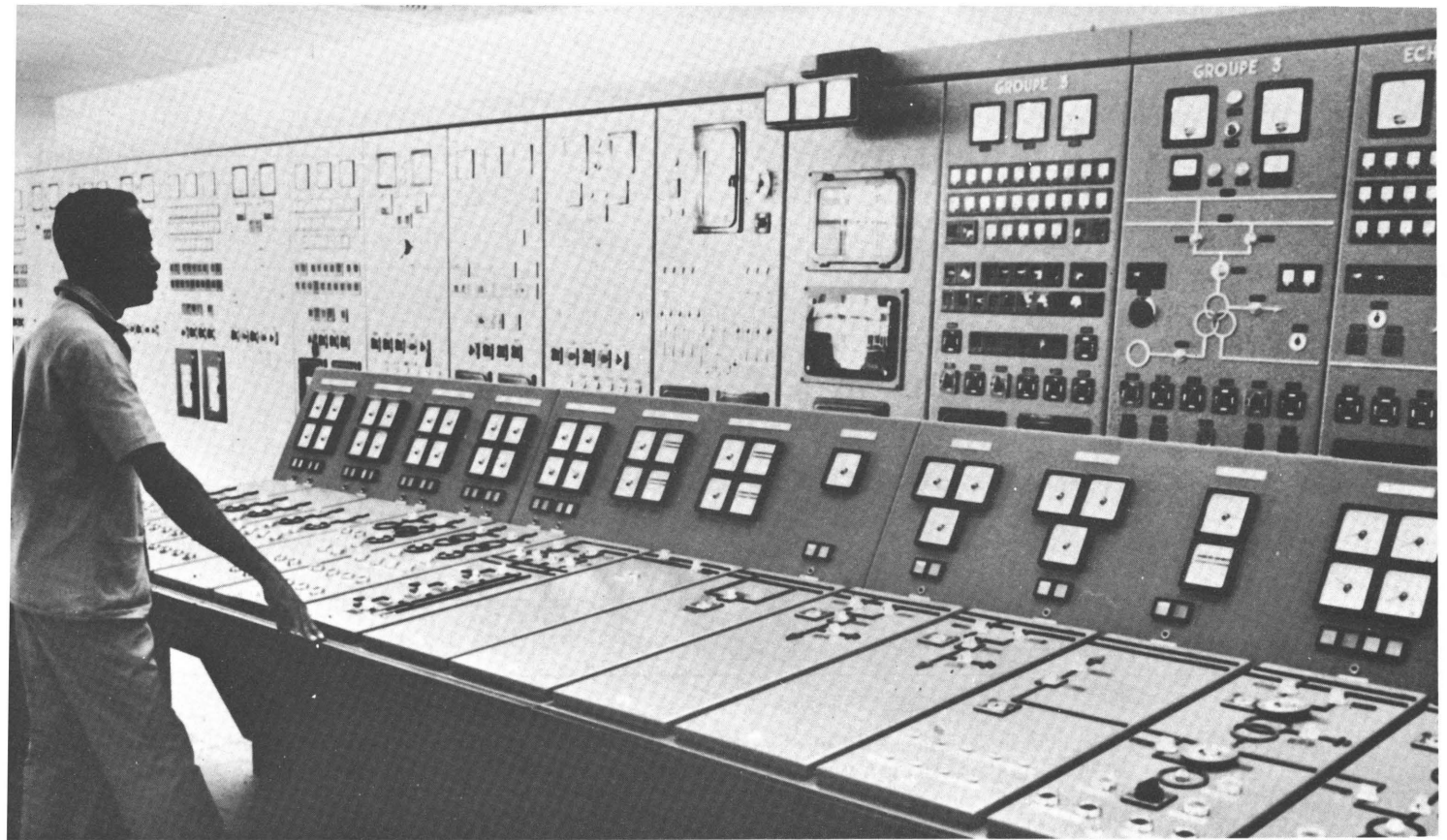
In addition, the Commission has been continuing its **general studies on industrialisation matters**.

The first study programme was concerned with 106 projects for the **creation of substitution industries**, and the Commission has rounded this off with an **analysis of the potential for export-oriented industries**, in line with the wishes of the A.A.S.M. and the Association Parliamentary Conference. A first "pre-selection" study made it possible to identify the industries with the best chances of success in the A.A.S.M., putting them in order of choice. This was the main basic document for the joint meeting of the Commission and the Associated States in November 1972.

A second study, relating to the **textile industry** is also being prepared, indicating the possible outlets in european countries for some categories of product, and the corresponding production conditions in the A.A.S.M.

On March 13, 1972 the Commission decided to make a **provision of 600 000 u.a.** towards the cost of the full programme of **sector studies** of exporting industries. This is to be used for a first set of studies relating to a dozen industrial sectors. The industries covered are the production and assembly of electrical and electronic apparatus; food preserving; preparation and drying of tropical produce; cigars and cigarillos; saw-mills; plywood and panelling; furniture and building materials of wood; chilled and frozen meat; tanning of hides and skins; footwear; ferro-alloys.

The Commission action also included the publication, at the beginning of 1972, of a **collection of the investment codes in A.A.S.M. countries**; and the preparation of a **guide** for public and private organisations **on the conditions and terms of E.D.F. and E.I.B.** intervention. The Commission has also put a highly qualified expert at the disposal of the General Secretariat of O.C.A.M.M. for the purpose of drawing up a company incorporation formula, which will facilitate the setting up of multi-national firms in the member countries of this organisation.



Picou

Power station at Edéa (Cameroon)

Investments by the E.D.F. and the E.I.B.

On the **investment** side the financing decisions made in 1971 relate to a total of 5.55 million u.a. Two of these projects were financed by loans on special terms.

The first loan was for the construction of a **palm-oil unit in Dahomey** (3.28 million u.a.) Because of the country's very small endebtmnt capacity, the loan is of the "two-stage" type, and is made available to the State of Dahomey for 40 years at 1% interest, with a 10-year period of grace before sinking fund payments begin. The State will pass on the money to SONADER on different terms, allowing for the expected profitability of the undertaking. This will be a 25-year loan at 3%, with a 6-year period of grace. The balance resulting from the difference in terms will be applied to a reserve fund for extending the oil unit at Agouvy.

The second loan is intended to further an investment for **expanding cotton growing in Senegal**. It is intended for the construction of a cotton ginning plant. The loan is to the Republic of Senegal and is for a 20-year period at 3%, with a 5-year period of grace.

The E.D.F. has also granted **interest rebates**, amounting to 0.32 million u.a. on normal loans by the E.I.B. One of these is for the extension of a spinning and weaving mill in Upper Volta.

The E.D.F. has also used the procedure for **direct shareholding participations** in a textile business in Ivory Coast. This is a new form of direct encouragement for A.A.S.M. industrialisation.

During the year, too, the European Investment Bank (E.I.B.) contributed to industrial development in the A.A.S.M.

In 1971, it made **four normal loans** from its own resources covering a total of 22.5 million u.a. These were:

- in Cameroon, a loan of 3.5 million u.a. to the ENELCAM company, to enlarge the electric power station at Edea, for which a loan had been granted in 1967;

- in Senegal, a loan of 1.4 million u.a. was made to a hotel company (S.P.H.U.) for the building of the hotel Teranga at Dakar. This is the Bank's first action connected with the tourist trade in Africa. An interest rebate of 3% is being granted from the E.D.F. resources.

- in Zaïre, the Gecamines company (Générale des Carrières et Mines du Zaïre) was given a loan of 16 million u.a. to extend its plant and equipment, so that it can increase production of copper and cobalt by 25%. The programme is expected to create 4 700 jobs.

- in Zaïre, too, a second intervention consists of a loan of 1.6 million u.a. to the company Novatex (Nouvelle Usine Textile) in Kinshasa. The funds are for the extension of its synthetics plant, and the E.D.F. has provided an interest-rate rebate of 2%.

Substitution industries and export industries

The Venice Conference on "industries and companies in the European Community" in the spring of 1972, produced an interesting discussion on Europe and the industrialisation of the third world.

The attempt to set industrialisation among the other development problems serves to emphasise the importance attaching to it. In developing countries as a whole, the average growth in the value added by agriculture in 1960-70 was not more than 2%, whereas for industry the rate of increase was over 7%.

It was recalled, too, that industrial development is only one of the methods available to an under-developed country for raising its national income and the living standards of its inhabitants; and that the effect of an industrial investment on the income and standards of living may very well be nil, or even negative.

Though industry is only one of the instruments, however, it has the effect of raising production capacity, diminishing under-employment, diversifying the economy and making it less vulnerable to conjunctural swings. Nor are the governments blind to the human aspects of the problem. The psychology of the developing countries is in fact turned towards industrialisation. In the eyes of the inhabitants, and more especially of the educated classes, the success of a people is expressed by its factory chimneys, which are an indication of its ability to stand up to the modern world. The lack of industrial development creates a feeling of frustration.

The E.E.C. will therefore have to pay considerable attention to industrialisation of its associates. This is partly because it has contracted the responsibilities of history and geography towards them, which appears now with the greater clarity on the entry of Great Britain into the Community; and it is

also because it is in the interest of the Community that the industrialisation of the third world should be handled in reasonable conditions and without economic adventures which would disorganise markets.

Is it best to go for substitution industries or for export industries? The question is still open; and experience indicates that both descriptions are needed.

New resources?

Those in charge of the Associated countries, and indeed those in similar positions in many countries of the third world, are sometimes discouraged by the slow start their countries are making in the break-neck race for economic growth. There is, however, a new element emerging from the development of industrial society and the world at large, and this suggests that the developing countries may not, after all, be so badly off. Side-by-side with the predominance of the pre-industrial economy, we cannot now neglect the gathering importance of the post-industrial. The value of anything tends to depend on its comparative scarcity; and as the scarcity of manufactured goods tends to become less, the greater is the value we are apt to assign to open spaces, pure air, unpolluted water, unspoilt countryside and solitude.

This is a wealth with which the third world is overflowing; it is likely to rise in value, but in forms and manners it is still difficult to foretell, on account of overcrowded humanity, technological pollution and the **astonishing expansion still to be predicted for the industries of leisure**. It may well be that in the twenty-first century, only a generation ahead, many of the countries which are now the poorest, will find this more important—even in economic terms—than the number and scale of their manufacturing industries.



Miners working (Zaire)

III. The importance of Community aid

by Charles VAN DER VAEREN
and Francesco GOSETTI

The second development decade has opened in an atmosphere of disappointment and perplexity.

The gap between developing countries and industrial countries has been growing wider. International aid has been found insufficient to open for the less developed countries any real prospect of getting them off the ground economically on the medium-term.

The principle of "trade not aid" is a symptom of the rejection of the paternalist aid policies so lightly undertaken and, in a number of cases, much more profitable for the givers than for the receivers.

Against such a background it is not a matter for surprise that "industrialisation" comes forward as an apparent panacea for every problem. On the one hand we have the example set by the industrial revolution in Europe; and on the other are the multitude of economic theories. Both have led to the development of industrialisation plans which are, in many cases, unrealistic. In a single geographical region—West Africa—for example, and including the English speaking countries, there are no less than 15 assembly lines producing 31 different types of vehicle. When we think of the smallness of the markets in the countries concerned, dispersion of this type can be of no economic advantage to anybody.

In reality, though industrialisation is indeed a factor in development, it can only fulfil its promise and contribute to economic growth as part of an adequate strategy of economic policy. If it is unduly encouraged, without being integrated into the general development, there is a risk that it may check the economic take-off instead of promoting it because of the weight with which it bears upon the other branches of the economy.

Moreover, we must not expect that a policy of industrialisation will bring a country overnight from technological backwardness into prosperity. Such hopes are only there to be disappointed. M. Ferrandi, Deputy Director General in charge of the E.D.F. said a few months ago: "If there is really to be industrialisation, the setting up of factories is not enough". Industrialisation is a slow and complicated affair, kept in check by many obstacles in the less developed countries; and this is the case in most of the Associated States.

Their economic capacity is still small; and the industrialisation process set in motion after the second world war, ran into further obstacles on the morrow of independence.

After the formation of the African States, the rate of private investment was severely checked, at any rate for some time; and many firms were at times obliged to work far below capacity, either because of the reduction in their markets or because of management problems arising from the insufficiency of the technical and supervisory staff. This was the case in Senegal, which passed through a serious crisis in the industrial sector until 1963. The swift disintegration of the French colonial empire, had to be matched by considerable adjustment in the nascent industries; and even now this is still short of completion.

Any development based on setting up great growth centres and industries, on a scale exceeding the economic framework, is apt to run into multiple difficulties and obstacles. These arise from the smallness of markets; the insufficiency of senior and responsible staff; the limited field of action of local contractors; the smallness of local savings; the predominance of agriculture in the A.A.S.M. economy, difficulties of transport and product marketing; inadequate matching of industrial capacity and external economic systems.

What is the position of the European Economic Community in all this? How and how far can the system of association help in the industrial development of the A.A.S.M.?

1. Development of financial and technical cooperation in the Association framework

In 1957, the Six countries forming the European Economic Community, associated with it their overseas territories; and in so doing their intention was that they should all stand on the same footing in their relationships with the territories concerned and open the whole of the Common Market to their products. There was little place in the first implementation Convention for a specific policy of industrialisation aid; for the structure of the Convention was limited and the financial aid provided was to be only in the form of grants, which were ill-adapted to the furtherance of industrial investment projects. These investments had in principle to stem from private (especially European) initiative and private capital; and public aid was to serve in setting up the economic infrastructure which is its complement.

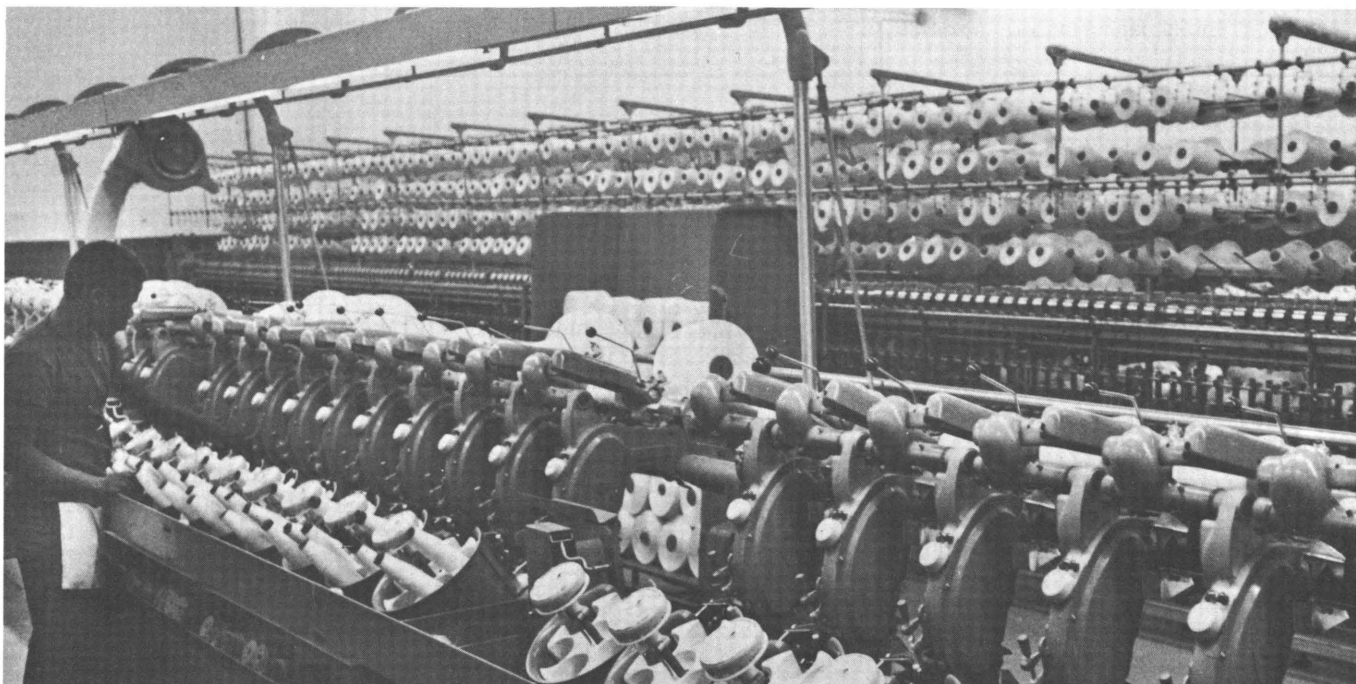
After independence, the new political situation called for a change in the aid strategy, and the search for a number of objectives, coupled with resources which would be better adapted to the real needs of the Associated countries.

The first Yaoundé Convention mentioned industrial development as one of the Association objectives, and set up financial instruments which could contribute to it.

So as to provide finance for directly productive and financially profitable projects, part of the Community aid was to consist of loans on special terms from the funds of the second E.D.F., and loans on normal terms from the resources of the E.I.B. In suitable cases, however, the borrowers from the E.I.B. might be given interest rate rebates from the non-repayable aid funds of the E.D.F.

2. What has been done in the industrial field?

It is no easy task to evaluate the industrial growth in the A.A.S.M., particularly if we are thinking also in terms of the induced effects. How, indeed, should we estimate the enlargement of the internal market promoted by the distribution of new incomes, or the investments induced by the necessity for supplying the new industries with their raw materials? We could only use some form of investment multiplier if the economic activity had the aspect of a fluid stream; but this is not the case in the African economies, which are still somewhat disjointed.



Picou

Spinning mill at Garoua (Cameroon)

The second Yaoundé Convention made no substantial changes in this system, but it added another. This was the authorisation to contribute towards the risk-bearing capital formation of industrial firms, in other words the taking up of shareholdings. It had in fact become clear that the borrowing capacity of firms newly constituted, or desiring expansion, was in many cases limited by the insufficiency of their own capital.

The gradual adaptation of the instruments to the objectives, made it possible to increase the industrial promotion aspect of the aid to the A.A.S.M. We must enquire, however, what was the practical influence of these arrangements on the economic development of the countries concerned? How far did the firms and undertakings financed by Community aid fit in to the African industrial structure, or did they indeed contribute in setting it up?

The first task is to examine the scale of the intervention concerned with the industrial sector, by comparison with the total financial commitments undertaken by the Community for the A.A.S.M.

Leaving aside E.D.F. I, the instruments of which were not suitable for industrialisation, the Community industrial financing has so far been about 10% of the total aid, and 71% of the aid by way of loan. The amounts classified as industrial, include productive investment, technical assistance and plans, and studies directly connected with this sector; but they do not cover the infrastructure items which encourage industrialisation.

The scope of the E.D.F. is limited by the desire to avoid taking the place of other sources of finance on less favourable terms, which are naturally attracted towards the directly productive and financially profitable sectors.

TABLE I. Total commitments in the industrial sector (position as of 30/6/1973)

	Yaoundé Convention I				Convention Yaoundé II			
	E.D.F. 1		E.D.F. 2		E.I.B. loans	E.D.F. 3		E.I.B. loans
	Grants	Grants	Special loans	Grants		Special loans		
Total	579 206	681 335	47 790	51 106	527 257	22 440	36 565	
Industrial sector	8 938	30 038	23 720	48 776	19 681	10 278	28 885	
Share of industrial sector (%)	1.5	4	49.5	95.6	3.7	45.8	79	

Moreover, the Community finance for industrial investment is generally only partial, acting as a supplement to other sources, private or public. The E.I.B., too, acts only as a source of minority finance through the ordinary loans made from its own funds. The 108 million u.a. provided for the A.A.S.M. by way of loans for the industrial sector, have thus played the part of a catalyst, and are subject to a multiplier, because they make possible the execution of investments nearly 10 times their amount.

It may be asked what other funds come in besides Community aid? It still has not been possible to make an exact analysis of the sources of capital formation, partly because foreign private capital does not always come clearly into the picture; and partly because many projects have been financed by several sources at the same time.

In general the financing which supplements that of the E.I.B. has been of a varied character. It has been found in some cases from the resources of the firms concerned, through private investment and through participation by the Associated governments themselves; it has been found through long-term and medium-term loans, from banks established in the A.A.S.M.; it has come from international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the I.F.C.; and from various bi-lateral aid organisations (F.A.C., C.C.C.E., K.F.W., D.E.G.) and by suppliers' credits.

In most of the cases in firms borrowing from the Bank, there were public participations in the A.A.S.M. and, in exceptional cases, public participations by other countries. In general, however, the private participation was considerable.

The industrial projects financed by loans on special terms from the E.D.F. resources were also co-financed. For projects due in their entirety to the initiative of public

authorities, the additional finance was usually found by a subsidy from E.D.F. and/or support from the Associated governments. For other projects in which the sponsor was a firm of mixed (public-private) constitution, the additional financing was provided from the capital of the firms, and by long or medium-term loans granted by various bi-lateral aid organisations.

A number of projects, too, were simultaneously financed by more than one of the methods based on the Yaoundé Convention. A significant member of this group is the UTEXI project for the building of textile mills in the Ivory Coast. The total cost was about 21 million u.a., and it was covered both by public and by private investment. The Community took part in this by three different and mutually complementary methods. These were:

- loan from the E.I.B. from its own resources for 4.5 million u.a.;
- interest rebate of 3% p.a. in respect of this loan, amounting to 612 000 u.a. from the resources of the E.D.F.; and
- a shareholding in the capital of the company in an amount of 990 000 u.a., also subscribed from the resources of the E.D.F.

3. Evaluation of Community aid

The distribution of commitments undertaken during the three Association periods gives a more exact description of what the Community has done for industrialisation in the A.A.S.M.

The main characteristics of Community aid are shown quite clearly in this table. The non-repayable aids were concentrated in the following groups:

TABLE II. Distribution of commitments in the industrial sector (position as of 31/12/72)

	Yaoundé I				Yaoundé II			Total
	E.D.F. 1	E.D.F. 2		E.I.B. loans	E.D.F. 3		E.I.B. loans	
	Grants	Grants	Loans		Grants	Loans		
Plans, studies and training	732	9 971	—	—	769	—	—	11 472
Industrial infrastructure	833	4 275	10 400	4 050	774	—	3 500	23 832
Agro-industrial groups	7 373	15 792	10 015	14 623	9 714	9 288	—	66 805
Extractive industries	—	—	—	22 025	—	—	16 000	38 025
Manufacturing industry	—	—	2 855	4 433	1 045	990	6 100	15 423
Metallurgy	—	—	—	3 645	—	—	—	3 645
Total	8 938	30 038	23 270	48 776	12 302	10 278	25 600	159 202

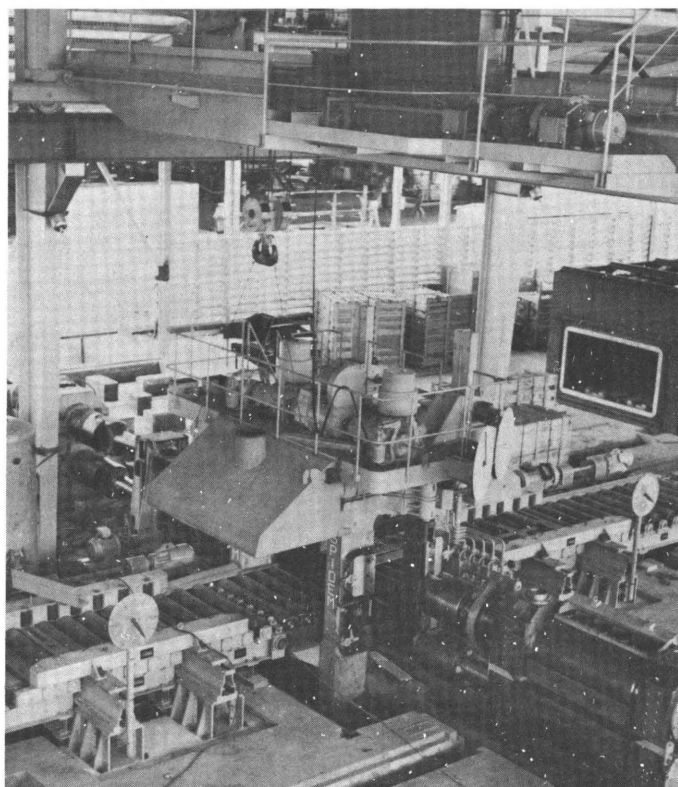
1. **Plans and studies**, either of a general character or associated with particular projects. The number of operations thus studied is quite high, and in several cases the aid from the Fund was a determining factor in the subsequent execution of the investments.

2. **Industrial infrastructure**. In almost all these cases the finance was for building electric power stations needed for the operation of industrial plant. They included, for example, the electric power station at Garoua, associated with the erection of textile mills.

3. **Various industrial investments** linked with agriculture. The setting up of small industrial units, such as tea production, oils and flour milling, is often linked with the setting up of big agro-industrial operating groups for purposes of economic diversification and the rationalisation of traditional cultivation.

The **repayable aids** from E.D.F. and the ordinary loans from the E.I.B. cover a wider proportion of the productive sector. The loans granted in virtue of the association have made possible the financing of:

- 7 textile mills;
- 12 processing units for agricultural and food produce—oil mills, sugar plant, flour milling, fruit juice, slaughter-houses;
- 4 mining projects—potash, copper, cobalt, nickel;
- 1 aluminium rolling unit;
- 1 cement plant and 1 clinker-crushing mill;
- 1 fertilizer plant;



Aluminium rolling mill at Edéa (Cameroon)

— 4 industrial infrastructure projects—ore wharf at Nouakchott; the Bassa Obiga/Wagny road; hydro-electric schemes at Inga and Edéa.

Thus some fifty new industrial entities have been financed from Community aid. It still remains to attempt an estimate of the extent to which the industrial programme, aided by the Community, takes its place in the economic system of the

Associate countries and whether it improves its structure or the reverse.

An indication of the answer can be found in the origin of the supply on which the new firms rely. The various projects were therefore listed in accordance with their supply sources.

TABLE III. Firms aided classified by main supply sources

Main supply source	Financing	
	E.D.F. grants	E.D.F. and E.I.B. loans
1. Local production		
a) traditional agriculture	21	13
b) modern agriculture (agro-industrial groups)	7	5
c) extractive	—	4
d) industrial	—	4
2. Imports		
a) agricultural	—	—
b) industrial	—	1
	28	27

The table shows that 34 firms are geared to traditional economic activities, for which they open new markets not only supplementing their activities, but also forming a link with modern systems. Another 12 firms use the produce of up-to-date activities in the primary sector (tea, sugar cane) such as plantations run on modern lines. The quantities used are necessarily small by comparison with the total

export production; but they contribute to a more thorough integration and to a diversification of activities which may help to offset the vicissitudes in the export markets to which these productions are liable. Only four firms take their supplies from other local industries, which is a clear indication of the present insufficiency of industrial complementarity.

TABLE IV. Aided firms classified by principal market support

Market	E.D.F.		E.I.B.	Total
	Grants	Loans		
National	17	4	8	29
African regional	2	1	3	6
Outside Africa	4	1	6	11
Mixed	5	2	2	9
Total	28	8	19	55

In considering the integration of the new industries into the national economies, it is also important to ask what are the markets in which they seek to sell their new produce.

This table shows an almost equal division between firms producing for export and those which produce for the internal market. The number of new industrial units selling to markets in other african countries is, however, rather small.

Most of the firms seeking to sell in several markets send part of their produce to the european market, but only when they have reached a certain level of production which is sold in their own country.

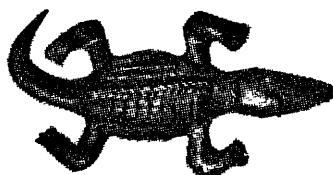
We thus see that the policy of aid to industrialisation, put into practice by the Community, is realistic and has no demagogic element.

In practice, industrial groups and units outside the economic context as it now exists, and not based on a parallel development in agriculture and a suitable infrastructure, would have been certain to fail.

The industrial activities promoted by Community aid seem to be in line with the possibilities and real requirements of the african countries.

On the other hand the economic background, the educative effect, the structural improvements which the aid has also induced through the projects it has financed, even if they are limited are nevertheless sufficient to bring in additional investments and to further the modernisation of the traditional lines of production.

C. VAN DER VAEREN
F. GOSETTI



IV. A new study programme

by Anton REITHINGER

The Commission of the European Communities is currently working with the governments of the A.A.S.M. on a new study programme angled on the setting up of export industries in the associated african States and Madagascar. It was begun in 1972, and is to be ended in 1974. It is scheduled to cover some 30 industries or specific industrial products. The first results of these studies will be published very shortly. Both for those responsible for industrial planning in the A.A.S.M. and for potential private investors, they will provide current and very detailed information about the prospects and establishment and operating conditions in the A.A.S.M., covering a wide range of industries, the production of which seeks its essential markets in industrial countries.

Purpose of the study

The main objective of the Association of African States and Madagascar, with the E.E.C. is to speed up the economic and social development of the Associated countries, especially by strengthening the infrastructure and diversifying their production. The industrialisation campaign, in particular, seeks to increase the rate of economic growth in the countries concerned, to achieve a better balance in their trade, to bring new resources into action and thus diminish their dependence on the outside world and to improve their economic structures by increasing the inter-sector flux which is the central condition for real economic development.

In most of these countries the spontaneous industrial development is still unduly feeble; and if the objectives are to be attained within the time limits imposed by the political, financial and social constraints to which the A.A.S.M. are subject, the process has got to be given additional vigor. This calls for the systematic survey of the possibilities offered for the setting up of industries and for campaigns of information and promotion among potential private or public investors. Even the most highly industrial countries have recourse to such measures; and the need for them has induced the A.A.S.M. to give them special attention as part of their policy of industrial development.

The 1966 industrialisation study

As long ago as 1965 the E.E.C. Commission sought to contribute to this campaign by putting in hand a general overall study of the industrialisation potential in the A.A.S.M.,

both on the short and on the medium term. The study was completed and circulated in 1967. It was limited to the setting up of plurinational industries for import-substitution relating both to consumer products and supply goods (1). It had been emphasised at the time that this limitation of the field of investigation resulted entirely from considerations of practice and method, and not from any assessment by the Commission of the supposed industrial future of the A.A.S.M. Industrialisation for local markets and industrialisation for export are not alternative solutions, but mutually complementary, so that each is as necessary as the other.

This initial study by the Commission had led to the listing of about 100 industrial projects, which the authors of the analysis considered practical for execution before 1975. In comparison with other general studies of the same type, the Commission report is remarkable for the very detailed and specific analysis of the various projects listed. For each of them it includes a prefeasibility study, fully documented and with figures, in which the proposition and the views of the experts can be examined at every phase of the analysis.

The report was compiled for the governments and competent administrative bodies in the Associated countries and the member countries of the E.E.C., and for the various national and international organisations and educational and research institutions concerned with developing countries in general and african countries in particular. At the same time it was distributed in private, financial and industrial circles in the member countries, the A.A.S.M. and other countries. The distribution led to many requests for further information.

(1) "Industrialisation potential in the Associated States and Madagascar." 16 volumes and summary report, December 1966. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

Though it is virtually impossible to apply any definite measuring rod to the effects of this first study, it is highly probable that it contributed to the accelerated execution of a certain number of industrial projects. An assessment was undertaken in 1971; and it showed that at that time about a third of the projects listed in the study had been carried out, or were in course of execution. Among them, of course, were a number of projects which were already "in the wind" when the study was published, and which had therefore already been examined by the experts. It also included, however, projects which had not yet been considered; and the general conclusion is, that the industrial study had a positive influence in a good number of cases on the decision to establish the industries in question.

The present study programme: sequel to the 1966 study

Since the first industrial study appeared, the Commission has been asked in many quarters to round it off by a systematic research on the possibility for the A.A.S.M. to set up industries angled on the export trade. The governments of a number of the A.A.S.M., and the Parliamentary Conference of the Association, have expressed the same desire. The undertaking of this additional study seemed all the more to be called for, by the fact that some of the Associated countries, in working out their own industrial policies, were increasingly concerned with the possibilities open to them in external markets. It was with this in view that the Commission, in 1971, set on foot a new study programme. On this occasion it is concerned with the possibilities of industrialisation angled on wider export markets—i.e. on lines of production for which the markets are wholly or predominantly industrial countries and mainly in the European Community which is, for the A.A.S.M., a market to which they have special ease of access. This intention reflected both the objective necessity for completing an initial approach which had been in itself insufficient; and the political desire of the Community and the Associated States, which had been given renewed expression in the Yaoundé II Convention, to enlarge and accelerate the industrialisation which had already been begun.

Once again the concept of "export industries" is introduced mainly for reasons of classification and method. It is not in contra-distinction with "substitution industries"; and the new study, therefore, will round off the former one. The new study seeks to combine the two forms of industrialisation, both on the national and on the regional level; and it considers, from the outset, the existing industrial facilities, and more especially those in which the production capacity is at the moment less than fully used, because of the insufficiency of the purely national markets. It will be a question of enlarging the markets for existing firms and diversifying their range of production wherever this is possible, especially in industries which can cater for more than one type of market (national, regional or export), rather than of creating new units. It is obvious that national or plurinational markets

can, in many cases, provide a material home base for exporting companies. This is carefully taken into account in the study.

This second study is wider and more complex than the first, for the field which had to be covered is bigger and the methods more complex. It has called for medium-term and long-term forecasting, of a kind which is difficult and uncertain, to estimate the prospects of the chief external markets (especially that of the E.E.C.) in the attempt to determine what markets may be expected for export industries to be set up in the A.A.S.M.

First phase: preselection of export products

In order to keep down the duration and cost of the study, it was necessary to proceed phase by phase. The scope of the subject was an obstacle to the detailed study of all lines of manufacture which were theoretically possible; and it was accordingly necessary to begin with a pre-selection which, on the basis of objective criteria, would eliminate a number of lines of production and thus limit the breadth of the subsequent studies in depth and assign a definite order of priority to the lines of production retained for study.

This pre-selection was carried out by successive consideration of factors determining the demand and the supply in the export markets. On the demand side, it involved an analysis of manufactured goods by the developing countries as a group, and currently imported into industrial countries. On the supply side, the factors considered were the production conditions in the A.A.S.M. as they might result from angling existing non-exporting industries on the export market; by developing local natural resources; or by the intensive use of unskilled manpower where this was available on a large scale. The order of choice was obtained by applying a series of criteria relating to markets in industrial countries, or to supply conditions in the A.A.S.M.

Thus was produced a final list, in order of choice, of lines of export production the installation of which in the A.A.S.M. could be envisaged. It served as a base for deciding which were the industries, or groups of products, which would be worth further study, leading in suitable cases to "pre-feasibility" studies. It consists of 120 products, or groups of products, divided into four categories according to the degree of probable practicability.

The pre-selection study was finished and published in the summer of 1971 (1). It was sent, as a first source of information, to the governments of the A.A.S.M. and the members of the Community, and all their organisations concerned in industrial development and finance in the Associated countries. On the basis of the results, the Commission finally established a list of some 30 industrial sectors for a further study programme.

(1) "Pre-selection of export industries suitable for setting up in the Associated African States and Madagascar". Summary report and five annexes, July 1971. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.



Carpresse

Weaving mill at Niamey (Niger)

**Aim of the programme:
study of 30 industrial sectors**

The programme proposed by the Commission was discussed in detail at a working meeting with the Associated countries in November 1971. The meeting was attended by high officials of the A.A.S.M. responsible for development and industrial promotion in their own countries; delegates from the five regional organisations of the different Associated States and the Secretary of the A.A.S.M. Council of Coordination; delegates from the European Investment Bank; and representatives of all the departments of the Commission concerned, more especially the Director General of Development and Cooperation. The opening discussion was on the objectives and angling of the studies contemplated and went on to consider the scope of the programme to be adopted. Various amendments were proposed by the A.A.S.M. and the programme was then to concentrate on the same number—about 30—industrial sectors. The A.A.S.M. representatives and the Commission also agreed to carry out the programme in several successive instalments, partly to avoid running out of funds, or having less than enough competent experts and administrative competences immediately available for a programme on this scale; and partly to gain experience of the work in a limited number of studies which would in any case be long, difficult and costly.

A first group of studies was accordingly put in hand at the beginning of 1972, covering a dozen industries or groups of

related products. The detail of these lines of production were as follows:

1. Production and assembly of electrical material;
2. Production and assembly of electronic material;
3. Preservation, preparation and drying of tropical fruit;
4. Manufacture of cigars and cigarillos;
5. Production of sawn timber, veneering, particle and plywood panels;
6. Production of timber building materials and wooden furniture;
7. Preparation of chilled and frozen meat, offal and by-products; meat preservation;
8. Preparation of hides and leather;
9. Footwear manufacture;
10. Manufacture of leather goods (gloves, leather clothing, industrial articles and fancy goods of leather);
11. Pre-reduction of iron ore and electric steel-making;
12. Production of ferro-alloys.

The same methods were used for all these studies. Each contained an analysis of markets available in industrial countries (especially those of the Community) for products made in the A.A.S.M.; and another of the specific production conditions in those of the A.A.S.M. best placed for producing and exporting them.

These studies are now nearing completion, and should be available for distribution around the end of the current

year. After a thorough examination of the reports, a decision will be taken about the execution of the remaining studies contained in the programme.

Study of the textile industry and the first results of the current programme

A number of production facilities already existed in the textile industries in some of the Associated countries, and there were various further projects under consideration. In advance, therefore, of the study programme described above, a specific study on the textile industry possibilities in the A.A.S.M. was put in hand at the end of 1970, covering all types of fibre and all stages of production.

This study was carried out in two stages:

In the first stage, which was completed and the report published in 1972 (1), the work was concerned with :

- first an analysis of possible markets in European countries and the selection of product categories for which it is reasonable to hope that markets of reasonable size might be open to A.A.S.M. producers because of the existing volume of imports from developing countries and the rate at which they are increasing;
- secondly, an analysis of production conditions in Africa, and hence the level of competitiveness against other producers which the A.A.S.M. might attain.

The second stage of the study, which has only recently been completed and published, is devoted to an analysis in the form of pre-feasibility studies of specific production conditions in the A.A.S.M. for certain textile products, so as to clear the ground more fully for decisions by possible investors (2).

This study gives the opinion of the experts, that an exporting textile industry in the A.A.S.M. would, in principle, find markets in industrial countries for the following products:

- cotton yarns;
- cotton fabrics in the grey;
- flat cotton fabrics (household textiles, etc.);
- making up of garments of cotton and synthetic fibres;
- knitted articles of cotton, wool and synthetic fibres;
- woven carpets of wool.

On the question of supply conditions and competitiveness for such an industry in the A.A.S.M. the study reached various conclusions which can be summarised as follows:

- the A.A.S.M. should be competitive in the E.E.C. market (in varying degrees for different products) against the European textile industries;

- this competitive capacity would be much less marked against the textile industries of other developing countries;
- African-grown cotton is suitable for the manufactures suggested;
- consideration should be given to the processing of synthetic fibres;
- there would be chances for a wool textile industry in the A.A.S.M.—stoppage of the flow of wool from Australia to Europe;
- the wage-level is a decisive factor;
- it might be interesting to consider the use of recovered materials (possible decrease of up to 95% in the finance charges).

The second part of the study includes pre-feasibility calculations for some 50 textile industry projects in the production ranges considered, to be located in a dozen African countries which are producers of cotton, or have comparable advantages for the formation of textile undertakings. It is shown that some of these projects would have a considerable margin of competitiveness against the European industry and would therefore most probably be viable in the A.A.S.M.

Reverting to the study programme currently in progress, there are as yet too few results from the analyses of other sectors for even a first general appreciation to be formulated. Mention should, however, be made of various connected results which are in some measure by-products of the study programme itself.

The first stage in all the sector studies was a thorough investigation of the conditions governing the setting up of industrial firms in each of the countries. This was carried out simultaneously in the 18 A.A.S.M. by all the expert bureaux taking part in the study programme. This enquiry was intended to provide a consistent basis for the subsequent pre-feasibility study by the experts, and also to avoid any overlapping in the research by the different investigators. The field research was carried out in April/May 1972. The results appeared so interesting that the Commission considered a useful purpose would be served by publishing them in a series of monographs on each of the Associated countries (3).

These monographs, published in December 1972, set out in uniform fashion the basic data regarding the conditions under which industrial undertakings can be set up and operated in each of the A.A.S.M. This covers the customs regulations, fiscal provisions, labour conditions, availability and cost of the factors of production and of installation (manpower cost, power, transport, construction etc.). General information is also given on the economy and the industrial policy of the country and a list of useful addresses for the potential sponsor of an industrial project.

This information is primarily for distribution in industrial and administrative circles in industrial countries where

(1) "The setting up of exporting textile industries in the Associated African States and Madagascar"; parts 1 and 2 (2 volumes and summary report). October 1972. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

(2) "The setting up of exporting textile industries in the Associated African States and Madagascar", part 3, 2 volumes, March 1973. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

(3) "Conditions for the setting up of industrial undertakings in the Associated African States and Madagascar". Series of 18 pamphlets, December 1972. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

there might be an interest in the setting up or promotion of industries in the A.A.S.M. The Associated countries themselves are keenly interested in these documents and use them for the information of their own departments and in connection with their industrial promotion activities.

Another enquiry, intended to clear the ground for the study programme, led to the compiling of a list of industrial studies relating to developing countries in Africa. The document consists of four volumes, containing some 900 descriptive slips on studies relating to industrial projects—whether or not they have been carried out—in the African countries. It is the product of an enquiry carried out by the Commission in 1971-72, in which it approached governments, development organisations and other specialist institutions in the A.A.S.M. and the member countries of the

(1) "inventory of industrial studies relating to developing countries in Africa" (4 volumes). December 1972. Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

Community, and also various international organs for aid and finance. It appeared in December 1972; and though far from complete, it is the most systematic inventory yet compiled and published to cover this ground (1).

The reports available and the first results of the studies thus show promising results and suggest that the study programme will provide abundant information and decision-making material for all those in charge of industrial development in the A.A.S.M., or interested in industrial investment in these countries. The studies, however, are not an end in themselves, but will have to be followed by a systematic campaign of industrial promotion by the A.A.S.M. and the competent departments and organisations of the Community. When the study programme is complete, the E.E.C. Commission expects to do everything in its power to see that the results of the studies are reflected in effective industrial development.■

A. REITHINGER



G. Prunet

Welders in a boiler shop (Zaire)

The negotiations open Fifty countries at Brussels conference



Debaize

Conference Hall in the Egmont Palace, July 25, 1973.

Negotiations for the renewal and enlargement of the Yaoundé Convention and the Arusha Agreement opened in Brussel on July 25 and 26, 1973. The talks were held in the Egmont Palace in Brussels and were attended by delegations from the Nine countries of the E.E.C. and 41 countries, french-speaking and english-speaking

in Africa, the Caribees, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, representing a total population of some 186.5 million. Another four countries—Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia—sent observers to the talks.

The E.E.C. and its member countries are party to both the agreements

under discussion. The first (Yaoundé) is with the 19 Associated African States and Madagascar, and deals with commercial, financial, technical and institutional relationships; and the second (Arusha) is with three East African States (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) and does not cover the financial and technical sides.

Our new Publisher Erich WIRSING

Director of E.D.F.
Programmes and Projects



E. Wirsing.

On behalf of the Nine Common Market countries, a statement was made by the President in office of the E.E.C. Council of Ministers, Mr. Ivar Noergaard, Danish Minister for External Economic Affairs. He summarised the main part of the proposals contained in the memorandum put forward by the Commission last April. This consisted of: 1. A trading system providing in particular for the free entry of vital products from the Associated countries into the E.E.C., subject to special treatment, to be defined in the negotiations, for african

A new publisher has been appointed to take charge of Association News. This is Herr Erich Wirsing, Doctor of Law, aged 46, married and with two children. His association with european studies dates back to his university days, for he is a former alumnus of the College of Europe (Bruges). In 1956, he became a member of the German public service, made a study tour in Egypt and then worked in the higher échelons of the Federal Economic Affairs Ministry. In this capacity, he was specially concerned, in the 1957-58 period, with questions arising in the international aspects of industrial policy.

Soon after the Treaty of Rome came into force, Wirsing was appointed to the staff of the newly-formed Commission. As a member of the Private Office of Commission member Herr von der Groeben, his work was largely concerned with the problems of competition inside the Common Market. In addition, when the first European Development Fund was set up in 1959, Wirsing took part in the work of the Oversea Development Group.

In 1963 he was appointed head of the Programmes Division of the E.D.F. He thus found his place in the structure of the Association between the E.E.C. and the eighteen African and Malagasy countries. He was responsible for drawing up the programmes of the Community aid in the form of financial and technical cooperation, and for examining the investment projects accepted as part of these programmes and sponsored by the authorities in the countries concerned.

When the Directorate General of Development and Cooperation was reorganised at the beginning of 1972, Erich Wirsing was appointed Director of E.D.F. Programmes and Projects.

agricultural produce similar to, or competing with, that of the european countries; 2. Safeguards for the interests of the Associated countries, the economies of which depend largely on the export of raw materials; 3. Financial aid providing the A.A.S.M. with advantages generally equivalent to those from which they now benefit, without creating inequality between them and the new Associates; 4. Joint institutions of association, which will be the instrument and guarantee of the agreements.

Who



Passellec

*M. Ivar Noergaard,
Denmark's Minister for External
Economic Affairs, President now in office
of the Council of Ministers of the
European Communities.*

Having regard to Europe's desire to help in the development of the countries concerned, Mr. Noergaard said, this contract of cooperation under three main heads should not in any way impede the economic and political integration of the countries in partnership with the E.E.C., but should rather promote widespread schemes for regional cooperation between them.

The work of drafting a reply continued far into the night of July 25-26. It came at the end of 24 hours, in a note of 21 points, in which the african countries state they will negotiate with the E.E.C. "an overall agreement covering the economic, technical and financial fields" on the basis of the eight principles adopted by the African Heads of State and government at Addis Ababa. These include, more particularly, the principle of non-reciprocity for the trading and tariff concessions granted by the E.E.C.; assured free access to the E.E.C. markets for all African products, including processed and semi-processed agricultural produce; and a guarantee to the African countries of fair, remunerative and stable price in the E.E.C. markets for their principal products.

Though the Africans presented a united front on the principles thus defined, there was nevertheless a definite disagreement and some confusion regarding a phrase in the statement read by Mr. Wenike Briggs, Minister of Commerce for Nigeria, and spokesman for the African group, in which it was stipulated that "the

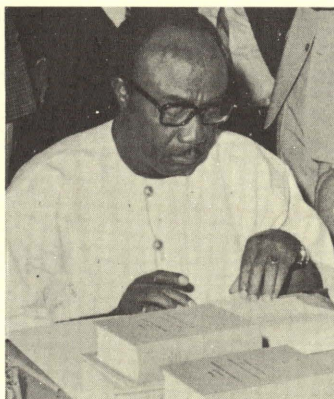
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Who?



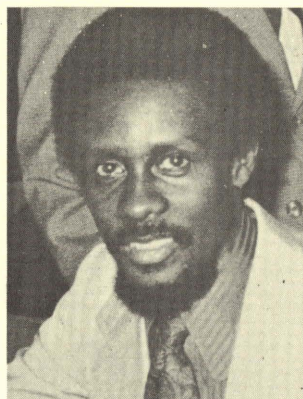
Debaize

M. Babacar Ba,
Finance and Economic Affairs
Minister of Senegal;
Spokesman for the A.A.S.M.



Debaize

M. Wenike Briggs,
Minister of Commerce, Nigeria;
Spokesman for the African
members of the O.A.U.



Passelecq

M. P. Patterson
Jamaica

Mr. P.J. PATTERSON

Minister of industry, commerce and tourism of Jamaica, Chairman of the Caribbean group of countries.

The Hon. Percival James Patterson was born on April 10, 1935 in the Parish of St. Andrew. His father, was a farmer and his mother, née Ina James, a teacher.

His early education was at Somerton Government School and Calabar High School in Kingston which he attended on a Purscell Trust Scholarship.

Mr. Patterson graduated from the University of the West Indies in 1958 with a B.A. Honours Degree in English, having represented the Guild of Undergraduates of the University at international conferences in Ceylon (1956) and Nigeria (1957). He served on the Executive of the International Students Conference.

After two years of teaching in Jamaica, he entered the London School of Economics where he won the Hughes Parry Prize for excellence in Law of Contract and a Leverhulme Scholarship to read for his law degree. He graduated in 1963, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple and was admitted to the Jamaican Bar in December of the same year.

Mr. Patterson's political career began in 1959 when he was appointed as Organizer for the People's National Party in the Parish of St. Elizabeth. He was elected to the Executive Committee of the Party in 1964.

In 1967, he was appointed to the Senate and later became Leader of the Opposition in the Senate. In 1969, Mr. Patterson was elected to the office of Vice-President of the P.N.P.

As a Member of Parliament, Mr. Patterson served as a member of the Opposition Front Bench and the Shadow Cabinet. On the victory of the People's National Party in the General Elections of February 29, 1972, Mr. Patterson was named Minister of Industry and Tourism in the new cabinet by Prime Minister Michael Manley.

In July of 1973, Mr. Patterson's ministerial responsibility was increased and he was named Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism. He is Jamaica's chief negotiator with the European Common Market and is also responsible for Jamaica's International Trade.

At the conference on Association in Brussels in July of 1973 he was appointed Chairman of the Caribbean group of countries, and is widely regarded as a leading Caribbean spokesman.

agreement to be made between the E.E.C. and the member States of the Organisation for African Unity must not include reciprocity". In this connection M. Babacar Ba, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs for Senegal and spokesman for the A.A.S.M., made a statement to the press to mark his disapproval of this passage which, he said, did not figure in the initial text adopted at 3 a.m. M. Babacar insisted there should be reciprocal advantages, but not reciprocal (or inverse) preferences. In other words, if Europe were to grant preferential duties on (for example) bananas, coffee or sugar from its future associates, by comparison with the duties charged on the same products from non-associated countries, the Associated States would not be under any inverse obligation to grant preferential duties for the (say) cars, locomotives or apples coming from the member countries of the Common Market. There would thus be no inverse preferences. This coincides with the position of the Nine, as already laid down in the April memorandum; and it is also the standpoint adopted by Federal Germany as stated by Herr Apel, head of the German delegation.

The advantages which Europe will thus be conceding will, however, be available only to Associated States. In counterpart, it will be open to the Associates, in their own interest and subject only to their own decisions, to grant the same or other advantages to European products, subject to this being done without any discrimination on the African side.

The negotiations proper will begin in Brussels on October 17, 1973 and the future Association Convention

should come into force at the end of January 1975. It is expected to provide for a free trade area, inside which there would be more favourable treatment for some of the members since all are not on an equal footing economically or on the technical and monetary sides. The agreement should be ready for operation within 18 months, and will undoubtedly contain most of the positive provisions of the Yaoundé Convention. This has given rise to more approval than discontent among the signatories, though the commercial aspects have not given complete satisfaction; and "in deference to certain susceptibilities" it may not be specifically mentioned.

For the Caribbean countries, according to Mr. P.J. Patterson, Minister for Industry, Commerce and Tourism of Jamaica, cooperation with the E.E.C. is a thing to be desired, but it is not at present possible to define the content of the agreements which will be signed. It is certain, however, that the Caribbean countries will not agree to the elimination of customs duties on goods from the Common Market.

All the delegations were agreed on the "historic" character of the meeting; and it is clear that the 1975 Association will set its mark upon the relations between industrial and developing countries and introduce very material changes. The African countries will not be losing sight of this very important aspect of Europe-Africa-Caribbean relations, when they meet at Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) in September prior to the first major encounter in Brussels in mid-October. ■

Lucien PAGNI

**Press conference given by
Mr CLAUDE CHEYSSON**

Mr. Claude Cheysson, the Member of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for development and cooperation, held a press conference on 30 July 1973 on the meeting between European and African countries in Brussels. In Mr Cheysson's view, all the African countries should join the future association; otherwise it would lose much of its significance. He felt that the problem of reciprocity should not be dramatized. But the association needs to be permanent and contractual, for what is granted unilaterally can be changed unilaterally. Mr Cheysson also expressed his views on financial aid, the stabilization of export revenue, the terms governing aid and how the coming negotiations between the Community and the African countries will be conducted:

—**Volume of financial aid:** Aid expressed in money terms must be increased so that it is genuinely equivalent to what it was in the past. There will, therefore, be a considerable increase in the E.D.F. budget if all the countries present at the Brussels conference become associated with the Community.

—**Stabilization of export revenue:** This is one of the fundamental aspects of the Commission's proposal. The Council of Ministers has still not studied it thoroughly but Mr Cheysson's hope of seeing the Ministers fully accept the Commission's suggestions is "total".

—**Terms of the aid:** To take account of the different levels of development reached by the future associates, Mr Cheysson felt that new forms of aid need to be found in addition to the existing terms.

—**Negotiations:** The Commission is the sole negotiator for the Community. The negotiations will be opened on 17 October by the Ministers, who will then hand over to the Commission. It is urgent, therefore, that the Council lay down the Commission's terms of reference by the end of September. ■

E. D. F.

» Following assent given by the Committee of the European Development Fund (E.D.F.) at its 80th

meeting, the E.E.C. Commission has made further financing decisions for non-repayable aid from the third E.D.F. to a total of U.A. 19,467,000 (1 U.A. = about \$ 1.20 US at the new parity).

Malagasy Republic: *Creation of 140 water points in the south:* FMG 436 million, equivalent to about U.A. 1.57 million.

Somalian Republic: *Resurfacing of the Afgoi-Sciambot road:* Sh. So. 2.8 million, equivalent to about U.A. 372 000.

Republic of Mali: *Seed treatment and crop preservation:* FM 582 million, equivalent to about U.A. 1 048 000.

Republic of Togo: *Extension of the port of Lomé:* F(CFA) 1.3 billion, equivalent to about U.A. 4 681 000.

Republic of Zaïre: *Kenge-Kikwit road, section B (108 km):* Z 6.7 million, equivalent to about U.A. 11 108 000.

Republics of the Ivory Coast, Gaboon, Cameroon, Congo and Zaïre: *Sales promotion campaign for tropical forest products hitherto not (or seldom) marketed:* U.A. 688 000.

* * *

Following assent given by the Committee of the E.D.F. at its 81st meeting, the E.E.C. Commission has taken three further financing decisions, two of which are for non-repayable aid from the 3rd E.D.F., amounting to U.A. 13.8 million; and the third is a contribution to the formation of risk-capital to an amount of U.A. 972 000.

Republic of Zaïre: *Prolongation of the agricultural promotion campaign in Eastern Kasai:* Z. 1.58 million, equivalent to about U.A. 2 619 000.

Republic of Senegal: *Finance for pre-investment expenditure for a ship repair yard at Dakar:* U.A. 972 000, equivalent to about F(CFA) 270 million.

Malagasy Republic: *Land improvement in Bas-Mangoky (3rd section):* FMG 3.1 billion, or about U.A. 11 163 000.

The Commission has made the following financing decisions from the funds of the 2nd and 3rd E.D.F., following assent given by the E.D.F. Committee at its 82nd meeting:

United Republic of Cameroon

— *Economic investment: Laying out of rural development areas in the north-eastern zone of Benoué: from the second E.D.F.: U.A. 637 000; from the third E.D.F.: U.A. 3 972 000.*

— *Economic infrastructure project: Improvement and surfacing of the Mutengene-Bolifamba and Banga-Kumba sections of the Victoria-Kumba main road: U.A. 3 241 000*

— *Economic investment: Setting up of an agro-industrial palm-growing complex at Dibombari: U.A. 2 913 000 in the form of repayable aid and U.A. 8 850 000 in the form of a loan on special terms.*

— *Contribution to the formation of risk-bearing capital in the form of a shareholding in Société Sucrière du Cameroun (SOSCUCAM): U.A. 541 000; and rebate of interest at the inclusive rate of U.A. 239 764 to be applied to a loan by the European Investment Bank to SOSUCAM for the extension of the sugar processing and refinery facility.*

Republic of Zaïre

Economic investment: Re-starting of tea-growing in the Kivu. Additional credits and construction of a tea plant at Butuhe: U.A. 4 447 000.

Republic of the Ivory Coast

Economic infrastructure project: Surfacing of the San Pedro-Issia road: U.A. 6 842 000 in the form of a loan on special terms.

Republic of the Ivory Coast and Togo

General technical cooperation project: Sending of seven instructors for education purposes: U.A. 355 000, of which, U.A. 82 000 for the Ivory Coast and U.A. 273 000 for Togo.

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Economic infrastructure project: In frastructure to serve the seaside tourist facility at Nouakchott: U.A. 983 000.

APPOINTMENT

M. Giovanni Livi, formerly in charge of Youth, Adult Education and University matters in DG X (Press and Information) has been appointed to DG VIII as head of the Training, Training Courses and Conferences division, with effect from July 1, 1973.

West-Berlin

Centre for development aid institutions

by Ernst FREISBERG (*)

In our previous issue of Association News (No. 20) we published the first part of the article by Ernst Freisberg on West Berlin as a centre for development aid institutions. A recent decision by the government in Bonn gives definite and official form to this major assignment for West Berlin, which thus becomes the sole centre in Federal Germany for aid organisations for developing countries.

I. CARL DUISBERG-GESELLSCHAFT

Experience abroad programme

The Carl Duisberg Company handles vocational training of industrial specialists and management personnel from countries in Africa, Asia and Latin-America. It has its headquarters in Cologne and branch institutes in the various capitals of the German Länder.

It is a "public interest" company and works for account of the Federal Government and the Länder, and also for the E.E.C., UNO and UNESCO. Its programmes rank as "governmental" and are attended by participants from the Third World as part of the technical and financial assistance.

For the specialists and executives of tomorrow

The programmes last 24 months. They include 4 to 6 months learning languages, and a standardised refresher course, which is both theoretical and practical. Executives of the intermediate and higher grades are given a training adapted to the different spheres of activity of their firms.

After this there are special programmes giving the participants a chance of continuing their studies in State technical schools, technical high schools and the universities.

The follow-up

The company keeps continuously in touch with its former alumni, and follows up their training by sending them specialist publications and organising follow-up seminars in overseas countries.

II. THE GERMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICE (DEUTSCHER ENTWICKLUNGSDIENST)

In 1963 the Development Service and the "Teach and Learn Overseas" working group (an association of 47 private organisations working for Development Aid) formed the German Development Aid Service.

Activities

The Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (or D.E.D.) gives young German experts a chance of acquiring professional experience through their economic and social work in african, asian and latin-american countries, combining this with the contribution they make to the development of the countries concerned.

In recent years the activity of D.E.D. has been concentrated on matters of health and hygiene; regional and social development and assistance to the peasantry; vocational training for technicians and craftsmen; school and high-school teaching; industry, trade and administration; and agriculture.

Working conditions and selection of candidates

The sending out of German assistants has to be in accordance with requests from the oversea countries under agreements between them and the Federal Government.

(*) Head of the E.E.C. Press and Information Office in Berlin (outpost of the Bonn office).

These agreements provide that the expert sent shall be free to circulate and enjoy protection of his person and property and exemption from taxes and social security charges, and frontier franchise for his personal effects.

The projects which come from the governments of developing countries and the organisation there, are studied to ascertain how far the cooperation of German experts will make a considerable contribution to the development of the countries in question.

Qualifications and assignments of German development assistants

The assistants supervise native workers, train new manpower or provide additional knowledge for experts already on the spot. They work in apprentice workshops, repair shops, vocational and technical schools, in supply and survey undertakings, in property development offices, on construction sites, postal and communications undertakings, hydraulic, drainage and irrigation works, new population centres, high-schools, universities, agricultural and agricultural machinery centres, hospitals, social centres and in the poorer districts.

The qualifications of German development assistants must therefore fit in with these different types of activity.

The experts are chosen by the extent to which they are ready for the difficulties with which they will have to deal. They are required to have training and experience, and to show an aptitude for rewarding work. Their pay is unrelated to their qualifications, but only to the cost of living in the oversea countries. The experts proceed to these countries for a stay of 2 or 3 years.

Formerly the D.E.D. has its main centre at Bad Godesberg and a training centre in Berlin. The Federal government and the board of Directors, however, recently decided to transfer the central organisation to Berlin.

III. THE GOSSNER MISSION TO ZAMBIA (GOSSNER MISSION)

Cooperation between the Zambian government and the Mission

A contract has been signed between the Zambian government and the Gossner Mission for effective cooperation in dealing with the difficult living conditions of the Tongas, between Livingstone and Kariba in South-Eastern Zambia.

Group work

The Mission has sent fifteen of its workers—Germans, Swiss and Dutch. These, with their African colleagues, are divided into six working groups—community development; agriculture; construction; mechanical; hygiene; and coordinated planning.

The work is organised on a very long-term basis. Irrigation, and accustoming the population to more up-to-date conditions of work, are still long-term operations, with which the members of the Mission are prepared to deal.

IV. THE BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (BERLINER MISSIONSGESELLSCHAFT)

Material, human and spiritual needs

The work of the Berlin Missionary Society in Africa and in China dates back to 1834.

As long ago as this, it was sending artificers, and later doctors and nuns, to Eastern and Central Africa and to China.

At present there are 40 workers from the Berlin Mission in these territories.

Apart from their religious work (parochial and theological) they are active in adult education and in matters of health. More recently, in South Africa, they have been seeking to secure the building of childrens' schools in the african districts and to train the personnel needed for running them.

For some years the work of the Mission has also been directed to the creation of jobs in the most under-developed regions.

In view of the conditions of under-development, the Mission regards it as a duty to respond in equal measure to the human material and spiritual needs of the inhabitants of these regions.

V. TROPICAL VETERINARY MEDICINE SEMINAR OF THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN (SEMINAR FÜR TROPENVETERINÄRMEDIZIN DER FREIEN UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN)

Teaching and activities

This is a centre of highly specialised studies and deserves particular attention.

It is a unit constructed around three centres—the seminar, the Ankara liaison centre and the professorial chair of tropical veterinary medicine.

The seminar comes under the Institute of Parasitology and Tropical Veterinary Medicine; and the liaison centre is part of the corresponding faculty in Ankara.

The aim is to give german veterinary surgeons engaged in the technical assistance activities of the Federal Republic, or in international organisations, a body of knowledge and training adapted to their own specific needs.

This is a post-university course lasting 10 months and can take 12 participants.

Of the 83 who have already taken part in the seminar, 61 are now active in developing countries.

Programme

The course runs from January to October. The programme falls into three sections:

— Language study (french and english) and general instruction on development questions; recognition of human tropical illnesses and first aid; the major part of the course,



Lehnartz

West Berlin, with F.S.B. television tower in background

discussions and exercise, however, is in the very specialised field of tropical veterinary medicine.

— a three months trip to one of the countries of the Third World, spent in German centres of veterinary medicine under the technical assistance programme, and including discussions in the scientific centres in East Africa.

— The seminar ends with a four week's course in Berlin, using the practical experience gained during the trip abroad. A report is drawn up by the participants and a certificate issued as a result of the seminar.

The Ankara liaison centre can make room for not more than four instructors in the course for a brief visit. This is aimed at specific research work germane to the seminar. The duties attached to the Chair of tropical veterinary medicine include responsibility for the conduct of the seminar and the coordination of the work with Ankara.

In parasitology the institute has built up a wide experience which is often called upon by corresponding organisations in other countries.

VI. TRAINING CENTRE FOR SKILLED TELEVISION PERSONNEL AT RADIO FREE BERLIN (AUSBILDUNGSSTÄTTE FÜR AUSLÄNDISCHE FERNSEHFACHKRÄFTE BEIM SENDER FREIES BERLIN)

German technical assistance attaches increasing importance to mass information media, such as television for

socio-cultural and economic progress in the countries of the Third World.

The aim of this centre is to equip specialists from the Third World with the qualifications needed in connection with television.

Studio training

A training course of 18 months is provided for not more than 40 specialists in a studio fully equipped for black-and-white television.

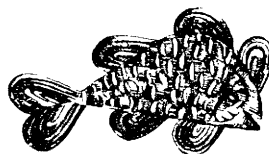
The training is partly linguistic, partly practical and partly theoretical.

On the theoretical side an introduction is given to a number of aspects, such as programme construction, editorial work, administration, cinematography, cinema electronic techniques, lighting equipment and design.

On the technical side the participants have training in laboratory work, applied electronics, the handling of audio-visual apparatus and production and high frequency techniques.

The training centre, which is part of Radio Free Berlin, is the best example of what Berlin should be, and wishes to be, in Third World development questions. It is a centre of assistance promotion, which has determinedly chosen the path of efficiency and the sciences of the future. ■

E. FREISBERG



Fish-breeding in Africa

by Jean-Claude MICHA (*)

The production of fresh-water fish in Africa is mostly on the small side, often below 50 kg/ha/p.a. (1). The operating areas are in many cases a long way from markets and preservation and transport costs are enormous. Both the distance and the cost could be reduced if fish farming were practised closer to the towns and rural centres; and the argument is enhanced by the biological characteristics of fish and their reproduction. In general, the protein yield from a given area can be higher if it is used for fish than for domesticated land animals. This is because the weight of a fish is much the same as that of the watery medium in which it lives. It does not need, and does not have, the heavy skeleton of a land animal, nor does it need the same muscular structure, but the ratio of muscular to bone tissue is materially higher. It spends much less energy in keeping its balance and moving about; and since fish are poecilothermal (which means that they adjust the temperature of their bodies to the temperature of their medium) they do not need to spend energy for keeping warm or keeping cool.

It is not surprising, therefore, that farm-bred fish show a better conversion ratio for their food, and a much higher protein production, than any warmblooded domesticated land animal. Moreover, the africans like eating fish; and fish-breeding may therefore be at least a partial answer to the nutrition problem, the main feature of which is a protein deficit for the continent as a whole.

I. DEVELOPMENT AND DIFFICULTIES IN FISH-BREEDING

Fish-breeding techniques came into Africa only recently. They began, oddly enough, with the introduction of cold-water fish between the two world wars. The first trout hatcheries were set up in 1924 at high altitudes in Morocco. The purpose at that time was the stocking of streams and rivers for the sporting fisherman. Fish-breeding started in the same way in South Africa, Kenya and Réunion.

Carp had indeed been introduced into South Africa during the last century; but it was only used for raising the fish population of natural waters. More recently it was introduced into several other african countries, but alarming reports on its activities as a burrower, and creator of turbid water, led to its banishment, and to the destruction of some of the stocks.

Up to this time nobody had thought of cultivating local fish for local human consumption. The first suggestion on breeding tilapia dates from about 1925; but it was only the food shortages of the second world war which drew the attention of the authorities in the former Belgian Congo, now Zaïre, to the possibilities of breeding fish for food purposes. The first systematic studies on tilapia breeding began in Katanga in 1946. Neighbouring territories also took an interest, and experiments were put in hand in Cameroon in 1948 and in Congo Brazzaville in 1949. In the latter year



Catch of tilapia

there was held an anglo-belgian piscicultural conference, attended by specialists from Great Britain and her african territories and delegates from the former Belgian Congo. The first two symposia on african hydro-biology were held in 1952 and 1956 at Entebbe and Brazzaville respectively, and were attended by delegates from most countries in Africa

(*) Biologist, licencié ès sciences zoologiques.

(1) 10 kg per hectare is approximately equal to 9 lbs per acre.

South of the Sahara. The interest attaching to fish-breeding was then fully demonstrated, and the ground prepared for a spectacular development.

The period between 1950 and 1960 was marked by the efforts of colonial administrations to improve the diet of native populations, and the development of fish-breeding was explosive. Zaïre beat all the records, with the construction of 122 067 fish-ponds, covering an area of 4 058 acres. For the most part the pattern was, that each region had its hatchery centres where experiments were carried out, demonstrations held, instructors trained and from which young fry was made available to private fish farmers. These centres supplied the drive for the popularisation of fish farming, and developed a considerable advisory staff. There were a number of fish-raising undertakings of big area belonging to europeans, companies, schools and missions; but most of the private fish farming was in ponds of only small area—100 sq.m or less—some of which indeed were only a few sq.m in extent. Most people raised fish mainly for their own consumption, including the supplies for the personnel of companies, schools and missions, and the families of private farmers and planters.

It was in fact family subsistence pisciculture. It had no commercial character and the only fish bred were tilapia.

Setback in fish-breeding

Fish-breeding was at its most widespread around 1960. At this time the winds of independence were blowing across Africa; and thoughts were necessarily turned in other directions. If we take a glance at the position a few years later, by which time the new national governments were in the saddle and life was returning to normal, what we find is very different.

Another world symposium on pisciculture was organised by the F.A.O. in Rome in 1966; and it had to take note of a severe setback in fish farming in all the countries. In the Central African Republic, for example, there had been 20 000 fish ponds constructed, but only 5 000 were still being operated; and in Congo Brazzaville the number was 3 000 out of 12 176. By 1972, the situation has grown still worse, for there is scarcely any fish farming in scarcely any of the african countries. One exception, however, is Congo Brazzaville, where a few private fish farming centres have remained in operation up to the present time.

There were many explanations for the decline. One was that once independence had been granted, the former advisory and supervisory personnel was no longer there. This undoubtedly had an effect, especially since the results obtained from tilapia breeding had been far from uniform, with production as high as 10 000 kg/ha/p.a. in some cases, and in others as low as 500 kg/ha/p.a.

The differences were partly due to confusion about the different species. There were in fact 18 species of the tilapia genus being used in the piscicultural experiments; and while some of these took well to pond life, others did not thrive. Moreover, even those which grew well in ponds were not without problems. The usual method was to breed the fish with the agegroups mixed together. In the absence of selection there was very quickly over-population, leading to dwarfism. The result was that anything up to 50% of the catch might consist of very small fish of not more than 40 grammes (1.4 oz) in weight.

Another inconvenience about african fish farming results from the pond areas. The belief had grown that the digging of a little pool of only a few sq.m. in area, close by the family hut, would produce enough to cover the family needs in animal protein. This was certainly not the case; and the yield from these "backyard fish farms" was so insignificant that the family had no encouragement to continue.

Another cause was that the fish-feeding practice was often wrong. It had been thought that fish could be bred without giving them food, or with a diet which cost very little. These plant-eating species were accordingly fed with the leaves of manioc, banana or papaw; but for these foods the conversion rate (pounds of food per pound of fish) is as high as 20 or more, and the yield was accordingly very poor.

This naturally raises the question of the economics of african fish farming. In the days of the colonial administration, each piscicultural region had its hatchery centre, which was usually one or even several hectares in extent. Their main job was to produce young fry and make it available to private fish-raisers free of charge. After independence these centres had no money coming in, and were unable to function, so that most of them were more or less abandoned because the scanty resources of the governments were insufficient to provide for their maintenance. To this must be added the fact that the private growers had been having their young fry for nothing, and had not learned to regard it as important. Moreover, tilapia was a subsistence "crop", and economic profitability had not been taken into consideration. Against this background it is not surprising that, without big government credits and without advisory personnel, fish farming fell into virtual insolvency.

II. NEW ATTEMPTS AND PROSPECTS

Though fish farming has had a setback, almost as spectacular as its growth, it nevertheless has a foothold in Africa, for some of the work is still going on in most countries on the african continent. Despite the difficulties of the past, it is arousing increasing interest among the national governments, and quite a number of measures have been taken to develop the breeding of warm freshwater fish and saltwater fish. Moreover, the countries lying at an altitude and with northern or southern exposure, still consider it important to develop the breeding of cold freshwater fish in connection with the prospects for their tourist trade.

Breeding of warm freshwater fish

In recent years there has been bilateral and multi-lateral aid for piscicultural research which has also been supported from national public funds and from private funds (Nigeria). Most of this has covered five lines of enquiry—control of tilapia reproduction; the use of other species for basic production; artificial feeding stuffs; organic and mineral fertilisation; and profitability.

1. Control of tilapia reproduction

The two possible methods of controlling tilapia reproduction are by associating predatory species and by mono-sexual cultivation.

Many predatory species, both of local and of foreign origin, have been associated with tilapia with reasonably good effect. This technique, however, never gives satisfaction. In some cases the adult predatory fish are too small to be marketed; and in others, the pond-breeding performance has not been regular and reliable. This method, therefore, is only occasionally used.

Mono-sexual cultivation is based on the fact that the male tilapia grow much faster than the females. An all-male population thus results in better commercial production and avoids over-population and dwarfism. Two techniques are used—sex-sorting and hybridisation. With most tilapia the sexes can be distinguished quite young, so that it is possible to separate the males from the females for stocking the ponds. The number of young fry handled at a time is, however, necessarily large, and occasional mistakes may creep in; and it takes very few females among the big boy-population to ruin the whole programme. Research on hybridisation has shown the way to single-sex generation; but the technique has not yet come out of the experimental stage. The main practical difficulty arises from the natural introduction of "wild" tilapia into the pond.

2. Experiments with new local species

There is nothing new about trying local wild species for african pisciculture. Of the 70 species tried, 46 are part of the african freshwater fauna. Though some of these tests were in fact preliminary studies for piscicultural purposes, others

consisted merely of catching fish in their natural medium and putting them into the pond to await results. In some cases the lack of reasoned selection was flagrant, going as far as using fish which were poisonous or otherwise unfit for consumption.

About 1957, however, attempts were made in the Ivory Coast and in Nigeria to breed a fish from the big rivers, the Heterotis. For securing its reproduction, all that was necessary was to allow the vegetation to grow around the pond; for Heterotis thus had conditions very like the natural ones which it habitually sought in the flood areas, where it went to spawn. Growth observation showed that individual fish could grow to a kilogram or over in a year. The density for breeding, however, has not been fully determined. These first encouraging results led to the hope that african fish breeding could be restarted with this quick growing species. The natural distribution of Heterotis being over a comparatively small area, it was introduced in 1960 into Gaboon, the Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Cameroon, Madagascar, Zaïre and elsewhere. The breeding research for this fish has now been in progress for over 10 years in various countries, but there is still a problem about the young fry. Reproduction in small quantities is comparatively easy in big converted ponds; and the parents take good care of their youngsters for more than a month; but nevertheless the infant mortality is always around or over 90%. Moreover, attempts at small-pond breeding indicate that the Heterotis does not take well to high-density breeding, and the limiting factor may be the natural nutriment available. Heterotis has thus become, and seems likely to remain, a secondary fish in tilapia breeding; and the latter is the basic fish for production purposes.

Other fish which have hitherto given interesting results are members of the citharinides and cyprinides families. In low-density conditions their growth is usually good and they reach a weight of 300 to 500 g at the age of a year. Their food regime, which consists principally of phytoplankton in the pond, results in a definite improvement in the production of tilapia with which they are associated. Their reproduction, however, has never been successful in the piscicultural pond, and the young fry has to be found from the river flood zones. This line of production, therefore, is still very problematical.

Attempts have been made to replace the tilapia as basic production, and recent efforts have been directed especially to the siluri, or catfish, species. At present new research is in hand on the domestication of various siluri species in Egypt,

Central African Republic, South Africa, Uganda, Nigeria, Rwanda and elsewhere. The tests are not entirely at the experimental stage; and the first results confirm the potential interest. This relates especially to a catfish of the *clarias* type, cultivated at Bangui in the Central African Republic.

The first experiments with this fish in low-density association with tilapia disclosed a very rapid growth rate, with fish of 600 g growing to 2 500 g in 80 days. The feeding study shows that the fish will eat almost anything; and experiments with artificial feeding stuffs indicate that it easily absorbs and

digests local sub-products, such as brewing draff, rice bran and oil cake made from cotton, groundnut or sesame. Its pond reproduction is possible, but only occasional. A method of induced reproduction has accordingly been worked out, so as to obtain it as required throughout the year. The problem of young fry, however, has not been completely solved. In practice the catch a month after reproduction from an area of 100 sq.m is only between 100 and 200 young fish, which is less than enough. The mortality is mainly due to a predatory influence, and solutions are being sought. ■

J.-C. MICHA

(Paper continued in the next issue.)



Fish Selling

Activities of the E.D.F.

M. Achim Kratz, Supervisor—Delegate of E.D.F. in Niger, has sent us a note of all the projects currently being financed in the country by the E.D.F., including the project in course of execution and those to be put in hand this year. This is a very interesting contribution, giving readers a concise but general picture of the nature and variety of E.D.F. investment in one of the Associated countries. We intend to invite the E.D.F. Controller's Delegate in other Associated countries to send us similar notes.

I. PROJECTS IN COURSE OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE NIGER REPUBLIC

1. Hospital construction

10 hospitals at Niamey, Dosso, Tillabéry, Birni N'Konni, Tahoua, Maradi, Tessaoua, Zinder, Agadez, Diffa.

Total amount: F(CFA) 1 400 million.

Scheduled completion date: May, 1973.

2. Building of 16 Dispensaries

Total amount: F(CFA) 167 million

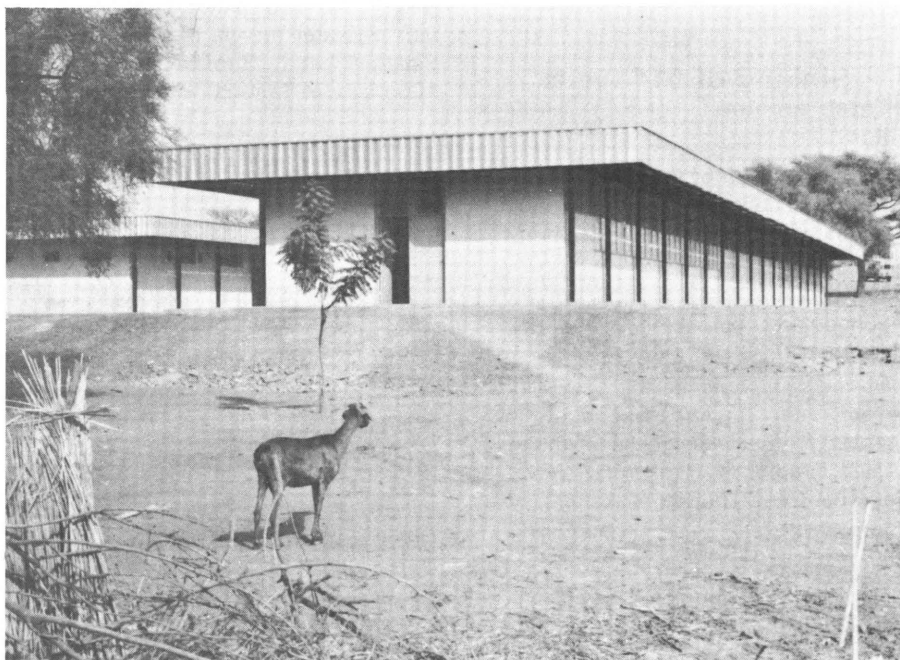
Sites at:

— Bengou, Sambara, Maikalgo, Mai Chilmi, Bani Bangou.

— Kasama, Malloa, Kagouese, Cheri Belabirin (Chad), Tabelot.

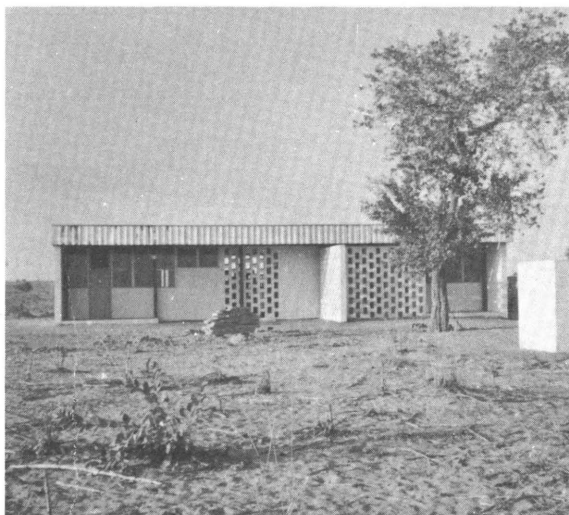
— Bagaroua, Kalfou, Baban Kerni, Dan Issa, Kanna.

Scheduled completion date: April 1973.



Hospital extension at Tahoua

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Dispensary at Bengou

3. Construction of 80 cooperative stores, of which 50 of 100 sq.m and 30 of 200 sq.m.

Total amount: F(CFA) 450 million.

Scheduled completion date: May 1973.

4. Sinking of 514 wells

Total amount: F(CFA) 1 400 million.

The completion of the works under the VIDAL contracts in the Niamey and Maradi prefectures is currently being carried out by the firm NAVALON.

Scheduled completion of works: May/June 1973.

Of the remainder of the 514 well projects, the drilling operation is financed for five wells; these are in the TANOUT region at: Gangara, Olelewa, Gobroua, Garin Toudou, Kokaram.

Amount of works: F(CFA) 100 million.

The work began on March 31, 1973 and is to be completed during June 1973.

In addition, finance is provided from the remainder of the project for construction of a number of wells in the TANOUT region (F(CFA) 100 million).

5. Water conduits at Filingue, Birni N'Konni and Tahoua

The total amount of the project is F(CFA) 440 million, of which:

- F(CFA) 100 million for drillings at Filingué, Birni N'Konni and Tahoua;
- F(CFA) 120 million for construction of water-towers of 650 cu.m. at Filingué and Birni N'Konni and 100 cu.m. at Tahoua;

— F(CFA) 155 million for construction of water conduits in the three towns;

— F(CFA) 43 million for equipment of the drillings and installation of electro-generating groups which, at Birni N'Konni and Filingué also serve for the electrification of the two towns.

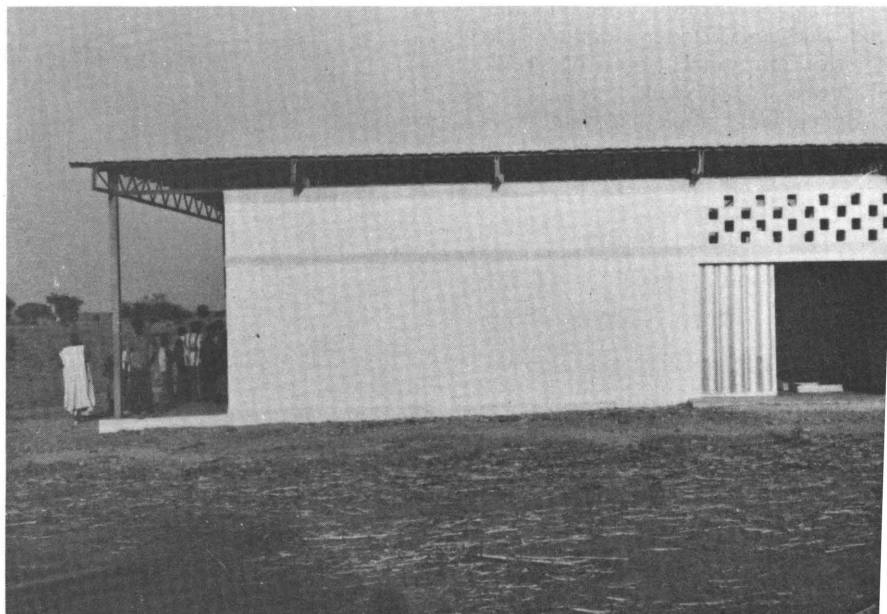
Except for the equipment of the drillings, the works will be finished during June 1973.

6. Improvement and surfacing of the Niamey-Zinder road

1) Between the km 495 and km 608 posts: Guidam Roumji-Madaoua

Total amount: F(CFA) 1 850 million, of which:

- F(CFA) 41 million for water prospecting;
- F(CFA) 1 499 million for road-works;
- F(CFA) 85 million for supervision;
- F(CFA) 225 million for contingencies.



Store of 100 sq.m. in the river valley

The road characteristics are as follows:

- width of platform: 8.00 m;
- width of foundation layer: 8.00 m;
- width of surfacing: 6.00 m.

The work will be completed at the end of May 1973.

2) Between km 140 and km 495 posts: Dosso-Madaoua

The total amount provided for the works, supervision and contingencies is F(CFA) 6 240 million.

The work is to begin in May 1973.

7. Construction of flour and grain silos for the Zinder flour mill

Total amount: F(CFA) 220 million, of which:

- F(CFA) 113 million for grain silos;
- F(CFA) 107 million for flour silos.

The grain silos will be completed at the end of June, 1973 and the flour silos at the beginning of 1974.



Water tower at Tahoua

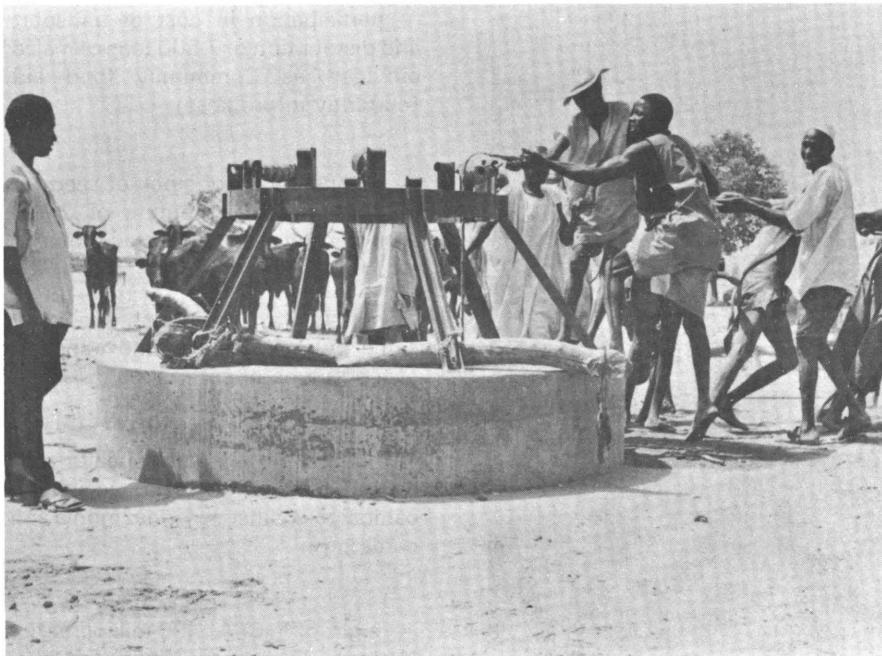
8. Badeguicheri valley development scheme

This operation is to last four years. The aim is to provide general framework arrangements for the rural development of the valley (increased

production of millet, cotton and sorgho), soil protection and conservation, improvement of means of access, sinking of wells, housing and technical buildings.

The total amount is F(CFA) 315 million.

Work began at the beginning of 1971.



"Nomad" well with metal superstructure

9. Rural development in the Zinder Department-Project "3 M"

The first phase of the programme, which is to last 12 years, is aimed to increase the agricultural resources by setting up self-administered peasant structures and a self-provided administrative framework with the necessary resources and infrastructure. The project itself covers the first 4 years of this programme, which also include measures for soil conservation improvement and fertility, and provides for roads and pathways, the sinking of wells, bureaux and training centres and equipment and transport material.

The project was put in hand at the beginning of 1973.

The amount is F(CFA) 521 million.

10. Womens' interest

This project is part of the campaign for securing female interest. It provides for 46 expert lady advisers to be put at the disposal of the nigerian administration.

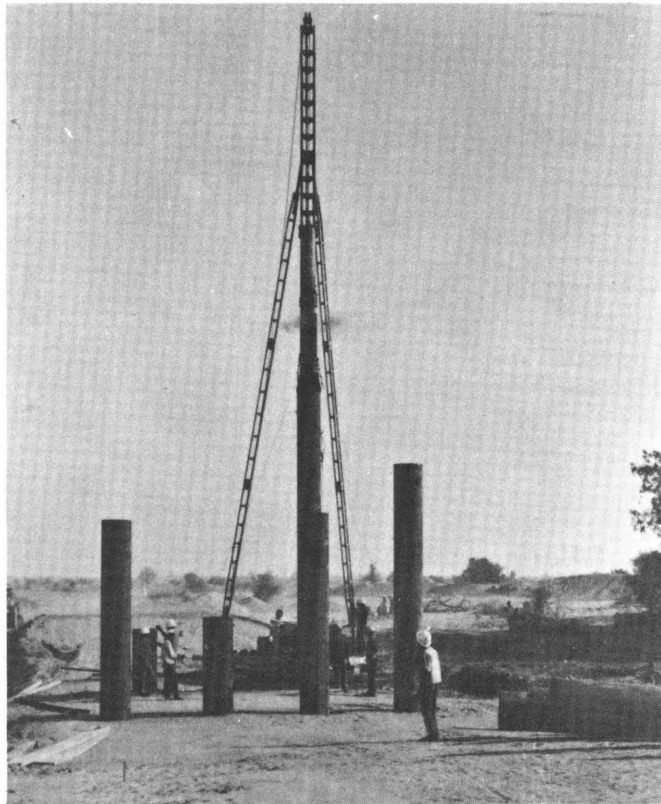
The project was put in hand in 1969 and will be completed in July 1974.

The amount is F(CFA) 149 million (second tranche).

11. Emergency aid for Niger

The special situation created by the drought in preceding years, obliged the Niger government to ask the E.D.F. for emergency intervention to mitigate the more serious consequences.

In 1971 the E.D.F. provided a credit of F(CFA) 362 million, of which F(CFA) 252 million was for agriculture (purchase and distribution of groundnut seed) and F(CFA) 110 million for stock-raising (measures against peri-pneumonia). The



Pile driving for a bridge

first operation has been fully completed and the stock-raising operation is now coming to an end.

In 1973, the E.D.F. provided F(CFA) 780 million for the following programmes:

- participation in cost of transport and distribution of 7 500 tons of maize provided as Community food aid (currently in progress);
- reconstitution of stock of seed for purchase, and distribution of 2 000 tons of millet seed to affected growers;
- supply of additional feed for cattle by the purchase and transport of 5 500 tons of cotton-seed;
- continuation of cattle health protection by a large-scale vaccination campaign against peri-pneumonia and cattle pest;



Soil conservation in the Badeguicheri valley

— a gift of F(CFA) 400 million to the National Investment Fund for projects to aid nomads and stock-raisers, especially with water supplies.

II. PROJECTS TO BE PUT IN HAND THIS YEAR

1. Extension of the National Public Health School

Total amount: F(CFA) 176 million.

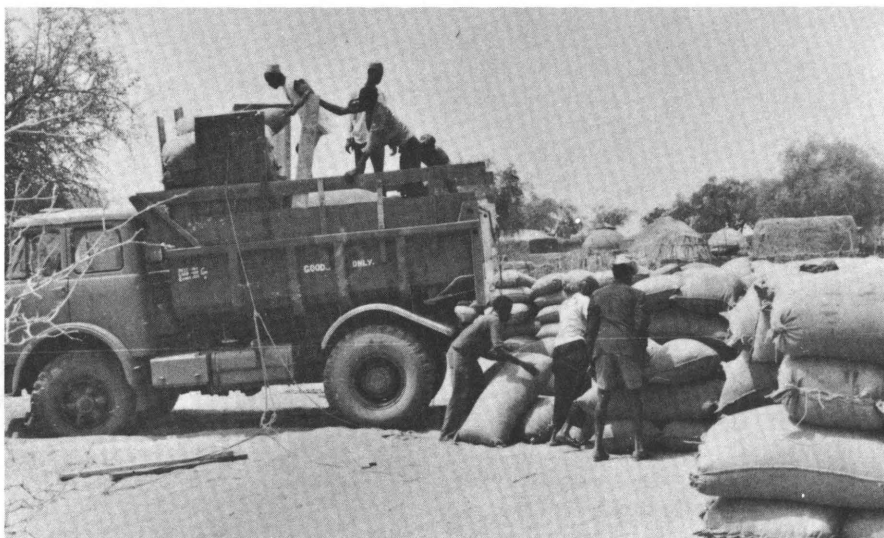
The call for tenders is now ready and will be put out in May or June.

2. Palettisation station at Niamey airport

Total amount: F(CFA) 70 million.

The palettisation station will make it possible for refrigerated meat to be prepared and stored on palettes for export by air.

The call for tenders for supply of equipment and the engineering work is now being prepared.



Unloading a truck of cotton-seed for the nomads

3. Project for three hundred wells

Amount: F(CFA) 487 million.

- 50 wells in ZINDER (TANOUT) area.
- 200 wells in MARADI area.
- 30 wells in TAHOUA area.
- 10 wells in DOSSO area.

— 10 wells in NIAMEY area.

The financing decision was made by the Commission during April. The work to begin: end 1973.

April 1973

A. KRATZ



Instruction being given to village matrons

The Comores Archipelago and the E.D.F.

The volcanic archipelago of the Comores, in a long-unfrequented part of the Indian Ocean, lies between 11° and 13°S and 43° and 45°E. In the eighteenth century it was periodically despoiled by the sakalava pirates swooping in their dug-out canoes from the north-east coast of Madagascar. At the beginning of the last century, it became the refuge of corsairs cast out from the Caribbean; and around 1880, by the vote of the sultans who shared the sovereignty over it, it became a French possession on the suggestion of the naturalist HUMBLLOT, who had come to these parts for scientific ends and whose descendants still live at Moroni.

Mayotte, the most southerly of the islands, had been occupied by the French navy in 1841, because of the reasonably good mooring it provided for the ships of the period. The coral cemetery on Dzaoudzi, a rocky island off-shore from Mayotte, and long the administrative capital of the archipelago, still shelters memories of this romantic period. Here are the graves of Henri, the half-brother of the novelist Honoré de BALZAC, who paid two visits to the Comores; and of the naval lieutenant Henri MIZON who, on the mainland of Africa, was one of the discoverers of the Lower Niger.

For all the luxuriant vegetation and splendid tropical landscape, economic activity in these islands has remained, even into our own time, in a languid state, Mayotte, indeed, went through a lively stage in the early years of the present century, when immigrants from Réunion laid out sugar



The Domani-N' Remani road

cane plantations and erected processing works. Unfortunately these ventures did not prosper; and all you will see nowadays are rusty boilers almost overgrown by tall vegetation, and factory chimneys slowly yielding to the onslaught of "coral ivy".

The population of the Comores is 277 000, of whom 130 000 live on Grande Comore, 95 000 on Anjouan, 40 000 on Mayotte and 12 000 on Mohéli. They come from Bantu stock, and the language they speak is not unlike Kiswahili; and at Mayotte there are malagasy influences which are easy to identify.

The aristocratic élite, most of which are town-dwellers on Grand Comore (Moroni, Mitsamiouli, and Foubouni)

and Anjouan (Mutsamudu and Domoni) is of arab and iranian origin. Social life is regulated to the smallest detail by the Moslem religion of the chaffite rite, whence the Comorians derive their philosophy and most of their traditions. The social classes are clearly distinguished, and the role of the elders is important. Usually the heads of the big families unite in their own person the functions of religious, social and politico-economic leadership. It is an aristo-theocratic society, in which, however, under the influence of a wide-spread education programme, there has been for the past 10 years a powerful ferment of development.

•••

The pillars of the economic system are:

— subsistence farming on a rather meagre scale (banana, manioc, mountain rice) which cannot expand because only 48% of the surface is cultivable;

— herds of 60 000 beef-cattle and 100 000 sheep and goats, which do not suffice to meet the local demand;

— agricultural production for export, which is mainly in the hands of agricultural companies, a few European planters and Comorian land-owners. The chief items are vanilla, the essences of ylang-ylang and other flowers (including jasmine, acacia and tuberose), cloves and certain other spices, sisal, a little cocoa, coffee and pepper. The peak value of the total exports is around F(CFA) 1.5 billion.

— "invisible income" consisting of remittances by postal order or bank transfer from some 180 000 Comorians expatriate in Madagascar and East Africa. This important source of income has suffered severe inroads in recent years, because of the return to the Comores of some of the emigrants from Zanzibar, coupled with transfer restrictions recently imposed by the authorities in Madagascar.

* * *

The last decade scarcely made the Comores any less isolated, or improved a trade balance which is still in deficit to the extent of 70%. Various factors indeed have tended to make the position worse, among them being the closure of the Suez Canal and the fall in the price of copra. There is no seaport accessible to ships of high tonnage, and it would be difficult to create one without work on an exceptionally enormous scale. The result is that the archipelago derives no benefit from the great flow of sea transport which passes within reach of its coasts, and the cargoes of which include some 200 million tons of oil.

There is, however, one activity, still at a very early stage, which might be a luck-token for the Comores in the latter part of this century. This is the tourist trade, in which the archipelago holds incomparable cards. It consists of islands in crystal clear water over a rich coral bed; abundant, enthralling submarine fauna; infinite potential for marine sport, especially sailing; craftsmanship in wood, which is little developed commercially, but of unchallenged artistic merit; the evening scent of the ylang plantations; the charm of the coast, with Comorian cities and their white minarets rising above the dark green of the cocoa palm; and here, too, is Kartala, one of the most imposing volcanoes in the world. The beginnings of a hotel infrastructure brings a growing movement of foreigners to Grand Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli, largely because of the special fare concessions offered by the charter companies. Moroni is now served from Tananarive by the Boeing 737 aircraft of Air Madagascar; and a local company, Air Comores, provides links with Dar-es-Salaam and connections with the local centres. Near Moroni, at Ahaya, a runway for intercontinental jets is nearing completion. This will doubtless accentuate the tourist movement, in relation to which the Comorian authorities will be well advised to study the structure and the investment which will bring the Comorians the "financial fall-out" of

modern mass tourist organisations, which does not necessarily come wholly to the country in which it takes place.

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The economic context is somewhat conflicting, but it is not without its encouraging aspects. Since 1959, too, the European Development Fund has been taking a hand, aiding the development of the infrastructure in medicine, schools, roads, ports and urban development (electrification and water).

The first E.D.F. provided the Comores with F(CFA) 757 million, which was distributed as follows:

	million F(CFA)
— Maternity hospitals at Moroni, Fombouni, Mutsamudu and Domoni	32.8
— Sanitation at Fombouni (Mohéli), Mamutzu (Mayotte) and Mitsamiuli (Grand Comore)	93.9
— Housekeeping school at Mutsumudu	48.9
— Port of Mutsumudu	210.4
— Electrification at Moroni and Mutsamudu	85.9
— Road surfacing (Wani-Domoni to Anjouan and Moroni-Mitsamiuli on Grand Comore)	283.4
	756.5



The Domani-N' Remani road

The expenditure from the second E.D.F. was as follows:

— Sanitation at Fombouni (Grand Comore)	56.4
— Roads: M'Sapere-Sada (Mayotte)	246.7
Moroni-Fombouni (Grand Comore) and Domoni-N'Remani (Anjouan)	410.5
— Road-making surveys	46
— Electrification planning	1.1
	760.1

From the third E.D.F., credit commitments have already been made for water supplies at Moroni (F(CFA) 455 million). Also under consideration is the building of asphalt roads on Anjouan (Sima-Domoni) and on Mayotte (Mamutzu-Dzoumogué).

The financial provision is on an important scale. Converted to a per capita basis, it is materially more than has been provided by the E.D.F. for Madagascar which, nevertheless, comes at the top of the A.A.S.M. list for the period concerned.

The island location, of course, makes it indispensable to have many points at which medical care is available. The results of the development effort have been socially satisfactory, and in road-making they have been outstanding. They have provided for 150 km of carriage-way or 85% of the whole Comorian network of asphalted roads. The most recent work, which is not yet completed, is on the mountain road Domoni-N'Remani on Anjouan, which will provide access to the Nioumakélé peninsular, one of the wealthiest and most populous regions of the archipelago.

Economic conditions have not yet made it possible to attain the expansion in exportable production which the development of the road infrastructure must in the long run bring. There are, however, clear indications of increasing commercial traffic inside the archipelago, and this is acting as an economic incentive, and pushing upwards the standards of living. Signs of this are to be seen in the high rate of traffic on the new roads, and in

the fact that receipts from the sale of electric current are double what had been expected.

Moreover, all this infrastructure is a powerful development factor for the tourist trade. The roads financed by the E.D.F. provide links between the beaches of white sand at Maloudjia and Itsandra. Very soon they will be serving the airport at Ahaya. They provide access into the interior of Anjouan which, with its rugged outline, its forests, its waterfalls and its rocky coastline, ranks as the most majestic of the islands. Moreover, the very successful work in laying out the little port of Mutsamudu, which is accessible for ships up to 2 000 tons, will surely attract the pleasure-craft which sail the Indian seas, teeming as they are with islands. Each of them, from the Seychelles to the Isles of Glory, has its own individuality; and sailing conditions, governed by the regular sequence of the trade winds and the monsoon, are comparable with those in the best waters of the Mediterranean.



B.E. Travaux topo. Tané

The eruption of the Kartala volcano in January 1973

BOOKS

L'Information en Afrique, — Direction des Affaires Extérieures et de la Coopération — Service "Études et Documentation" — O.R.T.F., Paris (1972).

With the development of modern means of communication, radio and television are playing a very important part in information and education for developing countries. This guide, compiled by the specialist departments of the French radio and television, is therefore a valuable instrument of knowledge.

Each sheet in the work is a clearly presented tabulation of the present position in a specific country from the standpoint of its mass media potential. It contains not only the general geographical and demographic data, but also all the necessary legal and technical features, useful addresses and the names of the various departments. The publication is a reference work for everybody interested in the development of african populations and the expansion in the means of communication.

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Femmes des Villages Aujourd'hui (booklet No. 7. — Service féminin de L'INADES, formation INADES, Abidjan) 1973.

In the interest programme worked out for village women by the INADES womens' department, one of the subjects dealt with is money. In a tribal society a man's wealth would be in his parents, his children, his friends, his social relations and his cattle; and the system of exchange attached people to one another. Money was thus a new instrument; and it can be used for every kind of exchange, covering whatever one will and transactions with whomsoever one will. It has thus become a mighty power. This booklet suggests plans for meetings in which village woman can learn to use money and make up their accounts. It also contains an informative commentary explaining how problems of this kind can be handled

in a group. This instrument of education has been worked out for women, but it can be easily adapted to serve for men.

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Lomé Conference: Children, Youth, Women and Development Plans. — United Nations Children's Fund — U.N.I.C.E.F. — 20, rue Pauline Borghèse, Neuilly sur Seine (1073).

This is a collection of national studies carried out during the past three years at the request of U.N.I.C.E.F. in eight countries of French-speaking Africa—Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad and Togo. Under the heading "Childhood, Youth, Women and Development Plans", it records the work of the "technical seminar" and the ministerial conference held at Lomé May 15-27, 1972, because a great number of the problems are common to many countries on the african continent, and extremely important to their future development. This is accompanied by a draft for a more general statement.

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Joseph ONGUENE O-WONA. — **Les problèmes de la planification urbaine.** — Centre International de Recherches Africaines, Paris (1972).

Town planning is a new policy of urban development which governments are seeking to establish. Quite recently the movement has been seen as an attempt to contain the excessive growth of towns; and there are still basic differences between developed and developing countries. For the former, urban development is reaching its culmination and the problems arise in terms of organisation and adjustment; but the latter are undergoing excessive urban growth and the problem is to bring this under control, lest it compromise the process of

growth and economic development. For this reason town planning policies move in channels which may appear contradictory. This work begins with an account of the various concepts of town planning, and then deals with its particular aspect in the countries of the Third World. It goes on to explain the economic, social and cultural consequences. It is clearly written and illustrated with documents and diagrams regarding the city of Yaoundé, with an annexe describing the planning data for Cameroon. The little book is thus of great interest. The author is in charge of seminars at the Centre International de Recherches Africaines (University of Paris VII).

* * *

Denise PAULME. — **Women in Tropical Africa.** — French translation by H.M. Wright. University of California Press, Berkeley, U.S.A. (1971).

This book, now translated into French, consists of six essays by professional ethnologists under the direction of Denise Paulme. Each chapter shows women in their daily life, and the problems with which they are specially concerned. They deal successively, with women in Guinea; the position of the woman in a pastoral society; the role of women in the political organisation of African society; women in the Central African Republic; a study of social values among the women of Burundi; and women in and around Dakar. The work is a new approach to social study, since ethnographic research in Africa has hitherto been directed particularly to the male population, and the picture emerging has been mostly that of the man as representing society. These essays show the comparative power and the status of the African women in tribal society, and also indicate the constraints and strains. The book ends with a 60-page bibliography which gives a full panorama of the work which has been done in this field.

Franfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Die Europäische Gemeinschaft bietet die Assoziation an 46 überseeische Staaten in Brüssel / Kein Verhandlungsmandat / Eröffnungsspreche Norgaards

BRÜSSEL, 25. Juli. Die Konferenz zur Eröffnung der Verhandlungen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft (EWG) und 46 afrikanischer, karibischer und pazifischer Staaten ist am Mittwochsabend mit einer Erklärung des römischen Präsidenten des EWG-Rats, des dänischen Außenbahnministers Norgaard, eröffnet worden. Der Sprecher der afrikanischen Seite, der nigerianische Handelsminister Wenike-Briggs, hat erwartungsvoll anschließend um eine Unterzeichnung der Sitzung, um den Delegierten zu geben, sich zu den Erklärungen der EWG intern zu äußern und dann Stellung zu nehmen. Diese Erklärung ist diesen Delegierten am 25. Juli in Brüssel überreicht worden. Bis dahin sind keine weiteren Verhandlungen zu erwarten.

niemand in Brüssel voraussetzen, ob diese Antwort die Billigung der Delegierten aus den überseeischen Ländern finden wird. Es gibt unter ihnen nicht nur Interessenkonflikte, sondern auch alte und neue Feinde. Von Malawi zum Beispiel stand man zu wissen, daß es die Interessen der pazifischen Staaten gegenüber den afrikanischen vorzuziehen veranschaulicht werden wollen. In Algerien, Tunesien und Ägypten sind für den Moment keine Verhandlungen zu erwarten.

Die von Norgaard geleitete Eröffnungsspreche des Ministerpräsidenten des dänischen EWG-Rats hat sich nicht auf die Verhandlungen zu beziehen.

gene Assoziation. Gegenüber den überseeischen Staaten, die sich der Ministerpräsident nicht einig sein können. Das Ausmaß der den überseeischen Staaten zu gewährenden finanziellen Hilfe wird erst am Ende der Verhandlungen überhaupt diskutiert werden.

Le Monde

La négociation entre les Neuf pays « associables » du tiers-monde s'ouvre dans la confusion

La négociation entre les Neuf pays « associables » du tiers-monde, qui s'ouvre à Bruxelles au cours de la semaine prochaine, est marquée par une certaine confusion. Les pays africains n'ont pas encore pu se mettre d'accord sur les modalités de leur participation à la négociation.

De notre correspondant

La négociation entre les Neuf pays « associables » du tiers-monde s'ouvre dans la confusion. Les pays africains n'ont pas encore pu se mettre d'accord sur les modalités de leur participation à la négociation.

présenté par la Communauté et discuté avec les Neuf pays « associables » du tiers-monde. A quelle forme d'accord les pays africains parviendront-ils ? Les pays africains, qui pour la plupart ne sont pas membres de la Communauté, ont des intérêts divergents. Certains, comme le Nigeria, ont des liens étroits avec la Communauté, tandis que d'autres, comme l'Algérie, ont des liens plus faibles.

THE TIMES

Developing countries want 'real' negotiations with EEC

From David Cross, Brussels, July 24

Developing countries will not allow the European Community to force them into trade and tariff negotiations unless they are given a 'real' opportunity to discuss their own interests.

remunerative market arrangements for important agricultural products, like sugar in which employment in these countries largely depended.

Secondly, these countries must obtain additional markets for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods whose producers could not rely solely on their domestic markets.

particular import duties where nearly all the developing countries are affected.

Handelsblatt

Selbstbewußt

Von CARL A. EHRHARDT, Brüssel

Für die künftigen Beziehungen zwischen Europa und Afrika hat die Brüsseler Gipfelkonferenz eine ganz neue Ausprägung gebracht. Selbstbewußt haben sich die Mitglieder der Organisation für afrikanische Einheit (OAU) zu dieser Konferenz geäußert. Die Teilnehmer haben sich über ein gemeinsames Ziel verständigt: die Erreichung der Einheit für die afrikanische Kontinent.

Uzweck der Konferenz ist es, die Beziehungen zwischen Europa und Afrika zu verbessern. Die Teilnehmer haben sich über ein gemeinsames Ziel verständigt: die Erreichung der Einheit für die afrikanische Kontinent.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Developing States assembled

Developing States assembled in Brussels for the opening of negotiations with the EEC. The meeting is expected to be a landmark event in the history of international trade relations.

LE SOIR

Quarante pays du tiers monde ont exposé leurs desiderata à la Communauté européenne

Le problème des concessions réciproques divise autant les Neuf associés et « associables ».

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Brüssel versteht die Furcht vor Neo-kolonialismus

Die Europäische Gemeinschaft und 43 Entwicklungsländer suchen nach einer Lösung für die Assoziation

Von unserem Korrespondenten Hans-Josef Strick

Zu Beginn der großen europäisch-afrikanischen Konferenz in Brüssel stellte sich am Mittwoch die Frage, was dabei herauskommen kann: Eine völlige Neuordnung des Verhältnisses zwischen Europa und einem großen Teil der Welt?

THE GUARDIAN

Third World seeks better trade terms

RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, July 26

Government representatives from more than 40 African, Caribbean, and Pacific states met in Brussels today to discuss the terms of a trade agreement with the EEC. The meeting is expected to be a landmark event in the history of international trade relations.

LE FIGARO

L'AFRIQUE VA CHERCHER COMMENT ELLE PEUT COOPÉRER AVEC L'EUROPE

Prévue le 24 juillet, la conférence de la carte de l'Afrique, des Caraïbes et du Pacifique va se dérouler à Bruxelles au cours de la semaine prochaine. Elle sera l'occasion pour les représentants des 46 pays du tiers-monde de discuter avec les membres de la Communauté européenne des modalités de leur coopération.