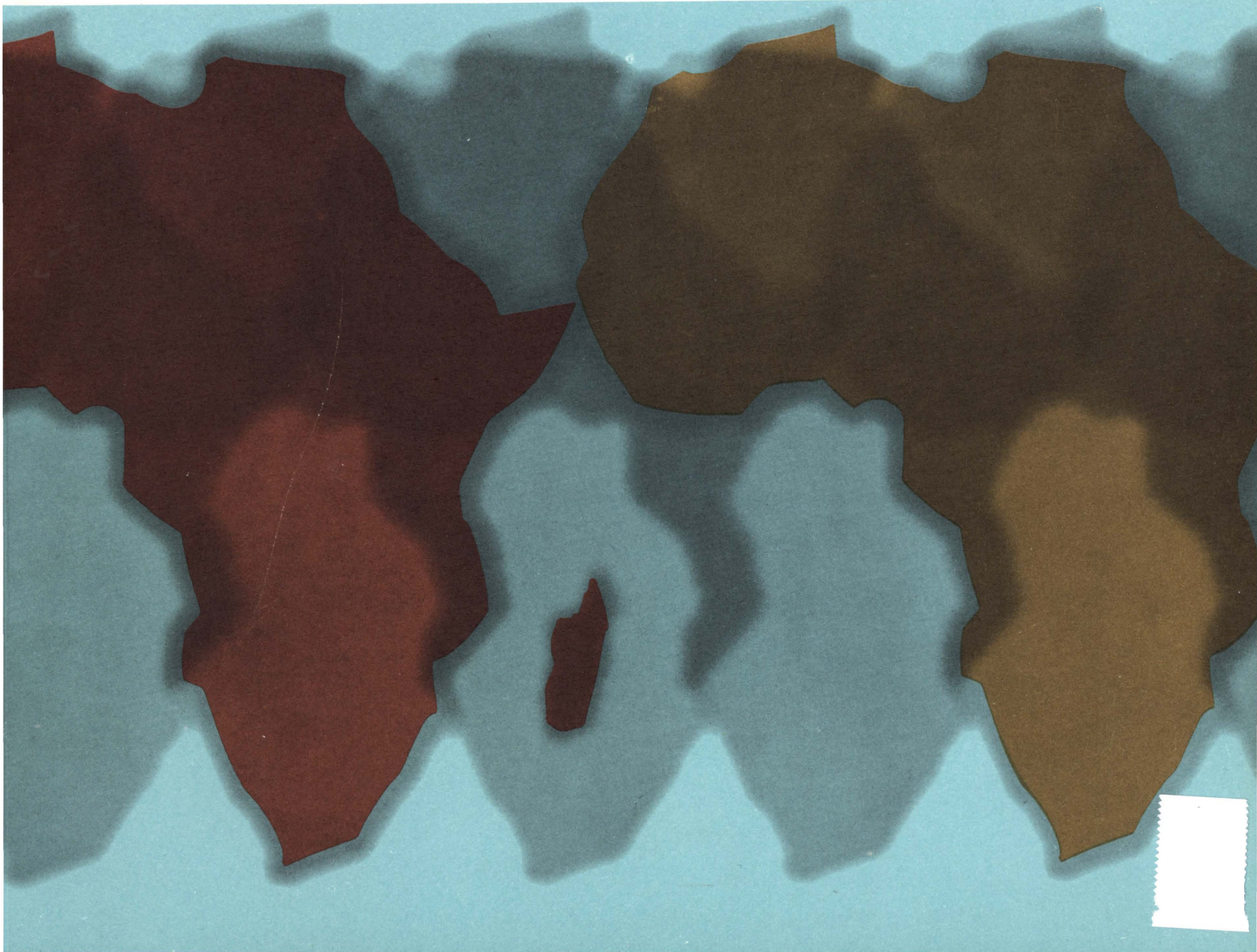
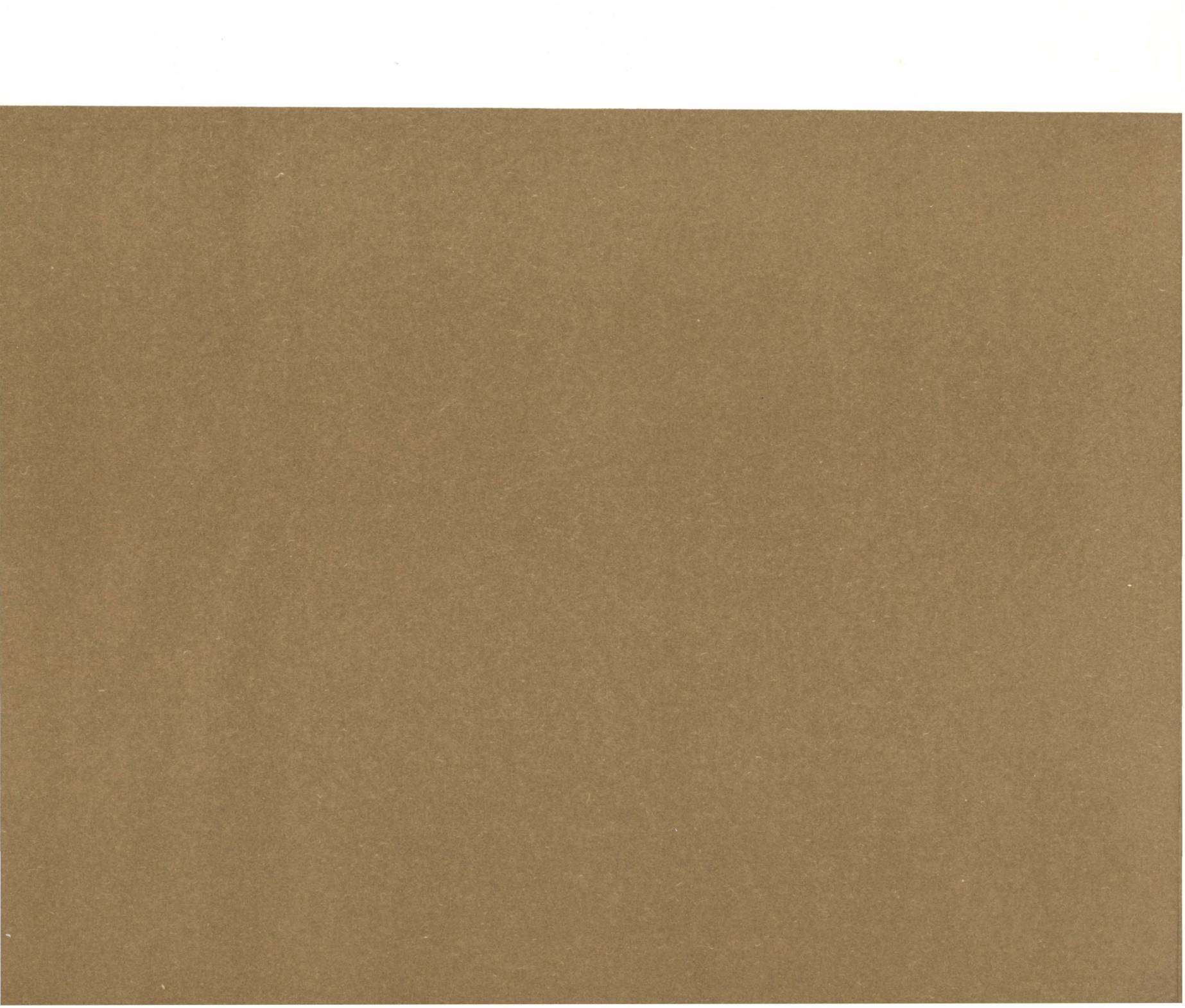


the European Development Fund







the European

When in 1957, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Rome creating the Common Market, the six states were naturally led to make special provisions which would take into account the particular relations linking some of them with overseas countries or territories, whose economies were often very closely tied to their own.

It was therefore on the basis of an existing situation, and for historical and economic reasons, that the partners of the European Community, at the very moment of laying the foundations for an entirely new system of internal and external relations, decided to organise in an original way their relations with the countries in question, most of them in Africa.

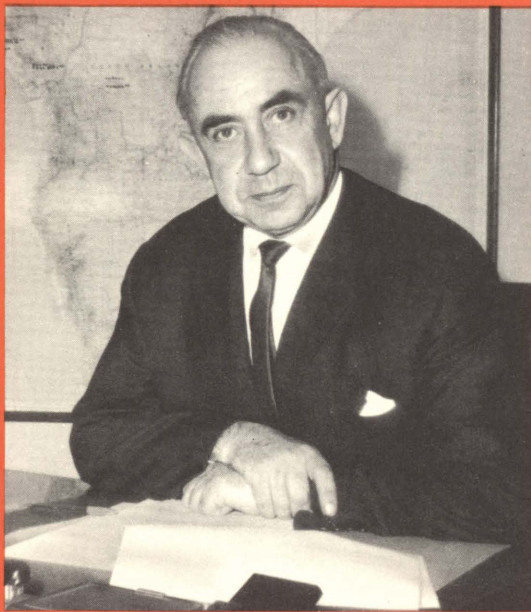
In this way an association of an empirical nature was born, difficult to define in legal terms, but whose practical value has been increasingly demonstrated over the years.

Quite apart from immediate considerations, the nations of the old continent who had decided to pool their destinies saw in the association a means of bringing their own solution to the capital problem which faces them, in common with all the industrialised countries, of their responsibilities to the underdeveloped world.

For their part, the African and Malagasy peoples gave their stamp of approval to the work begun in Rome, by voluntarily adhering to the Yaounde Convention after they had become independent, following free negotiations with the members of the E.E.C.

Development Fund

The main instrument of co-operation under the Association Agreement is the European Development Fund. This brochure attempts to explain more clearly its organisation, the way it functions and finally, the aim and nature of its interventions, which are intended to reinforce and complete the aid furnished by all the industrialised nations to the developing countries, either bilaterally or within word organisations.



Heinrich Hendus

Director-General of Overseas Development of the E.E.C.

from the Treaty of Rome

The six European states declare that they « intend to confirm the solidarity which binds Europe and overseas countries and desire to ensure the development of their prosperity... » these are the terms in which the preamble of the Treaty of Rome defines the spirit of the association between the new Community and the African and Malagasy states.

Consecrated by article 131 of the Treaty, with its objectives set out in articles 132 to 136 and implemented according to the annexed Convention of application, this association was voluntarily conceived as a revisable contract. In limiting its duration to five years — from January 1, 1958 to December 31, 1962 — the signatories of the Treaty expressed their desire to make the future of their enterprise dependent on the consent of the states about to achieve independence.



area



millions of SQ. KMS

population



millions of inhabitants

national product



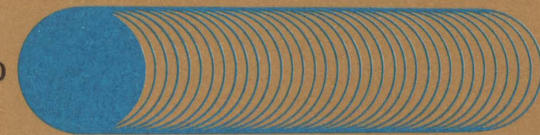
1,000 million dollars

European Economic Community

1,17

170

150



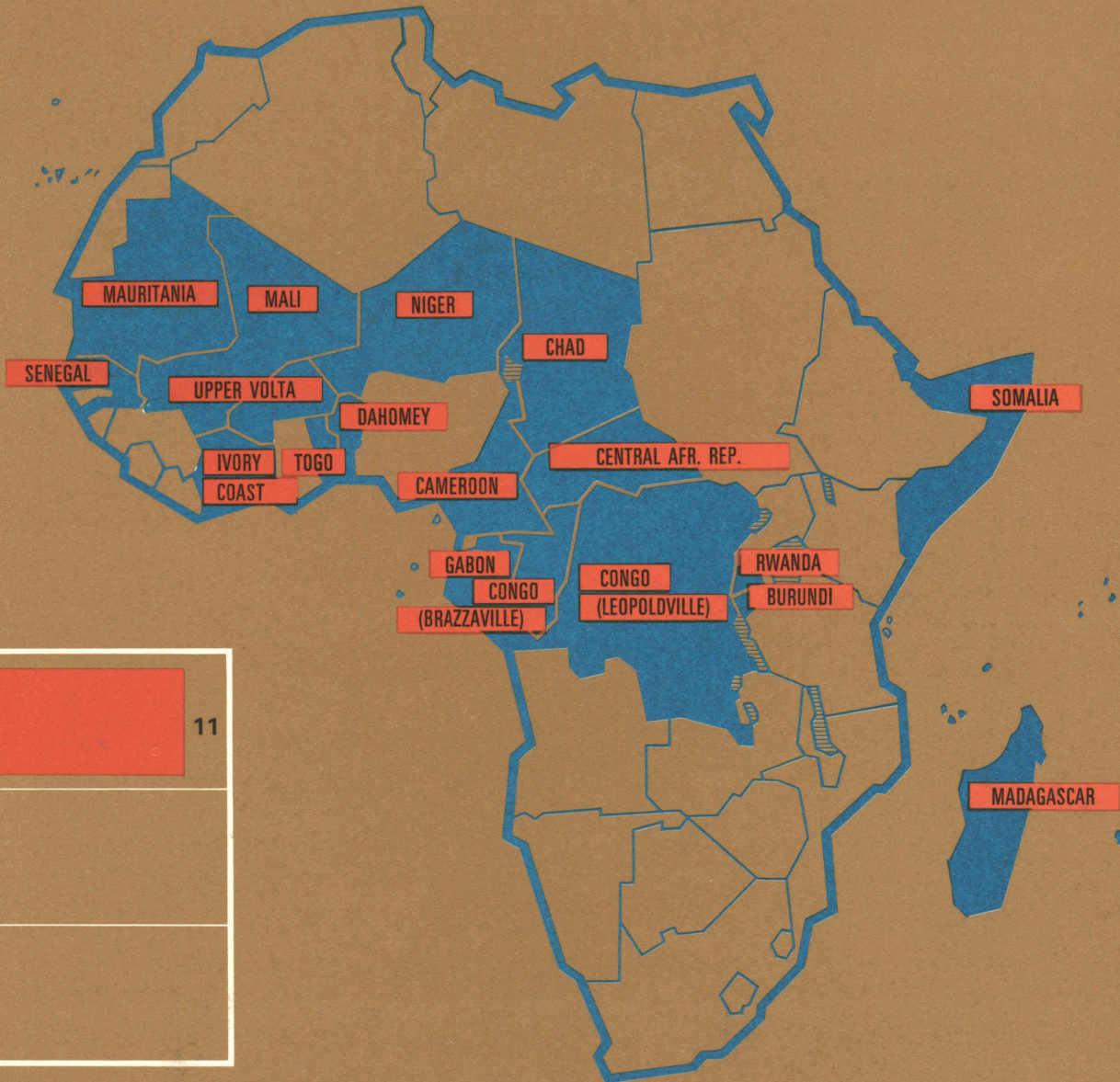
to the Yaounde Convention

« The purpose of this association shall be to promote the economic and social development of the overseas countries and territories... the Association shall in the first place permit the furthering of the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and territories in such a manner as to lead them to the economic, social and cultural development which they expect... »

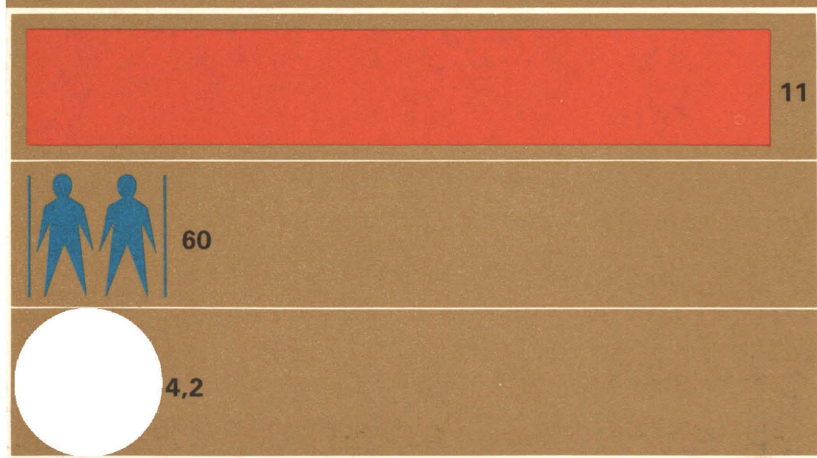
(Treaty of Rome - article 131)

The signatories... « resolved to pursue in common their efforts towards the economic social and cultural progress of their countries, anxious to further the economic diversification and industrialisation of the associated states in order to permit them to strengthen their economic equilibrium and independence... have decided to conclude a new Convention of Association... »

(Yaounde Convention - preamble)



Associated States



from the Treaty of Rome to the Yaounde Convention

Co-operation under the Association agreement has two essential and complementary objectives : on the one hand, the organisation of a vast economic area allowing the maximum of freedom compatible with disparities in the development of the countries concerned; on the other hand, to further the development of the associated economies by all available means, and above all, by the creation and joint financing of a Development Fund for the overseas countries and territories.

When they attained their political majority, the African and Malagasy states set their seal on this double objective in signing, on July 20, 1963, the Yaounde Convention. At the same time as extending and adapting the measures aimed at the creation of an area in which goods, capital and people will be able to circulate freely, the Convention not only confirmed, but strengthened the undertaking of which the European Development Fund showed itself to be the principal instrument during the initial five-year period.

It is therefore thanks to a freely-negotiated convention with the associated states, that the six European states continue today to contribute to the development of these countries. Moreover, the Yaounde Convention has made it possible for this effort to be intensified and to be applied more effectively.

The
signatory states of the
Yaounde Convention are not
the only beneficiaries of the European
Development Fund. The interventions
of the Fund also benefit overseas countries
and territories which have special relations with
the member states of the European Community :
Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, French Polynesia,
New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, the Comoro
Islands, French Somaliland, Saint-Pierre and
Miquelon, the French Southern and
Antarctic Territories and the four
French Overseas Departments :
Guiana, Martinique,
Guadeloupe and
Reunion.

the trade system

As regards trade, the Yaounde Convention provides for the creation of a "zone of free movement for goods adapted to the necessities of those economies which are not yet sufficiently industrialised".

This means that the Associated States have free access to the European Common Market while, in return, the Associated States open their markets to the products of the "Six".

But the Convention specifically allows the Associated States to take measures to protect their growing economies and, in particular, their infant industries.

At the same time, the very flexible provisions of the Convention leave the door open to regional inter-African groupings and to African unification.

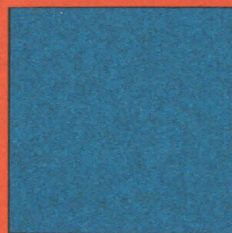
*Road financed by the E.D.F.
in Casamance to stimulate
regional trade.*



150 million do

| | |
|-------------|------|
| BELGIUM | 70 |
| GERMANY | 200 |
| FRANCE | 200 |
| ITALY | 40 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 1,25 |
| NETHERLANDS | 70 |

Treaty of Rome



EDF **581,25**

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| BELGIUM | 69 |
| GERMANY | 246,5 |
| FRANCE | 246,5 |
| ITALY | 100 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 2 |
| NETHERLANDS | 66 |

Yaounde Convention



EDF **730**
E.I.B. **70**

800

contributions EDF - E.I.B.

(in millions of units of account)

average annual total (millions of dollars)

| | |
|-----------|------|
| WORLD AID | 2500 |
| EDF | 150 |

beneficiaries (millions of inhabitants)

| | |
|-----------|------|
| WORLD AID | 1500 |
| EDF | 60 |

annual aid per inhabitant

(dollars)

WORLD AID **1,7**

EDF **2,5**

aid to developing countries

(public gifts only)

ars per year

Keystone of the association between the European Community and the African and Malagasy countries, the European Development Fund was initially endowed with 581 million « units of account » (1 u.a. = 1 dollar) for the first five-year period of its application under the Treaty of Rome.

From the start, the common funds put at the service of the associated countries had two main characteristics : on the one hand, they were additional to other aid given to developing countries by the interested states, without ever replacing this aid ; on the other hand, the funds came exclusively from budgetary contributions.

These two major characteristics can be found again in the European Development Fund created for another five-year period by the Yaounde Convention. But the financial effort made by the « Six » has been considerably increased, this time reaching 730 million units of account, to which must be added a sum of 70 millions furnished by the European Investment Bank, whose interventions, which had hitherto been confined to the less-developed regions of Europe itself, have been extended to the overseas countries.

In order to appreciate the importance of this global effort, representing more than 150 million dollars per year, account must be taken both of the exclusively public character of the aid given, and its concentration in a limited geographical zone with only a low density of population.

The European Community is therefore the fourth biggest donor of public funds in the world, quite a long way behind the United States and France, but close to the United Kingdom, and its aid to the associated countries comes immediately after that of the former colonial powers : with about 2.5 dollars per head of population per year, this aid is one of the highest currently granted in the world.

People cannot always imagine what the administration of a Fund of 581 million dollars represents in concrete terms. By December 31, 1964, the first E.D.F. had undertaken 370 projects and made 395 requests for tenders for 263 of these projects, representing a value of 365 million dollars. It had made a total of 1,044 deals and worked out 101 schemes valued at 333 million dollars.

| units of account - equivalents | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------|------|
| FRANCS C.F.A. | 246.85 | MARKS | 4 |
| FRENCH FRANCS | 4.937 | FLORINS | 3.62 |
| BELGIAN FRANCS | 50 | LIRE | 625 |

Settlements can be made in the currencies of the associated states and E.E.C. member states.

Primary school in Mauretania



a flexible and

From the beginning, the system of aid and co-operation created by the « Six » was planned with the sole aim of furthering the economic and social development of the African and Malagasy countries with the maximum efficacy.

But because of its dual public and multilateral character, the Fund was at first organised rather rigidly : the Treaty of Rome fixed the distribution of funds by zones and laid down a definite yearly time-table for their allocation. The Treaty also stipulated that credits which were exclusively devoted to outright grants, could be employed only for the financing of non-profit-making projects of general interest. A directive of the Community's Council of Ministers recommended a general division between economic investments (70 to 75 % of the total) and social investments (25 to 30 %).

In practice, this balance was generally respected. On the other hand, the E.E.C. Commission was soon obliged, at the request of the beneficiary countries, to make the financial mechanisms of aid more flexible and, at the same time, to widen progressively the field of application of aid.

The new system created by the Yaounde Convention has strongly accentuated this empirical development. The range of financial techniques at the disposal of the Community today covers all forms of aid and satisfies as completely as possible the extremely varied needs of the associated states.

complete system

Apart from **outright grants**, the E.D.F. can make **special loans** at low interest rates and for a period of up to forty years.

It can also make **short-term advances to stabilisation funds** up to 50 million units of account, with the aim of stabilising the prices of basic tropical products in the associated states.

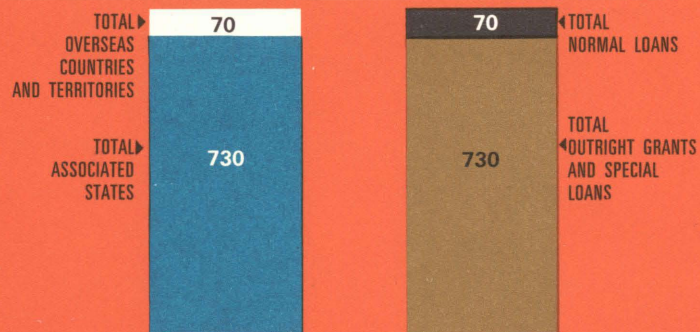
Finally, the European Investment Bank, whose own interventions are included in the Community's aid, can grant **normal loans** at market rates, but for which the E.D.F. can reduce the interest by giving **interest subsidies** deducted from outright grants.

The E.D.F. does not practise a policy of taking charge of all the stages of a project — from preliminary studies to completion — and then handing it over to the beneficiary state in its completed form. It prefers permanent co-operation at every stage with the associated state concerned.

The Yaounde Convention lays down the distribution of credits between the associated states and the other beneficiaries of aid, according to the nature of the interventions.

in millions of units account

| <i>financial organisms</i> | <i>independent states</i> | <i>overseas countries and territories</i> | <i>total</i> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------|
| EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND : | | | |
| OUTRIGHT GRANTS | 620 | 60 | 680 |
| SPECIAL LOANS | 46 | 4 | 50 |
| TOTAL | 666 | 64 | 730 |
| EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK : | | | |
| NORMAL LOANS | 64 | 6 | 70 |
| TOTAL | 730 | 70 | 800 |



development and technical co

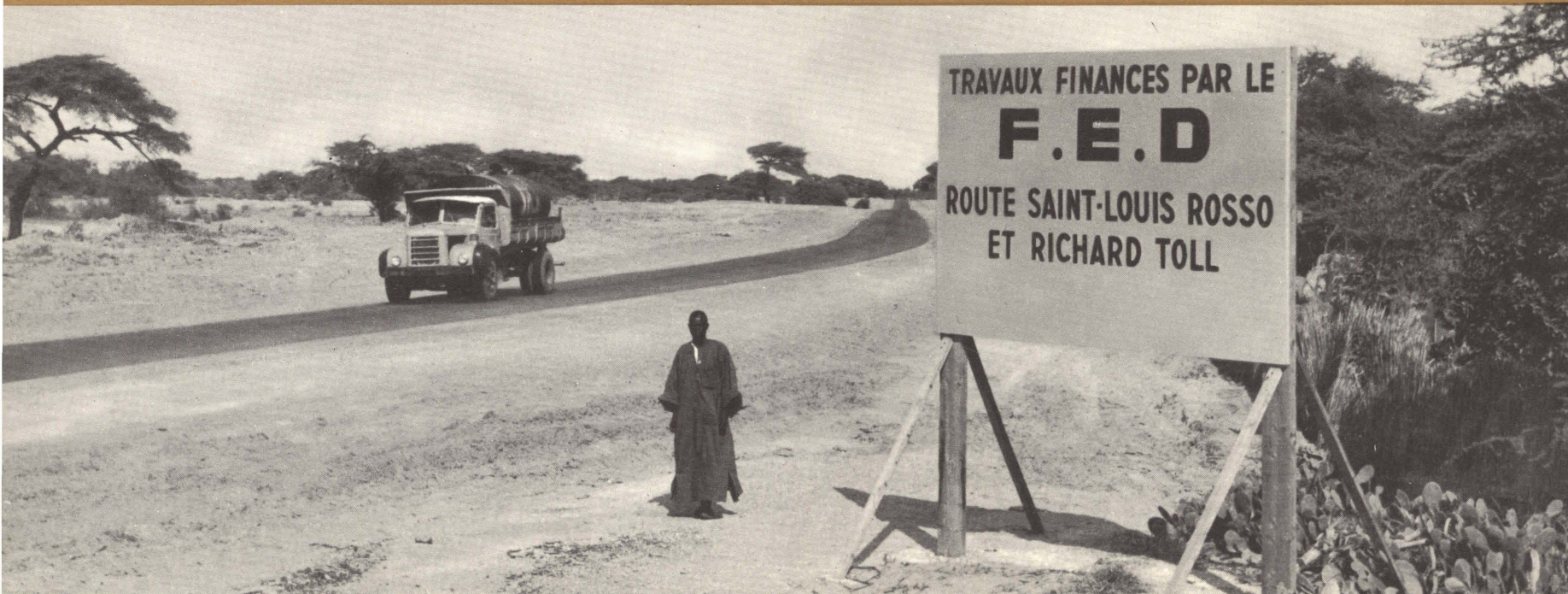
The development of a country depends first of all on the strengthening of its economic and social infrastructure. This is why the Treaty of Rome concentrated the activities of the E.D.F. on investments in basic sectors : communications, water projects, schools, hospitals.

Under the Yaounde Convention, these investments naturally continue to occupy first place. The rule is that the interventions of the Fund, planned with a view to achieving balanced development, must be integrated in the plans

worked out by the associated states : that is to say, it is up to these states alone to take the initiative of presenting demands to the E.E.C.

This conception is in keeping with the spirit of the Association. The African and Malagasy states must take the responsibility for originating any intervention by the E.D.F.

Nevertheless, from the time the Fund started functioning, it became evident that, in many cases, technical assistance



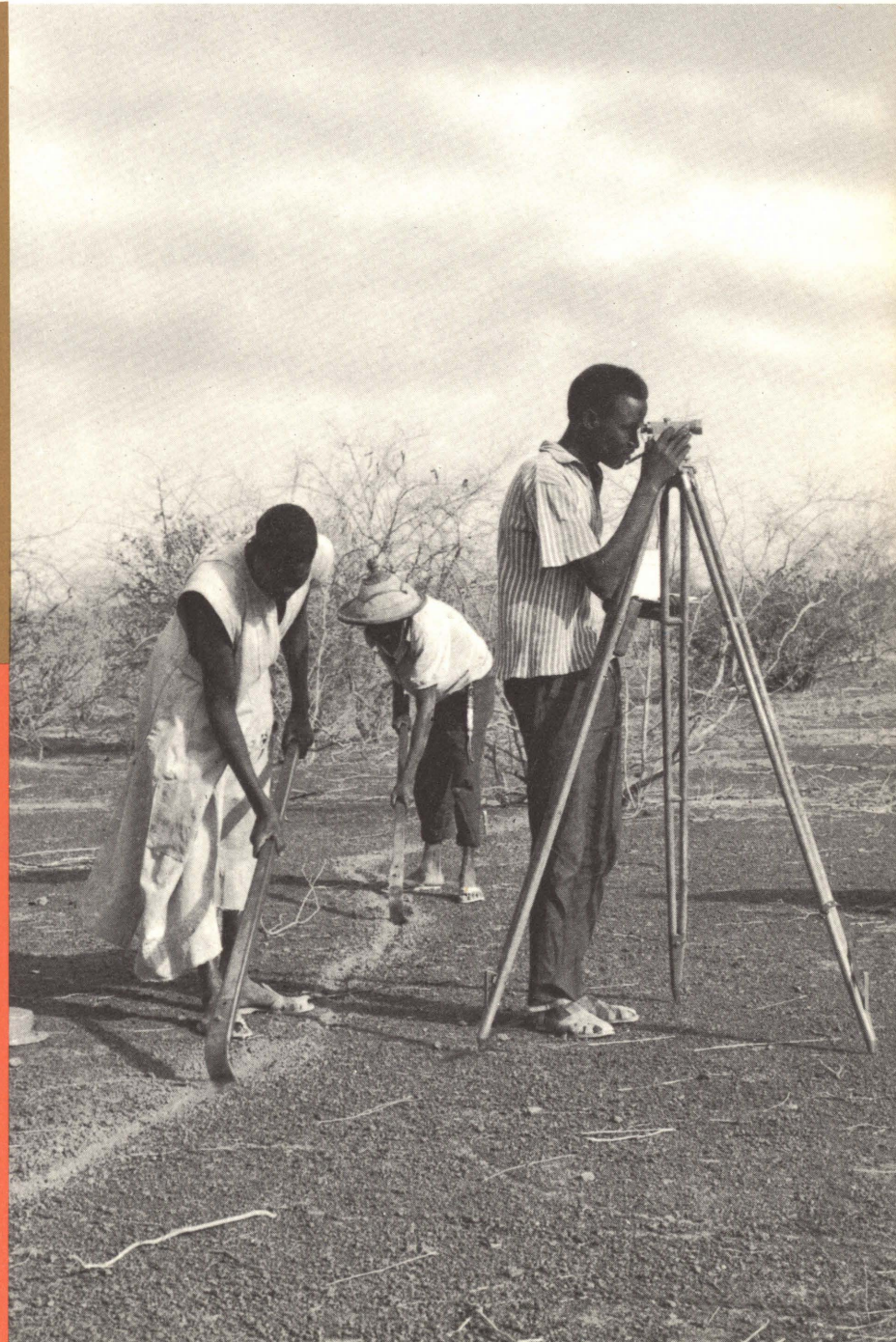
Operation

*Survey of land
for the restoration
of soil in Upper Volta.*

was necessary and was frequently demanded by the associated states, to allow them to prepare and even carry out projects of interest for their development.

Today this aid has been widely developed, and is applied not only by technical assistance directly linked to investments, but, on a more general plane, by the provision of experts and technicians, the carrying out of economic surveys, and aid for vocational and professional training.

Since the Association came into effect, the E.E.C. Commission has financed out of its ordinary budget, 1,400 students, grants for studies at all levels (middle, superior, technical) to nationals of the associated states. Furthermore, 65 Africans and Madagascans have been able to spend long study periods in the departments of the E.E.C., and 5,000 have taken part in seminars or study weeks organised by the Common Market. These activities can henceforth be financed by the E.D.F., which will allow an extension of all the various training schemes.



diversification

More than a quarter of the resources of the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank have been specifically ear-marked by the Yaounde Convention for « aids to production and diversification ». This shows the importance attached by the E.E.C. and the associated states to this new aspect of their common effort.

In order to speed up the development of the African and Malagasy countries, remedies must be found for the weaknesses of economies based on single crops which are too exposed to the hazards of changes in world price levels.

« Aids to production » are intended to facilitate progressively the marketing of basic tropical products at international prices. Measures to support prices can help, but on condition that they follow a degressive rhythm and are part of a programme which will allow their abolition at the end of the Convention's period of validity.

These compensatory subsidies to producers, financed by outright grants, are complemented by interventions for further " structural improvements " of farming land, in order to make products more competitive both in quality and price.

The " aid to diversification " is aimed at achieving a greater balance in the economies of all the associated states, including those whose basic production is already competitive, through the stimulation of new crops as well as by measures to speed up industrialisation.

In this very vast field, both the outright grants and special loans of the E.D.F. and the normal loans of the E.I.B. can play a part. The effort of industrialisation whether it consists of promoting agricultural products or creating new industries, can also be combined with the intervention of private capital.

The countries which benefit both from aid to production and to diversification, can apply to the former only three-quarters of the total credits allocated to them for this double purpose. On the other hand, they are free to use all financial aid to diversify their economies.

| <i>(in millions of units of account)</i> | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>aid to production and to diversification</i> | | <i>aid to diversification</i> | |
| SENEGAL | 46,7 | BURUNDI | 5,25 |
| MALI | 5,6 | RWANDA | 5,25 |
| NIGER | 6,5 | CONGO (Léopoldville) . . | 15,00 |
| IVORY COAST | 46,7 | SOMALIA | 6,50 |
| DAHOMEY | 5,5 | | 32,00 |
| TOGO | 5,7 | MAURITANIA | 5,0 |
| CAMEROON | 15,8 | UPPER VOLTA | 6,0 |
| CHAD | 5,7 | GABON | 4,0 |
| CEN. AFR. REP. | 6,8 | | 15,0 |
| CONGO (Brazzaville) . . . | 6,4 | | |
| MADAGASCAR | 31,6 | | |
| TOTAL | 183,0 | TOTAL | 47,0 |
| overall total : 230 | | | |

of economies



PLAN PALMIER A HUILE
REALISATION SODEPALM
BLOC TOUMANGUIE
FINANCEMENT F E D
Convention 183 F/CI

" Desirous of showing their mutual wish to co-operate on the basis of complete equality and friendly relations in respect of the principles of the United Nations Charter... " : extract from the preamble of the Yaounde Convention, this passage underlines the essentially equal character of the Association which has been freely negotiated between the E.E.C. and the African and Malagasy states.

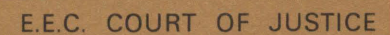
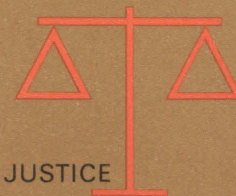
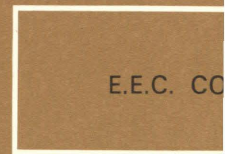
There are few institutions, national or international, which accept discussions on such a complete basis of equality with the beneficiary countries of the general organisation of their aid policy.

This equality finds expression in the fundamental rule according to which all projects must be originated by the associated states. It is also apparent in the organisation and working of the special institutions which have been set up under the Association Convention.

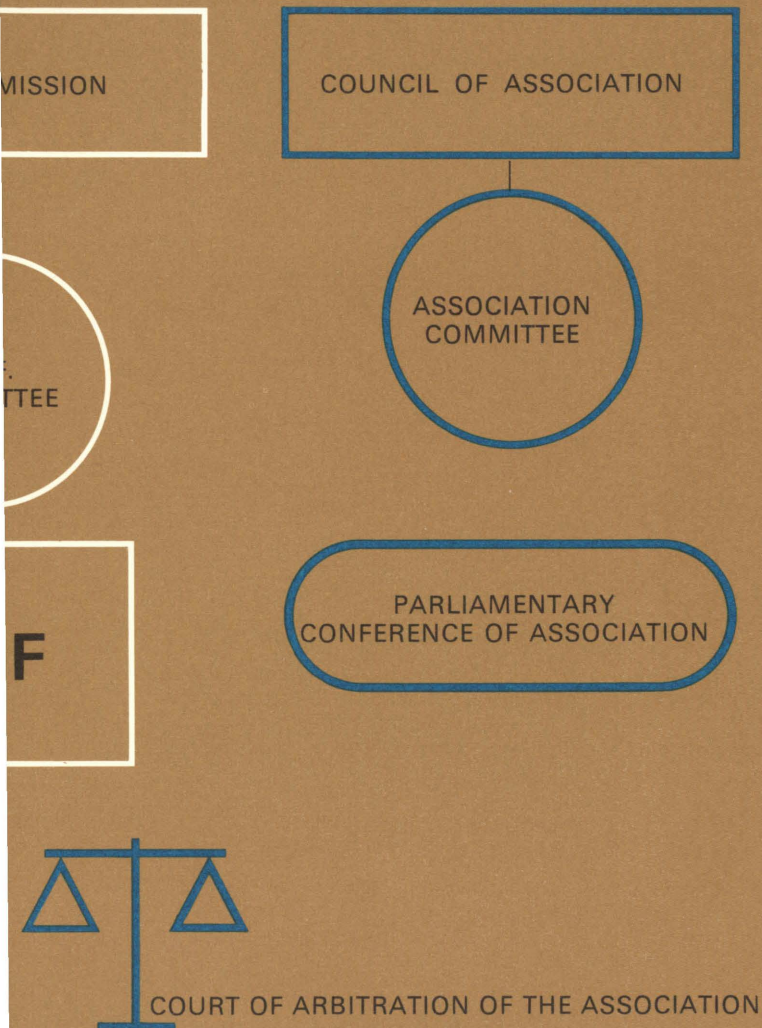
The staff of the E.D.F. comprises :

- 29 % of Benelux officials*
- 23 % of German officials*
- 25 % of Italian officials*
- 23 % of French officials*

As a general rule, two officials of the same nationality are never allowed to work side by side or be directly superior or subordinate to each other. This mixture guarantees an indispensable unity of doctrine and action.



dialogue

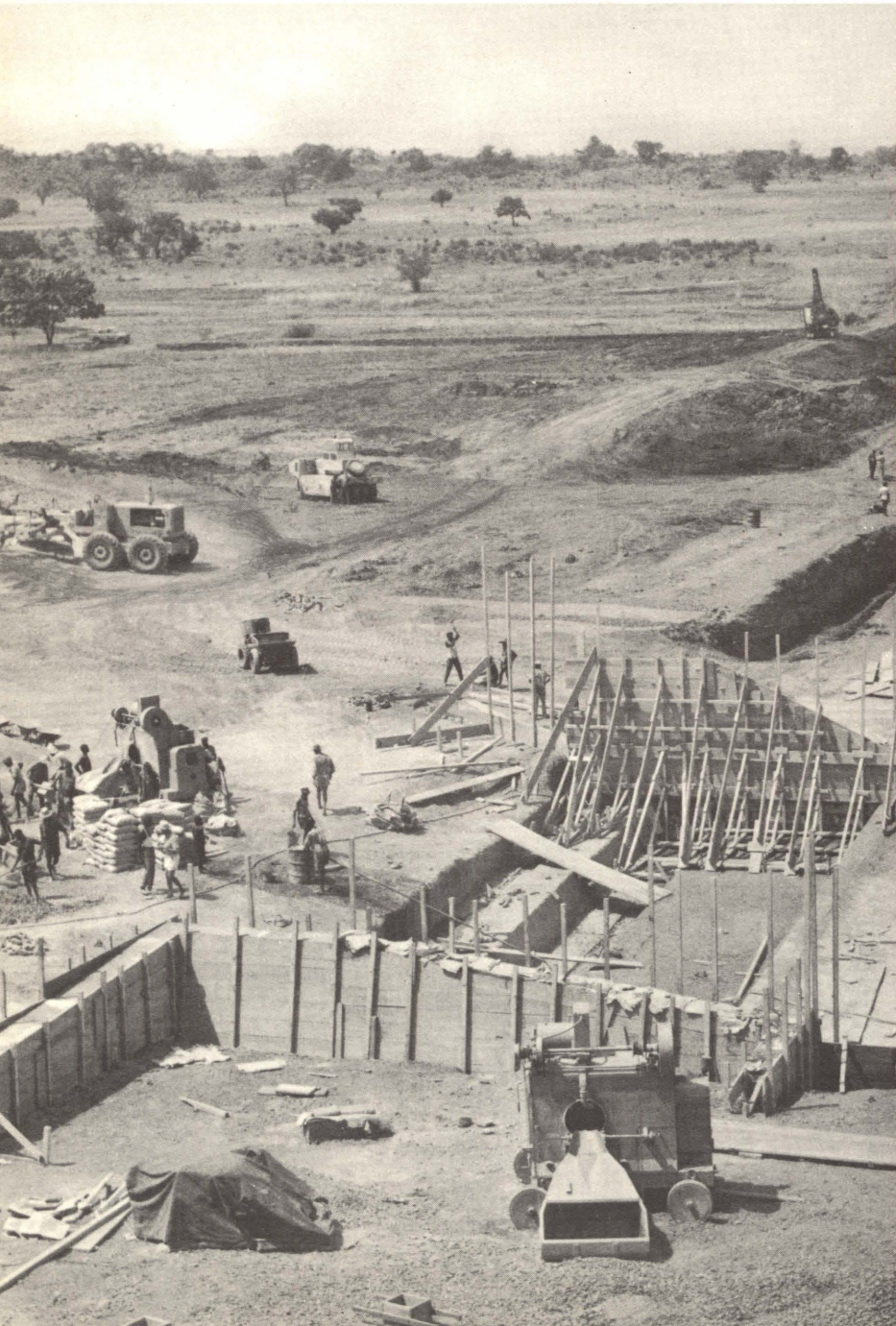


The joint character of the institutions created at Yaounde is exemplified, in the first place, by the composition of the **Council of Association** which, under alternate chairmanship, groups the members of the E.E.C. Council of Ministers and Commission on the one hand, and the representatives of each of the associated states on the other. This Council meets once a year and takes decisions by unanimous vote.

The same equality can be found in the **Association Committee** which, directly subordinate to the Council, acts as its permanent representative. It can also be found again in the **Parliamentary Conference of Association**, a counterpart of the European Parliament, and in the **Court of Arbitration** whose president, nominated by the Council, is assisted by four judges : two provided by the E.E.C. and two by the associated states.

The E.E.C. Commission is responsible for the overall policy of the E.D.F. under the control of the Council of Ministers of the "Six". But it is up to the Council of Association, the joint body, " to define the general orientation of financial and technical co-operation, notably in the light of the annual report " which is submitted by the E. D. F.

Site of a dam which will bring water to an arid region in the Upper Volta.



the watchword

While equality is one of the basic principles on which the joint institutions have been built, special care has also been taken to see that they function effectively.

On the Community's side, everything is done so that the aid given fits in with help from other sources, both national and international, without ever leading to duplication, and also, that only effective projects are approved.

This means that the beneficiary countries must make an equal effort to choose and prepare carefully each project. This is an indispensable condition for reducing to a minimum the delay between the original draft for a project, which is often rather imprecise, and the decision to finance it, which is taken after an exhaustive technical study.

The E.D.F. employs 200 agents in 29 associated countries and territories to control and watch over the work financed by the E.E.C. These agents will in future be controlled by the European Association of Co-operation (E.A.C. which has just been created.

: efficacy

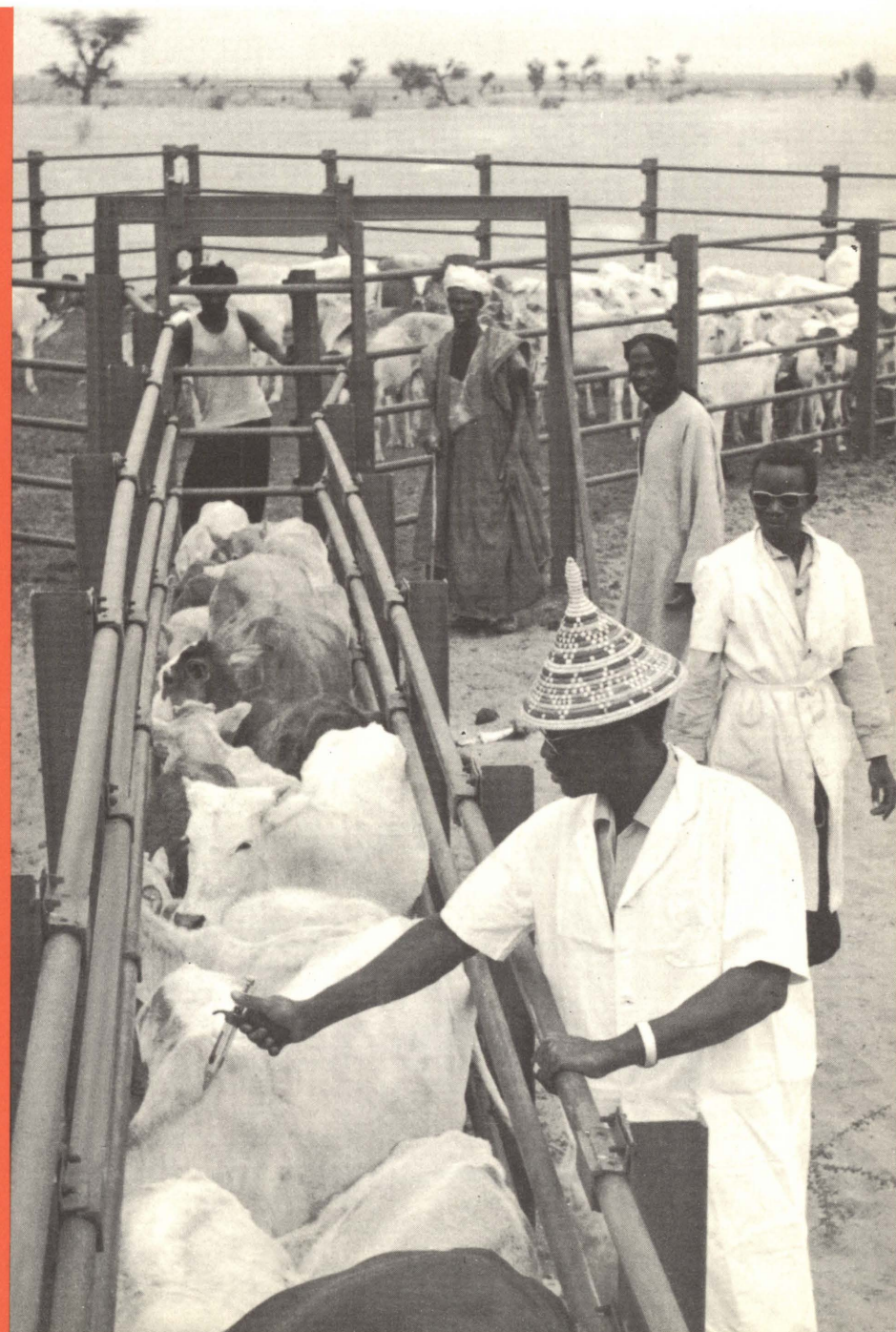
Vaccination enclosure
for cattle (Mauritania)

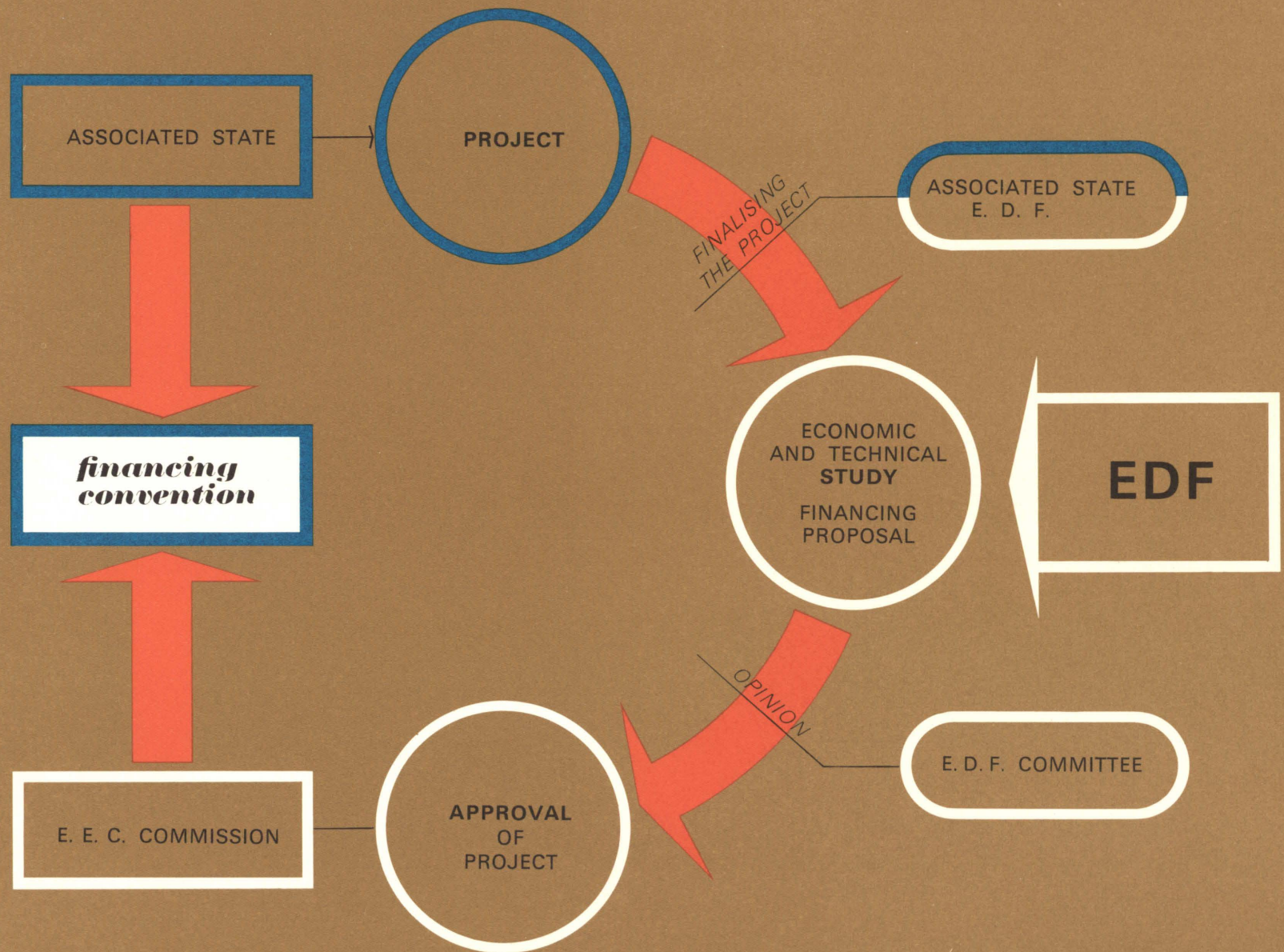
Co-ordination of the activities of the E.D.F. and other bodies which give aid to developing countries is ensured by numerous contact meetings.

Periodical meetings between the services of the E.D.F. and national services dealing with bilateral aid, guarantee a close co-ordination of the programmes drawn up by either side through a systematic exchange of information.

In several cases, these contacts have led to the joint financing of projects with other institutions such as the I.B.R.D., the Special Fund of the United Nations, the American A.I.D. or the French F.A.C. Examples of such joint action are the building of the trans-Cameroon railway, the campaign against cattle-plague organised in countries which are not all members of the Association, the construction of the Afgoi-Baidoa road in Somalia and the Nouakchott-Rosso road in Mauritania.

Finally, the E.E.C. Commission takes part regularly in the work of several O.E.C.D. committees, notably the Aid and Development Committee.





a project

After being chosen by the associated state, the " project " is submitted to the Fund. If it has been sufficiently worked out in detail, it is submitted for an opinion to the E.D.F. Committee. But more often than not, complementary economic and financial facts have to be filled in, as well as additional technical details. The E.D.F. then calls in experts to put the finishing touches to the project. This procedure can cause delays of anything between three months to two years, depending on the importance and nature of the requested investment, before the project is finally put into effect.

The project is then submitted, in the four Community languages, to the E.D.F. Committee, composed of experts from the member states and presided over by a Commission representative. If the Committee's opinion is favourable, the Commission fixes the amount of credits to be accorded to the associated state, and signs with it a Financing Convention, laying down the conditions for carrying out the project, as well as the obligations of the beneficiary state and the Commission.

This is the normal procedure in the case of a project benefiting from **outright grants**. As regards **special loans**, these are governed by a system of close collaboration between the Commission and the E.I.B., which are jointly responsible for examining the project.

Above : joint study of an E.D.F. project - Madagascar. From left to right : M. Victor Mianda, Minister of Finance, M. Ferrandi, M. Eugène Lechat, Minister of Public Works, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications.

Below : signature of a Financing Convention. On the left : M. Poisson Dahomey ambassador On the right : M. Rochereau.



the project

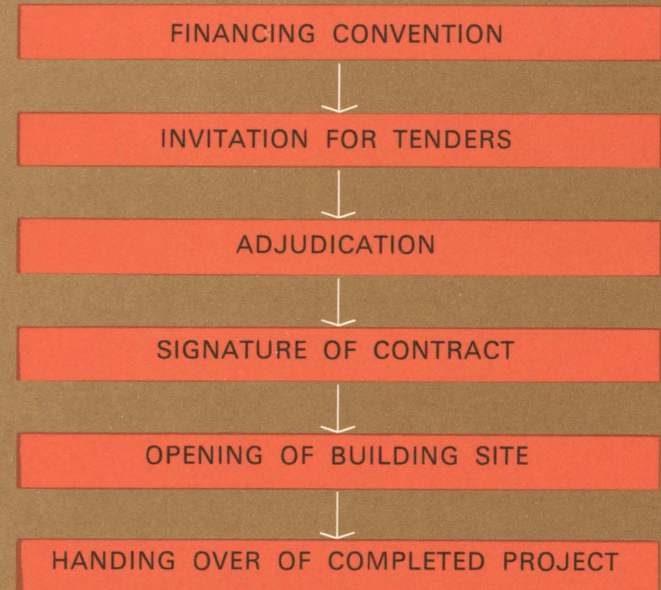
From the moment the Financing Convention is signed, the E.D.F. no longer intervenes except to check on the purpose and utilisation of the credits allocated, and to control the technical work involved in carrying out the operation.

It is the associated state which must take charge of carrying out the work, first of all by inviting tenders, then adjudicating them and finally signing the contracts.

If the tenders received prove insufficient, a new study must be made of the costs of the project and valuable time is lost. **The invitations for tenders** must therefore have been properly prepared in the first place since they condition the effective execution of the project.

A delay of four months is necessary between the invitation for tenders and their **adjudication**, in order to allow enterprises in the European or associated states to study the file and make their price offers. This delay can be reduced to three or even two months in exceptional cases.

Between the adjudication and the **opening of the building site**, delays vary according to the importance of the work undertaken and the location of the successful contractor (equipment must be transported to the spot, etc.). Until the work is completed, the E.D.F. follows its progress through technical controllers in the associated country concerned.



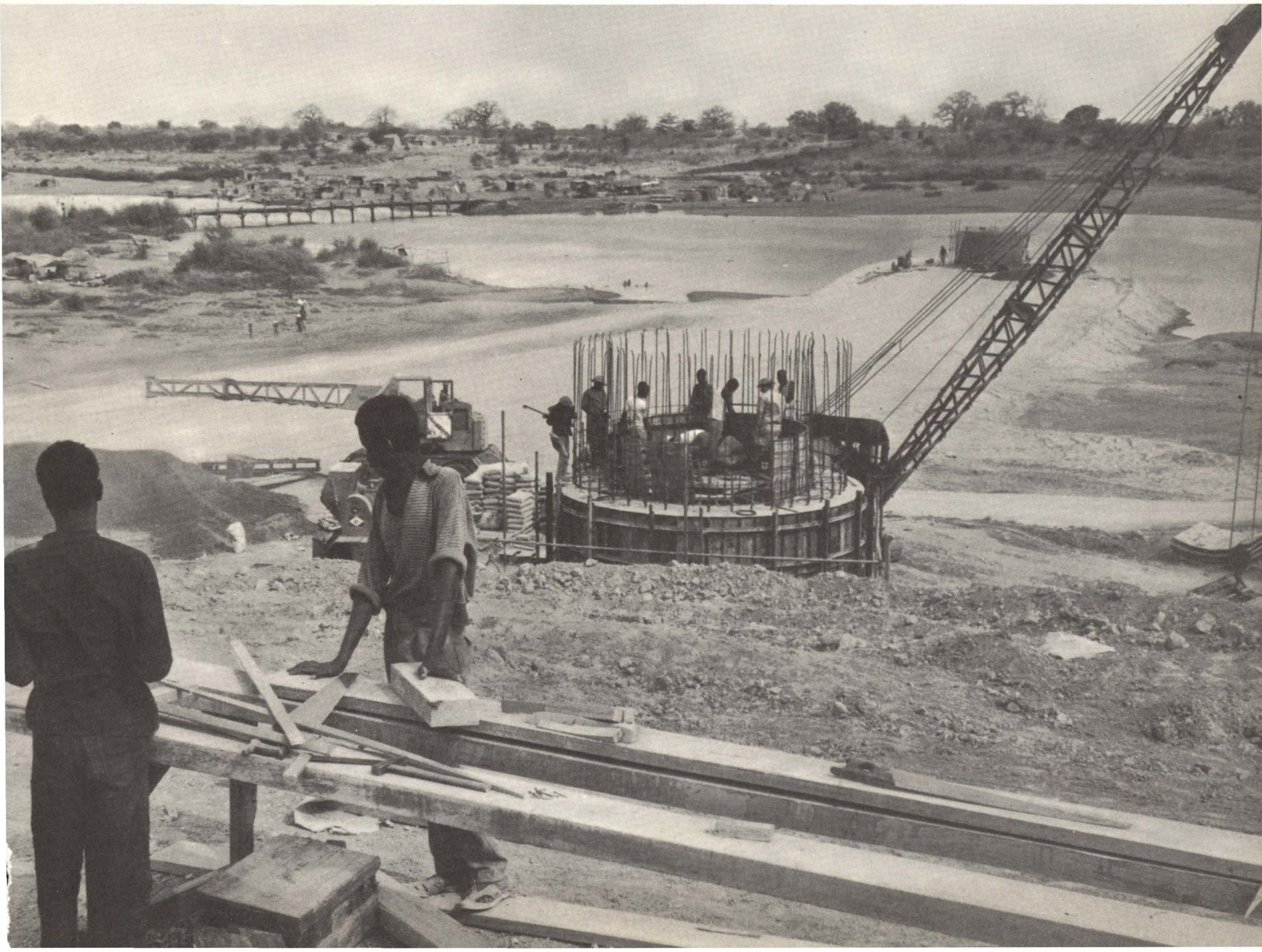
The following are the usual delays :

1. from the submission of the project to the decision by the Commission - 3 months to 2 years;
2. from the decision by the Commission to the beginning of work - 4 months to 10 months.

Experience has shown that the shorter the delay under heading 1, the longer the delay under heading 2, and vice versa.

takes shape

*Building site on the Bani,
tributary of the Niger :
replacement of a foot-bridge
(on the left of the photo) by
a concrete bridge.*



The poverty of Africa in the field of communications and basic equipment of all kinds, together with the enormous size of this continent, explains the importance of the efforts made by the E.D.F. since its creation to improve economic infrastructure : roads, railways, ports, telecommunications, urban development. More than half of the total credits granted have been allocated to work in these sectors.

Roads : 2,900 km of asphalt roads. - 3,700 km of non-asphalt roads and tracks. - 362 bridges.

Ports : dredging, quays, platforms, wharfs, access roads at Dakar, Abidjan, Lomé, Douala, Pointe-Noire, Antsohihy, Diego-Suarez, Tamatave, Morondava, Port-Etienne, Nouakchott, Pointe-à-Pitre, Djibouti, Saint-Pierre, Mutsamudu, Cotonou.

Railways : 441 km of railway tracks. - 33 metal bridges. - 125 waggons. - emergency works following the 1959 cyclone in Madagascar.

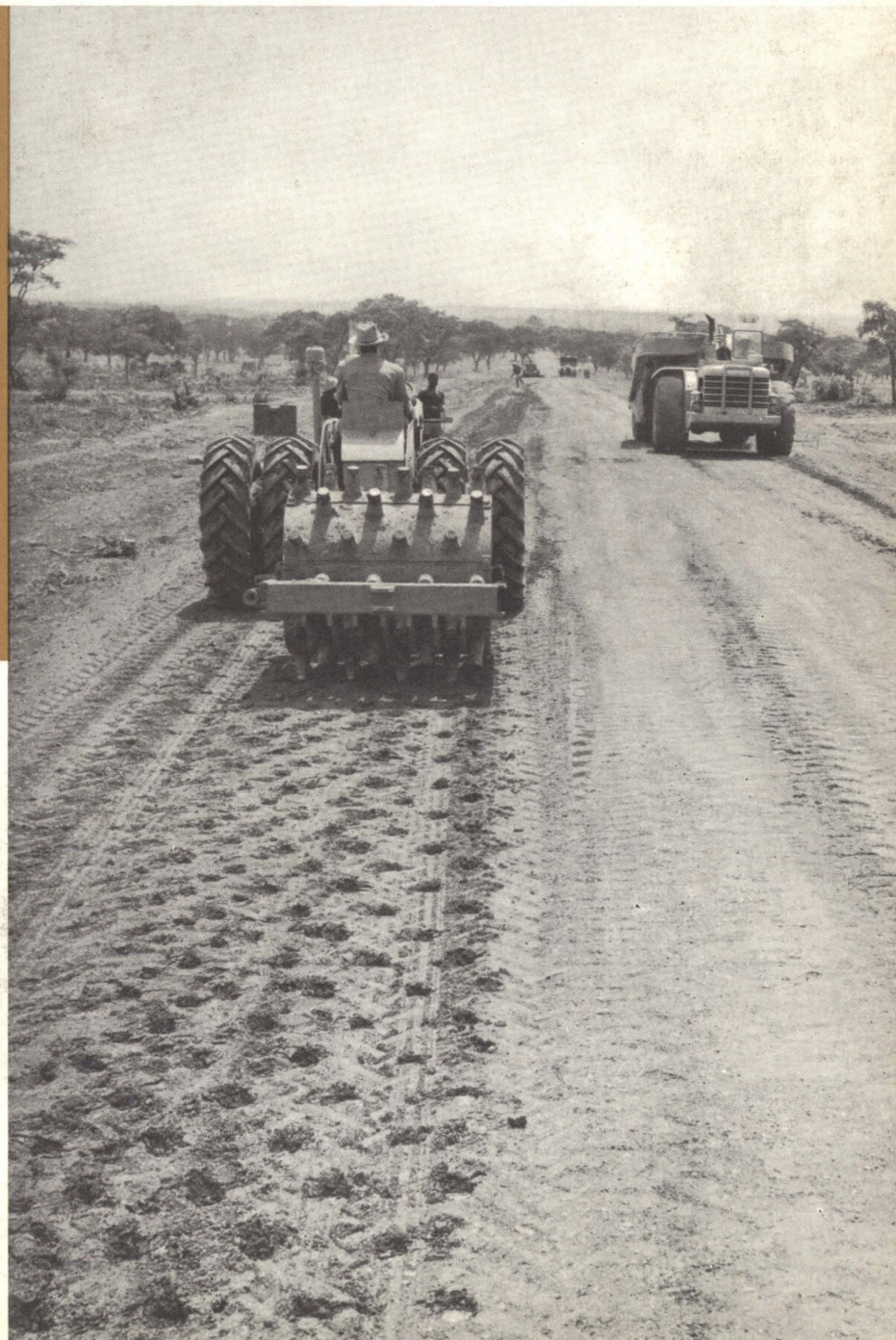


infrastructure

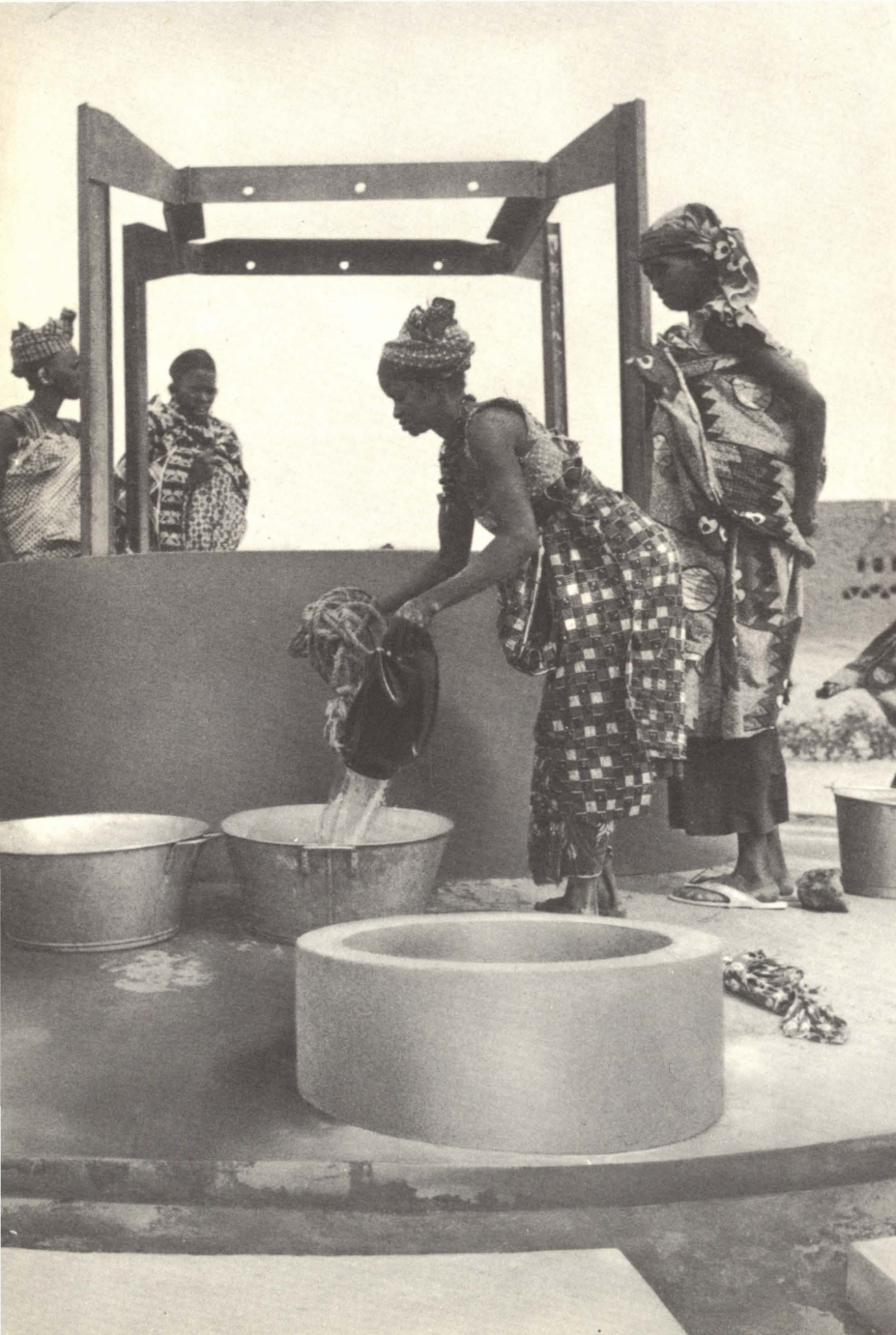
Town planning : Road and drainage systems, urban development, water supplies, development of building lots, electrification, protective causeways, building of markets in twenty-four towns.

Telecommunications : two projects.

total 283.000.000 u.a.



rural moderni



Like all the economies of developing countries, those of the associated states still depend mainly on agriculture. That is why a large number of projects financed by the E.D.F. concern the development of agricultural production and the modernisation of rural life.

The photos below show how the building of a dam can transform the existence of an entire region by facilitating cattle-raising, converting arid soil into



sation

arable land and by making nomadic peoples settle in one place.

Agricultural studies. - Peasants' installations. - Soil conservation. - Water installations : 2,955 wells and springs. - 129 bore-holes, 104 dams. - Irrigation and drainage. - Development of crops.

Cattle-breeding : Purchase of 5,460 head of cattle and 2 ranches. - Sanitary action : 204 dispensaries and medical centres. - Campaign against cattle-plague. - Research and training. - Fishing.

total 138,000,000 u.a.



Without technically and culturally educated men, capital is unproductive or wasted. A country rich in qualified men and poor in capital can develop itself. A country rich in natural resources and poor in qualified men cannot. »

These words, spoken by a Member of the European Parliament, Mr. Pedini, underline the overriding importance of teaching and instruction in the associated states of the E.E.C.

The activities of the E.D.F. in this field, are naturally directed first of all towards fighting illiteracy at the primary school level. But it also extends to other levels of education such as technical and professional training.

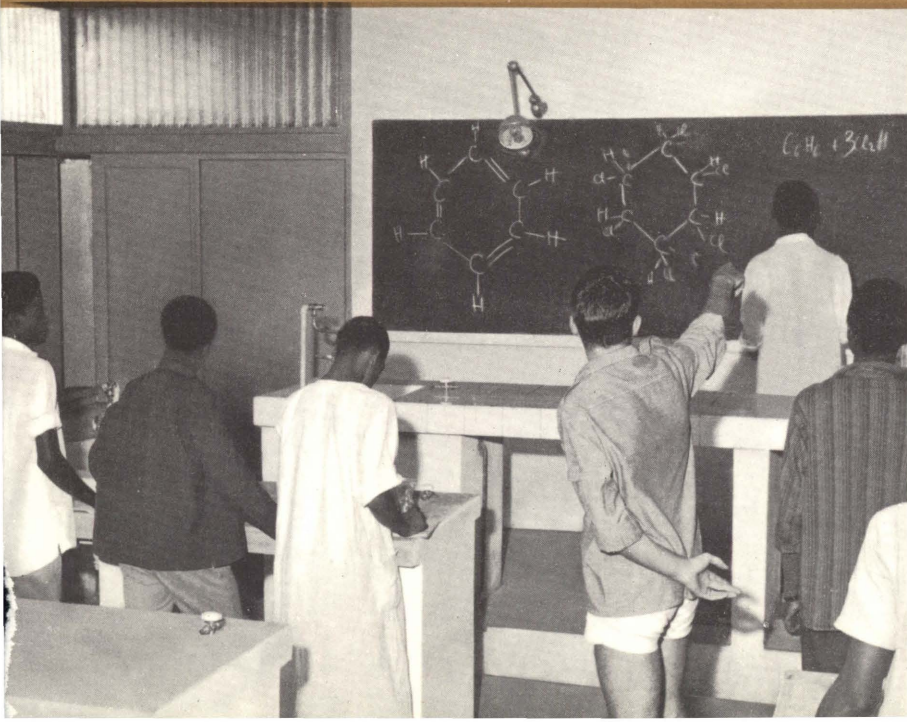
Below, a primary school, a class in a secondary college and the building of a school for the training of rural managers.



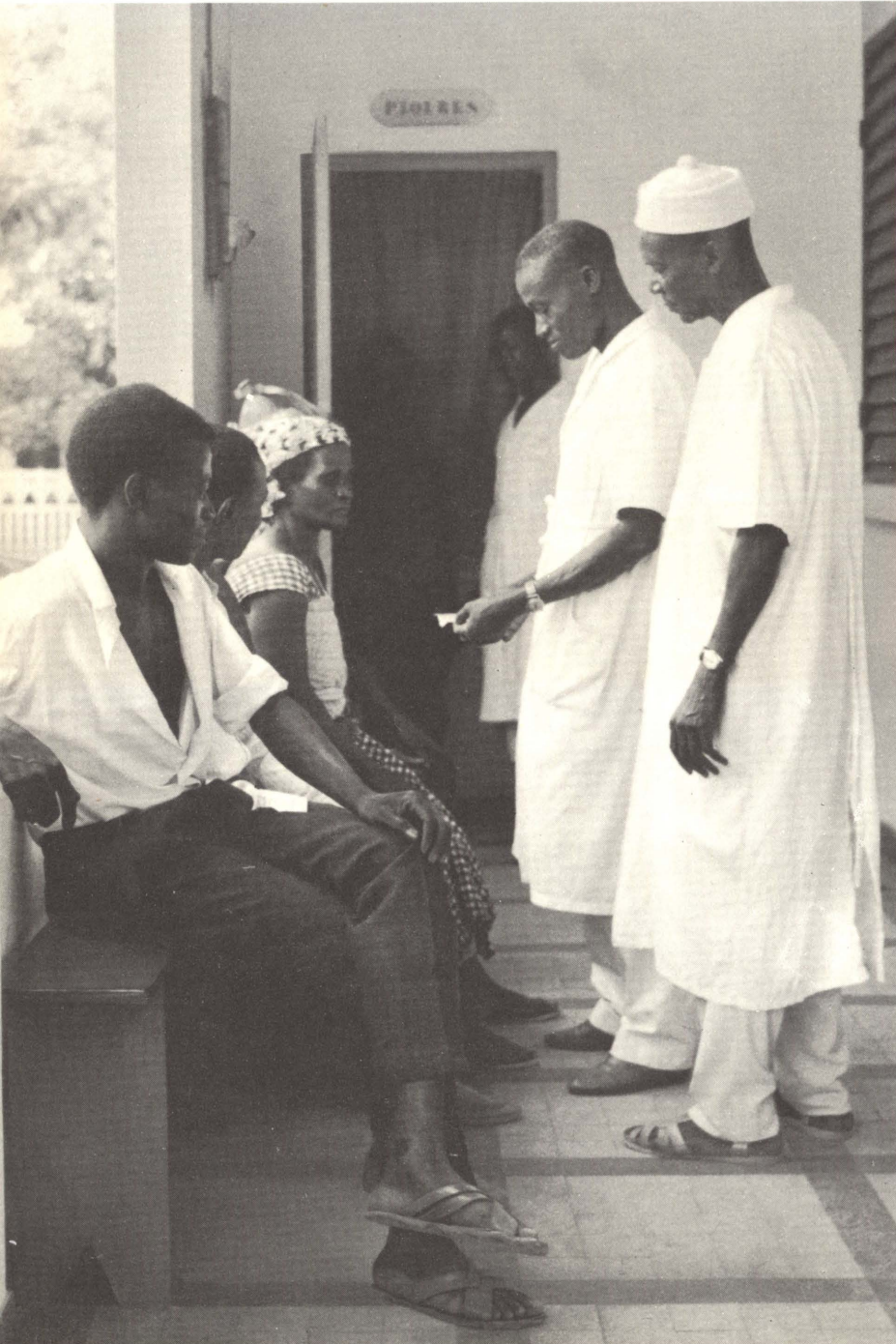
teaching

2,270 primary classes. - 73 complementary classes of which 34 with boarding facilities. - 17 colleges and secondary schools (lycees) for 7,900 pupils including 2,900 boarders. - 6 teachers' training establishments for 1,530 students including 1,320 boarders. - 2,240 dwellings and quarters.

total 88.000.000 u.a.



public health



Whatever results have been obtained after years of struggle against disease and illness, and above all against the great epidemics, it will not be possible for a long time to come to consider work in the public health field as complete. This is not only a social problem but, as is too often forgotten, an economic problem, because illness weakens the principal source of wealth of the African : his work.



The E.D.F. tries to make its contribution, not only by modernising hospitals in towns, but also by building many lighter or mobile installations which are suitable for remote rural areas.

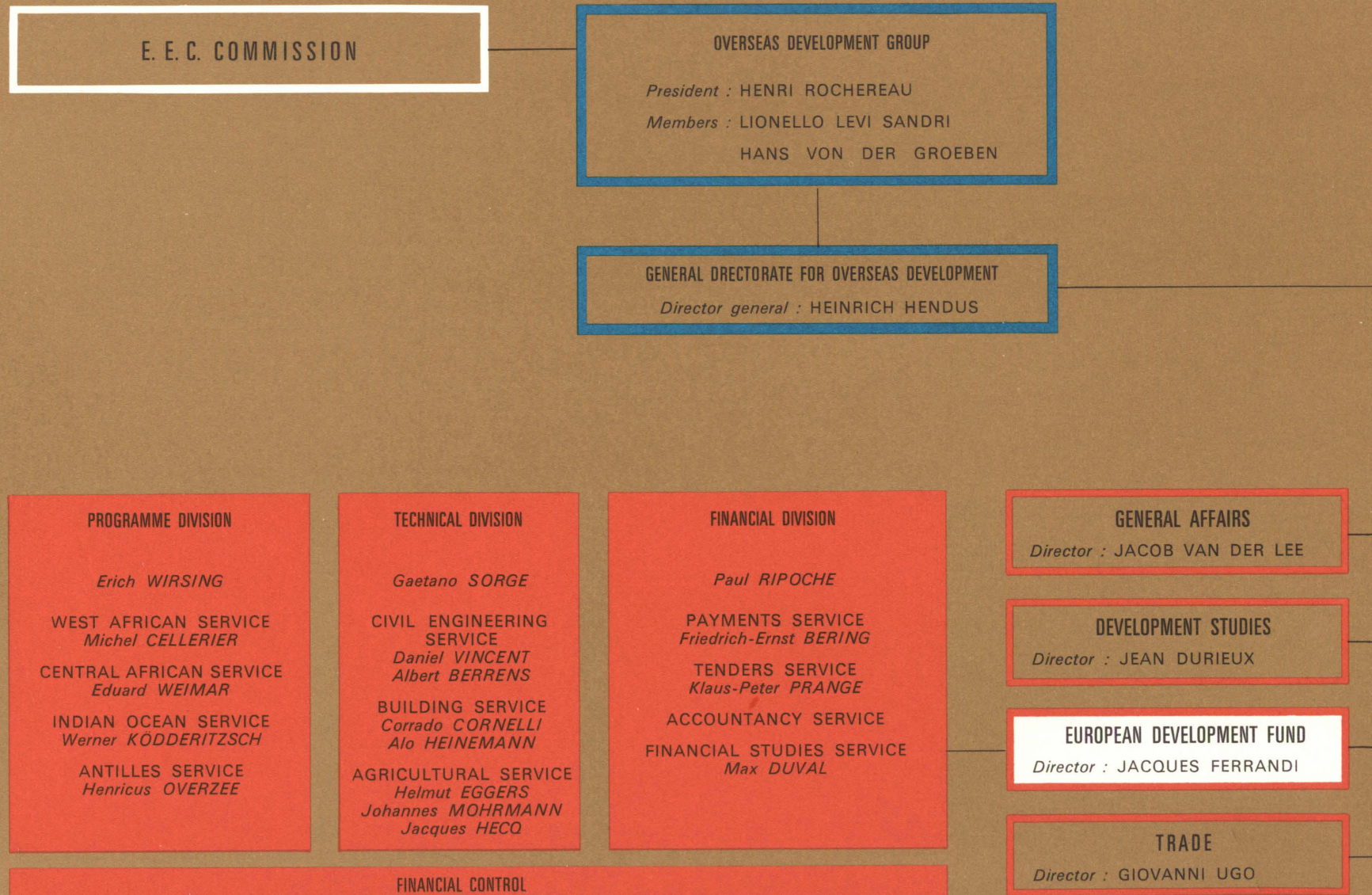
25 hospitals. - 43 hospital buildings. - 47 maternity and infant care clinics. - 32 operating blocks. - 157 field

dispensaries. - 10 general clinics. - 5 nursing schools. - 4 research institutes and centres. - 27 X-ray trucks and mobile units for big epidemics. - 203 dwellings.

total 51,000,000 u.a



organisation of the EDF



The E.D.F. Committee

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The photographs of the achievements of the E.D.F. are by Afrique-Photo-Paris Normand-Abidjan for page 15.



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