

# Economic relations between Europe and the South

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# Why study European North-South relations ?

- Long European tradition of North-South relations
  - Opening up of the world ([map](#))
  - Colonization ([map](#))
- Helping development is part of Europe's agenda
  - Both for individual countries (at least in speeches)
  - And the European Union ... Article 130u of the Maastricht treaty (1992):
    - Community policy in the sphere of development cooperation, which shall be complementary to the policies pursued by Member States, shall foster:
      - the sustainable economic and social development of the developing countries, and more particularly the most disadvantaged among them;
      - the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy;
      - the campaign against poverty in the developing countries

# Introduction

- The EU has been quite efficient at helping Eastern Europe...
  - How efficient is Europe at helping the South?
  - (This presentation looks mainly at economic aspects)
- Outline:
  - Institutional framework
  - Foreign aid : why not as successful as in the East ?
  - Trade (and the effects of the Common Agricultural Policy)
- Conclusion: Despite a larger commitment than most, the effect is small
  - Can anyone but the South help the South ?
- Not treated: migrations and “co-development”
  - No real unified policy (except the border policy)
  - And Europe is certainly not trying to use it as a development tool

# Institutions (1) What pillars for what relations?

- Theory
  - Pillar II: intergovernmental policies
    - Common Foreign and Security Policy
  - Pillar I: “communautaire” policies
    - Trade treaties
    - Relations with the South: Lomé, Everything But Arms...
- Actually...
  - Individual countries play their own role in foreign and security policy
  - Pillar I policies have implications for foreign and security policy
  - That makes understanding EU’s policies more difficult
- E.g. both the EU and individual countries have a foreign aid policy

# Institutions (2) Relations with ACP countries

- ACP: Africa-Caribbean-Pacific ([map](#))
- During the negotiations for the Rome treaty (1956), there were still colonial empires
  - France, Belgium... Plus special relationships for Italy and the Netherlands
  - On France's urging, an “associated status” was created
    - + With the creation of the European Development Fund
- After de-colonization...
  - Yaoundé convention 1963
  - Lomé conventions 1975 - 1980 - 1985 - 1989
  - Cotonou convention 2000
  - Controversial Economic Partnership Agreements (2007...)

# Institutions (3) What was in Lomé

- Institutional building: never really worked
- Price stabilisation mechanisms
  - STABEX (agriculture) & SYSMIN (mining)
  - Did not really work, and became unpopular
- Unconditional aid (at the beginning)
  - Rise of conditionality
- Unilateral trade preferences
  - Violated GATT rules of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN)
    - Could not use the FTA exception: no reciprocity
  - WTO procedure by South American producers
    - The whole thing fell down because of “colonial” bananas
    - Germany had fought against them...

# Institutions (4) Reforms since 1996

- And...
  - Never really worked (benevolent but misplaced?)
  - The enlargement gave Europe new priorities
- So, movement toward Cotonou (2000)
  - Reciprocal trade concessions
  - More conditionality on aid
- To comply with WTO...
  - The deadline was 01/01/2008
  - Solution: Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA)
    - Regional (not always) / Reciprocity (nominal...)
  - Some signed (East Africa, South Africa, West Indies, Cameroon)
  - Many still waiting. Conflict between LDCs and others (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire / Ghana are not LDCs)

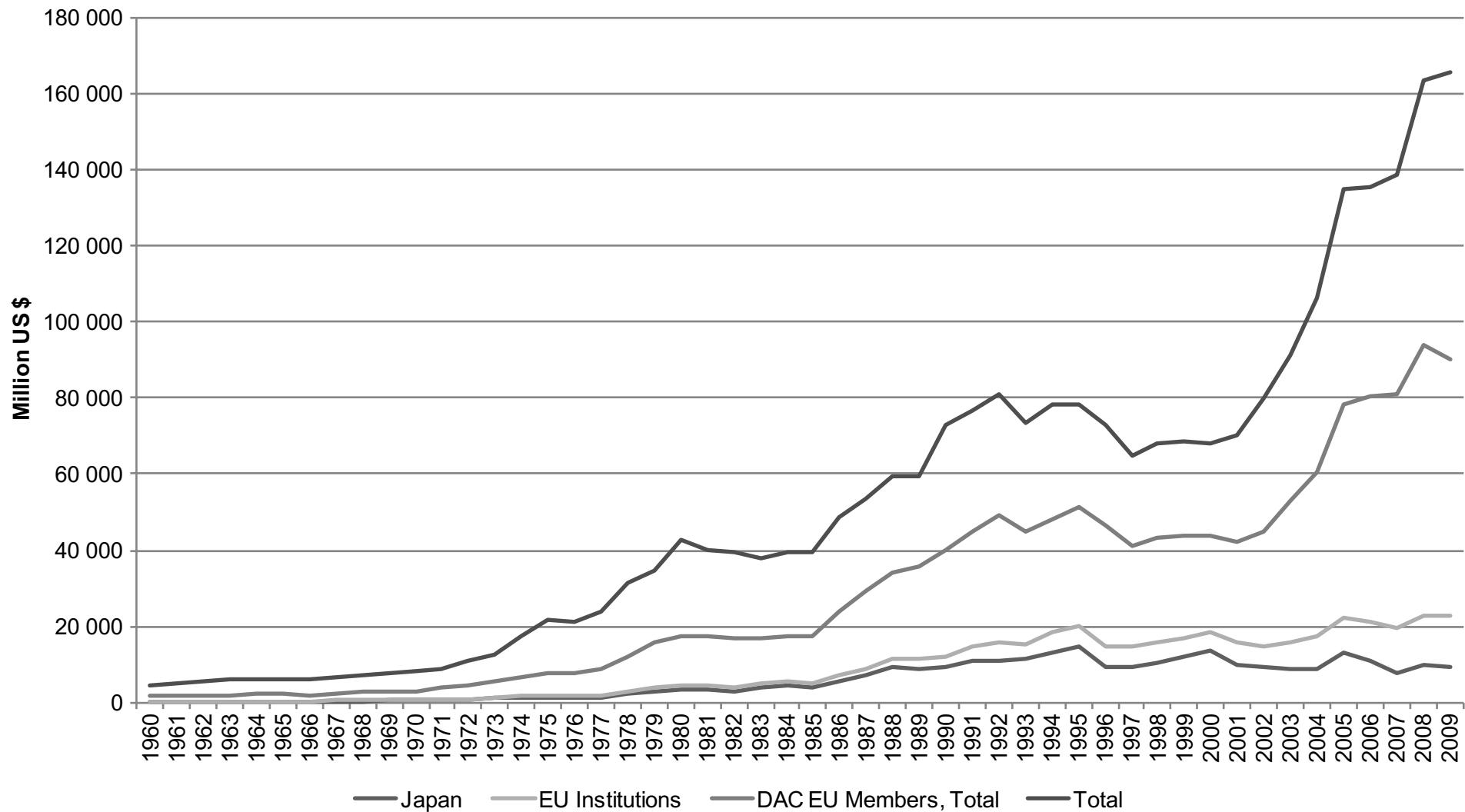
# Transition

- We have looked at some aspects of the organization of European policy toward the South
- Complex (as most of the Union is)
- The importance of Lomé/Cotonou
  - Lomé was a centrepiece of the European-South relations
  - Its evolution was linked to the evolution of Europe
- Now let us look at two more specific aspects: trade and aid
  - Starting with aid
  - And then trade (and the importance of agricultural trade)

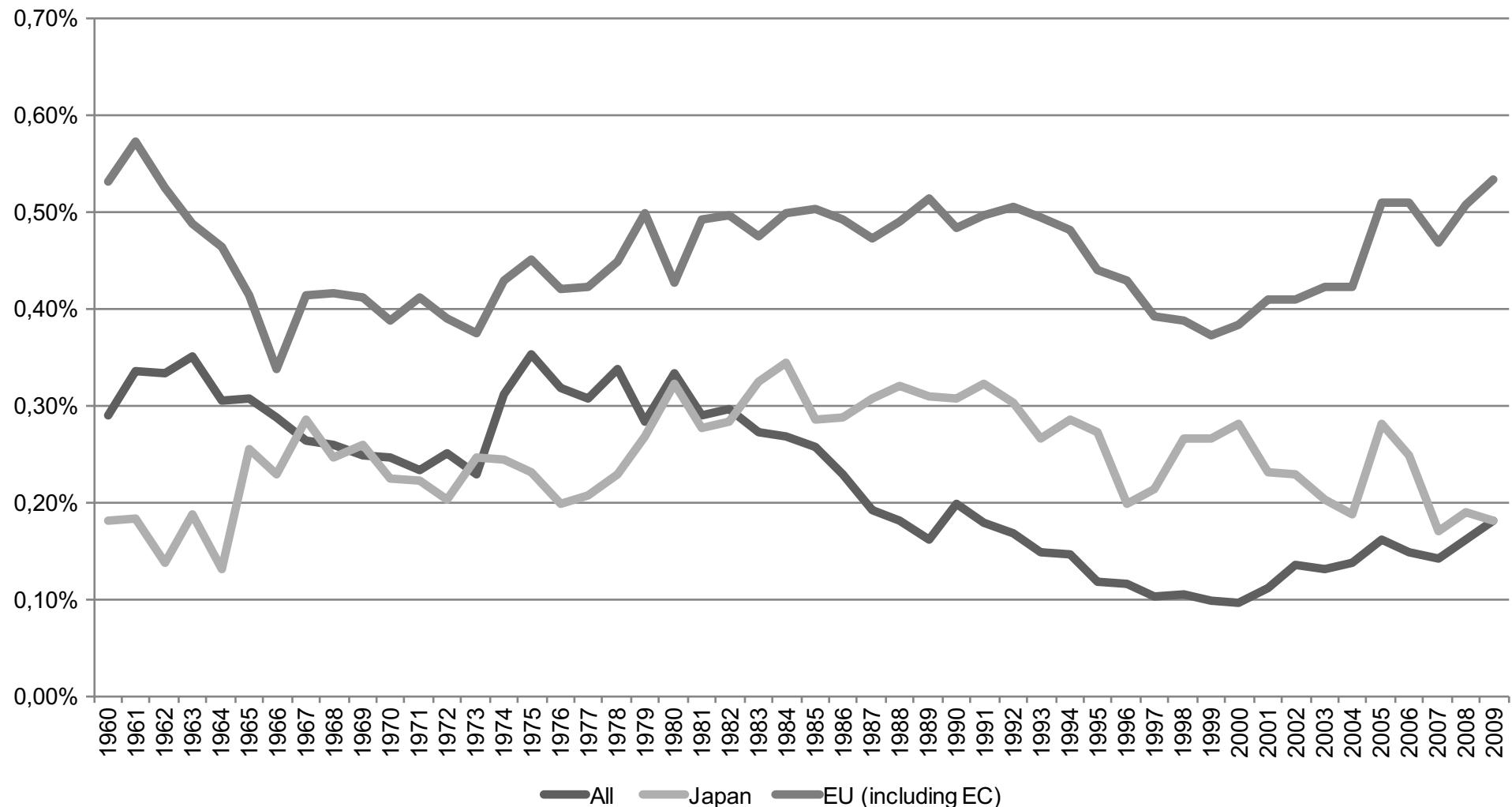
# Aid (1) Describing foreign aid

- Usual statistic: ODA (Official Development Assistance)  
% GNI (Gross National Income)
- History of ODA
  - Recently: around 150 bn \$
  - Was the highest in the early 60s: colonialism
  - Decline early 1990s: end of the Cold War
  - All that suggests that part of the aid is political-based...
- The role of Europe
  - European share higher than others
  - Increase in the late 1990s
  - Around 50% of all aid since 2003
  - The EU itself plays a small role
    - Around 15% of all European aid
  - Fragmented aid

## Total official development aid



## OAD as a % of GNI



# Aid (2) Judging the agencies

- Easterly and Tobia
- Fragmentation ? Many aid projects are too small...
  - Fixed costs for aid project (paperwork, reviews...)
  - Need to save on expert knowledge
- Selectivity ?
  - Is aid going to poor countries or to corrupt and autocratic ones ?
- Ineffective channels
  - Tied aid, food aid, technical assistance
- Overhead
  - Cost of employees for each \$ of aid provided
- Transparency
  - How easy was it to get these data?

# Aid (3) Conditionality

- Europe seems to have a “better” aid
  - Yet, it does not seem to help development much...
  - Fragmentation?
  - Or little effect of aid in general? Econometric studies from the World Bank (Dollar)
- More conditionality ?
  - The idea is that aid can only be useful if it is linked with good governance
    - “Right” economic decisions (Washington consensus?)
    - Democracy / less corruption / etc...
  - Let us get to a qui pro quo
    - Ex-ante agreement (on promises)
    - It can be stopped if not respected (un-democratic, etc...)
  - More and more popular...
    - From the WB, IMF... to Europe

# Aid (4) The problem with conditionality

- First, you punish people for the behaviour of the governments
- Second, the governments know it
  - As a result, the threat is not credible
  - Example of Kenya conditional loans and the privatisation of the railways
- Third, it does not seem to work...
  - Move to microeconomic evaluation studies
- Europe is no better than others
  - The role of foreign aid has always been a disappointment
  - Planners and Searchers (Easterly)
    - The need to move to ex-post accountability?
  - Development cannot come from outside ?

**Table 5**  
**Ranking of Donor Agencies on Best Practices in Aid**

Donor	Rank of average rank	Average percentile ranking on each type of aid best practice (higher rank means better aid practice)					Average percent rank
		Fragmentation	Selectivity	Ineffective channels	Overhead	Transparency	
IDA	1	51%	76%	87%	71%	100%	77%
United Kingdom	2	54%	72%	61%	76%	95%	72%
African Dev. Bank	3	49%	84%	87%	45%	90%	71%
Asian Dev. Bank	4	76%	46%	87%	48%	95%	70%
IDB	4	88%	41%	84%	56%	82%	70%
Norway	6	34%	38%	71%	97%	69%	62%
Sweden	7	39%	39%	74%	63%	90%	61%
Japan	8	61%	48%	42%	86%	62%	60%
Switzerland	9	63%	53%	81%	49%	51%	59%
Portugal	9	100%	50%	35%	86%	23%	59%
France	9	73%	53%	26%	62%	79%	59%
Australia	12	80%	45%	3%	79%	82%	58%
UNICEF	13	71%	57%	87%	32%	26%	55%
Belgium	14	83%	46%	32%	29%	74%	53%
Italy	15	46%	34%	16%	98%	49%	49%
United States	16	66%	20%	0%	59%	87%	46%
Austria	16	78%	39%	13%	35%	67%	46%
Ireland	16	59%	53%	77%		41%	46%
Nordic DF	16	56%	88%		79%	5%	46%
Netherlands	20	15%	56%	55%	37%	64%	45%
Canada	21	20%	61%	19%	45%	77%	44%
Denmark	21	44%	52%	52%	16%	56%	44%
Finland	23	24%	33%	39%	70%	38%	41%
Luxembourg	24	37%	70%	48%	37%	10%	40%
UNRWA	25	98%	23%		59%	13%	39%
IMF SAF & ESAF <sup>a</sup>	26	85%	70%		9%	26%	38%
Germany	27	27%	46%	29%	17%	59%	36%
CariBank	28	90%	49%		25%	13%	35%
EC	29	22%	47%	58%		36%	33%
EBRD	30	68%	41%		31%	13%	31%
GREECE	31	93%	7%	6%		41%	29%
UNDP	32	5%	60%		2%	72%	28%
SPAIN	33	32%	50%	10%		41%	27%
NEW ZEALAND	34	41%	40%	23%		26%	26%
UNFPA	35	2%	54%	45%	11%	3%	23%
IFAD (UN)	36	7%	69%		19%	5%	20%
WFP (UN)	37	10%	55%	0%	0%	26%	18%
GEF	37	29%	51%		9%	0%	18%
UNHCR	37	17%	53%		5%	13%	18%

*Note:* Duplicate numbers occur in the rankings when two or more countries have the same score and "tie" for some rank; this also explains missing ranks, for instance, no 5<sup>th</sup> place.

<sup>a</sup> Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) and the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF).

# Aid (5) why not like the east?

- Contrast with the positive role through integration: a role though exemplarity and encouragement to a change of institutions ?
  - After having had probably a bad role in shaping institutions during the colonial period
- A middle ground for the Mediterranean? Barcelona (from 1995)
  - Linked with Mediterranean Union (2007) => Union for the Mediterranean (2008)
  - A mix of North-South and enlargement?
  - Except it does not seem to work...
    - The recent revolutions have been done without any support from the EU

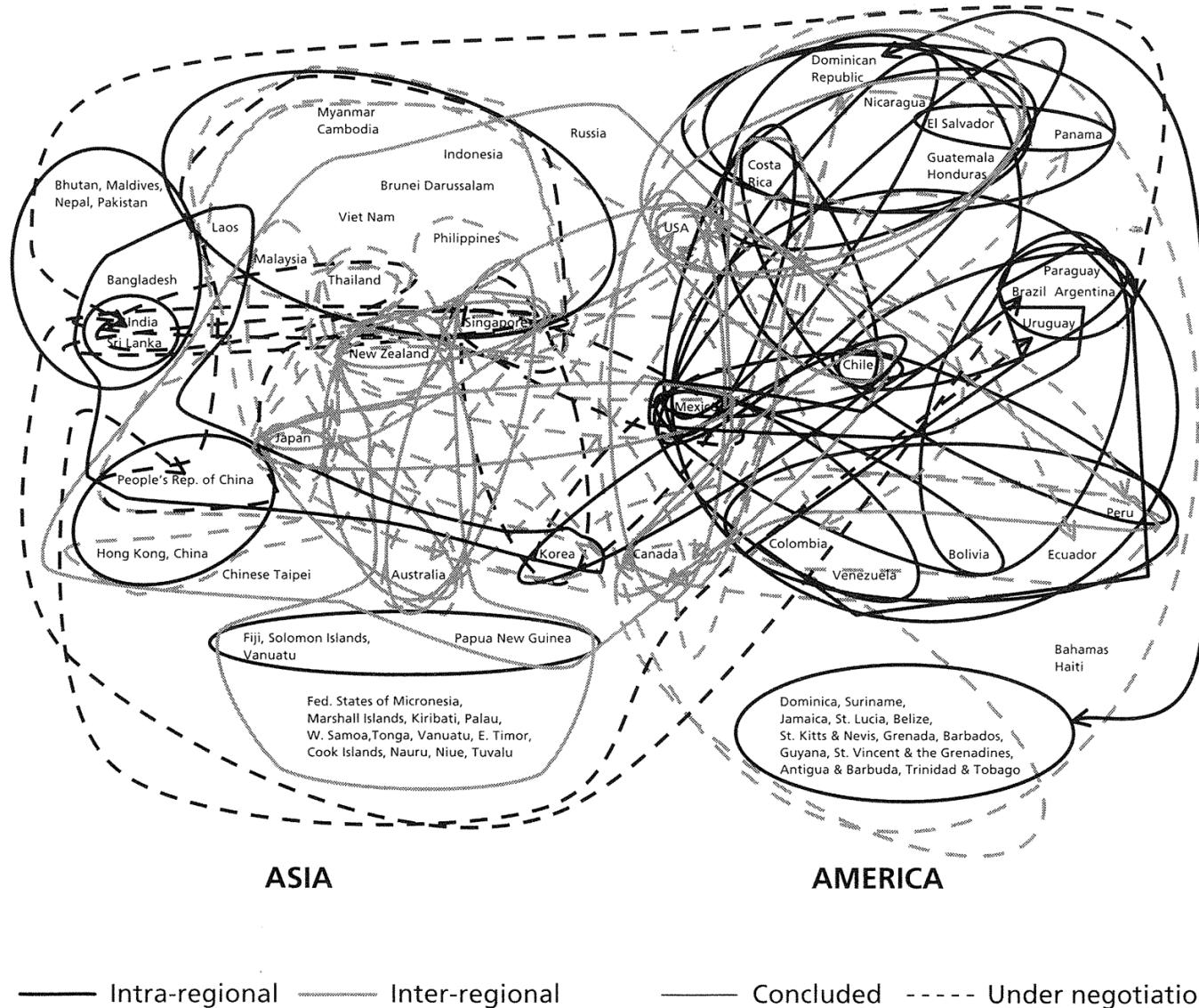
# Trade (1) Trade with other LCDs ([map](#))

- Relative neglect under Lomé, which was part of the problem
- Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)
  - 1971: exemption to Most Favored Nations under GATT.
  - 99.5% without duty ? But actual, not potential
  - 176 countries and territories
- To some part, became “Everything but arms”
  - 2001: EBA...everything free of duties from LCD
  - Transition periods for bananas, sugar & rice
  - Strict rules of origins
  - 49 countries (LDCs)
- Or GSP +
  - Even more open to some countries, conditional to democracy and “governance”
    - Was withdrawn from Sri Lanka
  - 16 countries
- With what effects ?
  - Smaller and smaller part of trade ([map](#))
  - No creation of an international division of labour organized around Europe (contrast with Asia)
  - Probably no effect on democracy (see the US and Madagascar)

# Trade (2) With other trading blocks

- Implication “tout azimuts” ? ([Map](#))
- Latin America
  - FTA agreement with MERCOSUR + associated countries
  - Negotiation since 1995, no agreement before Doha
- Asia
  - Asia-Europe meeting (ASEM) from 1996. Negotiation on FTA from 2007
  - Direct trade agreement with Korea in 2009 (ratified 2012)
- In both cases, EU balances the US
  - Getting involved in the “spaghetti bowl” like the US ?
  - For the time being, only Turkey, Balkans, Euro-Med, Chile, South America, Mexico and South Korea

**Figure 1 -** The “spaghetti bowl” of FTAs in the Americas and Asia-Pacific (2005)



Source: Integration and Regional Programs Department, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

# European signed FTAs

- List of main EU's free trade agreements and year of entry into force
- EC Treaty and its enlargements to EU\_28 (1958, 1977, 1981, 1986, 1995, 2004, 2007, 2013)
- **2013 : Colombia and Peru ; Central America**
- **Eastern and Southern Africa States Interim EPA (2012)**
- Korea Rep. (2011) Serbia (2010)
- **Cameroon (2009) Côte d'Ivoire (2009)**
- **Papua New Guinea / Fiji (2009)**
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (2008) **CARIFORUM States EPA (2008)** Montenegro (2008)
- **Algeria (2005)** Albania (2006)
- **Chile (2003) Lebanon (2003) Egypt (2004)**
- Macedonia (2001) San Marino (2002) **Jordan (2002)**
- Israel (2000) **South Africa (2000)**
- Mexico (2000) **Morocco (2000)**
- Turkey (1998) Faroe Islands (1997) Palestinian Authority (1997) Andorra (1991) **Syria (1977)**
- Iceland, Norway, Switzerland - Liechtenstein (1973)
- Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (1971)
- Source : WTO database,

# Announced ones

- EU – Canada
- EU - Georgia
- EU - India
- EU - Japan
- EU - Malaysia
- EU – Morocco
- EU – Rep. Of Moldova
- EU – Singapore
- EU - Thailand
- EU - Ukraine
- EU - US TTIP
- EU - Viet Nam
- Source : WTO (February 2014)

# Trade (3) Multilateral trade negotiation

- Why is it useful even if you do not believe in free trade ?
  - Externalities to trade policies
  - Fixes the rules of negotiation
- Doha round: a development round?
  - Basically the agreement will be some industrial liberalization from the South against agricultural liberalization from the North
  - Agriculture
    - EU has duties (decided to do away with “trade-distorting” subsidies)
    - USA has subsidies... Not easy
  - The devil is in details for industrial liberalization

# Trade (4) Multilateral trade negotiation

- But actually:
  - Most of the gains to trade in goods are already in
  - Services and migrations, that is something else
  - Each country mainly gains from its own liberalization
    - Including the South, especially as South-South trade increases
- Minimal agreement in Bali in 12/2013
  - Trade facilitation : cutting red tape and custom procedures
  - Agreement on subsidies linked to food security policies by developing countries (4-year peace clause for India)
  - Securing better access to rich markets by poor countries (Developed countries would abolish hard import quotas on agricultural products from the developing world and instead would only be allowed to charge tariffs on amount of agricultural imports exceeding specific limits.)

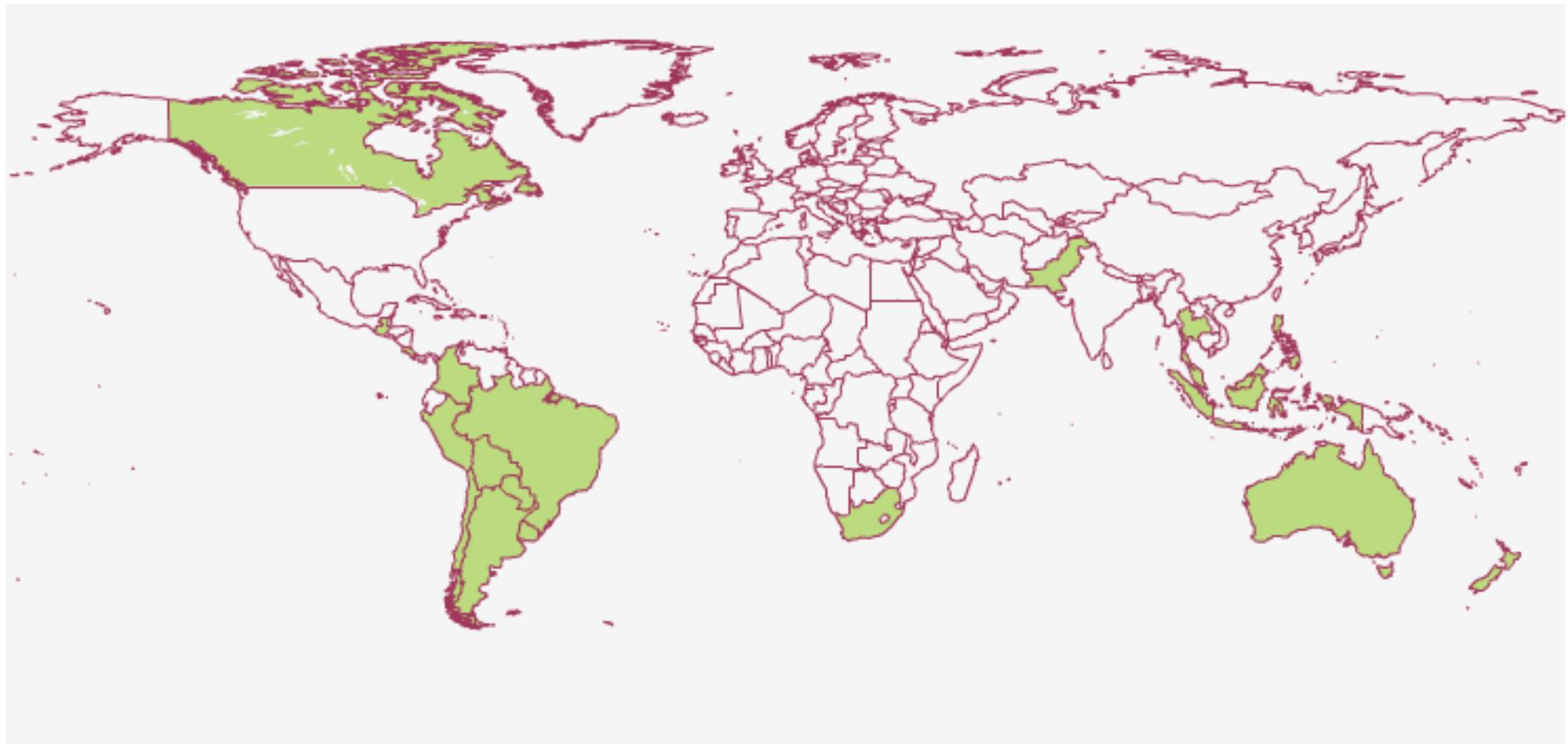
# CAP and the South (1)

- CAP : Common agricultural policy
- The CAP started with guaranteed prices, funded through import taxes when the EU was a net importer
  - Which can be interpreted through the usual setting of trade protection
- For a number of reasons, including GATT and WTO negotiation, that had to go
  - Rising costs (not accepted by the 1986 entrants)
  - Distortion of world trade
- It is moving to direct aids, either Single Payment System or rural development
  - Not quite finished yet
  - This explains why the EU could pledge to phase out all trade-distorting export subsidies

# CAP and the South (2)

- Issue in world trade
  - Production-linked subsidies distort world trade
  - Maybe you could make some argument that all subsidies, even decoupled, distort world trade
- Food is an important part of the production and consumption of developing countries
- But they were not the main ones to push for the phasing out
  - That would have been the Cairns group (traditional agricultural exporter countries)
- Why is that? Let us look at two texts

# Cairns group



# CAP and the South (3)

- Low prices (and hence the CAP) is bad for the developing countries
  - US and Europe[‘s] surplus production is sold on world markets at artificially low prices, making it impossible for farmers in developing countries to compete. As a consequence, over 900 millions of farmers are losing their livelihoods.(OXFAM 2005)
  - The combination of depressed world prices and developing country policies which tax agriculture relative to industry have discouraged farm output and hence lowered rural incomes. Because the majority of the world’s poorest households depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood, this ... is especially alarming. (World Bank 1990)
  - The farm policies in the EU and the US are probably the basis of all that?
- Till this happens. You have all heard about the “food crisis”)
  - Probably caused by climatic events
- What then?
  - Higher food prices have pushed millions of people in developing countries further into hunger and poverty. There are now 967 million malnourished people in the world.... (OXFAM 2008)
  - The increase in food prices represents a major crisis for the world’s poor. (World Bank 2008)

## *The Economist* food-price index

Real terms\*, January 1980=100



Sources: *The Economist*; Thomson Reuters

## *The Economist* food-price index

Real terms\*, January 1980=100



Sources: *The Economist*; Thomson Reuters

\*Deflated using US CPI

# CAP and the South (4)

- The effect of increases and decreases in food prices depend on whether countries / regions / households are net exporters or net importers
  - The riots in 2008 were mainly from urban populations used to subsidized food prices to the detriment of the poor farmers
- So, the effect of the CAP depends on the countries
  - Why so different results in World Bank studies ?
  - Part of liberalization is for goods that are produced while not being staples
- Some arguments that the CAP, on the whole, had a positive effect
  - Specialization in agriculture has bad long term effects (because only industries offer a way to long-term growth)
    - Problem with Canada, Australia and New Zealand, of course
    - And anyway, it is probably better to let the poor countries “decide” themselves
  - More convincing: one the problems with commodity specialization are the booms and busts
    - And in this case, the CAP plays a role in stabilizing world prices
    - Why not. But the effect on past food prices seems minimal.

Table 4: World price scenario for 2005-7

	Price change %
Beef	0
Dairy	90
Maize	80
Poultry	15
Rice	25
Sugar	0
Wheat	70

Source: FAO

Table 5: Poverty rate impacts of 2005-7 global food price increases, % and % points change.

	Initial	Beef		Dairy		Maize		Poultry		Rice		Sugar		Wheat		All		
		NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	NW	WW	
Bolivia	Rural	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6
	Urban	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0
	Total	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8
Cambodia	Rural	38.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	
	Urban	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.0
	Total	34.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.3	
Madagascar	Rural	76.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.5	3.1
	Urban	50.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	5.6	3.9
	Total	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	4.7	3.6
Malawi	Rural	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.6	4.1
	Urban	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3	3.0
	Total	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.4	4.0
Nicaragua	Rural	61.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	4.2	4.2
	Urban	32.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.1	2.6	2.6	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	10.7	10.5
	Total	45.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.3	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	7.8	7.7
Pakistan	Rural	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.9	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.9
	Urban	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	6.5	6.1
	Total	17.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3	4.1	3.4
Peru	Rural	12.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.4
	Urban	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
	Total	12.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.3
Vietnam 2004	Rural	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-1.9	-2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-3.1
	Urban	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
	Total	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-1.4	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.3
Vietnam 1998	Rural	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-1.4	-1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	-1.8	-2.2
	Urban	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9
	Total	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.9	-1.3
Zambia	Rural	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	6.4	6.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	7.4
	Urban	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	2.3
	Total	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.1	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.9
Average	Rural	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.2
	Urban	24.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.2
	Total	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.0	2.7

**Table 12. National Poverty Impacts due to Rich Country Liberalization of Agriculture: Full versus Doha<sup>a</sup> Reform**

Country	Rich Agriculture Full Reform				Rich Agriculture Doha Reform				
	\$1/day	%	1000s	\$2/day	%	1000s	\$1/day	%	1000s
Bangladesh	-0.06 <sup>#</sup>		-27 <sup>#</sup>	0.06		62	0.00		0
Brazil	-1.88		-431	-2.61		-958	-0.73		-167
Chile	-3.99		-12	-2.48		-35	-0.99		-3
Colombia	-0.29		-12	-0.67		-59	-0.17		-7
Indonesia	-1.18		-177	-0.20		-210	-0.13		-20
Malawi	-0.72		-31	-0.32		-25	0.41		17
Mexico	0.34		32	-0.10		-25	0.15		14
Mozambique	0.09		5	0.06		8	0.05		3
Peru	-0.43		-19	-1.71		-157	0.04		2
Philippines	-0.66		-75	-0.41		-143	0.03		3
Thailand	-7.10		-84	-4.15		-806	-1.43		-17
Uganda	0.04		7	1.12		220	0.04		7
Venezuela	0.24		8	0.18		13	0.11		4
Vietnam	0.25		4	-0.24		-62	0.14		2
Zambia	0.13		8	0.03		2	0.03		2

Source: Authors' simulations.

<sup>#</sup> Result can *not* be distinguished from zero change at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>No sensitivity analysis is conducted for Doha liberalization simulation.

# If we have time...

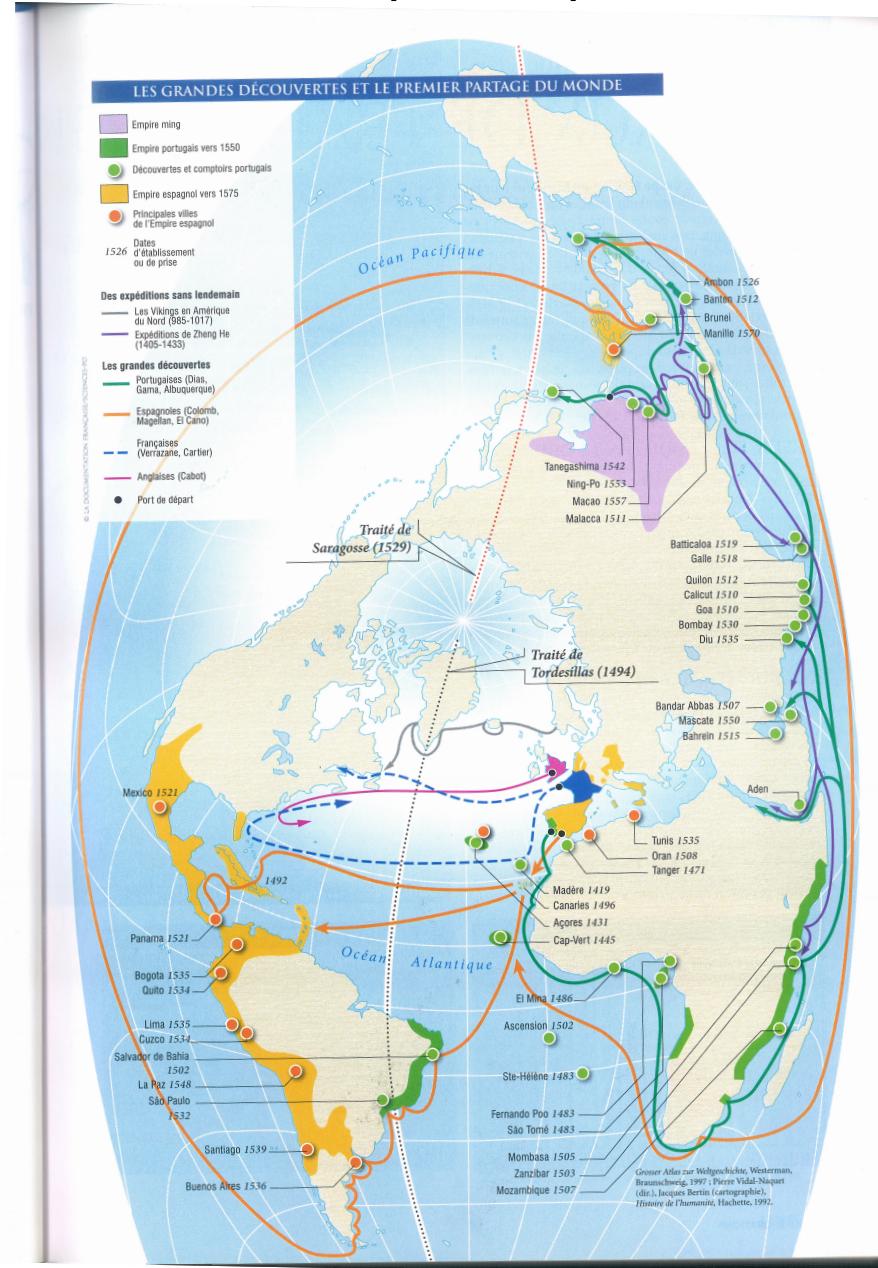
- Text by Delgado and Santos
  - What is their point?
  - What is their outline?
  - What are the relations with the CAP?

# Conclusion

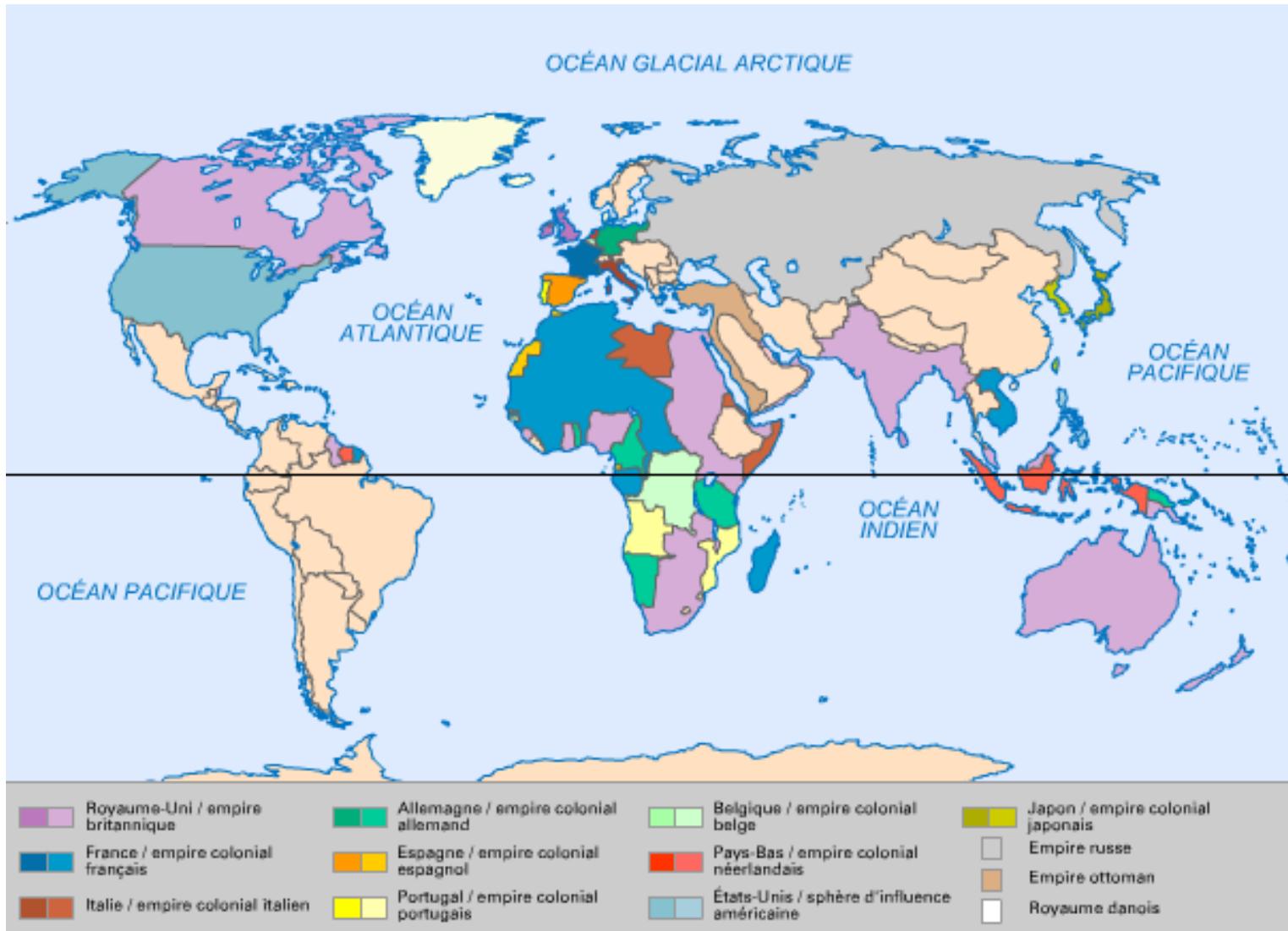
- What we have done
  - Institutional setting of Europe economic relations with the South :
    - Putting colonial empires in common ?
    - And phasing them out...
  - Aid :
    - But is it useful?
  - Trade :
    - Doha and spaghettis
    - The role of the Common Agricultural Policy
- So ?
  - Europe has active relations with the South...
    - But it is not certain they are going anywhere

# Voyages of discovery and early empires (15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> c.)

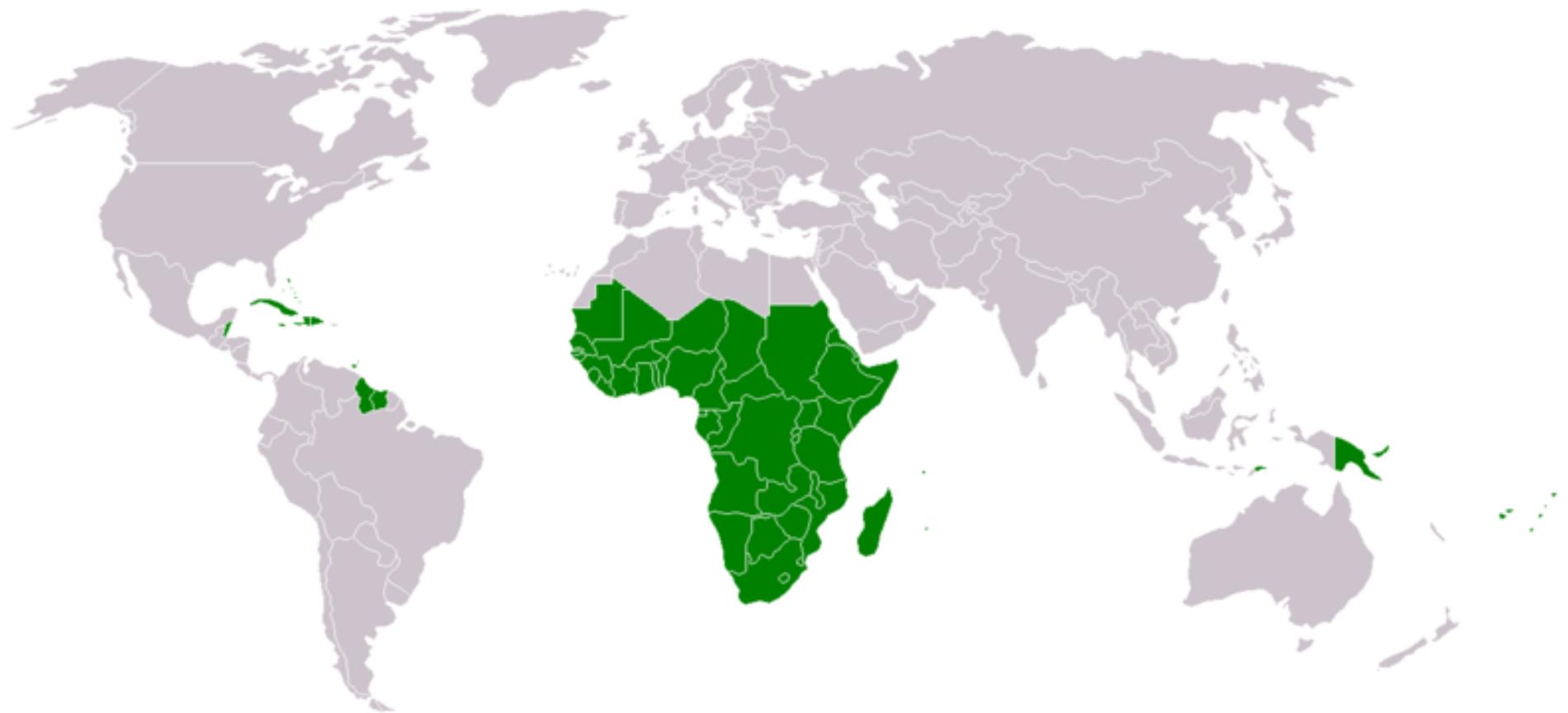
## (back)



# Early 20<sup>th</sup> century empires (back)

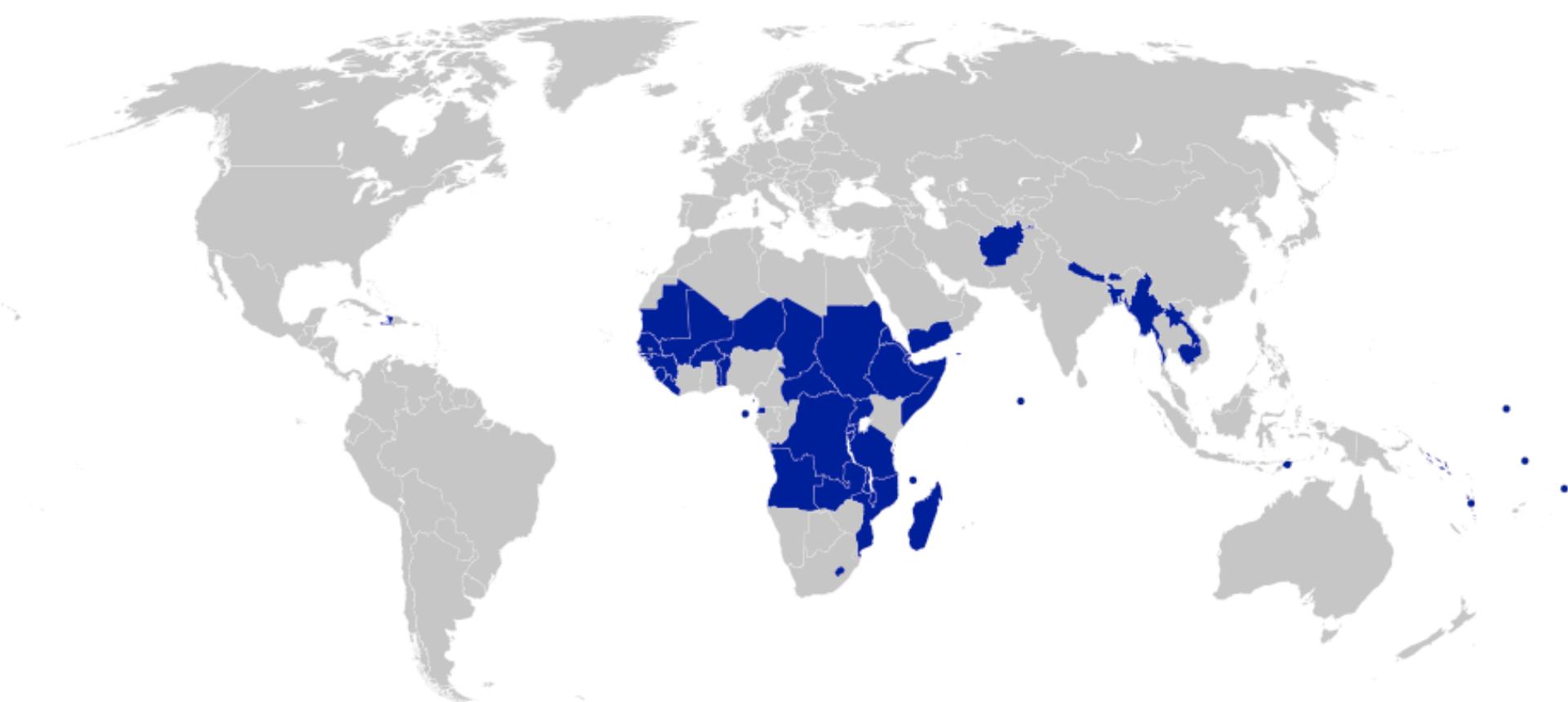


# ACP countries (back)



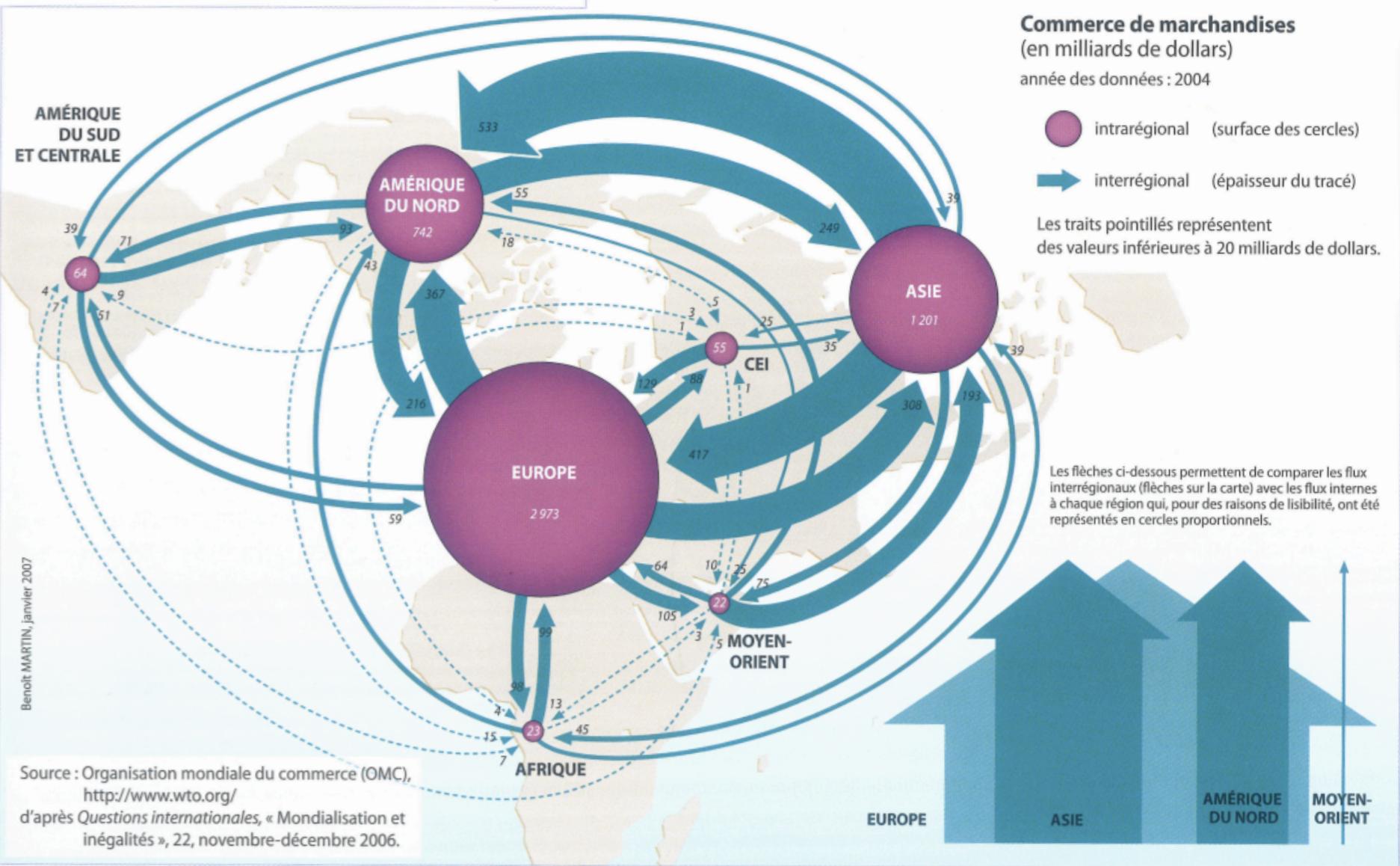
# Least Developed Countries 2009

([back](#))

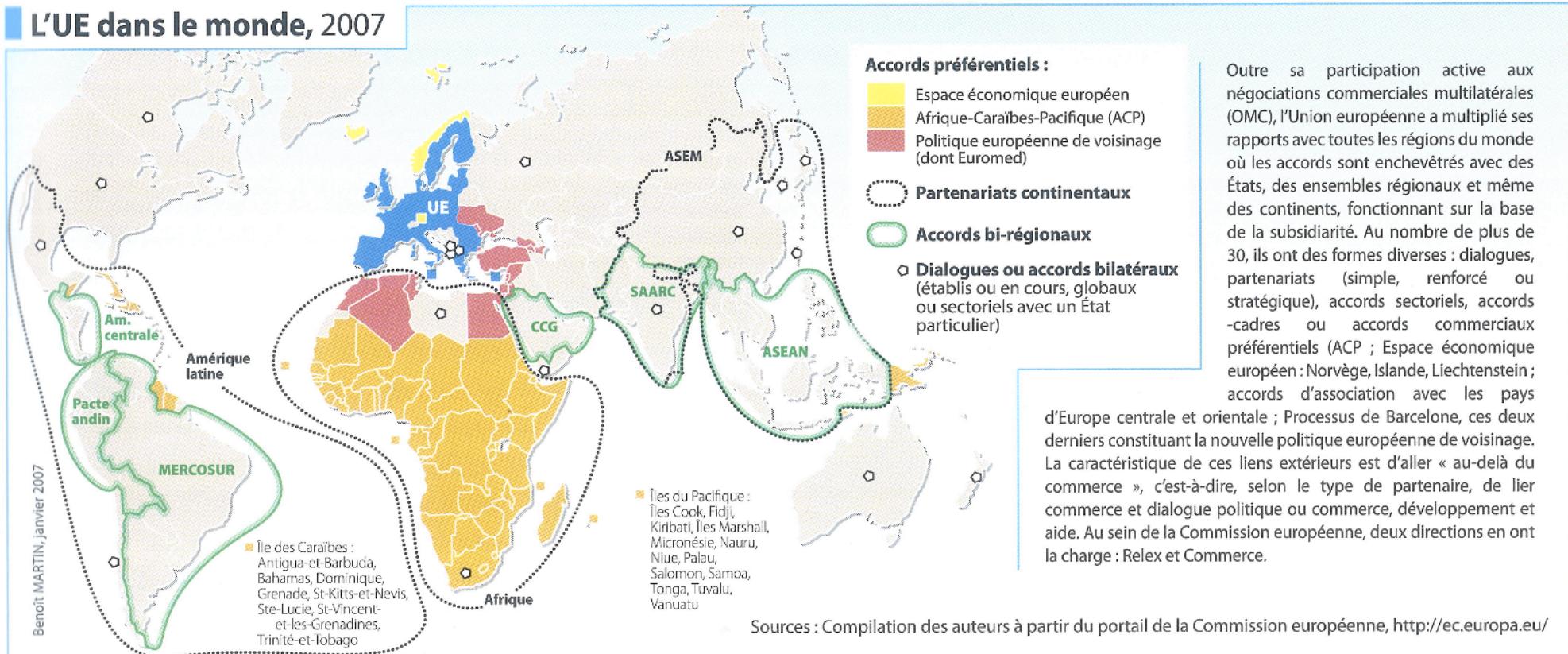


# The South in World Trade (back)

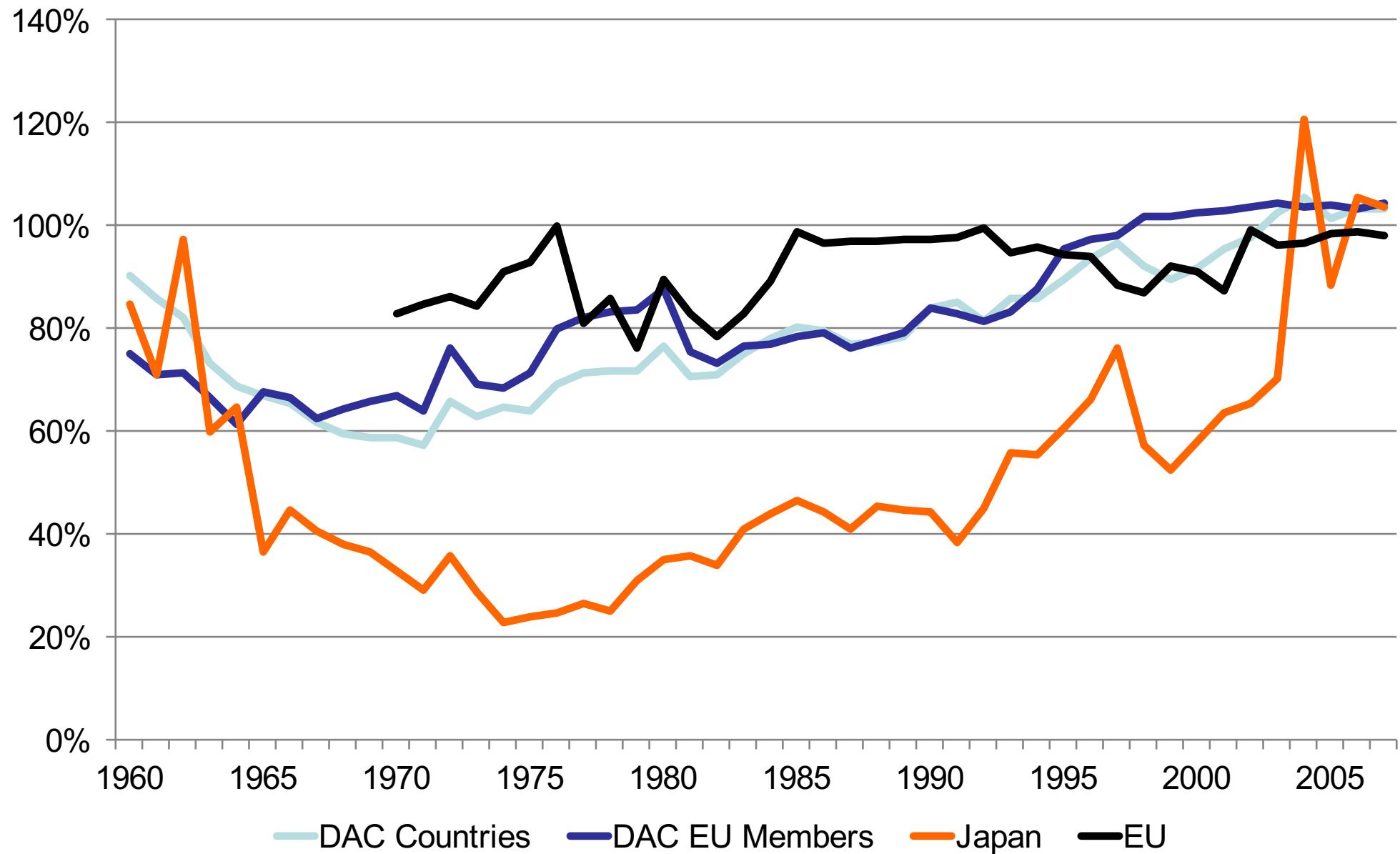
Commerce mondial de marchandises, 2004



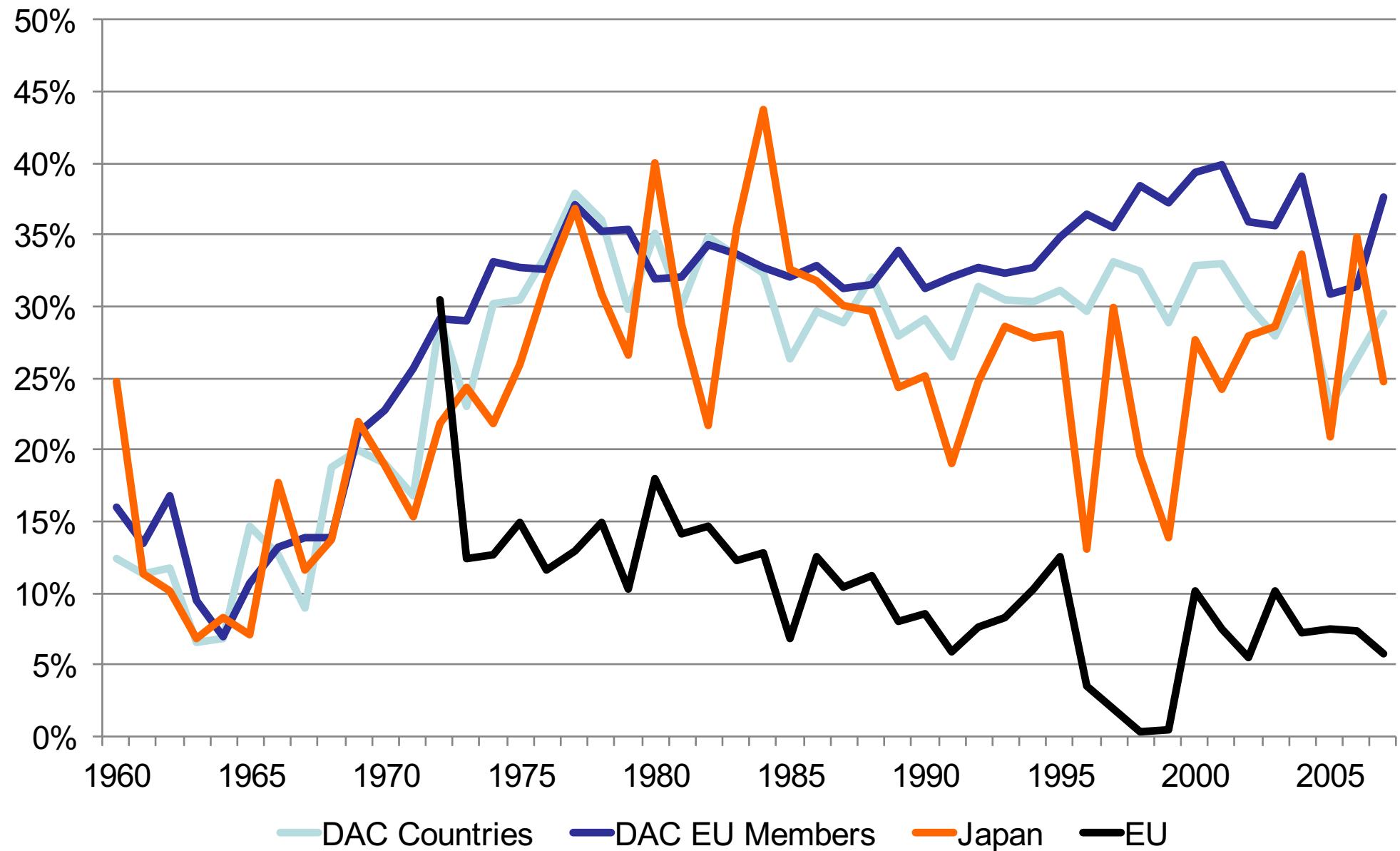
# The EU is discussing with everybody... (back)



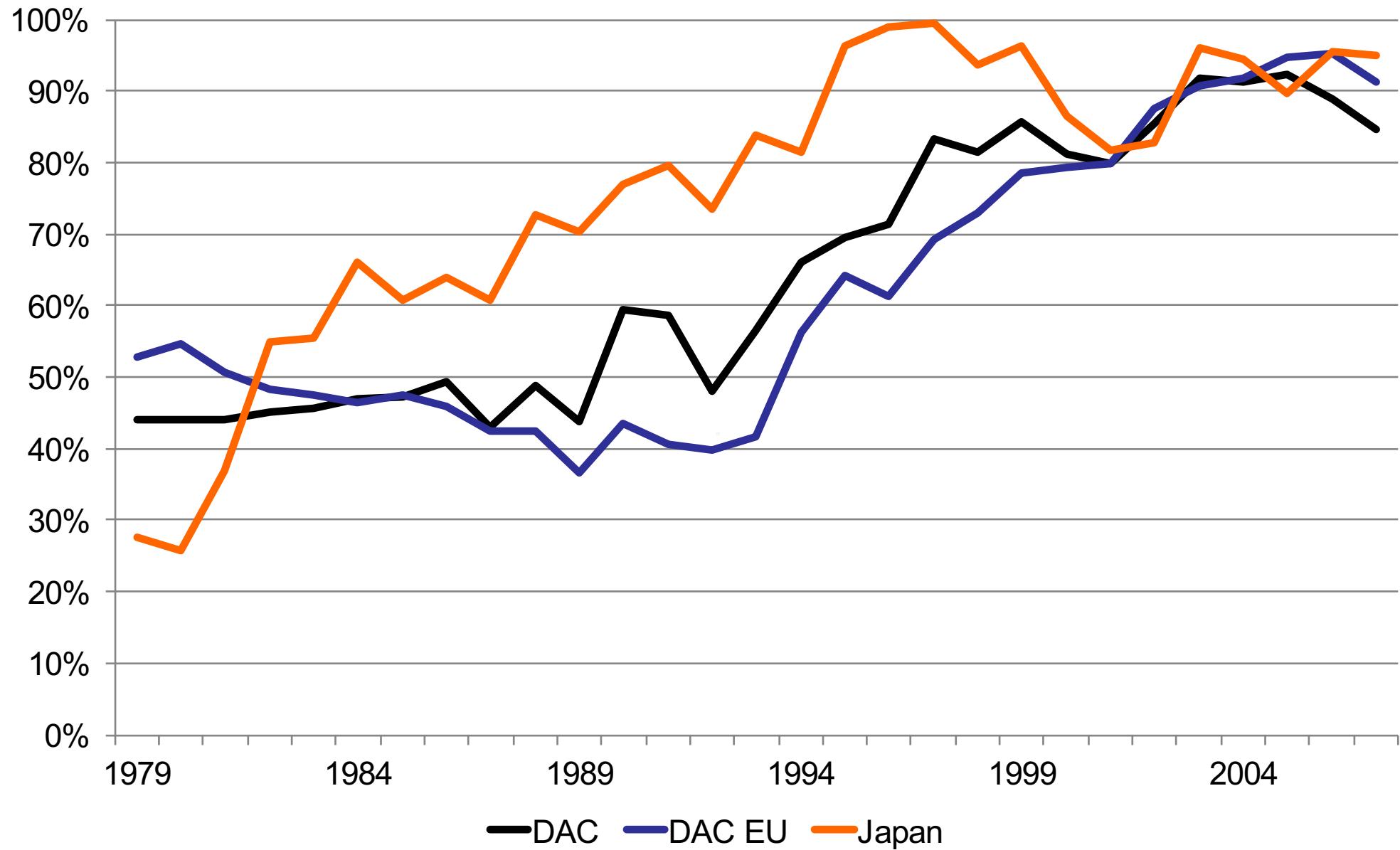
# Share of grants (back)



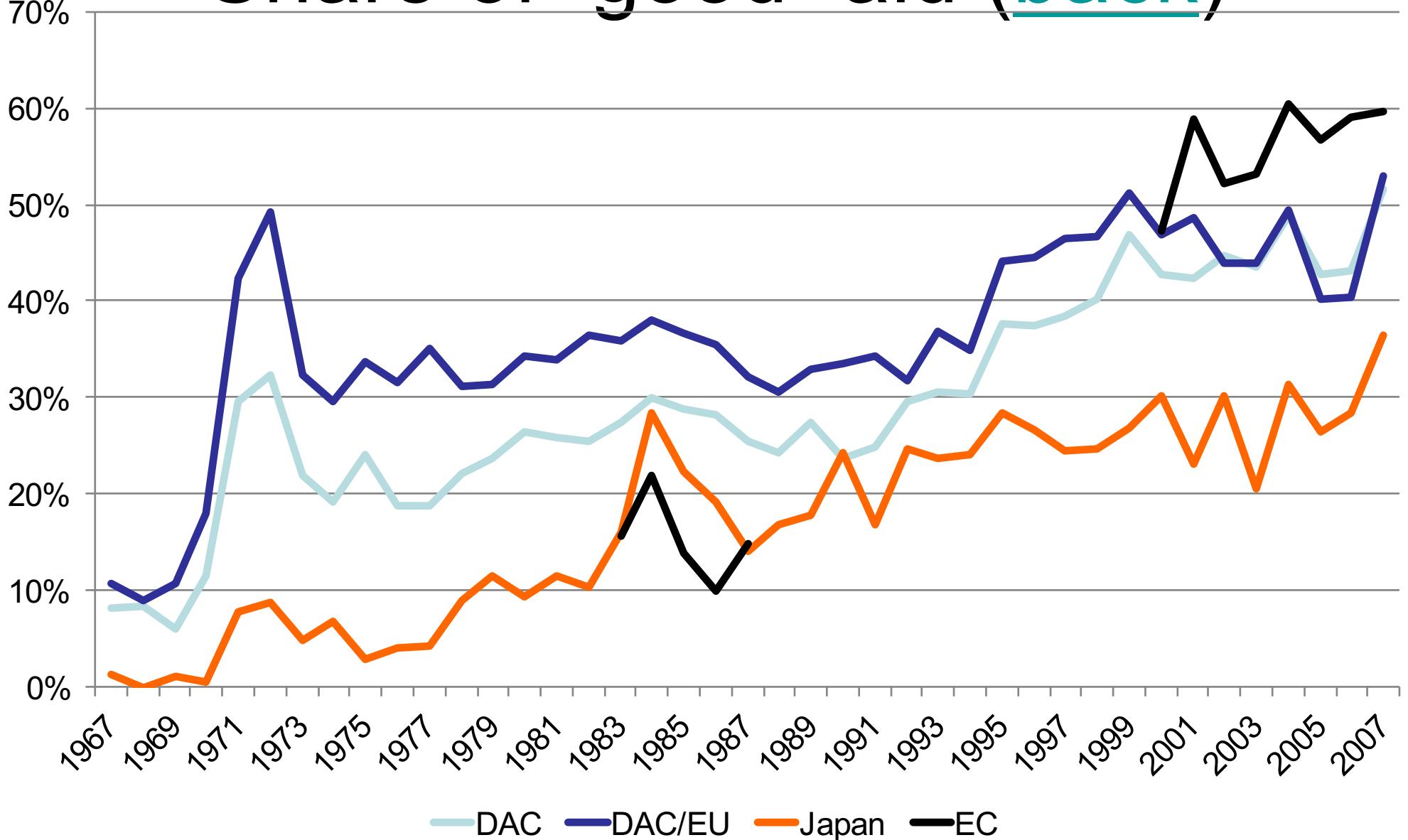
# Share of multilateral aid (back)



# Share of untied aid (back)



# Share of “good” aid (back)





 terres communes et fréquentées par les Européens jusqu'au Moyen Âge

 terres fréquentées surtout par les voyageurs  
en basse et Moyen Âge

→ trajets des grands voyageurs au Moyen Âge

 **Formes découvertes et pénétrées**  
aux XV<sup>e</sup> et XVI<sup>e</sup> siècles

→ Les voyages du 10<sup>e</sup> siècle

#### → les voyages du 19<sup>e</sup> siècle

terrains découverts et planifiés au 1/6'000e

→ les voyages du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle

#### • villes fondées dans les régions nouvellement découvertes

partage du monde entre Espagne et Portugal : traité de Tordesillas (1494)

C9 Chrysotile, 1993

AI. *Aktenverzeichnis*, 1907

G. Gammie 1543

J.M. Jo Bok et Marquette, 1699-1673

# Transition

- Trade
  - Works, but cannot do by itself a lot of good
  - The South is anyway a secondary partner for Europe
- But linked to the issue of ACP countries, which is linked to national relations
  - To some extent, ACP agreements only worked because of France
  - A lot of the “advantages” were not that important
  - ... partly because of the opposition of member States
- And to the issue of CAP
- Aid ?
  - Did Lomé fail because of conflicting interests impeding EU action ?

# Sources

- William Easterly and Tobias Pfutze, “Where Does the Money Go? Best and Worst Practices in Foreign Aid,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 22, no. 2.