



DEVELOPMENT

The consequences of enlargement for development policy



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THE CONSEQUENCES OF ENLARGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Volume I

Prepared by:

Development Strategies

IDC

migliorisi@dev-strategies.com

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This report was prepared by a team led by Stefano Migliorisi (Development Strategies). Carlos Montes was the lead adviser to the team. Country visits to all the new member states were carried out by a Development Strategies/IDC team of consultants supervised by Mr. Migliorisi with the assistance of Michèle Phamtam (IDC). The report has benefited from consultations with Commission officials in headquarters and delegations and by officials, donors and civil society from all the new member states.

ACRONYMS

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
ALA	Asia and Latin America
CARDS	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
EC	European Community
EU	European Union
GNI	Gross National Income
IDA	International Development Association
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MS	Member States
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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VOLUME II

INVENTORY OF THE ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. New Member States: the ongoing transition from aid recipients to donors

Most DAC countries have **policy frameworks** defining the objectives and principles of foreign aid. Only half of the new Member States have similar frameworks.

However, even in those new Member States with development policy statements, the process of policy formulation has rarely been broad-based. In the Czech Republic, until 2002 there was no systematic involvement of development NGOs in

development policy formulation nor in aid implementation. In Hungary, very little consultation took place outside government and the policy statement, approved in 2001, was made public only recently. In the Slovak Republic, it is only now that the NGO Platform is actively involved in the formulation of the future Slovak development and co-operation policy.

Country	Development Policy Statement	Broad based consultation	Gov't Commitment
Cyprus	No	--	Low
Czech Republic	Yes	No	Medium
Estonia	Yes	Yes	Medium
Hungary	Yes	No	Low
Latvia	Yes	Yes	Medium
Lithuania	No	--	Low
Malta	No	--	Low
Poland	No	--	Low
Slovakia	Yes	No	Medium
Slovenia	No	--	Medium

Government commitment to development cooperation in the countries we visited is in general rather low, reflecting in part the lack of a significant constituency for development cooperation, as development NGOs are few and far between and the public supports mainly humanitarian aid to neighbouring countries.

Key ODA Objectives	Cyprus	Czech	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Slovak	Slovenia	Total
Democracy and the rule of law		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Regional security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6
Sustainable development/ environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6
Poverty reduction			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3

Development policy frameworks and aid practices in new Member States focus on regional stability and global security as well as on cross-cutting themes (mainly environment and human rights) rather than on poverty reduction. Poverty reduction is not the main priority objective of new Member States' ODA. It is sometimes included in policy document but it is not reflected in aid implementation. In the period 1999-2001, only 5% of Czech ODA (excluding scholarships) was directed to Africa and 10% went to lower income countries. In contrast, 30% of ODA went to Eastern Europe and 52% to middle income countries aid to near abroad **and security and trade-related aid were de facto the main drivers** of Czech aid in this period. In 2001, only 0.5 % of Slovak ODA (excluding scholarships) was set aside for Africa. Poland considered Asian and African countries merely as recipients of humanitarian aid, with a few exceptions, mainly relating to countries that had strong links with the former Eastern bloc (e.g. Vietnam or Yemen).

Consequences of Enlargement for Development Policy

New Member States have a consistent focus on the neighbouring countries¹ where both governments and NGOs have developed a unique and particularly relevant expertise in difficult areas like Chechnya or Afghanistan.

Country or Region	Cyprus	Czech R.	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Slovak R.	Slovenia	Average
Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus	2	1	1	1		1		1			1.2
Balkans	2	1	1	1		2		1	1	1	1.3
Central Asia		2	2					2	1		1.8
Middle East	1	3									2.0
Africa		3					1		3		2.3
South-East Asia		3		3				3	3		3.0
Latin America		3					3		3		3.0

On the institutional side, the model that is slowly emerging in new Member States sees **aid coordination integrated into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through a dedicated Directorate** (Model 2). **There is often an excessive role of line ministries in aid policy execution.** Project identification is not systematic and coordination is limited to the screening of projects identified by private concerns or government departments. This often results in **an excessive fragmentation of bilateral ODA.** Czech ODA in 2001, for example, was spread across 79 projects in 49 countries and supervised by twelve different ministries or agencies. Latvia has a small program divided into 40 different projects. Lithuania appears to concentrate its ODA on 4 countries. Data for other countries is either not available or its accuracy cannot be verified.

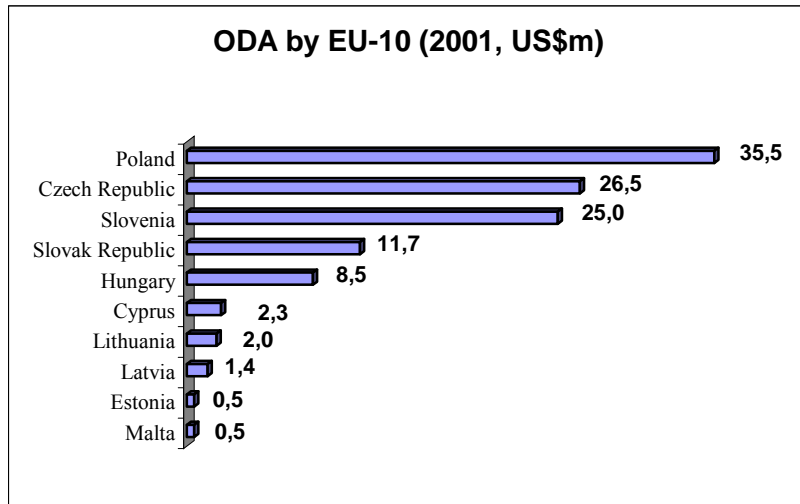
Staffing numbers at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs do not appear to be the key constraint, except for Poland and Slovenia, which seem to be somewhat understaffed compared to publicly available data for ODA-to-staff ratios in the European Union ranging from US\$4-5 million per staff for smaller ODA programs (e.g., Greece, Luxembourg) to US\$8 million for larger programs (e.g., Germany). **However, the most important problem is often the lack of relevant experience in the development field.**

Country	Model	Total Full Time Staff		ODA (US\$ m)	No. of Countries	No. of Projects	Average ODA per staff (US\$ m)
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisory Board				
Cyprus	2+ Advisory Board	2	7	2.3	>10	N/A	1.15
Czech Republic	2+ Advisory Board	5	7	26.5	49	79	2.2
Estonia	Model 2	4		0.5	8	11	0.1
Hungary	2+ Advisory Board	5	15	8.5	>10	N/A	0.4
Latvia	2	3		1.4	N/A	40	0.4
Lithuania	2	4		2.0	4	8	0.5
Malta	2	2		0.5	>10	N/A	0.25
Poland	2+ Advisory Board	2	5	35.5	>15	>15	5.1
Slovakia	2+ Advisory Board	5		11.7	>10	N/A	2.4
Slovenia	Model 2	2		25	5	N/A	12.5
Total		34	34	113.9			

Model 2 = Development Cooperation Directorate or equivalent within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DAC Definitions)

¹ Ukraine and Belarus are recipient of OA rather than ODA

Also, there are **limited financial resources devoted to ODA due to overall budgetary constraints.** New Member States have **extremely low levels of ODA, between one sixth and one sixteenth of the minimum targets set in Monterrey.** Statistics for ODA are generally weak. However, statistical improvements have been made in a number of countries to meet DAC statistical guidelines, mostly through CIDA support.



2. The EU Development Policy: rights and obligations of new Member States

The new Member States should respect the obligations derived from the Community acquis on development and from the Accession Treaty.

Primary Legislation

Although the beginnings of the Community's development policy date from the signature of the Treaty of Rome, it is only since the Treaty of Maastricht came into force in 1993 that Community development cooperation has enjoyed a specific legal basis.

The specific provisions regarding Development Cooperation are the following:

- ✓ Title XX – Development Cooperation (Articles 177-181 of the EC Treaty)
- ✓ Title XXI - Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries (Article 181a, added by the Treaty of Nice)
- ✓ Overseas Countries and Territories (Annex II EC Treaty, art.182-188 EC Treaty, and Declaration 36 annexed to the Final Act of the Treaty of Amsterdam).

These provisions have several major implications for new EU Member States.

1. By acceding the Union, new Member States accept the overall objectives of EU aid: sustainable economic and social development, smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy, poverty reduction, and development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law.
2. The EC Treaty states unequivocally that “the Community and the Member States shall comply with commitments and take account of the objectives they have approved in the context of the United Nations and other competent international authorities.”
3. The EC Treaty gives the Council the authority to adopt the measures necessary to pursue the objectives of EU aid.
4. The European Community is competent to sign international agreements relating to the field of development cooperation. Since the Community's competence in the field of development aid is not exclusive, the Member States are entitled to enter into commitments themselves vis-à-

vis non-member States, either collectively or individually, or even jointly with the Community. However, the Community enjoys exclusive competence in the field of trade.

5. The principles of coherence, complementarity, co-ordination and consistency, the 4 Cs, are clearly spelled out. In particular, the Treaty states that the Community and the Member States "shall coordinate" their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other concerning their aid programs (Art. 180).

Secondary Legislation

Regulations are always binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all Member States without the need for any national implementing legislation. Development-related regulations have two major implications for the new Member States:

- ✓ they require Member States to accept the types of ODA, eligible recipients, the purpose of EU aid and the policy cycle to be followed in each region or for each theme;
- ✓ they rule the coordination process for each region or cross cutting theme giving to the Commission a coordinating role and may require specific actions by all Member States.

In the area of food aid, in particular, Member States need to:

- ✓ request the approval of the Commission for the method of mobilisation, when a national action for the supply of cereals as food aid is decided;
- ✓ notify to the Commission of the national undertakings to which approval has been granted;
- ✓ designate the departments and bodies empowered to make payments in respect of the expenditure for food aid and inform the Commission as soon as possible of the status of such departments and bodies and of the administrative and accounting rules under which they operate; and
- ✓ forward at least once a year any report or part of a report concerning expenditure for food.

Although the measures Committees take are not secondary legislation, regulations are the legal basis for all committees. Under the Treaty establishing the European Community, it is for the Commission to implement legislation at Community level (Article 202 of the EC Treaty, ex-Article 145). In practice, each legislative instrument specifies the scope of the implementing powers granted to the Commission and how the Commission is to use them. Frequently, the instrument will also make provision for the Commission to be assisted by a committee in accordance with a procedure known as "comitology". The committees which are forums for discussion, consist of representatives from Member States and are chaired by the Commission. They enable the Commission to establish a dialogue with national administrations before adopting implementing measures. The Commission ensures that they reflect as far as possible the situation in each country in question. New EU Member States will need to participate in all development related committees.

Aquis Cotonou

The Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and the European Community and its Member States, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, entered into force on April 1, 2003. The new Member States of the European Union will join the Cotonou Agreement through an automatic clause (Article 6, para 4) in the Accession Treaty.

According to Article 4 of the Internal Agreement on the implementation of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (2000/771/EC), any treaty, convention, agreement or arrangement which

has been, or will be, concluded between one or more Member States and one or more ACP States and which concerns matters dealt with in the ACP-EC Agreement must be communicated at the earliest opportunity by the Member State or States concerned to the other Member States and to the Commission. At the request of any Member State or of the Commission, any of these agreements shall be discussed by the Council. New EU Member States need to prepare an inventory including any treaty, convention, agreement or arrangement with ACP countries. On the basis of Article 6 para 11 of the Accession Treaty, the new EU Member States will become parties to the Internal Agreements concerning Cotonou. It is commonly accepted among new EU Member States and present Member States as well as in the literature on the impact of the next round of enlargement that New Member States will not be required to contribute to the 9th EDF.

Six regional and sixty-three country strategy papers have been completed. They were prepared in close coordination with current Member States and new EU Member States should strive to make their programmes compatible with such strategies.

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with ACP countries will aim at establishing free trade areas between the European Union and ACP regions. Along with present EU Member States, new EU Member States will become party to the EU-ACP EPAs on which negotiations began last September, with a view to implementation from 2008. The negotiating mandate was approved by the Council in June 2002. New EU Member States will accept the negotiating mandate for the EPAs as part of the development acquis.

Soft Law

EC Soft Law on development includes the Statement by the Council and the Commission on the European Community's Development Policy and decisions on contributions to International Programmes (e.g., GEF, Food Aid, Global Fund to Fight HIV/Aids) as well as policy statements, both general and region, theme or sector specific, adopted by the Union. The main policy document is the Statement by the Council and the Commission on The European Community's Development Policy which provides an overall guide for EU aid, translating the objectives of the Treaties into a policy framework. There is no consolidated version of all EU policies in the field of development. The Cotonou Agreement has an annex containing a Compendium on Development Co-operation Policy based on evolving policy documents including communications of the European Commission and EU Council's resolutions, conclusions and decisions, as well as policy documents emanating from the ACP Council. Although not binding, the Compendium is well written and organized and represents an excellent tool to introduce new EU Member States to EC development policies.

Another important element of Soft Law relates to the untying of aid. In 2002 the Commission presented to the Council and to the European Parliament a Communication on "Untying: Enhancing the Effectiveness of Aid". It refers to a DAC Recommendation of May 2001 agreeing the untying of most aid to least developed countries and to the commitment in Monterrey on the same topic.

Overseas Countries and Territories and Trade in Bananas

The European Union has an association agreement with twenty overseas countries and territories, linked to four EU Member States. Though not third countries, the OCTs do not form part of the single market and must comply with the obligations imposed on third countries in respect of trade, notably rules of origin, health and plant health standards and safeguard measures. Seven overseas countries and territories are considered least developed and six of them are included in the DAC list of ODA recipients (in the upper middle income group). These OCTs receive official development assistance from the Union. Regional cooperation activities involving OCTs are funded through the EDF.

Similarly, ACP producers of bananas, that had traditionally enjoyed preferential access to the EU market, receive technical and financial assistance from the EU budget, additional to that provided under the EDF.

Trade

The Commission has exclusive competence in the field of trade and has reached agreements with 138 developing countries, covering either framework agreements or specific sectors (e.g., fisheries). These agreements are binding for all Member States.

International Commodity Agreements. The European Union has joined five international commodity agreements (i.e., International Cocoa Agreement 2001, International Coffee Agreement 2001, International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, Agreement Establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group 2001, International Sugar Agreement 1992). EU Member States have often signed the agreements in their own right, either because they are net importers of such commodities or because of the development importance of the specific agreement. In all cases, however, the European Union is a full member and the new EU Member States will automatically become members of these agreements through accession. The obligations deriving from membership are now generally limited to the periodic supply of statistical data in relation to production, consumption and trade of each commodity.

Scheme of Generalised Tariff Preferences and the 'Everything But Arms' Initiative. Regulation 2501/2001 provides for general arrangements, special incentive arrangements for the protection of labour rights, special incentive arrangements for the protection of the environment, special arrangements for least developed countries and, finally, special arrangements to combat drug production and trafficking. The Regulation incorporates the 'Everything But Arms' initiative of 28 February 2001.

Trade and Cooperation Agreements and Association Agreements. The European Union has signed trade and cooperation agreements or association agreements with 138 developing countries and territories. The bilateral trade and cooperation agreements between the EU and developing countries share some common features. **First**, most have been concluded by the European Union on behalf of Member States and new EU Member States will automatically become parties to them. **Second**, they all cover trade, development, economic, environmental, regional and social cooperation. **Third**, more recent agreements include clauses on the cooperation against drug abuse and control of chemical precursors and money laundering. Each new Member State will have to withdraw from any free trade agreements and agreements which are incompatible with EU agreements, new Member states will adhere to the agreements concluded by the Community and its Member States and take over the commitments taken by the Community in international trade fora such as the WTO. All Trade and Cooperation Agreements and Association Agreements will be immediately applied by new EU Member States on the basis of Article 6 of the Accession Treaty. In due course, all such agreements concluded jointly by the present Member States and the Community before accession will be amended by the conclusion of a protocol between the Council of the European Union, acting unanimously on behalf of the Member States, and the third country or countries or international organisation concerned.

Fisheries. The European Union has fishery agreements with 16 developing countries. Under each agreement, the Commission is in charge of collecting from Member States applications for fishing licenses and of presenting applications for all vessels that are planning to fish under each Agreement to their counterparts in developing countries. New EU Member States with well developed fishing industries will benefit from these agreements through simple administrative steps. At the same time, on the basis of Article 6 (paragraph 9) of the Accession Treaty, from the date of accession, fisheries agreements concluded by the new Member States with third countries

shall be managed by the Community, including decisions on their continuation which shall be taken by the Council acting by qualified majority.

International agreements. EU Member States are the largest financial contributor to the UN system. They pay around 40% of the UN's regular budget and of the UN peacekeeping operations and around 50 % of all UN Member States' contributions to UN funds and programmes. There are close working relations between the Commission and many different parts of the UN system. The Commission has also concluded formal agreements with individual UN bodies under Article 302 of the EC Treaty. These take the form of memorandums of understanding and exchanges of letters, which have been concluded with the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNHCR-, and FAO. In August 1999, the UN and the EC concluded a Framework Agreement on the financing or co-financing of UN projects by the EC. In November 2001, the European Commission also concluded a Trust Funds and Cofinancing Framework Agreement with the World Bank foreseeing also the possibility for the parties to co-operate without establishing a trust fund, and providing for regular consultations on its implementation as well as the exchange of personnel.

The UN international agreements signed by the Community and its Member States in the field of development are the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Convention on Biological Diversity/Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the UN framework Convention on Climate Change and the Food Aid Convention. Most new EU Member States have already ratified these Agreements except for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification that has not been ratified by Estonia and Lithuania.

Case Law

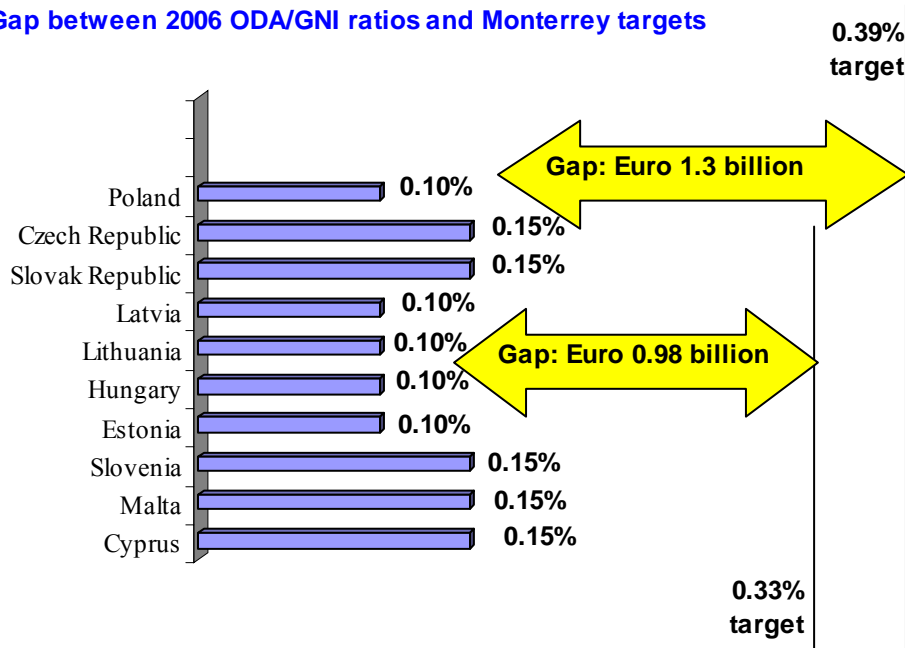
The decisions by the European Court of Justice in the field of development we have identified concerned three categories of actions: (a) actions against procurement by recipient countries under EC-funded programs; (b) actions against trade-related decisions (mainly suspension of trade concessions or new concessions to LDCs) either by private companies or EU Member States; and (c) actions due to the presumed lack of consultation between the Commission and the European Parliament. Only the second category could have a direct impact on new EU Member States, as the court has consistently ruled against Member States whenever they had "been closely associated with the process of drafting the contested measures" and "were thus aware of the reasons underlying" them.

3. The Possible Impact of Enlargement on EC ODA

Financial Impact on Monterrey Targets

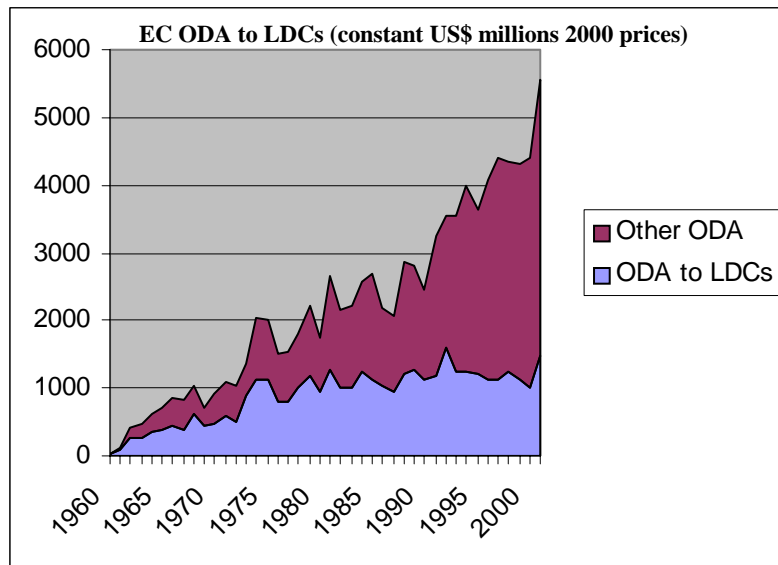
According to our projections, Euro 7.1 billion are needed in 2006 in order to reach the 0.39% ODA/ratio . Euro 1.3 billion would be the amount new Member States will be unable to fill and Euro 5.8 billion correspond to the gap due to those current Member States that are still below the 0.39 average ODA/GNI ratio. If all EU-15 Member States currently below 0.33 were to reach the minimum target of 0.33% and those above 0.39 keep their current ratios, the gap still to be filled to reach a EU-15 average ODA/GNI ratio of 0.39% would be equal to Euro 0.7 billion. Such a gap would disappear if the minimum threshold were raised to 0.337%. A minimum target of 0.35% would fill the expected gap caused by enlargement. In estimating the shortfall we have used ODA/GNI ratios that we estimate are sustainable for the new Member States and commensurate to their level of development. Currently, only Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus have the GNI per capita levels (2001) necessary to be classified as donors. In many ways their case is similar to Greece which joined the DAC in December 1999 and which quadrupled its bilateral aid between 1996 and 2000 (from 0.02% GNI to 0.10% GNI). Greece aid is now 0.17% of GNI (2001) and only 40% of its aid is bilateral.

Gap between 2006 ODA/GNI ratios and Monterrey targets



Impact on poverty focus. The share of EC ODA to the least developed countries in total ODA

has been declining over the last 40 years although the absolute volumes have increased. These trends are unlikely to change much after enlargement as they are consistent with the development policies pursued by new Member States and broadly reflect public opinion trends. In the case of the EU, this also reflects a particular focus on the Eastern and Southern neighbours.



EU Presence in International Organisations. Enlargement will increase the number of votes available to EU Member States in all international organisations we have analysed. However, the impact will be minimal on regional International Financial Institutions operating outside Europe, while it will be stronger in the Bretton Woods Institutions. A pre-condition for greater effective power (in all but a few regional IFIs, the EU has the greatest voting power of any member) is the willingness of EU Member States to reach common positions within these organisations.

Impact on EU Decision-Making. As Council structures are very demanding, it is expected that given the limited staff resources of new Member States in development they will concentrate their resources on regions where their commercial, security and historical interests are stronger. The influence and voting of the new Member States (25% of the votes) will reinforce existing trends towards a focus on the near abroad. It may also reduce the focus on issues related to aid

to less developed countries, particularly as Council meetings might not in the future have the same development and poverty expertise previously available in the Development Council. The impact on **Committees** is expected to be small, as committees mostly support Commission proposals and voting is usually not necessary.

4. Recommendations

There is a need to develop an aid strategy that gives priority to poverty, sector and country specialization. This requires: a substantial reduction in the number of interventions, joint work with other donors (especially other Member States, the Commission and multilaterals), and developing strong learning organisations with adequate monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

Institutions and projects should be reorganized according to the new strategy. Support from other Member States –particularly small countries as Ireland- and the Commission will be necessary in the implementation of these reforms.

New Member States' public opinions are generally supportive of emergency assistance and of aid to neighbouring countries. They are less supportive of ODA to other countries and have a poor understanding of the EC development acquis. **There is therefore a need for public awareness raising programmes.**

Capacity needs to be strengthen both in policy formulation and in aid implementation. In policy formulation there is the need to identify the strategic role of development cooperation for the country and the links with EC policy, identify the principles to be followed -mostly from DAC and EU Council recommendations- and develop the capacity for aid management- from programming to evaluation. In implementation, the role of monitoring and evaluation for learning is particularly important. We believe that an effective capacity building strategy needs to have three elements:

- a **demand driven matching grant system** to help new Member States public administrations and NGOs to build capacity on a “just-in-time, just-enough” basis;
- a **knowledge network**, set up by the Commission using information technology tools, and comprising the Commission and all Member States; and
- a **training programme** managed by a small regional centre for study and training in aid management, perhaps linking country initiatives in New Member States and national training institutions that are starting graduate programmes on development issues (e.g., Palacki University in the Czech Republic).

Improving ODA statistics in New Member States. There is a need to build on recent improvements supported by CIDA and rolling out the program to all new Member States.

Once accurate figures are available, it is necessary to draw a roadmap to Monterrey. New Member States should be encouraged to make a firm commitment on future aid budgets, even if initially they include only moderate annual increases.

CHAPTER 1

**NEW MEMBER STATES: THE ONGOING TRANSITION FROM
AID RECIPIENTS TO DONORS**

1. NEW MEMBER STATES: THE ONGOING TRANSITION FROM AID RECIPIENTS TO DONORS

This chapter is based on evidence gathered during one-week visits to all new Member States and on a detailed literature review. All ten countries are experiencing a transition from aid recipients to donors. In this chapter, we highlight several features of their ODA:

1. Policy frameworks and aid practices **focus more on cross-cutting themes** (mainly environment and human rights) and **on political stability and regional security rather than on poverty reduction**.
2. As a consequence the new Member States and their NGOs have a **strong focus on their neighbours** where they have developed a particularly relevant expertise.
3. There is a **higher level of public support for humanitarian aid than for development cooperation**. **Government commitment** to foreign aid is also generally **low**.
4. **Financial resources devoted to ODA are limited** due to overall budgetary constraints and weak political will, also a reflection of limited public support for ODA.
5. **Institutional capacity to handle higher flows of ODA and to apply greater selectivity is limited**. However, there is a demonstrated willingness to use multilateral channels and some indication of public support for the channelling of aid through the Community's budget.

1.1. The Development Policy Framework

The overall development policy frameworks in New Member States have some common features:

- **cross cutting themes** (democracy and human rights, environment) rank highest in the official documents as in actual practice;
- although ranked low by our interviewees, foreign policy and **regional security** concerns, particularly in the “near abroad”, are an important objective of aid, both in the policy statements and in actual distribution of ODA (and OA) by region; and
- **poverty reduction, however**, is not seen by New Member States as a key priority of their development assistance.

Most DAC countries have policy frameworks defining the objectives and principles of foreign aid. This also applies to most new Member States, except for Poland and Lithuania. The policy frameworks for ODA are generally modelled on Germany's Concept Paper for Development Policy.

Table 1 - Development Policy Frameworks in New Member States

Country	Development Policy Statements	Gov't Commitment	Broad based consultation	Comments
Cyprus	No policy framework	Low	--	
Czech Republic	Principles for Providing Foreign Aid approved by the Czech Government decision no. 153 of March 15, 1995 Concept of the Czech Republic Foreign Aid Program for the 2002-2007 Period	Medium	No	The Government has discussed the Concept, but has not adopted it formally.
Estonia	Principles of Development Cooperation and Aid of January 15, 2003	Medium	Yes	
Hungary	Concept of the International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Hungary , approved by Government in 2001	Low	No	It has been made public only recently
Latvia	Concept of Latvian Development Cooperation	Medium	Yes	
Lithuania	No policy framework	Low	-	The "Concept of Lithuanian development policy" has recently been presented to the government by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Malta	No policy framework	Low	--	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prepared a draft "Development Policy" paper.
Poland	No policy framework	Low	--	
Slovak Republic	Concept of Development Assistance approved by the Government on 7 July 1999.	Medium	No	
Slovenia	No policy framework	Medium	--	

Government commitment to development cooperation in the countries we visited is in general low, reflecting in part the lack of a significant constituency for development cooperation, the public supports mainly humanitarian aid to neighbouring countries and there are few development NGOs.

As stated in a recent DAC study², “the consultative process through which (...) [aid policy statements] are prepared may be as important as the written document itself as the process can provide a foundation in public opinion for the programme and stronger inter-ministerial co-operation leading to better overall policy coherence.”

The process of formulation of the policy framework - in those new Member States that have adopted one - has generally not been based on broad consultations. In the Czech Republic, until 2002 there was no systematic involvement of development NGOs in development policy formulation nor in aid implementation. In Hungary, very little consultation took place outside government and the policy statement, approved in 2001, was made public only recently. In the Slovak Republic, only now the NGO Platform is actively involved in the formulation of the future Slovak development and co-operation policy. The platform is part of the newly established “Co-ordination Committee for development co-operation”, the inter-ministerial body that is currently analysing and discussing all issues concerning Slovak foreign assistance. However, both in Latvia and Estonia consultation has been more broadly based. In Latvia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs consulted several NGOs while drafting the Guidelines for Latvian Development Co-operation. In Estonia, the Concept Paper approved in 2003 was drafted in close consultation with Parliament and the NGO platform.

In **Table 2**, we have summarised the ODA objectives of New Member States as detailed in their development policy statements (when available) or in statements by their Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Table 2 – ODA Objectives Contained in Development Policy Statements

Key ODA Objectives	Cyprus	Czech	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Slovak	Slovenia	Total
Democracy and the rule of law ³		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7
Regional security ⁴	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6
Sustainable development/ environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6
Poverty reduction			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3
Assistance to the New Member State's communities abroad				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
Smooth and gradual integration in the world economy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					2
Trade					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						1

The objectives of EC aid as stated in the EC Treaty are in grey cells.

We then looked at the geographic priorities identified in these policy statements and cross-checked their relative importance using the available data on geographical

² A Comparison of Management Systems for Development Co-Operation in OECD/DAC Members, Hyun-sik Chang, Arthur M. Fell, Michael Laird and Julie Seif, 1999.

³ Including transition to a market economy.

⁴ Including items like “economic and social stability” or “good neighbourhood policy”.

distribution of ODA. The results are summarised in **Table 3**, which shows a strong focus on the near abroad.

Table 3 - Geographic focus of New Member States ODA

Country or Region	Cyprus	Czech R.	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Slovak R.	Slovenia	Average
Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus	2	1	1	1		1		1			1.2
Balkans	2	1	1	1		2		1	1	1	1.3
Central Asia		2	2					2	1		1.8
Middle East	1	3									2.0
Africa		3					1		3		2.3
South-East Asia		3		3				3	3		3.0
Latin America		3					3		3		3.0

Legend: 1=strong ; 2= medium; 3=lowl

Our study has found that poverty reduction is clearly not the main focus of the ODA in the new MS. Poverty reduction is sometimes included in policy documents but even in these cases, this policy priority is not implemented in practice. In the period 1999-2001, only 5% of Czech ODA (excluding scholarships) was directed to Africa and 10% went to lower income countries. In contrast, 30% of ODA went to Eastern Europe and more than 50% was allocated to middle income countries to near abroad. During this period **security and trade-related aid were the main drivers** of Czech ODA . Similarly, in 2001, only 0.5 % of Slovak ODA (excluding scholarships) was directed to Africa. Poland considered Asian and African countries merely as recipients of humanitarian aid, with a few exceptions, mainly relating to countries that had strong links with the former Eastern bloc. (e.g. Vietnam, Yemen).

In order to support this analysis, we also asked all our interviewees in each country⁵ to rank the overall objectives of their countries' development policy as they saw them applied in practice (the lowest the score, the highest the rank – see **Figure 1**).

⁵ 61 interviewees answered our questionnaire.

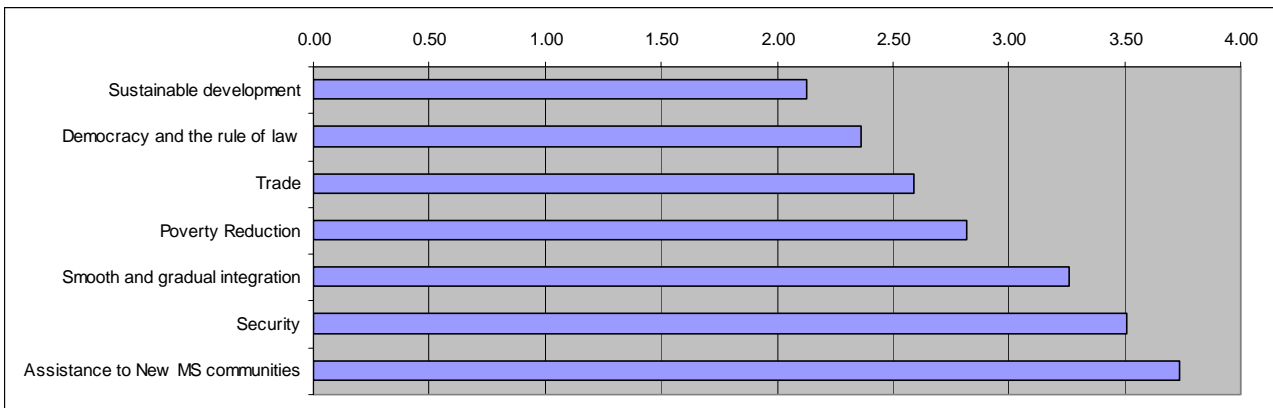


Figure 1 – Our Survey of ODA Priorities in New Member States

According to our interviewees the main focus of development cooperation is precisely in those areas where their countries most suffered before 1989: democracy and human rights and the environment.

1.2. Legislation on Development Cooperation

Legislation on development cooperation is not very common among DAC members and this is also the case for new Member States. As showed in **Table 4** below, the only specific legislation, if at all, concerns the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which is usually in charge of aid coordination on the basis of either an Act defining the competencies of each ministry or of a government decision. Both in Poland and in the Czech Republic, the Ministries of Foreign Affairs would like to propose to Parliament a draft Development Cooperation Act, but they have encountered strong resistance from other Ministries and particularly from the Ministry of Finance. In Latvia, a draft Development Cooperation Act is expected to be presented to Parliament in 2004.

Table 4 – Legislation on Development Cooperation in New Member States

Country	Legislation on Development Cooperation	Note
Cyprus	None	According to MFA, there is no need to draft any specific law for development policy.
Czech Republic	Competency Act (Act of the Czech Republic No. 2/1969 SB on establishment of ministries and other central authorities of state administration of the Czech Republic) Act No. 199/1994 on Public Procurement Volunteer Services Act (No. 198/2002)	Competence of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in aid coordination.
Estonia	Law on Foreign Policy, 1992	The law states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a coordinating role in the provision of Estonian ODA.
Hungary	Government Decree n° 2319/1999	The Decree attributed assigns to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs the responsibility to formulate an international development co-operation concept (i.e., policy framework).
Latvia	None	None
Lithuania	None	None
Malta	None	According to MFA, there is no need to draft any specific law for development policy.
Poland	Foreign Service Act of 10 May 2002	Competence of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in aid coordination.
Slovak Republic	Government Decision n°332/2002 of April 2002 Humanitarian aid is ruled by Act. N°207/1996	Decision 322/2002 created the budget line dedicated to ODA and designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the co-ordinating body for Slovak Aid. The Government decision n°1223 of 6 November 2002 stipulates that all decisions related to humanitarian issues proposed by the Ministry of Interior should be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Slovenia	Act on Foreign Affairs , adopted on 24 April 1991 by the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia	The law states, <i>inter alia</i> , that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a coordinating role in the provision of Slovenian ODA.

1.3. Institutional Framework

DAC countries use five different types of management systems for development cooperation⁶ (see **Box 1 below**). In this context, the model slowly emerging (see **Table 5**) from the New Member States is one where aid coordination (policy and implementation) is the responsibility of a dedicated Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2 of Box 1), like in Ireland. However, in some countries (Czech Republic and Poland) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is lobbying for a different model (Model 3: Policy Ministry with Separate Implementing Agency), but this has not gained broader Government support so far. Advisory units staffed with experienced local consultants are present in Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovak Republic and have generally played a positive role.

Box 1 - Possible management systems for development cooperation

Model 1: Integrated Ministry of Foreign Affairs (each geographical department has a development cooperation division).

Model 2: Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (e.g., Trade Directorate, Foreign Policy Directorate, Development Cooperation Directorate, etc.).

Model 3: Policy Ministry with Separate Implementing Agency (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sets policies, while the agency handles the project cycle).

Model 4: Autonomous Aid Agency (e.g., Development Ministry or Agency responsible for policy and implementation).

Model 5: Multiple Ministries with Separate Implementing Agencies (e.g., Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Trade and Industry have separate implementing agencies reporting to them and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

In general, it can be said that the Czech Republic has the strongest policy and institutional set-up, in part because it is a donor with substantial previous experience. However, also for this reason, there is substantial institutional inertia in the system with Line Ministries resisting a strong coordinating role from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The coordinating role of the MFA is not facilitated by its fragmented organisational structure but it is expected that this will be simplified soon.

⁶ See OECD DAC, Comparison of Management Systems for Development Co-operation in OECD/DAC Members.

Table 5 – Management Systems for Development Cooperation in New Member States

Country	Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Advisory Board	
Cyprus	<u>Model 2 + Advisory Board</u> Three different departments On Foreign TA: the Planning Bureau of the Central Planning Commission	2	7	According to the 1961 Planning Mechanism, the Planning Bureau is responsible, inter alia, for “the co-ordination of foreign technical assistance matters and the handling of intergovernmental economic relations”.
Czech Republic	<u>Model 2 + Advisory Board</u> Dept. for External Economic Relations and International Organisations Advisory Board: Development Centre	5	7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to move to Model 3, while line ministries are lobbying to keep the status quo.
Estonia	<u>Model 2</u> Development Cooperation Unit.	4		
Hungary	<u>Model 2</u> Department for International Cooperation Advisory Board: HUN-IDA	5	15	Staff at MFA will be increased to 9 in the next few months.
Latvia	<u>Model 2</u> Foreign Economic Policy Dept.	3		
Lithuania	<u>Model 2</u> Economic Dept.	4		
Malta	<u>Model 2</u> Department for International Development (DFID)	2		The Department is not operational yet. A proposal for its creation will be submitted to the Council of Ministers by mid 2003 .
Poland	<u>Model 2 + Advisory Board</u> Dept. for UN system and Global Issues Advisory Board: Know-How Foundation	2	5	Ministry of Finance opposes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ proposal to move to Model 3.
Slovak Republic	<u>Model 2 + Advisory Board</u> Dept. for International Economic Cooperation Advisory Board: Slovak Foreign Police Association ⁷	5	TBD	Before April 2002, no Ministry was in charge of coordinating Slovak aid.
Slovenia	<u>Model 2</u> Office for International Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance	2		Development activities are spread over ministries and it is estimated that up to 30 people could be working in development-related issues in the whole government.
Total		34	34	

⁷ Starting June 2003.

Cyprus has a unique set-up as bilateral ODA is managed through the Planning Bureau and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has three different departments involved in aid programming and has no clear mandate in coordinating development assistance. The Planning Bureau is a government service independent of any ministry and accountable to the President of the Republic, as Chairman of the Central Planning Commission. The Planning Bureau is running a cost sharing scheme for technical assistance to foreign countries whose main objective is to make available Cypriot know-how and experience in economic development to countries undergoing a political and economic transition.

In the Czech Republic, until 2000, there was only one professional staff in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs involved in foreign aid coordination. The situation changed in 2001 and the Ministry has now a staff of 5 full time professional and a high level National Coordinator and can count on the support of a well qualified staff at the Development Centre that advises the MFA on project cycle management issues. The strengthening of the MFA institutional capacity in this field has resulted in better coordination between different implementing ministries, more strategic and focused programming and project screening, although as mentioned previously, this has also encountered strong resistance from many line ministries.

In Hungary, HUN-IDA (Hungarian International Development Assistance) was established in 2001 by TESCO, the state agency responsible for managing the aid provided by the Republic of Hungary in the past decades. HUN-IDA is registered as a non-profit organisation. The MFA envisages using HUN-IDA 15 full-time professionals to assist the Department of International Co-operation in preparing calls for proposals and terms of references for its future programming.

Estonia and Latvia only have an incipient policy and institutional set-up. In Lithuania, ODA is coordinated by a unit staffed with three professionals in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry is aware of the need to strengthen the unit's capacity.

In Malta, a Department for International Co-operation will soon be created at the level of the Office of the Permanent Secretary and will have a staff of two professionals. A Standing Advisory Committee, an inter-ministerial advisory body, will also be created to promote inter-ministerial co-ordination.

In Poland between 1998 and 2001 ODA issues were handled by a small informal team of two senior officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Coordination is very limited and this is further complicated by the absence of an overall policy framework.

In the Slovak Republic, the institutional set-up is very recent and fragile, only in April 2002 the MFA began to coordinate development cooperation.

In Slovenia, the government appointed a national co-ordinator for development and humanitarian aid in April 2002 and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs set up the Office for International Development Co-operation and Humanitarian assistance headed by the national co-ordinator and a staff of two officials. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages all bilateral and multilateral development co-operation.

In addition to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, in the new Member States line ministries have often **an uncoordinated role in aid management**. Programming does not take place and project identification is not systematic. The overall ODA management cycle

followed by the new Member States with the most advanced institutional framework, is described in **Figure 2**.

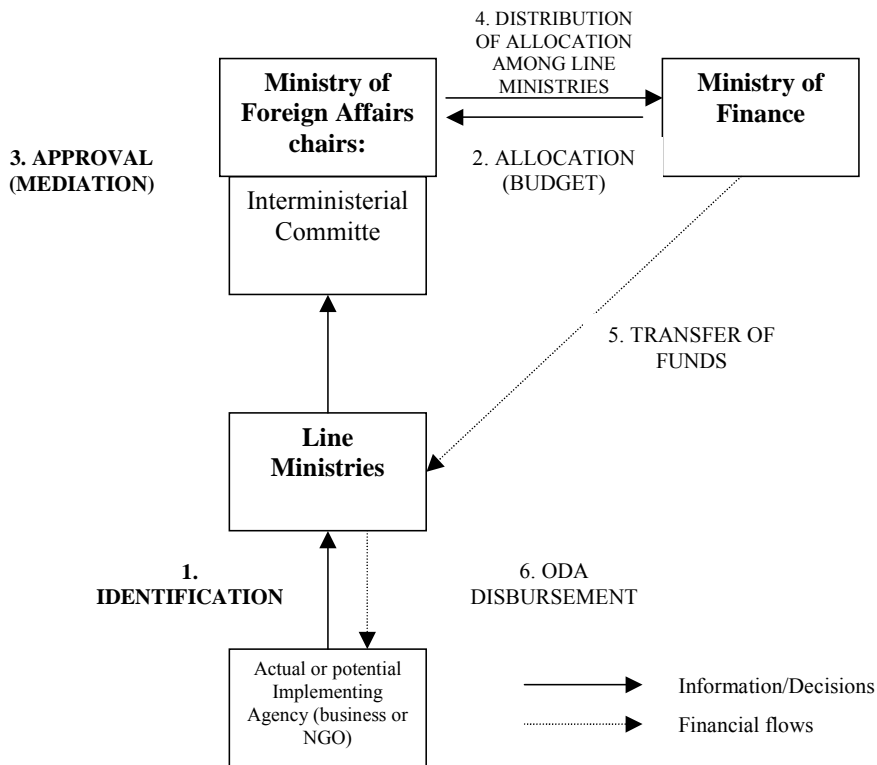


Figure 2 - The ODA Management Cycle in some New Member States

In the Czech Republic, for example, the ODA budget is allocated among ten line or sectoral ministries which are responsible, under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the identification and preparation of development aid projects, as well as for their implementation and evaluation. The line ministries submit project proposals to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on proposals identified in the field by various stakeholders – private and state companies, NGOs, civic organisations, universities, etc. Then, the MFA with assistance from the Development Centre carries out an initial screening of the proposed projects and, then jointly with line-ministry representatives, carries out the project appraisal, rejecting projects which are not eligible due to poor policy framework, project design, or financing constraints. Finally, the shortlist of selected project proposals is incorporated into the overall aid package which is submitted to the Ministry of Finance for final approval and financing.

In our view, this is probably the most effective institutional set-up within the new Member States. In most other cases, the institutional arrangements are more ad-hoc or non-existent. In Latvia, there is very poor coordination between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and line ministries. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the difficulty to quantify ODA is linked to the decentralisation in the Latvian administration, as each Ministry manages its own budget. In Poland, the distribution of the ODA bilateral budget among line ministries is not available. Officials responsible for ODA at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have only a very approximate estimate of ODA sectoral distribution, and even less information on current ODA projects. In the Slovak Republic, the bilateral ODA budget is divided among four line ministries. No mechanism for effective co-

ordination has been approved yet and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has difficulties in identifying ODA under each Ministry's budget. In Slovenia, the ODA budget is divided among twelve line ministries and departments which are responsible for the identification and preparation of development aid projects, as well as for their implementation and evaluation.

1.4. Implementation

The result of the aid policy and management institutional set ups is often **an excessive fragmentation of bilateral ODA**, as showed in **Table 6**. Czech ODA in 2001, for example, was spread across 79 projects in 49 countries and supervised by twelve different ministries or agencies. Latvia has a small program but it is allocated into 40 different projects. Estonia and Malta have the smallest programs (US\$ 0.5 million in 2001) covering nonetheless 8 to 10 countries. On the contrary, Lithuania and Slovenia appear to be more selective and concentrate their ODA on 4-5 countries. Information on other countries is less reliable.

Table 6 - Main features of bilateral ODA in New Member States

Country	Size of ODA program (2001, US\$ Million)	No. of Countries	No. of Projects	Number of Staff at MFA	Average ODA per staff (US\$m)
Cyprus	2.3	>10	N/A	2	1.1
Czech Republic	26.5	49	79	12	2.2
Estonia	0.5	8	11	4	0.1
Hungary	8.5	>10	N/A	20	0.4
Latvia 1/	1.4	N/A	40	3	0.4
Lithuania 1/	2.0	4	8	4	0.5
Malta	0.5	>10	N/A	2	0.3
Poland	35.5	>15	>15	7	5.1
Slovak Republic	11.7	>10	N/A	5	2.4
Slovenia	25.5	5	N/A	2	12.3

1/ No breakdown available. Overall rather than bilateral was used.

Another by-product of the institutional set-up is **the excessive focus on projects rather than programmes**. ODA is still seen by New Member States as a series of development projects. Their institutional set-up, the vested interests of some key players, the process of policy formulation, the identification process of new interventions and the lack of a multi-year funding mechanism are all factors working against the adoption of a programme approach to aid. **Adopting a programme approach or even aid selectivity is very difficult under the current institutional framework.**

A last effect of the institutional set up is a poor monitoring of ODA. In all New Member States, the implementation resources are transferred directly by the Ministry of Finance to the line ministries, which report on the implementation results to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Implementation is *de facto* fully controlled by implementing agents (mainly private contractors⁸) as monitoring is weak. Once a project is approved, controls are only on administrative processes rather than on results. Embassies could contribute

⁸ There are exceptions, though. In Estonia, projects are often (30% of all cases) implemented by NGOs or by direct agreement between line Ministries and individual experts in the case of TA.

to project supervision but they have little resources and capacities to do so. As most projects are identified by implementing agents (e.g., private companies, NGOs, etc.), once projects are approved disbursement is on the basis of progress or completion reports mostly based on administrative benchmarks. How goods and services have been procured by implementing agencies is not a significant issue.

Staffing levels at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs do not appear to be a key constraint to aid management, except for Poland and Slovenia that seem somewhat understaffed (see **Table 6**). ODA-to-staff ratios in the European Union range from US\$4-5 million per staff for smaller ODA programs (e.g., Greece, Luxembourg) to US\$8 million for larger programs (e.g., Germany). Even considering the likely expansion after accession, most development coordination units seem to be adequately sized, particularly taking into account the various advisory boards.

However, a key constraint is the insufficient development expertise. The MFA staff experience in development aid is limited, as foreign aid programs are recent and civil service salaries are too low to attract nationals working for development international organisations or consultancies. In general, looking at the background of the government officials we interviewed, few had field experience in development aid cooperation or had been exposed to the way other donors work. Therefore, capacity should be strengthened urgently to prepare for the additional demand relating to the participation in EU development policy.

The share of **multilateral ODA in new Member States is often high.** As showed in **Table 7**, the share of multilateral ODA has been constantly high in the three Visegrad countries, with one exception (Poland in 2001). This is understandable, it makes sense to initially provide greater resources to multilateral donors – while your donor capacity is weak - and then gradually increase bilateral aid budgets - as capacity increases.

Table 7 - Share of multilateral ODA in three Visegrad countries

Country	1999	2000	2001
Czech Republic	55%	61%	44%
Poland	28%	55%	14%
Slovak Republic	28%	55%	42%

1.5. Financial Aspects

New Member States have very low levels of ODA, which amount between one sixth and one sixteenth of the minimum targets set in Monterrey for current EU Member States. Moreover, their ODA statistics are often weak. However, statistical improvements have been made in a number of countries - to meet DAC statistical guidelines, mostly through CIDA support. Table 8 presents the official statistics on ODA, as provided to our team by each administration⁹.

⁹ The scope of our study did not include the validation of ODA statistics provided by new Member States.

Table 8 - ODA from New Member States (1998-2001; US\$ m - current prices)

ODA	1998	1999	2000	2001
Poland				
Bilateral	13.67	14.65	12.81	30.70
Multilateral	5.06	5.67	15.76	4.84
Total	18.73	20.32	28.57	35.54
ODA/GNI (%)	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Czech Republic				
Bilateral	5.87	6.64	6.36	14.94
Multilateral	10.29	8.16	9.80	11.55
Total	16.16	14.80	16.16	26.49
ODA/GNI (%)	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
Slovenia ¹⁰				25.50
ODA/GNI (%)				0.13%
Slovak Republic				
Bilateral		8.20	3.42	6.78
Multilateral		3.26	4.15	4.89
Total		11.46	7.57	11.67
ODA/GNI (%)		0.06%	0.04%	0.06%
Hungary				8.50
ODA/GNI (%)				0.04%
Cyprus				2.30
ODA/GNI (%)				0.02%
Lithuania				2.00
ODA/GNI (%)				0.02%
Latvia				1.40
ODA/GNI (%)				0.02%
Estonia				0.50
ODA/GNI (%)				0.01%
Malta				0.50
ODA/GNI (%)				0.01%
Overall Total	34.89	46.58	52.30	113.90
ODA/GNI (%)				0.03%

Source: Ministries of Foreign Affairs

ODA statistics however should be improved further. In the case of Latvia, for example, the Ministry of Finance could not provide us with information on ODA allocated to various line Ministries.

There is limited analysis in New Member States of the financial implications of adopting aid policies consistent with EC aid policy (EU budget or EDF). In Poland, there is some understanding of the institutional and legal implications of membership and a very rough estimate that Poland's share of EU aid will "triple" its overall ODA (to 0.06% of Polish GNI, a sixth of the EU minimum target for 2006). In Latvia, authorities (incorrectly) estimate that their contribution to the EU budget will raise their ODA/GNI ratio from 0.02% to 0.15%. Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech

¹⁰ For Slovenia, the data were provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They are rough approximations and are still to be harmonized with OECD DAC Committee standards.

Republic presented to the government a study¹¹ on the rights and obligations emerging from EU membership. This report focused particularly on the legal obligations deriving from primary legislation, but the rest of the *acquis* was not analysed in detail. While the Czech Republic has the most developed institutional set-up, there is agreement that the Czech Republic does not have the capacity to handle the larger amount of resources necessary to reach the Monterrey targets. This capacity regards not only the number of skilled professional staff but also the fact that the Monterrey-compliant allocation for foreign aid would be several times higher than the entire budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is also full awareness of the need to participate in development committees and of the rule of tacit agreement applied to most of them:

1.6. Civil Society and NGOs

1.6.1. *Public Support for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid*

In new Member States, the support for humanitarian aid is high for priority countries (i.e., “near abroad” and Central Asia) while it is low for development cooperation in Africa or South Asia. Short-term emergency operations and humanitarian aid have a relatively solid public support particularly when they concern the near abroad and alleviation of natural disasters. However, development assistance does not enjoy the same level of support.

A Polish observer noted: “A distinction in public attitudes towards Poland’s emergency/humanitarian aid versus TA and training is confirmed also by different public perception of those two broad types of aid Poland was receiving in the early nineties. Despite ambiguous economic effects, food aid in kind (meat, fish, cereals) received at the turn of the nineties was considered by the general public as a positive expression of international solidarity. On the contrary, foreign consultants coming to Poland at that time under bilateral aid schemes were labelled by the media as ‘Marriott brigades’¹².”

In the Slovak Republic, according to our interviewees, there is a “need to awaken public opinion on the importance of global solidarity and mutual help”. Public support for aid to countries outside the “near abroad” does not receive much support from the Hungarian and Czech public, that are instead supportive of “SOS Appeals” launched by NGOs. A survey of 10,000 high school students showed that most students know about humanitarian and emergency aid and that their attitude is positive. Among Latvian population, according to our interviewees, there is a widespread feeling that the country still needs foreign assistance and cannot afford a development policy, and that Latvia doesn’t have enough resources to provide ODA as yet. Moreover, most Latvians are not aware of development issues. In Estonia, although no formal survey of opinion poll has been carried out, the MFA believes that support for development cooperation is low.

Development awareness raising campaigns are being carried out in some countries. In the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is working with the largest

¹¹ *Outline of Envisaged Rights and Obligations of the Czech Republic in the Field of Foreign Development Aid After the Accession to the European Union.* Prague, December 2001.

¹² This term was coined to describe the allegedly short-termism and luxurious life style of foreign consultants.

development NGO in the country through three awareness raising and education programs about development assistance and humanitarian aid. The Lithuanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs will launch a public relation campaign to promote a better understanding of development cooperation issues among the general public and decision-makers alike.

Surveys show that there is a widespread willingness to accept the European Community's lead in decision making on humanitarian aid. Polls carried out by Eurobarometer on the 10 New Member States, plus Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria show that 69% of respondents believe that EU enlargement will increase the importance of the Union in international affairs and at the same time they favour 3:1 joint EU-national decision making on humanitarian aid, the third highest rank among 15 policy areas listed in the questionnaire.

1.6.2. Relations with NGOs

The capability of the NGO sector is relatively strong in most new Member States although it is dependent on foreign funding- generally from outside the European Union. NGOs noted the risk that with enlargement they will lose financing from non-EU donors while they will be unable to win EU funds due to their lack of experience with EU procedures. While the ten countries have a relatively developed NGO sector (e.g., almost 180,000 active NGOs¹³), few NGOs have a partial or, less frequently, exclusive focus on humanitarian aid abroad. Moreover, development NGOs are even fewer, about 0.1% of all NGOs.

NGOs play an important role in new Member States and governments frequently consult them and cooperate with them on domestic matters. Given the opposition they encounter within government, Ministries of Foreign Affairs have in some cases joined forces with emerging development NGOs and academics or think tanks to start building a development constituency. As they all share the vision of a more strategic, transparent, better funded and better coordinated ODA, these alliances seem to be working reasonably well and may produce good results in the near future.

Most NGOs receive funding from bilateral donors, private funds and other developed countries' NGOs. However, private funds –mostly from North America - and bilateral aid are likely to be severely curtailed after enlargement in 2004. This is likely to produce severe financial stress on most NGOs.

Development NGOs pointed out that they are seen as potential competitors by their EU counterparts that are often not so eager to help them build their capacity in this respect. They believe that their ability to become implementing agencies for EU funded programs will be very limited in the near future.

NGOs have received support to form “Platforms”. This appears to have been successful. Development NGO platforms have been established in the Czech Republic,

¹³ 500 active NGOs in Cyprus, 44,000 in the Czech Republic, 14,000 in Estonia, 30,000 in Hungary, 1,000 in Latvia, 12,000 in Lithuania, 45,000 in Poland, 17,000 in the Slovak Republic, and 15,000 in Slovenia (no data are available on Malta).

Malta and the Slovak Republic. All these platforms are members of CONCORD, the new European NGO Confederation for Relief and Development, a structure that encompasses national platforms and networks from EU and new Member States. The support they receive from donors is essential and contributes to fund travel expenses (on an annual basis, these expenses per person are often much higher than salaries). However, there is a widespread view that the training they receive, mainly through seminars, should become more practical.

Capacity of NGOs involved in development work is weaker. While the national platforms include on average 10-15 development NGOs, those with practical experience, good funding and a professional organisation are often not more than 2-3 per country. While in some cases the NGOs have been involved in the policy dialogue on development issues with Government, their expertise is particularly limited in development cooperation.

1.7. Existing Capacity Building Programmes

Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE). The project is funded by Canada through CIDA and supports the transformation of the development aid institutional systems of the four Visegrad countries (i.e., Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic) and has recently been extended to the Baltic States. It is divided in two stages:

- before EU accession, the goal is to reinforce national institutional capacities and build up a pro-development constituency; and
- after accession, the project will try to carry out joint development projects between Canada and one or more of the new Member States.

In each country, the ODACE project has supported specific capacity building in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For example, a consultant, who had worked for CIDA for 20 years and had been in charge of DAC reporting, helped staff from several new Member States in revising their ODA statistics according to OECD DAC standards. As a result of her work, ODA statistics were revised, generally upward. ODACE also provided support for study tours, training, and specific advice on private sector partnerships.

ODACE's approach has been to provide a flexible assistance instrument to respond to emerging institutional needs. Interventions have been mostly demand-driven. However, these interventions will not be possible after April 30, 2004 when ODACE will switch its focus exclusively to co-financing development projects together with the Visegrad and Baltic countries.

Promotion of National Capacities for International Development Co-operation (UNDP) is a nationally executed project started in 1999 with the following objectives:

- to design a national policy and strategic framework for development co-operation
- to propose institutional mechanisms for aid management
- to strengthen human capacities and increase public awareness

- to share experience with advanced donors through development partnerships.

The project, which has been well coordinated with ODACE, has assisted Visegrad and Baltic countries in funding the preparation of policy frameworks and reforms to the institutional set-ups by funding part of the costs of the advisory boards assisting the Ministries of Foreign Affairs in managing development aid. The project has also provided support for study trips to Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and public awareness campaigns.

In Slovenia, the **UNDP Support to Civil Society Program** is currently assisting the NGO Centre (CNVOS) to draft a law on volunteer services and may soon support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in building up its institutional and legislative framework.

The **Member States and the Commission** have organised a series of Seminars and Conferences as preliminary steps for a more structured strategy which is currently being discussed by an ad hoc Task Force composed by new Member States, current Member States and the Commission. In parallel, due to the political will by the EC and Member States to take on board the New Member States in the policy dialogue on development assistance, capacity is being built through a series of practical actions including visits from the Commissioner and the DG to the New Member States' capitals, Informal Council of Ministers Meetings, Senior Level Official Meetings, and the active observer status granted to New Member States' representatives in the Committees and in the Experts Groups.

Support from other donors and from specific EC projects has so far been limited. Other donors (e.g., Denmark, DFID, NORAD, Netherlands, Sweden,- see country profiles in Annex 4 for further details) have supported aid management in the new Member States only by small, ad hoc, short term initiatives, for example DFID has offered a one-week training on PCM to the Czech Development Centre and NORAD paid the salary of a technical director. In Cyprus, **the Civil Society Program is a 2-year EC funded program**, co-financed by the Planning Bureau, with a budget of EUR 2,4 millions. Its mission is to strengthen civil society.. The British Council is managing a capacity building project financed by **UNOPS** and aimed at supporting the **development of a sustainable civil society in Cyprus**. The project aims at providing a platform for NGOs members to meet and promote links both in Cyprus and abroad. In Malta, the **European Commission** has financed some initiatives aimed at supporting the Maltese civil society.

Table 9 - Development-related, donor-funded programmes in New Member States

Country	CIDA (ODACE)	UNDP	EC	Other donors
Cyprus	No	No	Civil society program	UNOPS/British Council on civil society
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes	Support to NGO Platform	DFID, NORAD
Estonia	Yes	No		Sweden and Finland on NGOs
Hungary	Yes	Yes		
Latvia	Yes	Yes		Denmark, Sweden, and USA
Lithuania	Yes	Yes		Sweden on NGOs
Malta	No	No	Support for Maltese Civil Society	
Poland	Yes	Yes		DFID
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes	Support to NGO Platform	DFID, Netherlands
Slovenia	No	Yes (to civil society only)	No	

Note: including completed or nearing completion programmes.

CHAPTER 2
THE EU DEVELOPMENT POLICY: RIGHTS AND
OBLIGATIONS OF NEW MEMBER STATES

2. THE EU DEVELOPMENT POLICY: RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF NEW MEMBER STATES

“The Community has three principal means of action to pursue its objectives in the field of development - political dialogue, development cooperation and trade. These three dimensions should be mutually reinforcing.” (The European Community's Development Policy, COM(2000)212, page 10)

In the following pages we will present and analyse the structure of the development acquis. We have tried to determine the “rights and obligations” for new EU Member States deriving from EU enlargement. The methodology followed in identifying the development acquis is described in **Annex 1**. For readers who are not familiar with EU legislation, **Annex 2** describes the structure of the EU legislation in general and the development acquis in special. The preliminary inventory is included in a separate volume.

2.1. Primary legislation

Primary legislation includes in particular the Treaties establishing the European Communities¹⁴ and other agreements having similar status. Primary legislation is agreed by direct negotiation between Member State governments. These agreements are laid down in the form of Treaties which are then subject to ratification according to the internal constitutional rules. The same procedure applies for any subsequent amendments to the Treaties.

The Treaties establishing the European Communities have been revised several times through:

- the Single European Act (1987),
- the Treaty on European Union - 'Maastricht Treaty' (1992),
- the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997),
- the Treaty of Nice (2001).

The Treaties also define the role and responsibilities of EU institutions and bodies involved in decision-making processes and the legislative, executive and juridical procedures which characterise Community law and its implementation.

Although the beginnings of the Community's development policy date from the signature of the Treaty of Rome, it is only since the Treaty of Maastricht came into force in 1993 that Community development cooperation has enjoyed a specific legal basis.

The specific provisions regarding Development Cooperation are the following:

¹⁴ Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (1957), Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (1957), and Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (1951).

- ✓ Articles 177-181 of the EC Treaty (Title XX – Development Cooperation) which set:
 - **the objectives to be pursued by Development Cooperation** (sustainable economic and social development, smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy, poverty reduction, development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law);
 - **how they should be pursued** (the principles of coherence, complementarity, co-ordination and consistency, the 4 Cs and the possibility of concluding agreements with third countries on development co-operation); and
 - **who should make decisions on policies** (the Council of Ministers by qualified majority, except for association and accession agreements).
- Article 181a (Title XXI - Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries , added by the Treaty of Nice), which allows the European Union to reach cooperation agreements with third countries acting by qualified majority;
- Overseas Countries and Territories: (Annex II EC Treaty) and art.182-188 EC Treaty state that 20 overseas countries and territories having special relations with France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Denmark enjoy preferential access to the single market and may benefit, inter alia, from EC financial assistance; and
- Declaration 36 annexed to the Final Act of the Treaty of Amsterdam, which restates that the objective of art. 182-188 is to promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

These provisions have several major implications for new EU Member States.

1. By acceding the Union, new Member States accept the overall objectives of EU aid:

- ✓ sustainable economic and social development,
- ✓ smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy,
- ✓ poverty reduction,
- ✓ development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law

2. The Treaty states unequivocally¹⁵ that “the Community and the Member States shall comply with commitments and take account of the objectives they have approved in the

¹⁵ Art 177, para 3.

context of the United Nations and other competent international authorities.”¹⁶ The Treaty gives ¹⁷ the Council the authority to adopt the measures necessary to pursue the objectives of EU aid (see next section for Secondary legislation).

4. The European Community is competent to sign international agreements relating to the field of development cooperation¹⁸. Since the Community's competence in the field of development aid is not exclusive, the Member States are entitled to enter into commitments themselves vis-à-vis non-member States, either collectively or individually, or even jointly with the Community. However, the Community enjoys exclusive competence in the field of trade.

5. The principles of coherence, complementarity, co-ordination and consistency, the 4 Cs, are clearly spelled out. In particular, the Treaty states that the Community and the Member States “shall coordinate” their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other concerning their aid programs (Art. 180).

2.2. Secondary Legislation

2.2.1. Secondary Legislation

Regulations are always binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all Member States without the need for any national implementing legislation. Development-related regulations¹⁹ have two major implications for the new Member States:

- ✓ they require Member States to accept the types of ODA, eligible recipients, the purpose of EU aid and the policy cycle to be followed in each region or for each theme;
- ✓ they rule the coordination process for each region or cross cutting theme giving to the Commission one of three types of coordinating role and may require specific actions by all Member States.

In the area of food aid, in particular, Member States need to:

- ✓ request the approval of the Commission for the method of mobilisation, when a national action for the supply of cereals as food aid is decided;
- ✓ notify to the Commission of the national undertakings to which approval has been granted;
- ✓ designate the departments and bodies empowered to make payments in respect of the expenditure for food aid and inform the Commission as soon as possible of

¹⁶ For further information on international conferences see Annex 3.

¹⁷ Art. 179.

¹⁸ Art. 181.

¹⁹ See **Annex 1** for the definition of developing countries and **the inventory** for a list of these Regulations.

the status of such departments and bodies and of the administrative and accounting rules under which they operate; and

- ✓ forward at least once a year any report or part of a report concerning expenditure for food.

2.2.2. Implementing Measures - Comitology

Under the Treaty establishing the European Community, it is for the Commission to implement legislation at Community level (Article 202 of the EC Treaty, ex-Article 145). In practice, each legislative instrument specifies the scope of the implementing powers granted to the Commission and how the Commission is to use them. Frequently, the instrument will also make provision for the Commission to be assisted by a committee in accordance with a procedure known as "comitology".

The committees which are forums for discussion, consist of representatives from Member States and are chaired by the Commission. They enable the Commission to establish a dialogue with national administrations before adopting implementing measures. The Commission ensures that they reflect as far as possible the situation in each country in question.

Procedures which govern relations between the Commission and the committees are based on models set out in a Council Decision (the so-called "comitology" Decision). The first "comitology" Decision dates back to 13 July 1987. In order to take into account the changes in the Treaty - and, in particular, Parliament's new position under the codecision procedure - but also to reply to criticisms that the Community system is too complex and too opaque, the 1987 Decision has been replaced by the Council Decision of 28 June 1999 (1999/468/EC)²⁰.

New EU Member States will be subject to such coordination, and will participate in the relevant committees (see **Table 10** for a list of development related committees). Development related committees are of three different types:

- ✓ **Advisory Committees:** they give their opinions to the Commission which must take the utmost account of them. This straightforward procedure is generally used when the matters under discussion are not very sensitive politically.
- ✓ **Management Committees:** where the measures adopted by the Commission are not consistent with the committee's opinion (delivered by qualified majority), the Commission must communicate them to the Council which, acting by a qualified majority, can take a different decision.
- ✓ **Regulatory Committees:** the Commission can only adopt implementing measures if it obtains the approval by qualified majority of the Member States meeting within the committee. In the absence of such support, the proposed measure is referred back to the Council which takes a decision by qualified majority. However, if the Council does not take a decision, the Commission

²⁰ Official Journal L 184 , 17/07/1999 P. 0023 – 0026.

finally adopts the implementing measure provided that the Council does not object by a qualified majority.

- ✓ **Safeguard Procedure:** The following procedure may be applied where the basic instrument confers on the Commission the power to decide on safeguard measures:
 - (a) the Commission shall notify the Council and the Member States of any decision regarding safeguard measures. It may be stipulated that before adopting its decision, the Commission shall consult the Member States in accordance with procedures to be determined in each case;
 - (b) any Member State may refer the Commission's decision to the Council within a time-limit to be determined within the basic instrument in question; and
 - (c) the Council, acting by a qualified majority, may take a different decision within a time-limit to be determined in the basic instrument in question. Alternatively, it may be stipulated in the basic instrument that the Council, acting by qualified majority, may confirm, amend or revoke the decision adopted by the Commission and that, if the Council has not taken a decision within the abovementioned time-limit, the decision of the Commission is deemed to be revoked.

There is one additional committee that has not been established by a regulation: the EDF Committee²¹ established by the Internal Agreement relating to the Cotonou Partnership Agreement with ACP countries. The main differences relate to the financial resources under the control of the EDF Committee that do not come from the Community's budget but from a separate instrument, the European Development Fund, directly funded by Member States and the weighing of votes which is linked to the financial contribution of each Member State.

²¹ The EDF Committee has both management and regulatory features.

Table 10 - List of development-related Committees established by different EC Regulations²²

Committee	Type	Regulation
ALA Committee	Management and Regulatory	Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 of 25 February 1992
Committee on humanitarian aid measures	Management and Regulatory	Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996
Committee on food security and food aid	Management	Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 of 27 June 1996
MED Committee	Management and Regulatory	Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1488/96 of 23 July 1996 Council Regulation (EC) No 2698/2000 of 27 November 2000
Committee on Co-financing Operations with European Non-governmental Organisations in the Fields of Interest to the Developing Countries	Management	Council Regulation (EC) No 1658/98 of 17 July 1998
Committee for Applying the Regulation Setting Up the Special System of Assistance to Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas	Regulatory	Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999 of 22 April 1999
Committee for implementation of development cooperation operations which contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms	Regulatory	Council Regulation (EC) No 975/1999 of 29 April 1999
CARDS Committee	Management	Council Regulation (EC) No 2666/2000 of 5 December 2000
South Africa Committee	This committee has not been formally established. The EDF Committee is acting as SA Committee (with a voting like in other Committees).	Regulation (EC) No 1726/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000
Generalised System of Preferences Committee (GSPC)	Safeguard	Council Regulation (EC) No. 2501/2001

²² The TACIS Committee is not included in the list as the programme is directed predominantly to recipients of OA rather than ODA, although some of its beneficiaries (e.g., Central Asian countries) are ODA recipients. Our approach is consistent with the one followed by OECD/DAC in their latest Development Co-operation Review of the European Community (see page I-35).

2.3. Acquis Cotonou

The **Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and the European Community and its Member States, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000 (2000/483/EC)**, entered into force on April 1, 2003.

The total resources for the 9th EDF amount to Euro 13.8 billion. These resources are distributed among long term development (Euro 10 billion) for regional co-operation (Euro 1.3 billion) and an Investment Facility managed by the European Investment Bank in close consultation with the Commission (Euro 2.2 billion). In addition, Euro 175 million have been allocated to the Overseas Countries and Territories and Euro 125 million have been allocated to the Commission to pay for the implementation costs.

Funds available for long term development cooperation are in their turn split into two envelopes. Envelope A covers macro-economic support, sectoral policies, and focal programmes and projects (73% of funds) and Envelope B covers unforeseen needs such as emergencies, debt relief and instability of export earnings (27%).

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with ACP countries will aim at establishing free trade areas between the European Union and ACP regions. Along with present EU Member States, new EU Member States will become party to the EU-ACP EPAs on which negotiations began last September, with a view to implementation from 2008. The negotiating mandate was approved by the Council in June 2002. It “establishes a comprehensive framework to trade and development and adopts an integrated approach addressing not only trade liberalisation but also supply-side constraints and competitiveness, trade related areas, trade development measures in order to develop regional and domestic frameworks conducive to economic growth and social development.”²³

Transitional Measures. Several measures were taken between 2000 and 2002 to allow, *inter alia*, the early application of most articles of the Cotonou Agreement²⁴, the start of the programming exercise under the 9th EDF before the entry into force of the Cotonou Agreement on April 1, 2003 and to allow the various ACP-EU Joint Institutions (see **Box 2** for details) to adopt their rules of procedure before the entry into force of the Agreement.

One of the most innovative aspects of the Cotonou Acquis is its **political dimension**. Article 9 of the Agreement states that “The Partnership shall actively support the promotion of human rights, processes of democratisation, consolidation of the rule of law, and good governance. These areas will be an important subject for the political dialogue.” Article 96 describes the procedure to be followed for consultation in the case of failure to fulfill an obligation stemming from respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.

²³ EC Press Release of April 9, 2002.

²⁴ All the provisions of the Agreement with the following exceptions: (a) Annex I; (b) Annex II, Chapter 1; (c) Annex IV: Chapter 3, Articles 17, 18 and 19, and Chapters 4 to 6.

The Cotonou Acquis comprises six cases of Article 96 consultations with ACP countries (i.e., Zimbabwe, Haiti, Fiji, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Central African Republic²⁵) leading to partial or total suspension of EC Aid. **These Council Decisions show the overarching importance the Commission and Member States attach to the respect of democracy and human rights.**

The new Member States of the European Union will join the Cotonou Agreement through an automatic clause (Article 6, para 4) in the Accession Treaty.²⁶

According to Article 4 of the **Internal Agreement on the implementation of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement (2000/771/EC)**, any treaty, convention, agreement or arrangement which has been, or will be, concluded between one or more Member States and one or more ACP States and which concerns matters dealt with in the ACP-EC Agreement must be communicated at the earliest opportunity by the Member State or States concerned to the other Member States and to the Commission. At the request of any Member State or of the Commission, any of these agreements shall be discussed by the Council ²⁷. **New EU Member States need to prepare an inventory including any treaty, convention, agreement or arrangement with ACP countries.**

²⁵ A decision on the Commission Communication of April 24, 2003 has not been taken yet as of July 31, 2003.

²⁶ Dated January 31, 2003. Article 6, para 4. "The new Member States accede by this Act to the Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000."

²⁷ Art. 91 of the Cotonou Agreement states that "No treaty, convention, agreement or arrangement of any kind between one or more Member States of the Community and one or more ACP States may impede the implementation of this Agreement."

Table 11 - Article 96 Consultations

Year	Country	Reason	Appropriate measures as per art. 96
2003	Central African Republic	Military coup and lack of respect for democratic principles.	Council Decision not taken, yet.
2001- till 30.6.2002	Côte d'Ivoire	the lack of openness in the Presidential and legislative elections of October and December 2000, as well as by the acts of violence which have been carried out during this period.	Suspension followed by gradual resumption of EC ODA.
2001	Fiji Islands	Partnership Agreement have been violated by the unconstitutional replacement of the democratically elected Government of Fiji and the repeal of the 1997 Constitution.	The provision of financial aid to Fiji is partially suspended
2001 + 2003	Haiti	Democratic principles are still not upheld in Haiti.	The provision of financial aid to Haiti is partially suspended.
2002	Liberia	Reports of human rights abuses since the end of the civil war, apparent impunity of the security forces in their relations with civilians. The absence of political opposition activity in the country.	The provision of financial aid to Liberia is partially suspended.
2002 + 2003	Zimbabwe	the current conditions in Zimbabwe do not ensure respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.	Suspension of most ODA from the EC

Internal Agreement on the Financing and Administration of Community Aid under the Financial Protocol to the Partnership Agreement (2000/770/EC)

On the basis of Article 6 para 11 of the Accession Treaty, the new EU Member States will become parties to the Internal Agreements concerning Cotonou. It is commonly accepted that New Member States will not be required to contribute to the 9th EDF.

New EU Member States will accept the negotiating mandate for the EPAs as part of the development acquis.

Regional and Country Strategy Papers

Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement²⁸ clearly states that the operations financed by grants within the framework of the Agreement shall be programmed at the beginning of the period covered by the Financial Protocol. Programming includes: (a) the preparation and development of a Country Support Strategy (CSS) based on the country's own medium-term development objectives and strategies; (b) a clear indication from the Community of the indicative programmable financial allocation from which the country may benefit during the five-year period as well as any other relevant information; (c) the preparation and adoption of an indicative programme for implementing the CSS; and (d) a review process covering the CSS, the indicative programme and the volume of resources allocated to it. Each Country or Regional Strategy Paper is formally adopted through a Commission decision.

As part of the EC's commitment to ownership, Member States and the Commission are committed to respecting national development priorities in the preparation of Country Support Strategies and are increasingly using beneficiary countries' national development strategies as the starting point in developing their own programmes of support.

Six regional and sixty-three²⁹ country strategy papers have been completed for ACP countries. They were prepared in close coordination with MS and **new EU Member States should strive to make their programmes compatible with such strategies.** This process should be made easier by several factors:

- 1) The aid budgets of new EU Member States may increase in the next few years to reach Monterrey targets. Given the limited institutional capacity of these countries, the co-financing of EU programs could be an efficient way to channel additional funding and build capacity at the same time.
- 2) The new EU Member States' development cooperation programs are linked to each country's budget cycle and are not multi-year. Even if they do not move to multi-year budgeting soon, they should make some efforts to coordinate the 2004 Annual Plans – if any - with the existing CSPs.
- 3) EU Member States should inform the Commission of the cooperation activities that they are undertaking, or intend to undertake, in each particular country. Information on bilateral aid shall be updated at least at the occasion of the annual review of each Country Strategy Paper.

²⁸ Article 81 of the Agreement refers to Annex IV for implementation and management procedures.

²⁹ The Country Strategy Paper for South Africa, whose national program is funded under Regulation (EC) 1726/2000, was not included in the Cotonou Acquis.

Box 2 – The ACP-EU Joint Institutions

(text is from SCADplus)

The joint institutions for cooperation established by the former Lomé Conventions remain in force, namely:

- a. the Council of Ministers,
- b. the Committee of Ambassadors,
- c. the Joint Parliamentary Assembly.

The Council of Ministers (Legal Basis: Article 15 Cotonou Agreement)

The Council of Ministers consists of members of the Council of the European Union, members of the European Commission and a member of the government of each ACP State, and meets once a year on the initiative of the presidency (or more frequently) and in different geographical forms if necessary. The presidency is held in turn by a member of the Council and by a member of the government of an ACP State.

The tasks of the Council of Ministers are as follows: (a) initiating political dialogue; (b) adopting political guidelines and taking decisions required for the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement; (c) examining and resolving any issues impeding implementation of the Agreement; and (d) ensuring the smooth operation of the consultation mechanisms. Decisions of the Council shall be arrived at on the basis of a consensus of its members. It may take decisions that are binding on the parties and draw up resolutions, recommendations and opinions. It may also delegate responsibilities to the Committee of Ambassadors.

The Committee of Ambassadors (Legal Basis: Article 16 Cotonou Agreement). The Committee of Ambassadors assists the Council of Ministers. It is made up of the permanent representative of each Member State for the European Union, a Commission representative and a head of mission for each ACP State for the European Union. The presidency is held in turn by the permanent representative of a Member State appointed by the Community and by a head of mission representing an ACP State appointed by the ACP States.

The Joint Parliamentary Assembly (Legal Basis: Article 17 Cotonou Agreement). The Assembly is an advisory body made up of an equal number of representatives of Members of the European Parliament and representatives of the ACP States. The latter are members of parliament or, where appropriate, representatives appointed by the national parliament. In the absence of a parliament, the participation of a representative is subject to prior approval of the Assembly. The Assembly may adopt resolutions and submit recommendations to the Council of Ministers. It meets twice a year in plenary session, alternating between the EU and an ACP country. The members of parliament may also meet at regional or subregional level if desired.

Joint ACP-EC Ministerial Trade Committee (Legal Basis: Article 38 Cotonou Agreement). The Ministerial Trade Committee, composed of representatives of the ACP States and of the Community appointed by the Council of Ministers, monitors current multilateral trade negotiations and examines the impact of the wider liberalisation initiatives on ACP-EC trade and the development of ACP economies. It can make any necessary recommendations with a view to preserving the benefits of the ACP-EC trading arrangements.

ACP-EC Development Finance Cooperation Committee (Legal Basis: Article 83 Cotonou Agreement). The ACP-EC Development Finance Cooperation Committee is set up within the Council of Ministers and, at least once a year, examines whether the objectives of development finance cooperation are being attained as well as the general and specific problems resulting from the implementation of cooperation under the Cotonou Agreement.

2.4. Soft Law

Soft Law includes **non binding legal acts** (opinions and recommendations) whose real significance is political or moral and **other forms of Community actions that are not legal acts** but are used for forming and shaping the Community legal order (resolutions, declarations and action programmes).

EC Soft Law on development includes the Statement by the Council and the Commission on the European Community's Development Policy and decisions on contributions to International Programmes (e.g., GEF, Food Aid, Global Fund to Fight HIV/Aids) as well as policy statements, both general and region, theme or sector specific, adopted by the Union through Council Resolutions in the case of Communications from the Commission to the Council or through European Parliament Resolutions in the case of Communications from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament. In general, the inventory refers to the relevant Commission Communication as it contains all the relevant policy details adopted by the Community through each Council or EP resolution. Details on each are contained in the inventory.

The main policy document is the Statement by the Council and the Commission on The European Community's Development Policy which provides an overall guide for EU aid, translating the objectives of the Treaties into a policy framework. There is no consolidated version of all EU policies in the field of development. The Cotonou Agreement has an annex containing a **Compendium on Development Co-operation Policy** based on evolving policy documents including communications of the European Commission and EU Council's resolutions, conclusions and decisions, as well as policy documents emanating from the ACP Council. **Although not binding, the Compendium is well written and organized and represents an excellent tool to introduce new EU Member States to EC development policies which should be used, possibly by adding cross references to the specific policy documents. It could also be a useful introduction to the policy related documents contained in the inventory.**

Another important element of the Soft Acquis relates to the untying of aid. In 2002 the Commission presented to the Council and to the European Parliament a Communication on "Untying: Enhancing the Effectiveness of Aid"³⁰. It refers to a DAC Recommendation of May 2001 agreeing the untying of most aid to least developed countries and to the commitment in Monterrey on the same topic.

2.5. Overseas Countries and Territories and Trade in Bananas

The European Union has an association agreement with twenty overseas countries and territories, linked to four EU Member States. Though not third countries, the OCTs do not form part of the single market and must comply with the obligations imposed on third countries in respect of trade, notably rules of origin, health and plant health standards and safeguard measures. Part Four of the EEC Treaty created such association. Its purpose, according to Article 182 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, is "to promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and to

³⁰ COM (2002) 639. It has been presented to the EP in November 2002.

establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.” Relations between the OCTs and the Community are governed by Decisions of the Council of Ministers. The recent Council Decision of 27 November 2001³¹ provides for greater partnership in the management of financial resources accorded to the OCTs.

Seven overseas countries and territories³² are considered least developed and six of them are included in the DAC list of ODA recipients (in the upper middle income group). These OCTs receive official development assistance from the Union. Regional cooperation activities involving OCTs are funded through the EDF.

Annex V to the Cotonou Agreement contains the Second Banana Protocol that recognises “the overwhelming economic importance to the **ACP banana suppliers** of their exports to the Community market” and requires the Community “to examine and where necessary take measures aimed at ensuring the continued viability of their banana export industries and the continuing outlet for their bananas on the Community market”. Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999 of 22 April 1999³³ established a special framework of assistance for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas. ACP producers of bananas, that had traditionally enjoyed preferential access to the EU market, receive technical and financial assistance from the EU budget, additional to that provided under the EDF, either to contribute to the implementation of programmes aiming to improve competitiveness in the banana sector or to support diversification where improvement in the competitiveness of the banana sector is not sustainable.

2.6. Trade

Developing countries account for nearly one third of world trade. Estimates by the World Bank suggest that the static welfare gains from removing barriers to merchandise trade would amount to between \$250 and \$620 billion a year, with developing countries capturing one-third to one-half of these gains, 1.5 to 6 times the annual flow of ODA to them (\$ 52 billion in 2001).

The Commission has exclusive competence in the field of trade and has reached agreements with 138 developing countries, covering either framework agreements or specific sectors (e.g., fisheries). These agreements are binding for all Member States.

International Commodity Agreements. There are five international commodity agreements:

- ✓ International Cocoa Agreement 2001
- ✓ International Coffee Agreement 2001
- ✓ International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994

³¹ Official Journal, L 314, 30.11.2001, p. 1.

³² Anguilla, Mayotte, Montserrat, Saint Helena, Ascension Island, Tristan da Cunha, Turks and Caicos Islands, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and St Pierre and Miquelon, which is not in the DAC list of ODA recipients.

³³ Official Journal, L 108 , 27/04/1999 P. 0002 – 0006.

- ✓ Agreement Establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group 2001
- ✓ International Sugar Agreement 1992

As showed in **Table 12**, EU Member States have often signed the agreements in their own right, either because they are net importers of such commodities or because of the development importance of the specific agreement. **In all cases, however, the European Union is a full member and the new EU Member States will automatically become members of these agreements through accession.**

Table 12 - International Commodity Agreements

Signed and ratified by	International Cocoa Agreement 2001 (1)	International Coffee Agreement 2001	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994	Agreement Establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group 2001	International Sugar Agreement 1992
Austria	yes	yes	yes		yes
Belgium	yes	yes	yes		yes
Cyprus	no	yes	no		no
Czech Republic	yes	no	no		no
Denmark	yes	yes	yes		yes
Estonia	no	no	no		no
Finland	yes	no	yes		
France	yes	no	yes		
Germany	yes	yes	yes		
Greece	yes	no	yes		
Hungary	yes	no	no		
Ireland	yes	yes	yes		
Italy	yes	no	yes		
Latvia	no	no	no		
Lithuania	no	no	no		no
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes		
Malta	no	no	no		no
Netherlands	yes	no	yes		
Poland	no	no	no		no
Portugal	yes	no	yes		
Slovak Republic	yes	no	no		no
Slovenia	no	no	no		no
Spain	yes	yes	yes		
Sweden	yes	yes	yes		
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes		
European Community	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

(1) The International Cocoa agreement 2001 has not entered into force yet. The data on membership refer to the 1993 Agreement.

Commodity agreements were drafted in the 1970s by producers and consumers to try and stabilise commodity prices. The last agreement including a price stabilisation mechanism, the International Rubber Agreement of 1995, collapsed in 1999 when Thailand and Malaysia, two of the world's largest producers, withdrew. Commodity agreements do not have any more a role as price stabilisers as all actors now use other market based instruments, like commodity derivatives markets, to hedge their commodity price risks. **The obligations deriving from membership are now generally limited to the periodic supply of statistical data in relation to production, consumption and trade of each commodity.**

Scheme of Generalised Tariff Preferences and the 'Everything But Arms' Initiative. Regulation 2501/2001 aims to extend the Community's scheme of generalised preferences for developing countries to 31 December 2004. It provides for general arrangements, special incentive arrangements for the protection of labour rights, special incentive arrangements for the protection of the environment, special arrangements for least developed countries and, finally, special arrangements to combat drug production and trafficking. According to the Regulation, products considered to be non-sensitive products, imported into the Community from beneficiary developing countries, are exempt from customs duties. Goods from the textile and clothing sector only receive a 20% reduction in Common Customs Tariff (CCT) duties. Products classified as sensitive benefit from a CCT duty reduction of 3.5 percentage points.

The Regulation incorporates the 'Everything But Arms' initiative adopted by Regulation (EC) No 416/2001 of 28 February 2001. In fact, the Community extends duty-free access without any quantitative restrictions to products originating in the least developed countries, with the exception of arms and ammunition. However, free access arrangements will be gradually introduced for bananas from 2002 and for rice and sugar between 2006 and 2009.

Trade and Cooperation Agreements and Association Agreements. The European Union has signed trade and cooperation agreements or association agreements with 138 developing countries and territories³⁴.

The bilateral trade and cooperation agreements between the EU and developing countries share some common features. **First**, most have been concluded by the European Union on behalf of Member States and new EU Member States will automatically become parties to them. **Second**, they all cover trade, development, economic, environmental, regional and social cooperation. **Third**, more recent agreements include clauses on the cooperation against drug abuse and control of chemical precursors and money laundering.

Each new Member State will have to withdraw from any free trade agreements and agreements which are incompatible with EU agreements³⁵, new Member states will adhere to the agreements concluded by the Community and its Member States and take over the commitments taken by the Community in international trade fora such as the WTO. All Trade and Cooperation Agreements and Association Agreements will be immediately applied by new EU Member States on the basis of Article 6 of the Accession Treaty. In due course, all such agreements concluded jointly by the present Member States and the Community before accession will be

³⁴ The number includes also the ACP countries and territories covered by the Cotonou Agreement (except for Bahamas and the Overseas Territory of St Pierre and Miquelon that are not in the DAC list of ODA recipients).

³⁵ Article 6, para 10 of the Accession Treaty. "With effect from the date of accession, the new Member States shall withdraw from any free trade agreements with third countries, including the Central European Free Trade Agreement. To the extent that agreements between one or more of the new Member States on the one hand, and one or more third countries on the other, are not compatible with the obligations arising from this Act, the new Member State shall take all appropriate steps to eliminate the incompatibilities established. If a new Member State encounters difficulties in adjusting an agreement concluded with one or more third countries before accession, it shall, according to the terms of the agreement, withdraw from that agreement."

amended by the conclusion of a protocol between the Council of the European Union, acting unanimously on behalf of the Member States, and the third country or countries or international organisation concerned.

In practice, the EU has signed bilateral agreements with the great majority of the 150 countries and territories included in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Only 12 ODA recipients do not have a trade and cooperation agreement with the European Union. Most of these exceptions (i.e., Cuba, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Myanmar, Afghanistan, East Timor, and Tajikistan) are due to political and human rights considerations.

Fisheries. Fish and fisheries are important to developing countries. More than 150 million poor people in the world depend on the fishery sector. Between 50 and 60% of the value of world catches is produced in waters under jurisdiction of developing countries. The European Union has fishery agreements with 16 developing countries.

Table 13 - Protocols setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution

Country	Signature	Expiration Date
Angola	30/06/2002	02/08/2004
Cape Verde	07/06/2001	30/06/2004
Comoros	13/12/2000	27/02/2004
Côte d'Ivoire	06/06/2000	30/06/2004
Gabon	20/09/2001	02/12/2005
Equatorial Guinea ³⁶	12/02/2001	01/07/2004
Guinea	22/10/2001	31/12/2003
Guinea Bissau	30/05/2001	15/06/2006
Kiribati	09/07/2002	30/05/2006
Madagascar	12/03/2001	20/05/2004
Mauritania	31/07/2001	31/07/2006
Mauritius	03/12/1999	02/12/2003
Mozambique	24/10/2002	2006
Sao Tomè and Principe	14/02/2002	31/05/2005
Senegal	25/06/2002	30/06/2006
Seychelles	28/09/2001	17/01/2005

Under each agreement, the Commission is in charge of collecting from Member States applications for fishing licenses and of presenting applications for all vessels that are planning to fish under each Agreement to their counterparts in developing countries. **New EU Member States with well developed fishing industries will benefit from these agreements through simple administrative steps. At the same time, on the basis of Article 6 (paragraph 9) of the Accession Treaty, from the date of accession, fisheries agreements concluded by the new Member States with third countries shall be managed by the Community, including decisions on their continuation which shall be taken by the Council acting by qualified majority.**

³⁶ There is a fishing agreement, but no protocol at the moment (the protocol from 2001 never entered into force and has been suspended since 1.6.2001), but there are negotiations about a new protocol.

2.7. International agreements with international organisations

2.7.1. *Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations*

EU Member States are the largest financial contributor to the UN system. They pay around 37% of the UN's regular budget, around 40 % of UN peacekeeping operations and around 50 % of all UN Member States' contributions to UN funds and programmes.

There are close working relations between the Commission and many different parts of the UN system. The Commission has also concluded formal agreements with individual UN bodies under Article 302 of the EC Treaty. These take the form of memorandums of understanding and exchanges of letters, which have been concluded with the ILO, WHO, UNESCO, UNRWA and UNHCR.

In August 1999, the UN and the EC concluded a Framework Agreement on the financing or co-financing of UN projects by the EC, an agreement that has been substantially revised at the end of April 2003. The new strategic partnerships will involve a closer programming dialogue between the European Commission and the UN, and more long-term financing in the case of development programmes. In November 2001, the European Commission also concluded a Trust Funds and Cofinancing Framework Agreement with the World Bank foreseeing also the possibility for the parties to co-operate without establishing a trust fund, and providing for regular consultations on its implementation as well as the exchange of personnel.

2.7.2. *International Agreements the EU takes part in*

The UN international agreements signed by the Community and its Member States in the field of development are summarised in **Table 14** below.

Table 14 - Multilateral Agreements on Development Issues

Signed and ratified by	Multilateral Agreements			
	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Convention on Biological Diversity / Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Food Aid Convention, 1999
Austria	yes	yes	yes	
Belgium	yes	yes	yes	
Cyprus	yes	yes	yes	
Czech Republic	yes	yes	yes	
Denmark	yes	yes	yes	
Estonia	no	yes	yes	
Finland	yes	yes	yes	
France	yes	yes	yes	
Germany	yes	yes	yes	
Greece	yes	yes	yes	
Hungary	yes	yes	yes	
Ireland	yes	yes	yes	
Italy	yes	yes	yes	
Latvia	yes	yes	yes	
Lithuania	no	yes	yes	
Luxembourg	yes	yes	yes	
Malta	yes	yes	yes	
Netherlands	yes	yes	yes	
Poland	yes	yes	yes	
Portugal	yes	yes	yes	
Slovak Republic	yes	yes	yes	
Slovenia	yes	yes	yes	
Spain	yes	yes	yes	
Sweden	yes	yes	yes	
United Kingdom	yes	yes	yes	
European Community				yes

Most new EU Member States have already ratified these Agreements except for the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification that has not been ratified by Estonia and Lithuania.

The implications of the Food Aid Convention for new EU Member States have already been analysed. As showed in **Box 3**, EU Member states agreed to a Code of Conduct for Food Aid included in the Convention.

The other UN multilateral agreements are an outcome of the Rio Conference. They commit signatories to pursue the objectives identified in Rio, coordinate their activities in the field of environmental protection and adequately fund the Global Environment Facility.

The European Community is also a full member of the OECD Convention.

Box 3 - Code of conduct for food aid

The Commission and EU Member States agreed a number of basic principles regarding the use of food aid in-kind, later incorporated in a Code of Conduct for Food Aid, which is now included in the Food Aid Convention:

- Food aid should only be provided if it is the most effective and appropriate means of assistance based on evaluation of the needs.
- Food aid for free distribution should be targeted on vulnerable groups and respect the nutritional needs and habits of beneficiaries.
- The provision of food aid in emergency situations should take particular account of longer-term rehabilitation and development objectives in the recipient country.
- Food aid, in particular to least developed countries, shall be made in the form of grants.
- Food aid provided under the Food Aid Convention in the form of grants shall represent not less than 80 per cent of a Donor's contribution.
- Food aid transactions shall be conducted in such a way as to avoid harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international commercial trade. Food aid policies have to be coherent with development policies and policies in other sectors such as agriculture and trade.
- Consideration should be given to reinforce food aid by other means (financial and technical assistance), in order to strengthen its capacity to enhance food security and to increase the capacity of governments and civil society to develop food security strategies at all levels (as part of the PRSP process wherever possible).
- In order to promote local agricultural development, strengthen regional and local markets and ensure sustained food security, consideration shall be given to using direct cash contributions for the purchase of food within the recipient country, or from other developing countries.
- When food aid is sold within a recipient country, the sale shall be carried out, as far as possible, through the private sector and be based on market analysis. In targeting proceeds from such sales, priority shall be given to projects aiming to improve the food security of beneficiaries.

2.8. Case Law

The decisions by the European Court of Justice in the field of development we have identified concerned three categories of actions:

- actions against procurement by recipient countries under EC-funded programs;
- actions against trade-related decisions (mainly suspension of trade concessions or new concessions to LDCs) either by private companies or EU Member States;
- actions due to the presumed lack of consultation between the Commission and the European Parliament

Only the second category could have a direct impact on new EU Member States, as the court has consistently ruled against Member States³⁷ whenever they had “been closely associated with the process of drafting the contested measures” and “were thus aware of the reasons underlying” them.

³⁷ See for example Kingdom of the Netherlands v Commission of the European Communities. Bananas - Import system - Category A and Category B operators. (Case no. 478/93).

CHAPTER 3
THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF ENLARGEMENT ON
DEVELOPMENT POLICY

3. THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF ENLARGEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT POLICY

3.1. Financial impact on development co-operation

As discussed in the previous chapter, the European Union pledged in Monterrey to reach an average ODA/GNI target of 0.39% and each Member State agreed to contribute by achieving at least a 0.33% ratio by the same date. This minimum threshold was set at such a level because some Member States were already well ahead of the 0.39% target.

The targets set in Monterrey are already ambitious as some of the largest Member States (e.g., Italy, Germany) will need to increase substantially their ODA to reach even the minimum target of 0.33%. Enlargement will increase the shortfall to reach the target, as discussed below. New Member States will not be required to contribute to the 9th EDF and will channel some of their ODA through the EC budget, but even considering the latter their ODA/GNI ratios will remain below the minimum EU target. Our estimates are based on DAC statistics for current Member States and on our field work for new Member States. Projections relating to the EU-25 GNI are based on the growth rates forecasts from the IMF World Outlook. EC budget ODA and EDF contributions are derived from Commission Communications.

3.1.1. *The overall financial framework*

In assessing the financial implications of enlargement for development policy, we need to make a distinction between:

1. the initial period (2004-2006) when the pool of resources available for development cooperation (EDF and budget) has already been decided, new Member States will not be asked to contribute to the 9th EDF and we need only to project disbursement rates and reallocate EC budget ODA among current and new Member States
2. the period 2007-2013 (10th EDF - only in case there is not a budgetisation of the EDF - and new Financial Perspective) when: (a) the 25 Member States, through the Financial Perspectives to be agreed in 2005/2006, will decide how the EC budget will be arranged and allocated for the period from 2007 to 2013 and (b) the 10th EDF will be negotiated (2006) and will start disbursing (most likely in 2008 or 2009).

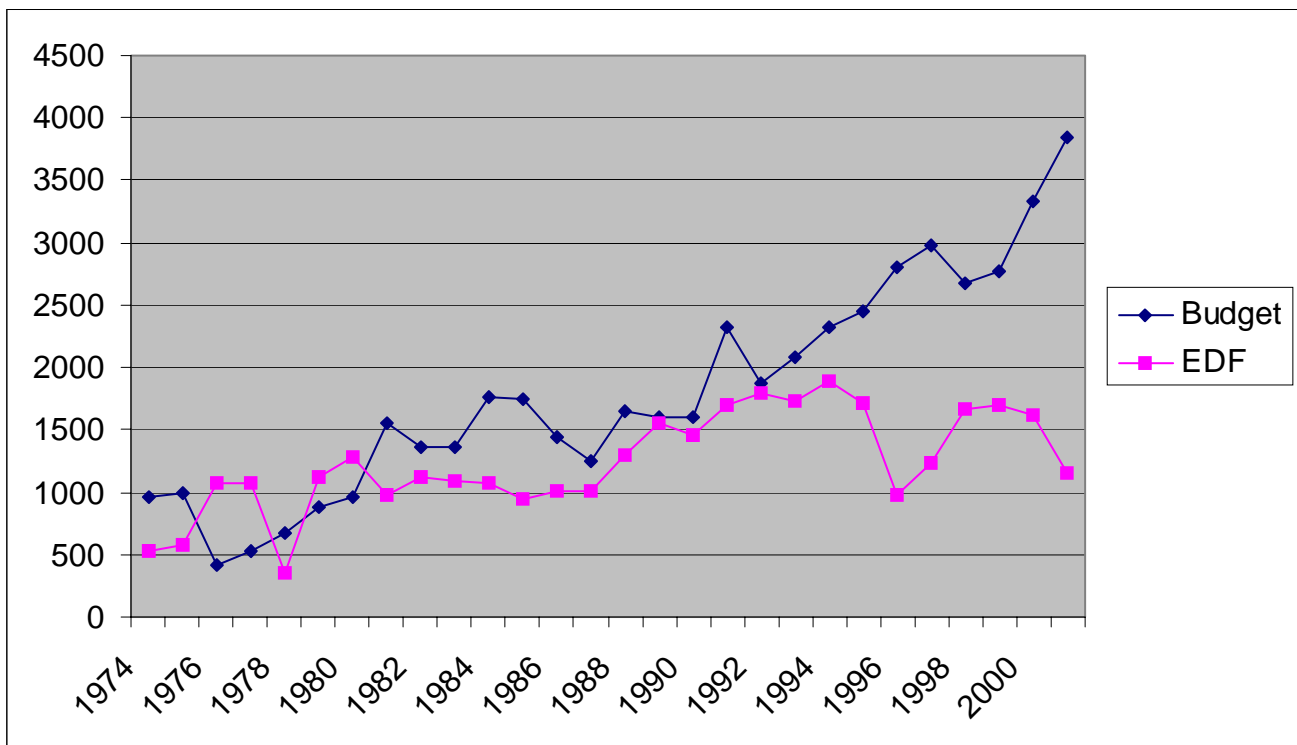
The main difference between the two periods is that the financial impact of enlargement in the first period will be limited to a reallocation of budget contributions among Member States and a lowering of the average EU ODA/GNI ratio as the new Member States have a much lower ODA/GNI ratio. In the second period, the impact may be more substantial, given budgetary pressures in the E-15 Member States, greater demands of enlargement and the difficulties in reforming agricultural and structural operations. As a result, both EDF 10 resources and External Action (heading 4) might be under some pressure.

The initial impact of enlargement on the External Action ceiling (heading 4) (excluding pre-accession aid³⁸) of the Financial Perspective of 2000-2006 has been somewhat negative, as the ceiling was substantially lowered compared both to 1999³⁹ and to the initial Commission proposal. In part, this was necessary because of the requirement to remain within the 1.27% GNI expenditure ceiling⁴⁰ and of the increases required in Pre-Accession aid (heading 7) and Enlargement (heading 8)⁴¹ which were only partially compensated by the limits on the growth of Agriculture (Heading 1) and the gradual phasing out of Structural Actions (Heading 2).

The replenishment of the 9th EDF also reflected a situation where Member States have been financially constrained by the priorities imposed by the needs of enlargement (Financial Perspective 2000-2006) as well as of ensuring the stability of EU neighbours in the Balkans, Newly Independent States and the Mediterranean.

The 9th EDF was 6% higher than the 8th EDF in nominal terms(1996), a small real reduction in real terms⁴². This compares to much larger increases in all previous replenishments. This is also a reflection of the tight fiscal situations in most Member States.

Figure 3 - Net ODA disbursement from the EC Budget and Member States Payments into the EDF in the period 1974-2001 (2000 prices – US\$ million, OECD/DAC Statistics)



³⁸ Pre-accession assistance is included in a new heading in the EC budget (Heading 7).

³⁹ It was based on the heading 4 execution for 1999.

⁴⁰ As a result of the Commission proposals included in Agenda 2000.

⁴¹ In Copenhagen, heading 8 has been consolidated under the other ceilings for current Member States.

As showed in **Figure 3**, if we look at the almost 30 years between 1974 and 2001, a period that has seen four successive enlargements, EC Budget ODA has almost quadrupled in real terms showing a constant upward trend while the Member States contributions to the EDF have only doubled with substantial year-on-year fluctuations. This is a result of the substantial EU commitments to support to neighbouring regions, particularly Eastern European countries, the Balkans, New Independent States and the Mediterranean.

3.1.2. *The Initial Period (2004-2006)*

We have summarised ODA statistics and the Monterrey targets vis-à-vis the new Member States in the following **Table 15**. Our calculations show that the new Member States shortfall to meet the 2006 Monterrey **collective** target of 0.39% of GNI is US\$ 1.23 billion (Euro 1.38 billion at end 2001 exchange rates). The shortfall for the 15 Member States is US\$ 5.64 billion (Euro 6.3 billion at end 2001 exchange rates).

Table 15 - ODA/GNI ratios and Monterrey Targets in New Member States (2001)

Country	2001			Gap to reach 0.33%	Gap to reach 0.39%
	ODA	GNI	ODA/GNI		
	US\$m	US\$m	%	US\$m	US\$m
Poland	35.54	163,600	0.02%	504.34	602.50
Czech Republic	26.49	54,300	0.05%	152.70	185.28
Slovenia	25.00	19,400	0.13%	39.02	50.66
Slovak Republic	11.67	20,300	0.06%	55.32	67.50
Hungary	8.50	49,200	0.02%	153.86	183.38
Cyprus	2.30	9,300	0.02%	28.39	33.97
Lithuania	2.00	11,700	0.02%	36.61	43.63
Latvia	1.40	7,600	0.02%	23.68	28.24
Estonia	0.50	5,300	0.01%	16.99	20.17
Malta	0.50	3,600	0.01%	11.43	13.59
Overall Total	113.90	344,300	0.03%	1,022.34	1,228.92

Table 16 below summarises the main results of our analysis. It should be noted at the outset that our estimates are only indicative and subject to fluctuations of exchange rates, as available data are all in US dollars and have been converted into euros at 2001 exchange rates.. The overall amount to be covered in order to reach the 0.39% ODA/ratio by 2006 will be Euro 7.1 billion for 2006. Euro 1.3 billion would be the amount new Member States will be unable to fill and Euro 5.8 billion correspond to the gap due to those current Member States that are still below the 0.39 average ODA/GNI ratio. If all EU-15 Member States currently below 0.33 were to reach the minimum target of 0.33% and those above 0.39 keep their current ratios, the gap still to be filled to reach a EU-15 average ODA/GNI ratio of 0.39% would be equal to Euro 0.7 billion. Such a gap would disappear if the minimum threshold were raised to 0.337%. A minimum target of 0.35% would fill the expected gap caused by enlargement.

⁴² EDF 8 had 12,967 million euro and EDF 9 has 13,800 million euro.

Box 4 - Sustainable levels of ODA/GNI Ratios for new Member States

Most new Member States have a GNI per capita which puts them clearly in the Part I country of the DAC classification. As a result, they will not be able to contribute significantly to the achievement of the Monterrey targets. New Member States (EU-10) as a whole have a GNI per capita similar to Venezuela and slightly lower than Mexico (source: World Bank, 2001). The country that most closely resembles the GNI per capita and population of the group is Mexico. None of these countries is a typical donor country. Moreover, within the EU-10 economies:

- three economies (i.e., Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta) can be classified as high income economies (GNI per capita higher than 9,205 USD) and with a similar income to Greece and Portugal
- the other economies have a GNI per capita only slightly above the lower middle income developing countries (2976 USD) and with a similar income to South Africa, Brazil, Botswana and Gabon –all of them ODA recipients.

Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta could begin a transition to become donors. In many ways their case is similar to Greece which joined the DAC in December 1999 and which quadrupled its bilateral aid between 1996 and 2000 (from 0.02% GNI to 0.10% GNI). Greece aid is now 0.17% of GNI (2001, DAC) and only 40% of total ODA is bilateral aid. Initially, most of Greek aid was due to its commitments to the EC (budget and EDF) and only recently it increased its bilateral budget, in part due to the events in the Balkans.

In the case of Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta, an achievable ODA target would be 0.15% of GNI. By joining the EU, their overall ODA budget (currently up to 0.01% of GNI) should automatically increase to about 0.07% of GNI though their share of the contributions to the EC ODA budget. In order to reach the ratio of 0.15% GNI in 2006 they would need a greater effort than Greece, and grow their bilateral program at a rate of 60 to 80% per annum. Given the relative development of institutions for aid formulation and management in these countries, these increases could be more easily met through contributions to multilateral organisations in the cases of Malta and Cyprus, while Slovenia could probably handle a greater increase in its bilateral budget.

For the other new Member States, more conservative assumptions are used on the growth of bilateral aid and the share of EC aid from 2004. However, given that Czech Republic and Slovak Republic already spend significantly more in ODA than the other countries in their group they will reach at least 0.12% GNI without additional efforts. Given the relatively greater development of the aid policy and formulation institutions in these countries, they could also increase their bilateral budgets and reach a 0.15% targets.

Poland, Hungary and the Baltic countries only spend 0.01-0.02% of their GNI in ODA. This will increase to 0.06-0.08% of GNI through the EC budget contributions in 2004. These countries could reach a 0.10% target with some increase in their non-EC budgets.

Table 16 - Analysis of the Gap to Monterrey Targets in an Enlarged Union (2004-06)

Net ODA (millions of euro)	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	Source/Note
EC Budget	4,241	4,258	4,275	4,292	4,310	SEC(2001) 1013 final
EDF	1,274	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,000	COM(2001) 780 final
Total EC Net ODA	5,516	6,758	6,975	7,192	7,310	
EU 15 (net of EC ODA)	23,839	24,788	25,284	25,789	26,305	DAC Statistics (2001 only). 2% growth rate p.a. afterwards
EU 10 (net of EC ODA)	127	159	181	209	249	Country visits for 2001. Target growth afterwards.
Total EU25 ODA	29,482	31,705	32,440	33,191	33,863	
Monterrey Target	37,154	38,073	39,014	39,978	40,966	
EU15 ODA/GNI	0.32%	0.34%	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%	GNI growth rates: IMF World Economic Outlook
EU25 ODA/GNI	0.31%	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%	0.32%	GNI growth rates: IMF World Economic Outlook
Monterrey Target	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	0.39%	
Gap	7,672	6,369	6,574	6,787	7,102	

To determine the overall financial impact of enlargement on Monterrey targets we made the following assumptions:

- the Gross National Income of the 25 EU Member States will grow in nominal terms as per the IMF World Outlook of April 2003;
- the EC Budget and EDF payments will grow as foreseen in two Commission Communications⁴³; with a Euro 1 billion increase in EDF payments between 2002 and 2004;
- ODA from current EU Member States outside the EC budget and the EDF will grow by 2% p.a. in nominal terms; and
- ODA from new Member States will grow steadily to reach the level of ODA/GNI discussed in **Box 4** (i.e., 0.15% for Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic; 0.10% for the Baltic Countries, Hungary and Poland).

3.1.3. The period 2007-2013 (10th EDF and new Financial Perspective)

Most reform measures on agriculture and structural operations have been postponed after enlargement. Some economic analysis (DIW Berlin, How to Finance Eastern Enlargement of the EU, 2002) suggests that this will make it more difficult to introduce substantial reforms in these two areas. While convergence is providing some reduction in structural operations and there is also some reduced growth in agricultural payments, still the ceiling of 1.27% of the GNI will introduce considerable pressure on the External Action ceiling in the financial perspective 2007-2013.

The own resources ceiling on the EC budget and other demands on the Union's budgetary resources will introduce additional constraints in the growth of EC budget ODA.

Given the need of the EU to focus on support to their near Eastern and Southern neighbours, it is expected that the replenishment of the EDF will result in a limited increase in nominal terms.

⁴³ *Financial Programming 2002-2006. Financial Perspective Headings 3 And 4, SEC(2001) 1013 final and EDF. Estimate of the contributions needed for expenditure in the 2002 financial year and expenditure forecast for 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, COM(2001) 780 final*

Table 17 - Possible distribution of 10th EDF contributions among the 25 EU Member States

Country	Amount	%
France	3,353.40	23.33%
Germany	3,223.68	22.43%
United Kingdom	1,751.22	12.18%
Italy	1,730.52	12.04%
Spain	805.92	5.61%
Netherlands	720.36	5.01%
Belgium	540.96	3.76%
Sweden	376.74	2.62%
Austria	365.70	2.54%
Denmark	295.32	2.05%
Poland	274.30	1.91%
Finland	204.24	1.42%
Greece	172.50	1.20%
Portugal	133.86	0.93%
Czech Republic	86.60	0.60%
Ireland	85.56	0.60%
Hungary	79.90	0.56%
Luxembourg	40.02	0.28%
Slovak Republic	34.10	0.24%
Slovenia	31.90	0.22%
Lithuania	20.20	0.14%
Cyprus	15.90	0.11%
Latvia	13.00	0.09%
Estonia	9.30	0.06%
Malta	6.90	0.05%
	14,372.10	100.00%

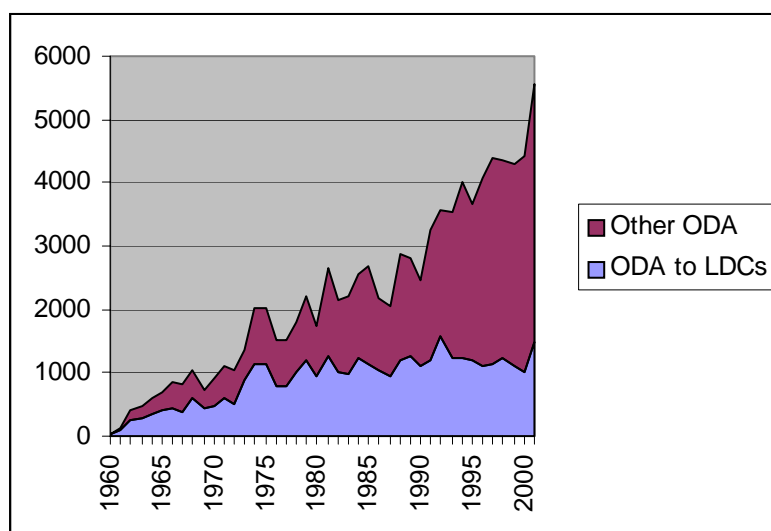
EC ODA will therefore grow relatively slowly. However, ODA/GNI ratios of the new Member States should further increase when the 10th EDF starts disbursing (most likely in 2008-2009). The table shows the possible distribution of EDF contributions assuming that all current Member States keep their contribution at the same level of the 9th EDF and new Member States contribute to the 10th EDF in proportion to their relative GNI (i.e., Euro 572 million in total). As the maximum annual contributions from Member States has never been above 20% of the size of each EDF, it is unlikely the new Member States will pay more than Euro 100 million a year between 2008 and 2013.

These countries are unlikely to reach the EU minimum ODA/GNI ratio by 2006. A realistic target would be to ask new Member States, depending on their convergence success, to reach the 0.39 target by 2013 increasing their bilateral ODA with a 2:1 ratio to their share of EC ODA (budget and EDF) over the period 2007-2013, following a path similar to Greece. This would imply an annual real growth rate of non EC ODA of 18% for Poland, Hungary and the Baltic Countries and 11% for Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Malta, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia .

3.2. Impact on EC Operations and Geographic Focus

As showed in **Figure 4**, the share of ODA managed by the European Community to the least developed countries has been declining, gradually, reducing EC assistance to the poorest countries. Among LDCs, EC and EU Member States aid has historically focused more on African LDCs than on East and South Asian ones- the latter is where most of the poor live⁴⁴.

Figure 4 - Share of EC ODA to LDCs over total (constant US\$ millions, 2000 prices)



ODA to LDCs/Total ODA	1960-69	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-01
EC	57%	55%	42%	32%	25%
EU Members	22%	28%	31%	28%	30%
All DAC Members	12%	21%	24%	22%	22%

As showed in the figure above, the flows of EC ODA to LDCs have been growing at a lower rate than development assistance to other recipients, and their relative importance has been declining.

The trends of EC ODA are a result of higher EC budget shares in total ODA and a much faster growth in ODA to middle income countries, mostly in the “near abroad”. These trends reflect the EU political context. The Union has a direct interest in the political and economic stability of its immediate Eastern and Southern neighbours. Partnership or association agreements have been concluded with all **neighbouring countries** and ODA recipients among them have a long-term overall framework. This policy is also consistent with recent Commission’s Communications⁴⁵ and reports of experts⁴⁶ which focus on the importance of neighbouring regions.

⁴⁴ East and South Asia includes two thirds of the population living in extreme poverty –people living on less than \$1 a day. (World Bank Global Economic Prospects and the Developing Countries, 2002).

⁴⁵ Communication from the Commission on Wider Europe, Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with Eastern and Southern Neighbours. 11.3.2003.

These trends are likely to be reinforced with enlargement, as they are consistent with the development policies pursued by new Member States and broadly reflect the public opinion trends in current Member States. ODA recipients in the **MEDA** and **CARDS** regions are likely to benefit from enlargement, particularly the latter as new Member States will bring both commitment to support these countries and direct, practical expertise on how to meet their needs.

ACP countries will continue to benefit from the Acquis Cotonou. While most new EU Member States have no strong interest in the region, financial resources channelled through the EDF should at least remain stable in real terms, although their relative importance may decline. However, ACP countries may benefit from the actions that will be taken by EU Member States to reach Monterrey targets. While EC budget ODA is unlikely to grow, some Member States may find the EDF a convenient tool to increase their ODA commitments quickly.

ALA countries assistance is instead likely to loose from enlargement. Unlike ACP countries, they do not have a partnership agreement with the EU and their resources come from the EC budget. Their geo-political importance for the EU is lower than **CARDS** and **MEDA** countries. However, other DAC donors have a stronger interests in these regions (e.g., Japan in Asia and Canada and the USA in Latin America).

3.3. Impact on EU Presence in International Organisations

As showed in **Table 18**, enlargement will increase the voting power of the European Union in many international organisations.

The EU presence will become – at least on paper - stronger in organisations like the OECD or EBRD, where the EU presence is already strong. In particular, the EU will have a stronger voting power (close to 30%) in the Bretton Woods Institutions and their affiliates, particularly in IDA (of which Estonia, Lithuania and Malta are not members) where the aggregate number of votes will get close to one third. Enlargement will also increase the representation of the Union on the UN Security Council, as up to 5 members of the Council or one third of the membership of the Council may be from the EU (i.e., in addition to the two permanent members – United Kingdom and France - two of the elected members are normally from Western Europe and one from Eastern Europe, and they may or may not all be EU members).

This increase in voting power, however, will not necessarily increase the influence of the EU in these organizations. If we take the example of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group, the European Union is, like for the UN or the IMF, the largest contributor, as showed in the table below.

⁴⁶ For example, the report by Wim Kok to the European Commission “Enlarging the EU; Achievements and Challenges”, 26th March, 2003.

Consequences of Enlargement for Development Policy

Item	Before Enlargement	After Enlargement
EU contribution to IDA 13	45.3%	45.5%
EU voting power	29.2%	33.4%
EU Executive Directors	7 out of 24	7 out of 24
EU Executive Directors representing only EU Member States	3 out of 24 (voting power: 16.5%)	3 out of 24 (voting power: 16.5%)

However, its voting power is much lower than its contribution⁴⁷, while the number of representatives on the IDA Board is significant: if coordinated the EU has a chance to reiterate its views through seven EDs. However, except for France, Germany and the United Kingdom, the other EU Executive Directors represent groups comprising non EU members and need to reflect their views too. Furthermore, coordination is often difficult because Executive Directors are mostly appointed by the Ministries of Finance and not by the Foreign Affairs or Development Ministries guiding ODA. They are therefore not part of the ODA policy cycle and may find it difficult to coordinate even at the national level.

On the one side, therefore, the actual influence of the European Union on these organizations is unlikely to grow because of enlargement. On the other side, non EU members will probably perceive a greater EU influence due to its percentage share of votes or the sheer presence of several EU directors on the various Boards. In the OECD DAC, for example, there is already resistance to the admission of the new EU Member States that are not yet members of the Committee for fears of an over-representation of the EU. Similarly in the IMF, there have been proposals⁴⁸ to reduce the EU's voting power and representation on the Board, particularly if, as proposed by the Quota Formula Review Group, GDP will become the prime variable in quota calculations for industrial countries. As showed in the table below, a realignment based on GDP would drastically reduce the EU's voting power in the IMF.

Country/Group	Voting power in the IMF (2002)	GDP (1999, trillion US\$)
EU 15	29.9%	8.5
United States	17.2%	9.3
Japan	6.2%	4.5

⁴⁷ The different weights of Part I countries' contributions to IDA replenishments (including EU Member States') and their voting power is due to the decision of preserving the relative voting power of Part II countries.

⁴⁸ See for example, Leo Van Houtven, *Governance of the IMF: Decision Making, Institutional Oversight, Transparency and Accountability*, IMF Pamphlet Series No. 53 (2002). "The combined voting strength of the 15 member states of the European Union (29.9 percent), which is very much larger than that of the United States (17.2 percent) or that of the Asian region as a whole (18.0 percent), and the heavy presence of Western Europe in the Board, with 8 (and periodically 9) Executive Directors, one-third (or more) of the total Board, have become distortions that call for correction in the light of the sustained progress toward European Union as well as through technical adjustments in the application of the quota formula. In the process, Europe's voting power and its representation in the Board would be reduced and equity in the system would be enhanced by the emergence, over time, of a majority in the number of Executive Directors from emerging market economies and developing countries in the Board, while the industrial countries, the predominant creditors of the IMF, would remain majority shareholders."

A Union controlling a third of all votes and, even more importantly, of representatives on all major international organizations' governing bodies may have a substantial influence on them if intra-EU coordination works. It is also important to note that, giving the decision making methods of key organisations like the IMF or the World Bank where votes are seldom cast and the search for consensus often prevails, keeping separate national representatives is probably in the best interest of the European Union, as some of the advocates for consolidation are also those pushing for a reduction of the EU influence in these organisations.

Coordination is therefore key, both to support EU proposals in international fora and to resist reforms aimed at reducing the EU's influence on them.

Some EU observers are concerned that enlargement may make coordination in international fora more difficult due to the strong influence the United States has on some new EU members. However, this applies mostly to Poland and the Baltic States. Also, as noted even by studies of US scholars, enlargement will "increase the size, relative weight, and cohesion of the EU voting bloc in the UN and other international forums"⁴⁹, due also to the obligations deriving from membership discussed in Chapter 2. The actual voting behaviour of the new EU Member States on UN Treaties like the Kyoto Protocol, the Rome Statute establishing the ICC and the treaty banning antipersonnel landmines, all opposed by the USA and strongly supported by the EU, shows that EU cohesion in international fora is not necessarily going to be weakened by enlargement. Although some new EU Member States may try to reach compromise solutions with the USA, as Poland did for example on the landmine treaty.

A pre-condition for coordination is of course the willingness of EU Member States to reach common positions. A recent report⁵⁰ analysed European co-ordination in multilateral fora and concluded that co-ordination was better when a strong political will was matched by Member States' vital interests. These conclusions are unlikely to be affected by enlargement. Enlargement may represent an incentive towards better co-ordination, considering the additional weight that the 10 new Member States provide the EU in these organisations.

It is essential that all EU Member States become part of the DAC Committee at least as observers, as this will improve both information flows and capacity. To do so, the six new Member States that are not OECD members should be encouraged to apply for membership.

⁴⁹ John Van Oudenaren, *The Changing Face of Europe. EU Enlargement and Implications for Transatlantic Relations*, The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, The Johns Hopkins University (2003)

⁵⁰ *European Coordination in Multilateral Fora: The Case of the World Bank*, Terhi Lehtinen Alice Sindzingre, ECDPM Discussion Paper No. 47 March, 2003

Table 18 - Number of Votes of the 25 EU Member States in Key International Organisations

Number of votes	<i>IBRD</i>	<i>IDA</i>	<i>IFC</i>	<i>MIGA</i>	<i>IMF</i>	<i>OECD 2/</i>	<i>EBRD</i>	<i>AfDB</i>	<i>ADB</i>	<i>IADB</i>
EU Member State	<i>as of 30/6/02</i>				<i>as of 24/4/03</i>		<i>as of 31/12/01</i>			<i>as of 31/12/02</i>
Austria	11.313	90.656	19.991	1.543	18.973	1	45.600	10.164	26.763	6.900
Belgium	29.233	158.185	50.860	3.754	46.302	1	45.600	14.342	26.763	14.235
Cyprus	1.711	33.817	2.389	360	1.646		2.000			
Czech Republic	6.558	61.671	9.163	961	8.443	1	17.066			
Denmark	13.701	136.921	18.804	1.442	16.678	1	24.000	25.431	26.763	7.347
Estonia	1.173		1.684	242	902		2.000			
Finland	8.810	82.106	15.947	1.234	12.888	1	25.000	11.099	26.763	6.900
France	69.647	579.342	121.265	6.889	107.635	1	170.350	81.101	97.079	82.273
Germany	72.649	940.076	129.158	9.113	130.332	1	170.350	88.969	167.791	82.273
Greece	1.934	57.020	7.148	670	8.480	1	13.000			
Hungary	8.300	100.075	11.182	1.171	10.634	1	15.800			
Ireland	5.521	39.324	1.540	827	8.634	1	6.000			
Italy	45.045	398.415	81.592	5.147	70.805	1	170.350	52.362	78.673	82.273
Latria	1.634	614	2.400	348	1.518		2.000			
Lithuania	1.757		2.591	364	1.692		2.000			
Luxembourg	1.902	33.117	2.389	381	3.041	1	4.000			
Malta	1.324			309	1.270		200			
Netherlands	35.753	297.311	56.381	3.999	51.874	1	49.600	17.202	51.017	14.633
Poland	11.158	304.421	7.486	941	13.940	1	25.600			
Portugal	5.710	33.497	8.574	850	8.924	1	8.400	5.440		18.662
Slovak Republic	3.466	38.740	4.707	568	3.825	1	8.534			
Slovenia	1.511	18.956	1.835	357	2.567		4.196			
Spain	28.247	85.714	37.276	2.442	30.739	1	62.220	23.445	26.763	82.273
Sweden	15.224	265.030	27.126	2.026	24.205	1	45.600	33.638	26.763	14.139
United Kingdom	69.647	658.718	121.265	8.742	107.635	1	170.350	36.549	86.985	41.776
European Community						1	60.000			
European Investment Bank							60.000			
Total EU-15	414.336	3.855.432	699.316	49.059	647.145	16	1.070.420	399.742	642.123	453.684
Total EU-25	452.928	4.413.726	742.753	54.680	693.582	20	1.209.816	399.742	642.123	453.684
% EU-15 over total	25,6%	29,1%	29,1%	26,4%	29,8%	53,3%	54,5%	18,4%	14,8%	10,5%
% EU-25 over total	28,0%	33,3%	30,9%	29,4%	31,9%	66,7%	61,6%	18,4%	14,8%	10,5%
USA	16,4%	14,4%	23,7%	16,5%	17,1%	3,3%	10,2%	6,6%	13,1%	30,0%
Japan	7,9%	11,0%	5,9%	4,9%	6,1%	3,3%	8,7%	5,4%	13,1%	5,0%

3.4. Impact on EU decision making

The Council of Ministers is the most important decision making body of the European Union. It is supported by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) and 164 working groups which hold about 2,500 meetings a year. Any proposal by the Commission is first discussed at the technical level in a meeting of the relevant working group. If an agreement cannot be reached there or at COREPER level (according to studies, this is the case for only 30% of all legislative actions), the COREPER will place it on the Council Agenda a “starred B” point and a voting may take place in the Council.

Whenever a vote is needed, the Council of Ministers can make decisions by simple majority, qualified majority or unanimity, depending on the topic. A large proportion of legislative decisions are taken by qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission. Negative votes are always possible, as showed in **Table 19**.

Table 19 - Number of acts adopted by the Council and percentage of votes, abstentions and unanimous decisions

Year	Number of legislative acts	Percent of negative votes	Percent of abstentions	Percent of unanimous decisions
1994	261	14 %	11 %	75 %
1995	406	19 %	6 %	75 %
1996	443	15 %	4 %	81 %

SOURCE: Lane, Jan-Erik & Mattila, Mikko (1998): Der Abstimmungsprozeß im Ministerrat.

During the “interim period” from the signing of the Accession Treaty (April 16, 2003) and its entry into force (May 1, 2004), new Member States have the right to be involved in the development of new *acquis*. Their involvement is realized through the “Information and Consultation Procedure” whereby any new Member State can request a meeting of the Interim Committee (COREPER + 10) to discuss a specific proposal at the end of the decision making procedure. In case of disagreement among the members of the Interim Committee, the issue can then be discussed at Ministerial level.

The decision-making system by qualified majority in the Council of Ministers will be changed from November 1, 2004, as stated in the Treaty of Accession. A qualified majority will be obtained if :

- the decision receives at least a specified number of votes (the **qualified majority threshold**⁵¹) and
- the decision is approved by a **majority of Member States**.
- if requested by a member of the Council, **it is verified that** the qualified majority represents **at least 62% of the total population** of the European Union.

Three papers by the London School of Economics⁵² and the University of Konstanz⁵³ tried to measure the impact of these new rules in the scenario of an enlargement to 27 Members. They found that:

- decision probability will decrease from 8% to 2% in the EU-27; and
- resistance to change⁵⁴ will increase substantially: getting acts adopted will be a priori about 4 to 5 times as hard as it is at present.

In the development field, unanimity or qualified majority voting are envisaged for:

- **bilateral co-operation agreements**
- **regulations** approved by the Council
- **implementing measures** decided by the various **committees** relating to development which follow the same rules as the Council and may refer decisions to the latter in case of disagreement with the Commission.

In the case of co-operation agreements and regulations, for example, each legal basis for regulations (i.e., Art. 133, Art. 179 and Art. 181a) envisages a different voting method by the Council and entails a different degree of blocking power by Member States. This power, as showed in **Table 20**., is the weakest in the field of development co-operation (Art. 179) and strongest in the field of economic, financial and technical co-operation with Third Countries (Art. 181a).

⁵¹ The threshold will change depending on the pace of accession, starting at a percentage lower than the current percentage (71.26%) and up to a maximum of 73.4%. In the Union of 27 Member States, the qualified majority threshold will rise to 73.91% of the votes.

⁵² *The Treaty of Nice and Qualified Majority Voting*, by Dan S Felsenthal (University of Haifa) and Moshé Machover (King's College, London), Voting Power and Procedures – London School of Economics (VPP02/01), June 2001. *Designing the Voting System for the Council of the European Union*, Dennis Leech, Department of Economics and CSGR, University of Warwick, Voting Power and Procedures programme - London School of Economics (VPP02/03).

⁵³ *Voting Power in the post-Nice European Union*, Thomas Bräuninger and Thomas König, Department of Politics and Management, University of Konstanz, Germany.

⁵⁴ Resistance to change is the propensity to resist changes to the status quo by favouring a negative outcome of a division (blocking of a proposed act) rather than a positive one (adopting a proposed act).

As **Council** structures are very demanding, it is expected that given the limited staff resources of new Member States in development they will concentrate their resources on regions where their commercial, security and historical interests are stronger. The influence and voting of the new Member States (25% of the votes) will reinforce existing trends towards a focus on the near abroad. It may also reduce the importance of issues related to aid to less developed countries, particularly as Council meetings might not in the future have the same development and poverty expertise previously available in the Development Council.

The impact on **Committees** is expected to be small, as committees mostly support Commission proposals without voting. It is expected that some countries, particularly Poland, might exercise a strong role in the TACIS and CARDS committees where they have greater expertise. This should reinforce existing policies in those regions.

Table 20 - Regulations and Qualified Majority Voting by the Council after Enlargement

Legal basis	Examples	Voting method of the Council of Ministers	Likely Impact
Art. 133 Common Commercial Policy	Generalised System Preferences, EBA, Co-operation with South Africa	Qualified majority	Medium
Art. 179 Development Cooperation	Regulations on cross-cutting themes (gender, poverty, human rights, environment), humanitarian aid, food aid	In case of disagreement between Council and EP, qualified majority voting by Council and absolute majority by EP may be required	Low
Art. 181a ⁵⁵ Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries	Regulations on ALA, MEDA, CARDS, European Agency for Reconstruction	QMV, except for association agreements which require unanimity	Medium-to-strong

During the “interim period”, New Member States have an “Active” Observer Status in most EU Institutions (Parliament, Council, Committees and Working Parties). As “active observers”, new Member States representatives have the right to speak but not to vote nor to stand for election and can gradually familiarize themselves with the

⁵⁵ Before the entry into force of the Treaty of Nice (Feb. 1, 2003) such measures were taken on the basis of article 308 and required unanimity.

functioning of EU institutions. The participation to Commission Committees and working parties started in 1999 before the beginning of the Interim Period as all 13 Candidate Countries were then allowed to participate as observers to committees and working parties according to rules set in the Commission Communication to the Council on the "Participation of candidate countries in Community programmes, agencies and committees"⁵⁶

⁵⁶ COM(1999) 710.

CHAPTER 4

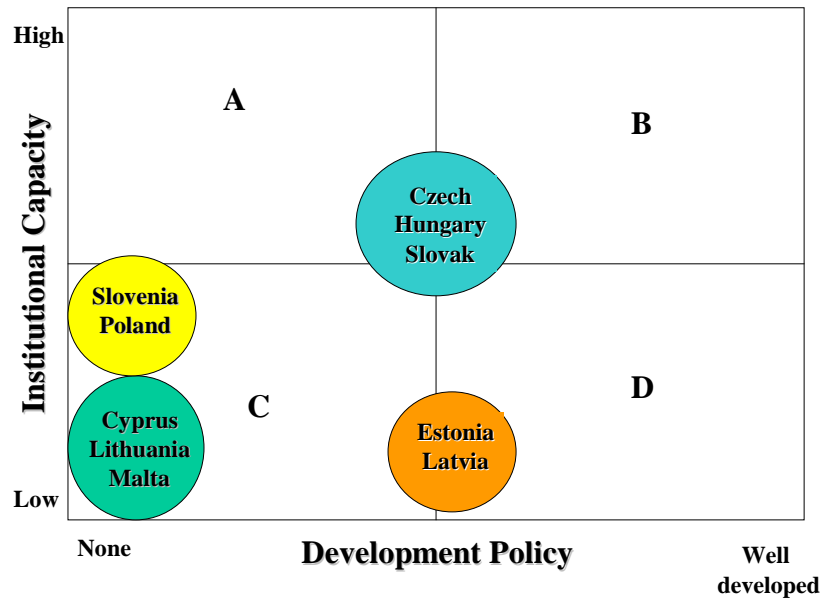
RECOMMENDATIONS

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Overall strategy

The figure below shows that in development issues the new Member States have different quality of institutional capacities and policy frameworks. All the new Member States need to move from C to B (see figure below) but the required speed of

Institutional Capacity and Development Policy in new Member States



“Fast Track”	“Regular Track”
Cyprus, Malta, Slovenia, Czech Republic and Slovak Republic	Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia

progress, as per the Monterrey targets, should be faster for some countries (Fast Track column). However, unfortunately, the richest (Slovenia, Malta, Cyprus) and largest (Poland) among the new Member States are also the ones that have the weakest capacity and policy frameworks for development issues.

The path for progress from C to B is relatively straightforward. There is a need to reach a minimum level of institutional capacity required to start a broad dialogue on development issues with civil society that will lead to the adoption of locally owned policy frameworks. Initially, macro skills and the ability to communicate well, facilitate meetings and listen are required. However, once the policy framework is in place, a greater knowledge of development assistance and understanding the way the Commission and other donors work is required.

Where a framework already exists, this is seldom broad based. In these countries, dialogue and aid practice will need to proceed hand in hand, by focusing on raising public awareness on development issues.

In the following pages we focus on measures to support this progress through policy formulation and capacity building.

4.2. Specific Actions: Policy Formulation

There is a need to develop an aid strategy that gives priority to poverty, sector and country specialization. This requires: a substantial reduction in the number of interventions, joint work with other donors (especially other Member States, the Commission and multilaterals), and developing strong learning organisations with adequate monitoring and evaluation capabilities. Given the current causes of fragmentation, often due to the institutional set-up and the involvement of many line ministries, the new strategy should allow ongoing projects to reach their conclusion and allocate all other resources according to the new strategy.

The reform of aid systems in the new Member States also requires close coordination with other EU donors, as in the short term the new MS bilateral ODA is likely to be focused in Eastern Europe and the former CIS. All parties will benefit from closer interaction: current Member States will gain insight and a more thorough knowledge of the challenges faced by economies in transition as well as a wider network of contacts in these regions. New Member States may learn how to build their donor skills in an area they know well and put to good use their experience in areas like the environment, human rights and emergency assistance in areas of civil unrest. Country strategy reviews, donor meetings (CG) and joint evaluations are all tools that can be used in this respect as discussed below. Involvement in other areas (ACP, ALA) would take place mainly through multilateral channels, in particular through the Commission itself.

Reorganising institutions and projects according to the new strategy. Support from other Member States –particularly small countries as Ireland- and the Commission will be necessary in the implementation of these reforms. New Member States should consider a model of a strong Ministry of Foreign Affairs managing and coordinating aid programmes and reducing the excessive autonomy of line ministries in aid management. In particular, inter-ministerial committees, that are present in almost all new Member States, should have a consultative role but should not have decision-making powers. These committees should be open to civil society (development NGOs in particular) and discuss strategic issues rather than projects or ODA allocations

Related Findings

Policy frameworks and aid practices **focus more on cross-cutting themes** (mainly environment and human rights) and **on political stability and regional security rather than on poverty reduction.**

As a consequence the new Member States and their NGOs have a **strong focus on their neighbours** where they have developed a particularly relevant expertise.

The result of the aid policy and management institutional set ups is often **an excessive fragmentation of bilateral ODA.** Another by-product of the institutional set-up is **the excessive focus on projects rather than programmes.**

There is a **higher level of public support for humanitarian aid than for development cooperation.** **Government commitment to foreign aid is also generally low. Development awareness raising campaigns are being carried out in some countries.**

Build public awareness. The overall policy framework needs to be broad-based. A survey on this topic is ongoing and its conclusions will influence the choice of tools to be used. We focus here on the key areas where public awareness needs to be built. New Member States' public opinions are generally supportive of emergency assistance and of aid to neighbouring countries. They are less supportive of ODA to other countries and have a poor understanding of the EC development acquis. Therefore, public awareness raising programmes should focus on:

- Explaining the importance of poverty reduction, the rationale of the Millennium Development Goals. However, the importance of foreign relations and security interests should also be recognized.
- The importance of a unified voice of the European Union in international fora
- Understanding EC aid and the role of the Commission and the Member States
- The importance of ACP and ALA countries

There is a need for a specific effort to explain the Development Acquis to decision makers and the general public. Information will need to be practical and targeted. For example, new Member States representatives will need small guides on each development related committee with rules, achievements so far, reference to the relevant sections of the acquis. An overall EC development policy guide, similar to the Compendium attached to the Cotonou Agreement, is also necessary.

Small existing Member States (e.g., Ireland, Greece, Finland) should share their experience in raising awareness on the importance of development aid in an interdependent world. There is also a need to work with ongoing public awareness programmes where they exist (e.g., the Czech Republic).

4.3. Specific Actions: Capacity Building

Capacity needs to be strengthened both in policy formulation and in aid implementation. In policy formulation there is the need to identify the strategic role of development cooperation for the country and the links with EC policy, identify the principles to be followed -mostly from DAC and EU Council recommendations- and develop the capacity for aid management- from programming to evaluation. In implementation, the role of monitoring and evaluation for learning is particularly important. We believe that an effective capacity building strategy needs to have three elements:

- a **demand driven matching grant system** to help new Member States public administrations and NGOs to build capacity on a “just-in-time, just-enough” basis;
- a **knowledge network**, set up by the Commission using information technology tools, and comprising the Commission and all Member States; and
- a **training programme** managed by a small regional centre for study and training in aid management, perhaps linking country initiatives in New Member States and national training institutions that are starting graduate programmes on development issues (e.g., Palacki University in the Czech Republic).

Related Findings

Staffing levels at the Ministries of Foreign Affairs do not appear to be a key constraint to aid management, except for Poland and Slovenia that seem somewhat understaffed. **However, a key constraint is the insufficient development expertise.**

The capability of the NGO sector is relatively strong in most new Member States although it is dependent on foreign funding- generally from outside the European Union. NGOs noted the risk that with enlargement they will lose financing from non-EU donors while they will be unable to win EU funds due to their lack of experience with EU procedures. Capacity of NGOs involved in development work is weaker. While the national platforms include on average 10-15 development NGOs, those with practical experience, good funding and a professional organisation are often not more than 2-3 per country.

The **matching grant scheme** could be funded by the Commission and support - through cost-sharing - capacity building efforts identified by the new Member States or their NGOs (as per ODACE). Another important lesson from ODACE is to avoid “over designing”: interventions should be “light touch” and fast, tapping from financial resources to meet needs that will emerge from day-to-day operation. Assistance to be funded should include short-term technical assistance, seminars, and training not provided through the programme mentioned below. Management of the scheme could be contracted out, under the supervision of the Commission.

The **knowledge network (EU ODA Network)** could use two basic ICT tools:

- a **database system** to gather written questions on ODA topics (received by fax or through the Internet), direct them to the relevant expert and publish them on the Web and on paper – similar systems are used by financial newspapers for example for their “Ask the experts” sections.
- a **webconferencing system**⁵⁷ that would allow virtual meetings, e-training session and mentoring. Experts from the Commission and Member States could offer relevant advice, once again on a “just-in-time, just enough” basis, to new Member States staff. The advantage of such a system would be its cost effectiveness and ease of use. It should be linked to specific joint activities, e.g. a joint evaluation mission, an identification mission to a particularly relevant poverty reduction project, etc. It could also be used to share key

⁵⁷ PC-based audio and videoconferencing plus application sharing through the Internet.

experiences among new Member States and to raise civil society interest in development.

Training Programme. Training would be offered to government officials, opinion leaders, journalists and NGOs by a small regional centre, through several modules, including relations with civil society, aid monitoring and evaluation, etc, with the direct involvement of experts from all Member States. The programme should be designed – and probably managed – in close coordination with Austria that has provided training to new Member States on instruments of bilateral cooperation, evaluation process and techniques, civil society in development policy/cooperation/education, public opinion: role of the media, debt cancellation, multilateral aid institutions, procurement law and procedures and DAC statistics and management tools.

The advantage of this approach is that it would adapt to the needs and requests of new Member States that, as we have seen at the beginning of this chapter, start from different situations, while at the same time building economies of scale through the creation of tools for all 10 new Member States. Given that new Member States are small donors, programmes to support capacity building in aid management should in fact be designed for all new Member States jointly.

Other instruments:

- Twinning arrangements and exchange programs in development agencies/ministries of Member States or the Commission (wherever best practice exists) should be considered.
- Joint evaluations, joint country reviews, participation of new Member States to Consultative Group Meetings as observers.

In designing these tools it is important to learn from the experience of ODACE and UNDP- an independent evaluation of these programmes would be an important initial step. The experience from seminars carried out so far also shows that we need to carefully identify skill gaps and be very practical.

Supporting development NGOs. Member States and the Commission can support the capacity of new Member States NGOs using the above instruments so that they are able to benefit from EC programmes and compete with other European NGOs on a level playing field. Commission and MS should monitor the situation so that these NGOs from new EU Member States are not unduly affected by the withdrawal of non-EU funding in 2004. Consideration could be given to special support for groupings comprising current and new Member States NGOs through either a special preference or ad hoc programmes. While these NGOs comparative advantage is in neighbouring countries, they should be particularly encouraged to work in ACP and ALA.

4.4. Specific Actions: a roadmap to Monterrey

Improving ODA statistics in New Member States. There is a need to build on recent improvements supported by CIDA and rolling out the program to all new Member States. Statistics on ODA are still particularly weak in many new Member States. A first step is to make sure that statistics accurately reflect existing flows, including debt relief that is often not included in current estimates.

Related Findings

Financial resources devoted to ODA are limited due to overall budgetary constraints and insufficient political will, also a reflection of limited public support for ODA. **Moreover, their ODA statistics are often weak. However, statistical improvements have been made in a number of countries - to meet DAC statistical guidelines, mostly through CIDA support.**

Institutional capacity to handle higher flows of ODA and to apply greater selectivity is limited

Once accurate figures are available, it is necessary to draw a roadmap to Monterrey. New Member States should be encouraged to make a firm commitment on future aid budgets, even if initially they include only moderate annual increases. As discussed in Chapter 3, most new Member States have a GNI per capita which puts them clearly in the Part I country of the DAC classification. They are not able to contribute significantly to the achievement of the Monterrey targets. By 2006, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic could reach a 0.15% ODA/GNI ratio and. For the other new Member States, more conservative assumptions are used on the growth of bilateral aid and the share of EC aid from 2004. The remaining countries (Poland, the Baltics and Hungary) could reach a 0.1% target by the same date.

According to our study, these are achievable targets for the new Member States. However, it is important that the new MS commit themselves to a gradual increase to their ODA/GNI ratios. Once these ratios are established, it will be necessary to agree on how to fill the overall EU-25 shortfall for the Monterrey collective target of 0.39%. This could be done by increasing the target for existing Member States from 0.33 to 0.35% of GNI.

ANNEX 1. METHODOLOGY FOLLOWED IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE

We have used the following definition of acquis communautaire contained in Annex 2.

Our task was to isolate all elements of the acquis pertaining to development. The criteria we followed were the following:

- the elements of the acquis had to be legislative or administrative actions taken either by the European Community or by Member States acting jointly, not single actions taken by Member States either individually or in smaller groupings
- these elements related only to Official Development Assistance (ODA) or trade with the developing countries or territories included in Part I of the latest DAC list of aid recipients as of January 1, 2003 (official aid was not included);
- the acquis had to be still in force or in the process of coming into force (we did not include documents referring to the past, repealed or superseded by subsequent Community actions).
- We used the consolidated version wherever available.
- We referred only to the final outcome of the policy making process (e.g., if a Regulation has been adopted we did not include the Proposal for Regulation or the Economic and Social Committee's opinion on it) except for processes still under way.
- Not all measures concerning LDCs were included in the development acquis. Position relating to immigration, Common Foreign Security policy or product-specific trade regulations or decisions were not included as their primary objective was not development-related.

Sources

- **Bilateral Agreements:** the Agreements Database of the Council of the European Union.
- **Communications on policies:** DG Development Web Site.
- **Legislation in progress:** Pre-Lex
- **All other electronic documents:** Eur-Lex
- **Documents not available in electronic format:** DG Development

Developing countries or territories included in Part I of the latest DAC list of aid recipients as of January 1, 2003

Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)				
Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Other Low-Income Countries (Other LICs) (per capita GNI < \$745 in 2001)	Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) (per capita GNI \$746-\$2975 in 2001)	Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) (per capita GNI \$2976-\$9205 in 2001)	High-Income Countries (HICs) (per capita GNI > \$9206 in 2001)
Afghanistan Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo, Dem. Rep. Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti Kiribati Laos Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger Rwanda Samoa Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Solomon Islands Somalia Sudan Tanzania Togo Tuvalu Uganda Vanuatu Yemen Zambia	*Armenia *Azerbaijan Cameroon Congo, Rep. Côte d'Ivoire East Timor *Georgia Ghana India Indonesia Kenya Korea, Democratic Republic *Kyrgyz Rep. *Moldova Mongolia Nicaragua Nigeria Pakistan Papua New Guinea *Tajikistan *Uzbekistan Viet Nam Zimbabwe	*Albania Algeria Belize Bolivia Bosnia and Herzegovina China Colombia Cuba Dominican Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Fiji Guatemala Guyana Honduras Iran Iraq Jamaica Jordan *Kazakhstan Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic) Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States Morocco Namibia Niue	Palestinian Administered Areas Paraguay Peru Philippines Serbia & Montenegro South Africa Sri Lanka St Vincent & Grenadines Suriname Swaziland Syria Thailand *Tokelau Tonga Tunisia Turkey *Turkmenistan *Wallis and Futuna	Botswana Brazil Chile Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Dominica Gabon Grenada Lebanon Malaysia Mauritius * Mayotte Nauru Panama * St Helena St Lucia Venezuela ----- Threshold for World Bank Loan Eligibility (\$5185 in 2001) ----- * Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Barbados Mexico * Montserrat Oman Palau Islands Saudi Arabia Seychelles St Kitts and Nevis Trinidad and Tobago * Turks and Caicos Islands Uruguay
				Bahrain

* Central and Eastern European countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (CEECs/NIS).
▪ Territory.

ANNEX 2 – STRUCTURE OF THE EU LEGISLATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT ACQUIS

1. EU legislation in general

The pillars of the European Union are:

- the **Community dimension**, comprising the arrangements set out in the EC, ECSC and Euratom Treaties, i.e. Union citizenship, Community policies, Economic and Monetary Union, etc. (first pillar);
- the **common foreign and security policy**, which comes under Title V of the EU Treaty (second pillar); and
- **police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters**, which comes under Title VI of the EU Treaty (third pillar).

The Community *acquis* or Community patrimony is the body of common rights and obligations which bind all the Member States together within the European Union. It is constantly evolving and comprises:

- the content, principles and political objectives of the treaties;
- the legislation adopted in application of the treaties and the case law of the Court of Justice;
- the declarations and resolutions adopted by the Union;
- measures relating to the common foreign and security policy;
- measures relating to justice and home affairs;
- international agreements concluded by the Community and those concluded by the Member States between themselves in the field of the Union's activities.

Thus the Community *acquis* comprises not only Community law in the strict sense, but also all acts adopted under the second and third pillars of the European Union and, above all, the common objectives laid down in the Treaties.

The taxonomy of Community actions is contained in **Table 21**.

Table 21 -TAXONOMY OF COMMUNITY ACTIONS⁵⁸

	Category	Elements	Definition
L E G A L L Y B I N D I N G			Primary legislation includes in particular the Treaties and other agreements having similar status. Primary legislation is agreed by direct negotiation between Member State governments. These agreements are laid down in the form of Treaties which are then subject to ratification according to the internal constitutional rules. The same procedure applies for any subsequent amendments to the Treaties.
		Treaties	The Treaties establishing the European Communities have been revised several times: the Single European Act (1987), the Treaty on European Union - 'Maastricht Treaty' (1992), the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997), Treaty of Nice (2001). The Treaties define the role and responsibilities of EU institutions and bodies involved in decision-making processes and the legislative, executive and juridical procedures which characterise Community law and its implementation.
	International Agreements		A treaty is an agreement between States (countries), or sometimes between a state and an international organization, which is binding at international law. Treaties may be bilateral (with two parties) or multilateral (involving many parties). A treaty may be called a "treaty", "convention", "protocol", "covenant", "agreement", "act", "decision" "memorandum of understanding" or "exchange of letters".

⁵⁸ Definitions are summaries from *the ABC of Community Law* by Klaus-Dieter Borchardt (published on Eur-Lex web site) .

Consequences of Enlargement for Development Policy

	Category	Elements	Definition
L E G A L L Y B I N D I N G		Partnership Agreements ⁵⁹	A Partnership Agreement clearly defines a perspective combining politics, trade and development.
		International Commodity Agreements	International commodity agreements are intergovernmental agreements regulating the production and supply of primary commodities.
		Bilateral Trade Agreements	Each year the European Community concludes a number of Agreements with third countries, as well as with international organisations. These Agreements may be of an extensive nature, such as Trade, Cooperation and Development and Association Agreements or they may cover a wide range of specific subjects including: textiles; fisheries; customs; science and technology; transport; etc.
		Agreements with International Organisations	
		Secondary Legislation	Community legislation that is binding for Member States.
		Directives and ECSC ⁶⁰ Recommendations	A directive is binding on the Member States as regards the objective to be achieved but leaves it to the national authorities to decide on how the agreed Community objective is to be incorporated into their domestic legal systems. Directives do not supersede the laws of the Member States but place the Member States under an obligation to adapt their national law in line with Community rules. The result is a two-stage law-making process.
		Regulations and ECSC General Decisions	Regulations have two main features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community character, which means that they lay down the same law throughout the Community, regardless of international borders, and apply in full in all Member States. • Direct applicability, which means that the legal acts do not have to be transposed into national law but confer rights or impose duties on the Community citizen in the same way as national law.

⁵⁹ The Cotonou Agreement is a Partnership Agreement.

⁶⁰ The ECSC Treaty has expired.

Consequences of Enlargement for Development Policy

	Category	Elements	Definition
		Individual Decisions	Decisions require a Member State or an individual to perform or refrain from an action, or can confer rights or impose obligations on them. An individual decision differs from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulations by being of individual application: the persons to whom it is addressed must be named in it and are the only ones bound by it. • directives in that it is binding in its entirety (whereas a directive simply sets out objectives to be attained).
N O N L E G A L L Y B I N D I N G	Soft Law		It includes non binding legal acts (opinions and recommendations) whose real significance is political or moral and other forms of Community actions that are not legal acts but are used for forming and shaping the Community legal order (resolutions, declarations and action programmes)
		Opinions	Opinions are issued by the Community institutions when giving an assessment of a given situation or development in the Community or individual Member States. In some cases, they prepare the way for subsequent, legally binding acts, or are a prerequisite for the institution of proceedings before the Court of Justice
		Recommendations	In recommendations, the party to whom they are addressed is called on, but not placed under any legal obligation, to behave in a particular way.
		Resolutions	Resolutions may be adopted by the European Council, the Council of the EU and the European Parliament. They set out jointly held views and intentions regarding the overall process of integration and specific tasks within and outside the Community. The primary significance of these resolutions is that they help to give the Council's future work a political direction.
		Declarations	There are two types of declaration. The first type is concerned with the further development of the Community and it is similar to resolutions. The second type is issued in the context of the Council's decision-making process and sets out the views of all or individual Council members regarding the interpretation of the Council's decisions. legal significance should be assessed under the basic principles of interpretation, according to which the key factor when interpreting the meaning of a legal provision should in all cases be the underlying intention of its originator.
		Action Programmes	Action Programmes are drawn up by the Council and the Commission on their own initiative and serve to put into practice the legislative programmes and general objectives laid down in the Treaties.
	Case Law		Case Law refers to the decisions taken by the Court of Justice that, as the judicial institution of the

Consequences of Enlargement for Development Policy

	Category	Elements	Definition
			Community, is the backbone of the EC system of safeguards. Its judges must ensure that Community law is not interpreted and applied differently in each Member State, that as a shared legal system it remains a Community system and that it is always identical for all in all circumstances. In order to fulfil that role, the Court of Justice has jurisdiction to hear disputes to which the Member States, the Community institutions, undertakings and individuals may be parties.

2. *The structure of the EU development acquis .*

Although the beginnings of the Community's development policy date from the signature of the Treaty of Rome, it is only since the Treaty of Maastricht came into force in 1993 that Community development cooperation has enjoyed a specific legal basis.

The legal frame of reference for EU development policy is therefore found in the **Treaty of Rome** (Title XX, ex Title XVII) as modified by the Treaties of Maastricht, Amsterdam and Nice

The treaty sets:

- ✓ **the objectives to be pursued;**
- ✓ **how they should be pursued; and**
- ✓ **who should make decisions on policies.**

The European Union has concluded a series of **Agreements with international organizations and developing regions or countries** on all three dimensions of development (i.e., development cooperation, political dialogue and trade). The most extensive and far reaching is the Cotonou Agreement that has specific financial resources and operating rules and represents a sub-set that is better understood if treated separately (the Acquis Cotonou)⁶¹.

A series of **Council Regulations** applies the overall framework set by the Treaties to regions or cross cutting theme. Each regulation:

- ✓ defines the types of ODA, eligible recipients, the purpose of EC aid and the policy cycle to be followed in each region or for each theme;
- ✓ identifies the source of funding for the activities it governs;
- ✓ in the case of region-specific regulations, reaffirms the political pre-conditions for EC aid (e.g., democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law, good governance);
- ✓ describes the process of coordination between the Commission and Member States and identifies the body responsible for making decisions concerning the regulation itself.

The detailed policies and operational guidelines to be followed in each sector or on each cross-cutting theme are contained in **Commission Communications**, while the region- and country-specific strategies are defined through multi-annual **Regional or Country Strategy Papers** which are adopted under Commission Decisions.

⁶¹ The new Agreement clearly defines a perspective that combines politics, trade and development. It is based on five interdependent pillars: (1) a comprehensive political dimension; (2) participatory approaches, (3) a strengthened focus on poverty reduction, (4) a new framework for economic and trade cooperation, and (5) a reform of financial cooperation.

ANNEX 3 –POLITICAL STATEMENTS AND ACTION PLANS ADOPTED AT UN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES SINCE 1992

“The major UN conferences and the commitments entered into, inter alia by the Member States and the Community, constitute a new framework for a development approach centred on social and human aspects and on the sustainable management and use of natural resources and the environment.” (The European Community's Development Policy, p.7)

Rio 1992 (Environment). The Conference adopted the Rio Principles, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles. Two major legally binding conventions on Climate Change and on Biological Diversity were adopted, and negotiations started on a Desertification Convention. These three conventions remain the major multilateral agreements ratified by the EU Member States in the development field

Vienna 1993 (Human Rights). The promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms must be considered as a priority objective of the United Nations in accordance with its purposes and principles, in particular the purpose of international cooperation.

Cairo 1994 (Population and Development). (a) To increase substantially the availability of international financial assistance in the field of population and development; (b) To increase the commitment to, and the stability of, international financial assistance in the field of population and development by diversifying the sources of contributions, while striving to avoid as far as possible a reduction in the resources for other development areas.; (c) To increase international financial assistance to direct South-South cooperation and to facilitate financing procedures for direct South-South cooperation.

Beijing 1995 (Women and Development). The majority of commitments made by delegations on behalf of their countries concerned balancing work and family responsibilities, health, education, new mechanisms and targets, or positive action for increasing women's participation, for example in political office. Some governments announced initiatives and committed resources to combat violence against women.

Copenhagen 1995 (Social Development). Focus attention on and support the special needs of countries and regions in which there are substantial concentrations of people living in poverty, in particular in South Asia, and which therefore face serious difficulties in achieving social and economic development.

Rome 1996 (Food). “We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all.”

Istanbul 1996 (Habitat II). The commitment to promote international cooperation to achieve Habitat goals calls on States to strive to fulfill the target of 0.7 per cent of developed countries' Gross National Product (GNP) for official development assistance (ODA) and to increase the share of funding for the Habitat II objectives.

New York 1997 (Environment – Earth Summit+5).

New York 1999 (Population and Development – ICPD+5). The special session called for intensified action in the following areas: reproductive and sexual health; maternal mortality; the

reproductive health needs of adolescents; reducing abortion and addressing the health consequences of unsafe abortion; prevention of HIV/AIDS; gender issues and education.

Geneva 2000 (Social Development+5).

New York 2000 (Millennium Summit : "The role of the United Nations in the 21st century"). The Millennium Declaration.

Brussels 2001 (Third UN Conference on LDCs - LDC III). EC's concrete initiatives concerning the communication on the fight against communicable diseases as well as the 'Everything but arms' initiative, which opens the EU's doors to free trade with LDCs for all goods and services except arms.

Monterrey 2002 (Financing for Development). In pursuance of the undertaking to examine the means and timeframe that will allow each of the Member States to reach the UN goal of 0.7% ODA/GNI, those Member States that have not yet reached the 0.7% target commit themselves – as a first significant step – individually to increasing their ODA volume in the next four years within their respective budget allocation processes, whilst the other Member States renew their efforts to remain at or above the target of 0.7% ODA, so that collectively an EU average of 0.39% is reached by 2006. In view of this goal, all the EU Member States will in any case strive to reach, within their respective budget allocation processes, at least 0.33% ODA/GNI by 2006.

Johannesburg 2002 (The World Summit on Sustainable Development). Further implementation of the EU strategy for sustainable development and the Cardiff Process of sectoral integration.

ANNEX 4 – COUNTRY PROFILES



Cyprus

Development Policy Framework

Since its independence in 1960, the Republic of Cyprus has not elaborated an aid policy as-, but it has participated in the United Nations system and related development agencies. Cyprus also has developed bilateral co-operation relationships with numerous countries and since the mid-1990's, it is providing technical assistance to countries through a scheme managed by the Planning Bureau. Major recipients of Cyprus ODA are Albania and the Palestinian Authority.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	No official policy statement	
Legislation on Development Cooperation	None	According to MFA, there is no need to draft any specific law for development policy.

Institutional Set-up

Bilateral ODA is managed mostly through the Planning Bureau and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has three different departments involved in aid programming and has no clear mandate in coordinating development assistance. The Planning Bureau is the economic and administrative arm of the Central Planning Commission and the Planning Committee on Policy and Budget. It is a government service independent of any ministry and accountable to the President of the Republic, as Chairman of the Central Planning Commission. The Planning Bureau is running a "Scheme for technical assistance to foreign countries" since mid 1990's. The overall objective of the Scheme is to make available the Cypriot know-how and experiences in economic development to countries undergoing political and economic changes, in order to facilitate their transition to a free-market economy. It gives special emphasis to the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Scheme is based on a cost-sharing arrangement.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) Three different departments On Foreign TA: the Planning Bureau of the Central Planning Commission	2	7	According to the 1961 Planning Mechanism, the Planning Bureau is responsible, inter alia, for "the co-ordination of foreign technical assistance matters and the handling of intergovernmental economic relations".

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics																																		
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Objective</th> <th>Country or Region (highest to lowest)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Regional Security</td> <td>Middle East</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sustainable development/environment</td> <td>Balkans</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Eastern Europe and the CIS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	Regional Security	Middle East	Sustainable development/environment	Balkans		Eastern Europe and the CIS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total (US\$m)</td> <td>2.30</td> <td>2.30</td> <td>2.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ODA/GNI (%)</td> <td>0.02%</td> <td>0.02%</td> <td>0.02%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of countries</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of projects</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average ODA per staff (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Indicator	1999	2000	2001	Total (US\$m)	2.30	2.30	2.30	ODA/GNI (%)	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	No of countries			>10	No. of projects			N/A	Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			1.15
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NGO Sector	Capacity Building Programmes																																			
Number of NGOs: 500 NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): <10. Most important development NGOs: Medecins du Monde Cyprus and the Red Cross. NGDO Platform: there is no development NGO Platform.	<p>The Civil Society Program is a 2-year EC funded program, co-financed by the Planning Bureau. It has a budget of EUR 2,4 millions. Its mission is to strengthen the civil society in general.</p> <p>The British Council is managing a capacity building project financed by UNOPS and aimed at supporting the development of a sustainable civil society in Cyprus. The project aims at providing a platform for NGOs members to meet and promote links both in Cyprus and abroad.</p>																																			



Czech Republic

Development Policy Framework

The overall policy framework has been defined by Government Decision 153/1995 “Principles for Providing Foreign Aid”, which is the regulatory cornerstone of Czech aid. These principles are translated into development policy through a mid-term plan (“Concept of the Czech Republic Foreign Aid Program”) discussed at Government level, annual foreign aid programs presented to Government by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs each year and an assessment and evaluation of the Czech Republic Foreign Aid program at the end of each mid-term plan.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statements	Principles for Providing Foreign Aid approved by the Czech Government decision no. 153 of March 15, 1995 Concept of the Czech Republic Foreign Aid Program for the 2002-2007 Period	The Government has discussed the Concept, but has not adopted it formally.
Legislation on Development Cooperation	Competency Act (Act of the Czech Republic No. 2/1969 SB on establishment of ministries and other central authorities of state administration of the Czech Republic) Act No. 199/1994 on Public Procurement Volunteer Services Act (No. 198/2002)	Competence of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in aid coordination.

Institutional Set-up

The ODA budget is divided among ten line 1 ministries which are responsible, under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the identification and preparation of development aid projects, as well as for their implementation and evaluation. The line ministries submit project proposals to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on proposals identified in the field by various stakeholders – private and state companies, non-profit and civic organisations, institutions, universities, etc. In cooperation with the Development Centre (hosted by the Institute of International Relations, Prague) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs screens the proposed projects and, jointly with line-ministry representatives, carries out an appraisal, rejecting projects which are not eligible due to poor project design, policy, or financing constraints. The shortlist of project proposals is then incorporated into the overall aid package (including a small number of Ministry of Foreign Affairs projects) which is submitted to the government for final approval and financing.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) + Advisory Board Dept. for External Economic Relations and International Organisations Advisory Board: Development Centre	5	7	Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to move to a Policy Ministry with Separate Implementing Agency (Model 3), while line ministries are lobbying to keep the status quo.

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics				
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	Indicator	1998	1999	2000	2001
Democracy and the rule of law	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus	Bilateral	5.87	6.64	6.36	14.94
Sustainable development/ environment	Balkans	Multilateral	10.29	8.16	9.80	11.55
Smooth and gradual integration in the world economy	Central Asia	Total (US\$m)	16.16	14.80	16.16	26.49
	South-East Asia, Africa, Latin America, Middle East	ODA/GNI (%)	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%
		Multilateral ODA/total ODA (%)	64%	55%	61%	44%
		No of countries				49
		No. of projects				79
		Average ODA per staff (US\$m)				2.2
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes				
<p>Number of NGOs: 44,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): <10. Most important development NGOs: People in Need Foundation (PINF), Caritas Development NGO Platform: Czech Forum for Development Co-operation (FoRS), established in September 2002, 14 members</p>		<p>Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE). The project is funded by Canada/CIDA and supports the transformation of the development aid systems. TA will end by May 2004. Promotion of National Capacities for International Development Co-operation (UNDP) supports the Development Centre and funded the creation of a policy framework. Other donors (e.g., EC; DFID, NORAD) have provided support to government or NGOs (EC to FORS) .</p>				



Estonia

Development Policy Framework

Estonia started actively to address co-operation issues in 1998 and it was first considered a donor country in the 1999 DAC report. Estonian development cooperation policy is contained in the "Principles of Development Co-operation", which were adopted by the Estonian Parliament in January 1999, and again in January 2003, after having been revised by Government in 2002 based on the experience so far and following a broad-based process of discussions involving the Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee and NGOs at an early stage. Projects are identified and implemented on a case-by-case basis, upon the request of the beneficiaries or Estonian embassies abroad. A project approach has always prevailed and is likely to prevail in the near future. Estonian co-operation policy has developed without any formal policy cycle.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	Principles of Development Cooperation and Aid of January 15, 2003	
Legislation on Development Cooperation	Law on Foreign Policy, 1992	The law states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a coordinating role in the provision of Estonian ODA.

Institutional Set-up

The Development Co-operation Unit (DevCo) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for development policy and has a staff of 4 professionals. Under the current procedure, each project must be approved by government, as co-operation resources are allocated from the government's reserve funds. Starting from 2004, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be responsible for the entire project cycle, from project identification to evaluation. Estonian authorities generally accept most identified projects.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) Development Cooperation Unit	4		

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics		
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	Indicator		
		1999	2000	2001
Democracy and the rule of law	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus			0.50
Regional security	Balkans			0.01%
Poverty Reduction	Central Asia			8
				11
				0.1
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes		
<p>Number of NGOs: 14,000.</p> <p>NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs or NGDOs): <10.</p> <p>Most important NGDOs: E-governance Academy</p> <p>NGO Platform: Network of Estonian Non-Profit Organisations (NENO). NENO supported the expansion of NGOs throughout Estonia through 9 regional support centres. In October 2002, a Round Table uniting 17 NPOs was established. It aims at filling the knowledge gap about development co-operation issues in Estonia.</p>		<p>Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE)/Baltic Initiative Program. The project, funded by Canada/CIDA, has recently been extended to the three Baltic countries. TA will end by May 2004.</p> <p>Other donors as Sweden or Finland have supported ad hoc activities like conferences and seminars to promote development and cooperation awareness among Estonian NGOs.</p>		



Hungary

Development Policy Framework

The Concept Paper approved in July 2001 sets the basic principles and priorities of Hungary's development policy. In 1999, the government entrusted the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Economy with the task of formulating the development co-operation concept. It was formulated in consultation with all line ministries and state agencies responsible for development activities.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	Concept of the International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Hungary , approved by Government in 2001	It has been made public only recently.
Legislation on Development Cooperation	Government Decree n° 2319/1999	The Decree attributed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs the responsibility to formulate an international development co-operation concept (i.e., policy framework).

Institutional Set-up

The Department for International Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was created at end of 2002 and has not carried out any programming yet. Prior to 2003, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was responsible only for humanitarian aid and a small budget managed under its Administrative and Legal Department. There are no mechanisms for co-ordination among line ministries but the issue should be addressed through the creation of an Interministerial Committee, as envisaged in the policy proposal that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will submit to government by mid 2003. HUN-IDA (Hungarian International Development Assistance) was established in 2001 by TESCO, the state agency responsible for managing the aid provided by the Republic of Hungary in the past decades. HUN-IDA is registered as a non-profit organisation. The MFA envisages using HUN-IDA 15 full-time professionals to assist the Department of International Co-operation in preparing calls for proposals and terms of references for its future programming.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) + Advisory Board Department for International Cooperation Advisory Board: HUN-IDA	5	15	Staff at MFA will be increased to 9 in the next few months.

HUN-IDA (Hungarian International Development Assistance) was established in 2001 by TESCO, the state agency responsible for managing the aid provided by the Republic of Hungary in the past decades. HUN-IDA is registered as a non-profit organisation. The MFA envisages using HUN-IDA 15 full-time professionals to assist the Department of International Co-operation in preparing calls for proposals and terms of references for its future programming.

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics			
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	Indicator	1999	2000	2001
Democracy and the rule of law	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus	Total (US\$m)			8.50
Regional security	Balkans	ODA/GNI (%)			0.04%
Sustainable development/ environment	Central Asia	No of countries			>10
Assistance to Hungarian communities abroad	South-East Asia	No. of projects			N/A
		Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			0.4
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes			
<p>Number of NGOs: 30,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): <10. Most important development NGOs: Hungarian Ecumenical Service (HIA), Hungarian Baptist Aid, DemNet, -Civil Society Development Foundation Development NGO Platform: an informal Hungarian Platform, established in December 2002, 20 members. ODACE has financed part of the Platform's operating costs and funded internships of NGOs representatives abroad.</p>		<p>Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE). The project, funded by Canada/CIDA, has supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the collection of ODA/OA statistics according to DAC criteria for 2001. TA will end by May 2004. Promotion of National Capacities for International Development Co-operation (UNDP) supports the MFA and funded the creation of a policy framework.</p>			



Latvia

Development Policy Framework

The Latvian Government has not been involved in development co-operation since independence. The country has mainly focused on its own transition towards democracy and a market economy. Moreover, unlike the Czech Republic or Poland, Latvia does not have any past development co-operation experience. As part of the former Soviet Union, Latvia took part in Soviet co-operation policy but programmes were managed at the federal level. Latvian authorities started to address development co-operation issues three years ago when projects started to be implemented on a case-by-case basis. The "Guidelines for Latvian Development Co-operation" drafted by the Department of Foreign Economic Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were adopted by Government in January 2003.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	Guidelines for Latvian Development Cooperation	
Legislation on Development Cooperation	None	

Institutional Set-up

The Guidelines set up a Consultative Board on development co-operation composed of representatives of line Ministries, NGOs, and academics, under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since 1999 Latvia has been providing humanitarian aid and development assistance to neighboring countries on a case-by-case basis. Those activities have been managed by various ministries or by the National School of Public Administration without much co-ordination. Latvian co-operation has focused on the transfer of knowledge to neighboring countries and co-operation assistance has mainly been granted on the basis of Latvian civil servants' ad hoc intervention (seminars, workshops or study tours). Therefore financial resources have not been explicitly allocated to these activities.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) Foreign Economic Policy Dept.	3		

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics																																	
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th colspan="2">2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">1.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ODA/GNI (%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">0.02%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of countries</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of projects</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average ODA per staff (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2">0.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Indicator	1999	2000	2001		Total (US\$m)			1.40		ODA/GNI (%)			0.02%		No of countries			N/A		No. of projects			40		Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			0.4	
Indicator	1999	2000	2001																																
Total (US\$m)			1.40																																
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Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			0.4																																
Democracy and the rule of law	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus																																		
Regional security	Balkans																																		
Sustainable development/ environment																																			
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes																																	
Number of NGOs: 1,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): 0. Most important development NGOs: none		Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE)/Baltic Initiative Program. The project, funded by Canada/CIDA, has recently been extended to the three Baltic countries. TA will end by May 2004. Support for the Implementation of the Latvian Development Co-operation Programmes (UNDP) supports the Latvian government efforts. Other donors, like Denmark, Sweden or the USA (via the Baltic American Partnership program) have all supported ad hoc activities like promoting NGOs awareness.																																	



Lithuania

Development Policy Framework

Since its independence in 1991, Lithuania has focused on its own transition to democracy and a market economy. Lithuania started only last year to address co-operation issues, later than other Baltic States. Lithuanian development policy framework has been mostly defined by the Technical Assistance Division within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' economic department. It has been translated into a draft "Concept of the Lithuanian Development Cooperation Policy" that has been presented to government and should be adopted formally by mid 2003. The Concept is based on the search for low-cost implementation and for Lithuanian added value on development cooperation. It also aims at preparing Lithuania to become a donor, by setting up a policy framework for the first time in its history, raising public awareness on development issues and mobilising policy-makers. Until EU accession, Lithuania will concentrate on countries such as Belarus, the Russian region of Kaliningrad and Ukraine.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	No policy framework	The "Concept of Lithuanian development policy" has recently been presented to government by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Legislation on Development Cooperation	None	

Institutional Set-up

The Lithuanian foreign aid program (including all activities undertaken by line Ministries) has been implemented on a case-by-case basis. A Technical Assistance Division was set up within the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2002. The Technical Assistance Division is a new and small unit. A Head of Division assisted by three professionals manages it. The unit's administrative capacity will be progressively strengthened. The specific budget line allocated to development co-operation is divided among line Ministries under the co-ordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Line Ministries implement co-operation actions related to their field of activity. Parliament's role in development co-operation policy is limited to the approval of the overall budget. However, its role should be strengthened in the new development policy framework.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) Economic Dept.	4		

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics																										
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ODA/GNI (%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.02%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of countries</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of projects</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average ODA per staff (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Indicator	1999	2000	2001	Total (US\$m)			2.00	ODA/GNI (%)			0.02%	No of countries			4	No. of projects			8	Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			0.5
Indicator	1999	2000	2001																									
Total (US\$m)			2.00																									
ODA/GNI (%)			0.02%																									
No of countries			4																									
No. of projects			8																									
Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			0.5																									
Democracy and the rule of law	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus																											
Regional security	Balkans																											
Smooth and gradual integration in the world economy																												
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes																										
Number of NGOs: 12,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): <10. Most important development NGOs: none NGO Platform: there is a platform of Non Governmental Organisation Information and Support Centres comprising seven NGO resource centres		Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE)/Baltic Initiative Program. The project, funded by Canada/CIDA, has recently been extended to the three Baltic countries. TA will end by May 2004. A programme for the Support for the Implementation of the Lithuanian Development Co-operation has been proposed by UNDP but the MOU has not been signed yet. Other donors, like Sweden, have supported ad hoc activities aimed at NGOs.																										



Malta

Development Policy Framework

Since its independence in 1964, Malta has not elaborated a development policy. However, it has participated in the UN system and the Commonwealth. It has also led regional initiatives aiming at strengthening co-operation between Mediterranean countries. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recently prepared a draft "Development Policy" paper addressing only the future administrative framework. The work of formulating a development policy and detailing the mechanisms for aid programming will be carried out only after the new structure is in place. In the process of drafting the policy paper, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has consulted the development NGO Platform and financed a study on Maltese development NGOs, still under preparation.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	No official policy statement	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has prepared a draft "Development Policy" paper.
Legislation on Development Cooperation	None	According to MFA, there is no need to draft any specific law for development policy.

Institutional Set-up

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs manages all bilateral and multilateral development co-operation. A Department for International Co-operation will soon be created at the level of the Office of the Permanent Secretary and will have a staff of two professionals. A Standing Advisory Committee, an inter-ministerial advisory body, will also be created to promote inter-ministerial co-ordination.

Several development cooperation activities, jointly sponsored by the Government and the Commonwealth, have taken place in Malta through the Malta-Commonwealth Third Country Programme (1999-2000). For example, 19 officials from 15 countries participated in the *Workshop and Conference on the use of Information Technology in Diplomacy* and 19 senior managers in the field of insurance from 14 countries attended the *Risk Management - Insurance Management Programme*.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) Department for International Development (DFID)	2		The Department is not operational yet. A proposal for its creation will be submitted to the Council of Ministers by mid 2003 .

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics			
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	Indicator	1999	2000	2001
Poverty Reduction	Southern Mediterranean	Total (US\$m)			0.50
	Africa	ODA/GNI (%)			0.01%
	Latin America	No of countries			>10
		No. of projects			N/A
		Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			0.25
		Almost 80% of all Maltese ODA is multilateral.			
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes			
<p>Number of NGOs: .N/A NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs or NGDOs): <10. Most important NGDOs: Kopin, Third World Group, Fair Trade Co-operative, VLM, JRS, Share Foundation. NGDO Platform: an informal NGDO Platform was created at the end of 2001. So far 8 organisations participate in the Platform and two more are interested in joining it. Out of the eight current members, only four are really involved in activities abroad mainly of an humanitarian nature.</p>		The European Commission has financed some initiatives aimed at supporting the Maltese civil society.			



Poland

Development Policy Framework

Poland has no policy framework for development co-operation. In 1998, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs started providing assistance through its UN Department but without any policy framework. In 2000, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepared a first Concept Paper. It was not able to submit it to Parliament because the Ministry of Finance opposed both the transfer of the ODA budget line under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the establishment of an implementing agency for development co-operation. In 2001 and 2002, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs managed the ODA line without a policy framework or clear guidelines. A Concept Paper for Development Cooperation is under preparation and will be submitted to Government by mid 2003.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	No policy framework	
Legislation on Development Cooperation	Foreign Service Act of 10 May 2002	Competence of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in aid coordination.

Institutional Set-up

Line ministries have their own activities and report their ODA expenditures to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ex-post. The main ministries involved in bilateral assistance are the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education but the distribution of the ODA budget among line ministries is not available. Within the Department of UN System and Global Affairs, which has 15 employees, there are only two professionals managing ODA activities. The department is understaffed for ODA activities. The Polish Know How Foundation, a public foundation, was created in 1998 by the Polish Government with the purpose to share Poland's transition experience with other post-communist countries. The Foundation has a staff of five full-time professionals. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is proposing the Foundation should become Polish aid's implementing agency.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) + Advisory Board Dept. for UN system and Global Issues Advisory Board: Know-How Foundation	2	5	Ministry of Finance opposes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' proposal to move to a Policy Ministry with Separate Implementing Agency (Model 3).

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics				
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	Indicator	1998	1999	2000	2001
Sustainable development/environment	Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus	Bilateral	13.67	14.65	12.81	30.70
Poverty reduction	Balkans	Multilateral	5.06	5.67	15.76	4.84
	Central Asia	Total (US\$m)	18.73	20.32	28.57	35.54
	South-East Asia	ODA/GNI (%)	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
		Multilateral ODA/total ODA (%)	27%	28%	55%	14%
		No. of countries				18
		No. of projects				15
		Average ODA per staff (US\$m)				5.1
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes				
<p>Number of NGOs: 45,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): 100. Most important development NGOs: Center for Social and Economic Research (CASE), Stephan Batory Foundation, Education for Democracy Foundation, Foundation for Social and Economic Initiatives, Institute of Public Affairs Foundation, Institute for democracy in Eastern Europe Foundation (IDEE).</p>		<p>Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE). The project, funded by Canada/CIDA, has supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Polish Know How Foundation. TA will end by May 2004. Promotion of National Capacities for International Development Co-operation (UNDP) supports the MFA and funded the creation of a policy framework. DFID has funded seminars to promote development and co-operation awareness among Polish actors.</p>				



Slovak Republic

Development Policy Framework

In 1999, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs produced a first "Concept of Development Assistance". The Concept for 2003-2008 was still under discussion during our visit to Slovakia. All development assistance, multilateral contributions, bilateral co-operation schemes like scholarships or humanitarian assistance, had been exclusively managed by line ministries till government decision n° 332/2002 of April 2002 designating the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the co-ordinating body for Slovak Aid.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statements	Concept of Development Assistance approved by the Government in July 1999.	It sets the objectives, principles and priorities of Slovak development assistance
Legislation on Development Cooperation	Government Decision n°332/2002 of April 2002 Humanitarian aid is ruled by Act. N°207/1996	Decision 322/2002 created the budget line dedicated to ODA and designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the co-ordinating body for Slovak Aid. The Government decision n°1223 of 6 November 2002 stipulates that all decisions related to humanitarian issues proposed by the Ministry of Interior should be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Institutional Set-up

The ODA budget is divided among four line ministries which are responsible, under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the identification and preparation of development aid projects, as well as for their implementation and evaluation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has five full-time professionals involved in development aid. It can rely on a high-level advisory body, the Co-ordination Committee for ODA, chaired by MFA State Secretary. The Slovak Institute for International Studies, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UNDP and private foundations, has assisted the Ministry in formulating the country's development policy.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) + Advisory Board Dept. for International Economic Cooperation Advisory Board: Slovak Foreign Police Association	5	TBD	Before April 2002, no Ministry was in charge of coordinating Slovak aid.

At the end of May 2003 its role will be taken over by the Slovak Foreign Policy Association, a local think-tank.

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics			
OBJECTIVE	COUNTRY OR REGION (HIGHEST TO LOWEST)	Indicator	1999	2000	2001
Democracy and the rule of law	Balkans	Bilateral	8.20	3.42	6.78
Assistance to Slovak communities abroad	Central Asia	Multilateral	3.26	4.15	4.89
	South-East Asia, Africa, Latin America	Total (US\$m)	11.46	7.57	11.67
		ODA/GNI (%)	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%
		Multilateral ODA/total ODA (%)	28%	55%	42%
		No of countries			>10
		No. of projects			N/A
		Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			2.4
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes			
Number of NGOs: 17,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs/GDOs): <10. Most important development NGOs: People in Peril, ErKo NGDO Platform: Slovak Platform, established in January 2002, 10 members		Official Development Assistance for Central Europe (ODACE). The project is funded by Canada/CIDA and supports the transformation of the development aid systems. TA will end by May 2004. Promotion of National Capacities for International Development Co-operation (UNDP) supports the MFA and funded the creation of a policy framework. Other donors (e.g., EC, DFID, Netherlands) have provided support to government (MFA) or NGOs (EC to Platform).			



Slovenia

Development Policy Framework

Slovenia ranks among the most successful transition economies and is perhaps the most developed among new EU Member States. The country has been enjoying high-income levels and it is endowed with highly skilled human capital. While it was part of Yugoslavia, Slovenia was a major contributor to the federal Development Fund and gave important assistance to the less developed countries of the Federation, whether through the Development Fund or through direct private investments. After gaining independence in 1991, the Republic of Slovenia re-emerged as a donor in 1996 when it participated in the reconstruction of Bosnia in the framework of the Dayton agreements and, from 1999 onwards, in the framework of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe. The rehabilitation of South Eastern European countries is the main objective of Slovene assistance, but along with that, as in comparably developed countries, a “more intense participation in the international development co-operation is becoming one of Slovenia’s foreign policy strategic orientations” and Slovenia “is committed to implementing the objectives adopted by the international community”.

Subject	Description	Comments
Development Policy Statement	No official policy statement	
Legislation on Development Cooperation	Act on Foreign Affairs , adopted on 24 April 1991 by the Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia	The law states, <i>inter alia</i> , that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a coordinating role in the provision of Slovenian ODA.

Institutional Set-up

It is only recently, in March 2002, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was made responsible for co-ordinating Slovenian development and humanitarian assistance. In April 2002, the government appointed a national co-ordinator for development and humanitarian aid and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs set up the Office for International Development Co-operation and Humanitarian assistance headed by the national co-ordinator and a staff of two officials. The ODA budget is divided among twelve line ministries and departments which are responsible for the identification and preparation of development aid projects, as well as for their implementation and evaluation. Line ministries contributes from their own budget to their counterpart multilateral organisations. In December 2002, an inter-ministerial body was appointed with representatives from most line ministries and government offices dealing with development or humanitarian assistance.

Model	Total Full Time Staff		Note
	MFA	Advisory Board	
Development Cooperation Directorate within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Model 2) Office for International Co-operation and Humanitarian Assistance	2		Development activities are spread over ministries, it is estimated that up to 30 people could be working in development-related issues in the whole government.

Line ministries contributes from their own budget to their counterpart multilateral organisations. In December 2002, an inter-ministerial body was appointed with representatives from most line ministries and government offices dealing with development or humanitarian assistance.

Objectives and Geographic Focus		ODA Statistics																										
Objective	Country or Region (highest to lowest)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>1999</th> <th>2000</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ODA/GNI (%)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No of countries</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No. of projects</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average ODA per staff (US\$m)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>12.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Indicator	1999	2000	2001	Total (US\$m)			25.00	ODA/GNI (%)			0.1%	No of countries			5	No. of projects			N/A	Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			12.5
Indicator	1999	2000	2001																									
Total (US\$m)			25.00																									
ODA/GNI (%)			0.1%																									
No of countries			5																									
No. of projects			N/A																									
Average ODA per staff (US\$m)			12.5																									
Democracy and the rule of law	Balkans																											
Regional security																												
Sustainable development/ environment																												
NGO Sector		Capacity Building Programmes																										
Number of NGOs: 15,000. NGO specialized in development issues (development NGOs): <10. Most important NGDOs: · Slovene Philanthropy NGDO Platform: an attempt to establish a Platform at the end of 2002 was unsuccessful.		<p>The Dutch-funded MATRA pre-accession program is a government-to-government assistance in the field of implementing the “Aquis Communautaire”. There has been no request from the MFA.</p> <p>UNDP Support to Civil Society Program is currently assisting the NGO Centre (CNVOS) to draft a law on volunteer services and may soon support the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in building up its institutional and legislative framework.</p>																										

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Final Report

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ENLARGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY
Volume II

INVENTORY OF THE ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Prepared by:
Development Strategies
IDC

July 31, 2003

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
A. PRIMARY LEGISLATION										
Primary legislation	Treaty	Treaty	Consolidated Treaty establishing the European Community Articles 177-181 Article 181a Articles 182-188 Annex II Declaration 36 annexed to the Final Act of Amsterdam				N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/treaty.htm
B1. SECONDARY LEGISLATION - COUNCIL REGULATIONS										
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 955/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 May 2002 extending and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1659/98 on decentralised cooperation	13/5/02	09/06/02	31/12/03	32002R0955	Developing countries	L 148 , 06/06/2002 P. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R0955&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 2130/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 October 2001 on operations to aid uprooted people in Asian and Latin American developing countries	29/10/01			32001R2130	Asia and Latin America	L 287 , 31/10/2001 P. 0003 - 0007	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_287/l_28720011031en00030007.pdf
	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 1726/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2001 amending Article 21 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 on food-aid policy and food-aid management and special operations in support of food security	23/07/01	01/09/01		32001R1726	Developing countries	L 234 , 01/09/2001 P. 0010 - 0010	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32001R1726&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 1724/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2001 concerning action against anti-personnel landmines in developing countries	23/07/01			32001R1724	Developing countries	L 234 , 01/09/2001 P. 0001 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_234/l_23420010901en00010005.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 2493/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 November 2000 on measures to promote the full integration of the environmental dimension in the development process of developing countries	07/11/00			32000R2493	Developing countries	L 288 , 15/11/2000 p. 0001 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_288/l_28820001115en00010005.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 2494/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7.11.2000 on measures to promote the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests in developing countries	07/11/00	18/11/00	31/12/06	2494/2000	Developing countries	L 288 , 15/11/2000 p. 0006 - 0010	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_288/l_28820001115en00060010.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council	Regulation (EC) No 1726/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on development cooperation with South Africa	29/06/00			32000R1726	South Africa	L 198 , 04/08/2000 P. 0001 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_198/l_19820000804en00010005.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 975/1999 of 29 April 1999 laying down the requirements for the implementation of development cooperation operations which contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms	29/04/99	11/05/99	31/12/04	31999R0975		L 120 , 08/05/1999 P. 0001 - 0007	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_120/l_12019990508en00010007.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2836/98 of 22 December 1998 on integrating of gender issues in development cooperation	22/12/98	02/01/99	31/12/03	31998R2836		L 354 , 30/12/1998 P. 0005 - 0009	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_354/l_35419981230en00050009.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2840/98 of 21 December 1998 amending Regulation (EC) No 1734/94 on financial and technical cooperation with the Occupied Territories	21/12/98	02/01/99	not set	31998R2840	Palestinian Authority	L 354 , 30/12/1998 p. 0014 - 0015	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_354/l_35419981230en00140015.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2824/98 of 21 December 1998 amending Regulation (EC) No 1734/94 on financial and technical cooperation with the Occupied Territories	21/12/98	01/01/99	not set	31998R2824	Palestinian Authority	L 351 , 29/12/1998 p. 0013 - 0014	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_351/l_35119981229en00130014.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1658/98 of 17 July 1998 on co-financing operations with European non-governmental development organisations (NGOs) in fields of interest to the developing countries	30/07/98	02/08/98	not set	31998R1658		L 213	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31998R1658&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No. 1659/98 of 17 July 1998 on decentralised cooperation	17/07/98	03/08/98	31/12/01	31998R1659	All	L 213 30.7.1998, p. 6	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31998R1659&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2046/97 of 13 October 1997 on north-south cooperation in the campaign against drugs and drug addiction	13/10/97	24/10/97	not set	31997R2046		L 287 , 21/10/1997 P. 0001 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997R2046&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 550/97 of 24 March 1997 on HIV/AIDS-related operations in developing countries	24/03/97	30/03/97	not set	31997R0550	Developing countries	L 085 , 27/03/1997 P. 0001 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997R0550&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2258/96 of 22 November 1996 on rehabilitation and reconstruction operations in developing countries	22/11/96	01/12/96	not set	31996R2258	Developing countries	L 306 , 28/11/1996 P. 0001 - 0004	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31996R2258&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 of 27 June 1996 on food-aid policy and food-aid management and special operations in support of food security	27/06/96	08/07/96	not set	31996R1292		L 166 , 05/07/1996 P. 0001 - 0011	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31996R1292&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis art. 179)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid	20/06/96	05/07/96	not set	31996R1257		L 163 , 02/07/1996 P. 0001 - 0006	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31996R1257&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 120/2002 of 21 January 2002 amending Regulation (EC) No 2793/1999 as regards the adjustment of the tariff quota for wine	21/01/02	31/01/02		32002R0120	South Africa	L 028 , 30/01/2002 P. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R0120&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1725/2001 of 23 July 2001 concerning action against anti-personnel landmines in third countries other than developing countries	23/07/01	01/09/01	31/12/09	32001R1725	Developing countries	L 234 , 01/09/2001 P. 0006 - 0009	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32001R1725&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2666/2000 of 5 December 2000 on assistance for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1628/96 and amending Regulations (EEC) No 3906/89 and (EEC) No 1360/90 and Decisions 97/256/EC and 1999/311/EC	05/12/00	07/12/00	31/12/06	2666/2000	CARDS	OJ L 306, 7.12.2000, p. 1	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/2000/en_2000R2666_do_001.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No. 2667/2000 of 5 December 2000 on the European Agency for Reconstruction	05/12/00	07/12/00	31/12/04	32000R2667		L. 306 7.12.2000, p. 7	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32000R2667&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1747/2000 of 7 August 2000 amending Regulation (EC) No 2793/1999 on certain procedures for applying the Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa	08/07/00	09/08/00	not set	No 1747/2000	South Africa	L 200, 08.08.2000 P 0025 -00 26.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_200/l_20020000808en00250027.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 2793/1999 of 17 December 1999 on certain procedures for applying the Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa	17/12/99		not set	No 2793/1999	South Africa	L 337, 30.12.1999.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_337/l_33719991230en00290033.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 976/1999 of 29.4.1999 laying down the requirements for the implementation of community operations, other than those of development cooperation which, within the framework of Community co-operation policy, contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law and to that of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.	29/04/99	11/05/99	31/12/04	976/1999		L 120 , 08/05/1999 P. 0008 - 0014	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_120/l_12019990508en00080014.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EEC) No. 1488/96 of 23 July 1996 on financial and technical measures to accompany (MEDA) the reform of economic and social structures in the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership	23/07/96	03/08/96	not set	96/1488/EC	MEDA	L. 189, 30.7.1996, p. 1	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1996/en_1996R1488_do_001.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1734/94 of 11 July 1994 on financial and technical cooperation with the Occupied Territories	11/07/94	19/07/94	not set	31994R1734	Occupied Territories	L 182 , 16/07/1994 P. 0004 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31994R1734&model=quichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 of 25 February 1992 on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the developing countries in Asia and Latin America	25/02/92	02/03/92	not set	31992R0443	Asia and Latin America	L 052 , 27/02/1992 P. 0001 - 0006	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31992R0443&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EEC) No 3245/81 of 26 October 1981 setting up a European Agency for Cooperation	26/10/81		N/A	31981R3245		L 328 , 16/11/1981 p. 0001 - 0004	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31981R3245&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EEC)	Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/76 of 25 March 1976 derogating from Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 in respect of mobilization procedures for cereals to be supplied as food aid	25/03/76		N/A	31976R0696		L 083 , 30/03/1976 p. 0008 - 0008	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31976R0696&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EEC)	Regulation (EEC) No 2750/75 of the Council of 29 October 1975 fixing criteria for the mobilization of cereals intended as food aid	29/10/75		N/A	31975R2750		L 281 , 01/11/1975 P. 0089 - 0091	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31975R2750&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Regulations (legal basis other articles)	Council Regulation (EEC)	Regulation (EEC) No 2681/74 of the Council of 21 October 1974 on Community financing of expenditure incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid	21/10/74		N/A	31974R2681		L 288 , 25/10/1974 p. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31974R2681&model=quichett
B2. SECONDARY LEGISLATION - COUNCIL DECISIONS, COMMISSION REGULATIONS AND COMMISSION DECISIONS										
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1646/2002 of 16 September 2002 on the supply of split peas as food aid	16/09/02	18/09/02	not set	32002R1646		L 249 , 17/09/2002 P. 0003 - 0005	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_249/l_24920020917en00030005.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1647/2002 of 16 September 2002 on the supply of cereals as food aid	16/09/02	18/09/02	not set	32002R1647		L 249 , 17/09/2002 P. 0006 - 0010	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_249/l_24920020917en00060010.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 15 April 2002 concerning the acceptance, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group, 2001	15/04/02		N/A	2002/312/EC		L 112 , 27/04/2002 P. 0034 - 0034	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_112/l_11220020427en00340034.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Secondary Legislation	Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council	Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council	Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Community contribution to the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria	19/12/01			No 36/2002/EC	All	L 007 , 11/01/2002 P. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_007/l_00720020111en00010002.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2298/2001 of 26 November 2001 laying down detailed rules for the export of products supplied as food aid	26/11/01	03/12/01	not set	32001R2298		L 308 , 27/11/2001 P. 0016 - 0018	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_308/l_30820011127en00160018.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 16 July 2001 providing macro-financial assistance to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	16/07/01	22/07/01	21/07/03	32001D0549	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	L 197 21.7.2001, p. 38	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32001D0549&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 22 December 1999 granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects outside the Community (Central and Eastern Europe countries, Mediterranean countries, Latin America and Asia and the Republic of South Africa	22/12/99	13/01/00	not set	32000D0024		L 9 13.1.2000, p. 24	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32000D0024&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Commission Decision (EC)	Commission Decision (EC)	Commission Decision laying down provisions for implementing the Order of the President of the Court of First Instance of the European Communities of 29 September 1999 in Case T-44/98 RII (notified under document number C(1999) 3882)	29/09/99	N/A	N/A	1999/809/EC		L 313 , 07/12/1999 p. 0025 - 0026	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_313/l_31319991207en00250026.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Council Decision	Council Decision	Council Decision of 31 December 1998 concerning the monetary arrangements in the French territorial communities of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon and Mayotte	31/12/98	01/01/99	not set	1999/95/EC		L 30	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_030/l_03019990204en00290030.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1918/98 of 9 September 1998 laying down detailed rules for the application in the beef and veal sector of Council Regulation (EC) No 1706/98 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP States) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 589/96	09/09/98	13/09/98	not set	31998R1918	ACP	L 250 , 10/09/1998 p. 0016 - 0019	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_250/l_25019980910en00160019.pdf
Secondary Legislation	Council Decision	Council Decision	Council Decision of 6 July 1998 concerning exceptional assistance for the heavily indebted ACP countries	06/07/98	06/07/98	not set	31998D0453	All	L 198	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31998D0453&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 990/98 of 11 May 1998 on the supply of cereals as food aid	12/05/98	N/A	N/A	990/98		L 140 , 12/05/1998 p. 0007 - 0009	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31998R0990&model=quichett
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2519/97 of 16 December 1997 laying down general rules for the mobilization of products to be supplied under Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 as Community food aid	16/12/97	06/01/98	not set	31997R2519		L 346 , 17/12/1997 p. 0023 - 0040	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997R2519&model=quichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Secondary Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 14 April 1997 granting a Community guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under loans for projects outside the Community (Central and Eastern Europe countries, Mediterranean countries, Latin American and Asian Countries, South Africa and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina	14/04/97	19/04/97	not set	31997D0256		L 102 19.4.1997, p. 33	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997D0256&model=guichett
Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EEC)	Commission Regulation (EEC)	Commission Regulation (EEC) No 3423/81 of 30 November 1981 on communication by the Member States of data concerning exports of cereal and rice products as food aid	30/11/81		N/A	31981R3423		L 345 , 01/12/1981 p. 0050 - 0050	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31981R3423&model=guichett
C. ACQUIS COTONOU										
Acquis Cotonou	International Agreement	International Agreement	Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000.	23/06/00	01/04/03	28/02/20	none	ACP	L 195 (01/08/00) L 317 (15/12/00) L 65 (08/03/03) L 320 (23/11/02)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/cotonou/agreement_en.htm
Acquis Cotonou	Annex to International Agreement	Annex to International Agreement	Compendium on Cooperation Strategies	23/06/00	01/04/03	28/02/20	none	ACP	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/cotonou/pdf/compendium_en.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Internal Agreement	Internal Agreement	Internal Agreement between Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the Financing and Administration of Community Aid under the Financial Protocol to the Partnership Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community and its Member States signed in Cotonou (Benin) on 23 June 2000 and the allocation of financial assistance for the Overseas Countries and Territories to which Part Four of the EC Treaty applies	15/12/00	01/04/03	28/02/05	2000/770/EC	ACP	L 317 15.12.2000 p.355	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2000/l_317/l_31720001215en03550374.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Internal Agreement	Internal Agreement	Internal agreement between the representatives of the governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on measures to be taken and procedures to be followed for the implementation of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	15/12/00	01/04/03	28/02/20	2000/771/EC	ACP	L 317 15.12.2000 p.376	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2000/l_317/l_31720001215en03760382.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Acquis Cotonou	Implementing Measures	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 19 December 2002 concerning the conclusion of the Partnership Agreement between the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000	19/12/02			2003/159/EC	ACP	L 065 , 08/03/2003 P. 0027 - 0028	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003D0159&model=guichett
Acquis Cotonou	Implementing Measures	Decision of the ACP-EC Council	2002/911/EC; Decision No 2/2002 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers of 7 October 2002 regarding the implementation of Articles 28, 29 and 30 of Annex IV to the Cotonou Agreement	07/10/02	01/04/03	not set	2002/911/EC	ACP	L 320 , 23/11/2002 P. 0001 - 0039	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_320/l_32020021123en00010039.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Implementing Measures	Decision of the ACP-EC Council	Decision No 2/2001 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers on settling all ACP HIPC LDCs' "special loans" remaining after full application of HIPC debt alleviation mechanisms	20/12/01	20/12/01	28/02/05	22002D0168	ACP	L 056 , 27/02/2002 P. 0019 - 0022	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_056/l_05620020227en00190022.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Implementing Measures	ACP-EC Council Decision	Decision No 2/2000 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers of 15 December 2000 on granting financial support to an investment financing programme for industrial and business development in the ACP States	15/12/00	15/12/00	not set	2001/50/EC	ACP	L 017 19.01.2001 p.20	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_017/l_01720010119en00200021.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States Meeting within the Council	Decision by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, of 25 June 2002 on the provisional application of the Internal Agreement between Representatives of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the financing and administration of Community Aid under the Financial Protocol to the Partnership Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community and its Member States signed in Cotonou (Benin) on 23 June 2000 and the allocation of financial assistance for the Overseas Countries and Territories to which part Four of the EC Treaty applies	25/06/02	25/06/02	01/04/03	2002/579/EC	ACP	L 184 , 13/07/2002 P. 0024 - 0025	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_184/l_18420020713en00240025.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	Decision of the ACP-EC Council	Decision No 1/2002 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers of 31 May 2002 extending Decision No 1/2000 regarding transitional measures	31/05/02	31/05/02	01/04/03	2002/415/EC	ACP	L 150 , 08/06/2002 P. 0055 - 0055	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_150/l_15020020608en00550055.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concerning the exceptional use of interest from the European Development Fund for the financing of costs linked to the implementation of the devolution exercise in ACP States for a transitional period	29/10/01	29/10/01	28/02/05	2001/768/EC	ACP	L 289 , 06/11/2001 P. 0006 - 0007	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_289/l_28920011106en00060007.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	Decision of the ACP-EC Council	Decision No 3/2000 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers of 15 December 2000 on the adoption of specific financial measures to ensure the continuity of certain activities of the 8th EDF before the entry into force of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	15/12/00	15/12/00	N/A	2001/30/EC	ACP	L 008 12.01.2001 p.38	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_008/l_00820010112en00380039.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States Meeting within the Council	00/770/EC: Decision by the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, of 3 October 2000 on the provisional application of the Internal Agreement between Representatives of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the financing and administration of Community Aid under the Financial Protocol to the Partnership Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Community and its Member States signed in Cotonou (Benin) on 23 June 2000 and the allocation of financial assistance for the Overseas Countries and Territories to which part Four of the EC Treaty applies	03/10/00	03/10/00	no longer in force	42000D1215(01)	ACP	L 317 , 15/12/2000 P. 0354 - 0354	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=42000D1215(01)&model=guichett
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States Meeting within the Council	00/771/EC: Decision of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the provisional application of the Internal Agreement between the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on measures to be taken and procedures to be followed for the implementation of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	18/09/00	03/10/00	no longer in force	42000D1215(02)	ACP	L 317 , 15/12/2000 P. 0375 - 0375	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_317/l_31720001215en03750375.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Transitional Measures	ACP-EC Council Decision	Decision No 1/2000 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers of 27 July 2000 regarding transitional measures valid from 2 August 2000 until the entry into force of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	27/07/00	02/08/00	01/04/03	22000D0801(01)	ACP	L 195 , 01/08/2000 P. 0046 - 0048 L 317 15/12/2000 P 1 - 353	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_195/l_19520000801en00460048.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	ACP-EC Institutions	ACP-EC Joint Parliamentary Decision	Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	21/03/02	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACP	N/A	http://www.europarl.eu.int/intcoop/acp/25_01/rules_en.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	ACP-EC Institutions	ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors	Decision No 9/2001 of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors of 20 December 2001 adopting the rules of procedure of the ACP-EC Development Finance Cooperation Committee	20/12/01	N/A	N/A	2002/146/EC	ACP	L 050 , 21/02/2002 P. 0060 - 0061	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=22002D0146
Acquis Cotonou	ACP-EC Institutions	ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors	Decision No 4/2001 of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors of 24 April 2001 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the Joint ACP-EC Ministerial Trade Committee	24/04/01	N/A	N/A	2001/484/EC	ACP	L 175 28.06.2001 p.24	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=22001D0484
Acquis Cotonou	ACP-EC Institutions	ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors	Decision No 2/2001 of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors of 30 January 2001 concerning the adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors	30/01/01	N/A	N/A	2001/113/EC	ACP	L 043 14.02.2001 p.24	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_043/l_04320010214en00240026.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	ACP-EC Institutions	ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors	Decision No 1/2001 of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors of 30 January 2001 concerning the adoption of the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers	30/01/01	N/A	N/A	2001/112/EC	ACP	L 043 14.02.2001 p.20	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_043/l_04320010214en00200023.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Acquis Cotonou	EDF	Council Decision (EC)	Financial Regulation of 27 March 2003 applicable to the 9th European Development Fund (EDF)	27/03/03	02/04/03	28/02/05	none	ACP	L 083 , 01/04/2003 P. 0001 - 0031	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/dat/2003/l_083/l_08320030401en00010031.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	EDF	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision adopting the rules of procedure of the European Development Fund Committee	12/07/02	12/07/02	28/02/05	2002/647/EC	ACP	L 212 , 08/08/2002 P. 0008 - 0012	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_212/l_21220020808en00080012.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the opening of consultations with the Central African Republic under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement	28/04/03	N/A	N/A	COM/2003/022	Central African Republic	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2003/com2003_022en01.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 18 February 2003 extending the period of application of the measures in Decision 2002/148/EC concluding consultations with Zimbabwe under Article 96 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	18/02/03	N/A	N/A	2003/112/EC	Zimbabwe	L 046 , 20/02/2003 P. 0025 - 0026	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_046/l_04620030220en00250026.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 10 January 2003 amending Council Decision 2001/131/EC concluding the consultation procedure with Haiti under Article 96 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	10/01/03	N/A	31/12/03	2003/53/EC	Haiti	L 020 , 24/01/2003 P. 0023 - 0024	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2003/l_020/l_02020030124en00230024.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision of 25 March 2002 concluding consultations with Liberia under Articles 96 and 97 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	25/03/02	25/03/02	24/03/04	2002/274/EC	Liberia	L 096 , 13/04/2002 P. 0023 - 0026	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_096/l_09620020413en00230026.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision 2002/148/EC of 18 February 2002 concluding consultations with Zimbabwe under Article 96 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	18/02/02	21/02/02	20/02/03	2002/148/EC	Zimbabwe	L 050 , 21/02/2002 P. 0064 - 0065	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_050/l_05020020221en00640065.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concluding consultations with the Republic of the Fiji Islands under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement	09/04/01	28/04/01	not set	334/2001/EC	Fiji Islands	L 120, 28.04.2001.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_120/l_12020010428en00330033.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Article 96 Consultations	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concluding the consultation procedure with Haiti under Article 96 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement	29/01/01	29/01/01	extended to 31.12.03 by Decision 2003/53/EC	131/2001/EC	Haiti	L 048, 17.02.2001.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_048/l_04820010217en00310032.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Angola– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Angola	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ao_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Antigua– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Antigua	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ag_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Bahamas– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Bahamas	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/bs_csp.pdf#zoom=100

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Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Belize– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Belize	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/bz_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Benin– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Benin	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/bj_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Botswana– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Botswana	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/bw_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Burkina Faso– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Burkina Faso	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/bf_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Cameroun– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Cameroun	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/cm_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Cap Vert– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Cap Vert	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/cv_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Comores– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Comores	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/km_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Congo (République du)– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Congo (République du)	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/cg_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Djibouti– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Djibouti	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/dj_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Dominica– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Dominica	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/dm_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Eritrea– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Eritrea	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/er_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Ethiopia– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Ethiopia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/et_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Gabon– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Gabon	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ga_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Gambia– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Gambia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gm_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Ghana– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Ghana	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gh_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Grenada– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Grenada	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gd_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Guinée– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Guinée	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gn_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Guinée Bissau– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Guinée Bissau	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gw_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Guinée Equatoriale– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Guinée Equatoriale	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gq_csp.pdf#zoom=100

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Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Guyana– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Guyana	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/gy_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Jamaica– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Jamaica	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/jm_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Kiribati– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Kiribati	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ki_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Lesotho– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Lesotho	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ls_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Madagascar– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Madagascar	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/mg_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Malawi– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Malawi	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/mw_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Mali– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Mali	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ml_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Marshall Islands (Republic of the)– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Marshall Island (Republic of the)	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/mh_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Mauritanie– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Mauritanie	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/mr_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Mauritius– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Mauritius	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/mu_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Micronesia (Federated states of)– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Micronesia (Federated States of)	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/fm_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Mozambique– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Mozambique	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/mz_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Namibia– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Namibia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/na_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Nauru– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Nauru	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/nr_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Niger– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Niger	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ne_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Nigeria– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Nigeria	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ng_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Niue– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Niue	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/nu_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Palau– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Palau	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/pw_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Papua New Guinea– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Papua New Guinea	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/pg_csp.pdf#zoom=100

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Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	République Centrafricaine (RCA)– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	République Centrafricaine (RCA)	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/cf_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	République Dominicaine– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	République Dominicaine	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/do_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Rwanda– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Rwanda	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/rw_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Seychelles– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Seychelles	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/sc_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Samoa– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Samoa	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ws_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Sao Tomé & Príncipe– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Sao Tomé & Príncipe	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/st_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Solomons– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Solomons	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/sb_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Somalia (Commission's strategy)– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Somalia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/so_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Sudan– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Sudan	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/sd_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	St.-Kitts and Nevis– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	St. Kittis and Nevis	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/kn_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	St Lucia– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	St. Lucia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/lc_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	St Vincent and the Grenadines– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	St Vincent and the Grenadines	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/vc_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Suriname– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Suriname	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/sr_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Swaziland– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Swaziland	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/sz_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Trinidad & Tobago– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Trinidad and Tobago	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/tt_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Tanzania– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Tanzania	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/tz_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Tchad– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Tchad	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/td_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Tonga– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Tonga	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/to_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Tuvalu– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Tuvalu	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/tv_csp.pdf#zoom=100

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Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Uganda– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Uganda	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/ug_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Vanuatu– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Vanuatu	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/vu_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Zambia– European Community Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Zambia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/zm_csp.pdf#zoom=100
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Central Africa Region – European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Central Africa Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/r8_rsp.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	West Africa Region – European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	West Africa Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/r10_rsp.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region – European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/re_rsp.doc
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Region – European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/r7_rsp.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Pacific Region – European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Pacific Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/r6_rsp.pdf
Acquis Cotonou	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Caribbean Region – European Community Regional Strategy Paper and Regional Indicative Programme		N/A	N/A	N/A	Caribbean Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/strat_papers/docs/r9_rsp.pdf
D. SOFT LAW										
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	The Reform of State-Owned Enterprises in Developing Countries with focus on public utilities: The Need to Assess All the Options	03/06/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0326	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0326en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	The Western Balkans and European Integration	21/05/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0285	Balkans	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0285en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Reinvigorating EU actions on Human Rights and democratisation with Mediterranean partners Strategic guidelines	21/05/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0294	MEDA	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0294en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	European Community Co-operation with Third Countries: The Commission's approach to future support for the development of the Business sector	19/05/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0267	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0267en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Towards A Global Partnership In The Information Society: EU Perspective In The Context Of The United Nations World Summit On The Information Society (WSIS)	19/05/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0271	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0271en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament - Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) - Proposal for an EU Action Plan	21/05/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0251	Developing countries		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0251en01.pdf

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Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the opening of consultations with the Central African Republic under Article 96 of the Cotonou Agreement	28/04/03	N/A	N/A	COM(2003) 222	Central African Republic		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2003/com2003_0222en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Establishment of an EU Water Fund	23/04/03	N/A	N/A	COM(2003) 211	Developing countries		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0211en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Climate Change In The Context Of Development Cooperation	11/03/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0085	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0085en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Wider Europe - Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with our Eastern and Southern Neighbours	11/03/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0104	Eastern Europe and MEDA	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0104en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Update on the EC Programme for Action Accelerated action on HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in the context of poverty reduction Outstanding policy issues and future challenges	26/02/03	N/A	N/A	COM (2003) 0093	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2003/com2003_0093en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Special Framework of Assistance for Traditional ACP Suppliers of Bananas (Council Regulation No 856/1999) Biennial Report from the Commission 2002	23/12/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002) 763			http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/rpt/2002/com2002_0763en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Integrating migrations issues in the European Union's relations with third countries	03/12/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)703	Third countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0703en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Untying: Enhancing the effectiveness of aid	18/11/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)639		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0639en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Participation of non-state actors in EC developing policy	07/11/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)598		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0598en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Trade and development: assisting developing countries to benefit from trade	18/09/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)513	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2002/com2002_0513en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Fighting rural poverty: EC policy and approach to rural development and sustainable natural resources management in developing countries	25/07/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)429 final	Developing countries	N/A	http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0429en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Energy cooperation with the developing countries	17/07/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002) 408	Developing countries		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0408en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Recommendation for a Council Decision authorising the Commission to negotiate Economic Partnership Agreements with the ACP countries and regions	09/04/02	N/A	N/A	SEC (2002) 351	ACP	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action=get&doc=IP/02/527/0 RAPID&q=EN
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Corporate Social Responsibility: A business contribution to Sustainable Development	02/07/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002) 347	Developing countries		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0347en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Health and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries	22/03/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)129 final	Developing countries	N/A	http://www.europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0129en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Water Management in Developing Countries Policy and Priorities for EU development Cooperation	12/03/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)132 final	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0132en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Education and training in the context of poverty reduction	06/03/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)116 final	Developing countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0116en01.pdf

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Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Preparation of the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002)	13/02/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)87	Developing countries		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0087en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament	Towards a global partnership for sustainable development	13/02/02	N/A	N/A	COM(2002)82 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2002/com2002_0082en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Information and Communication Technologies in Development: The role of ICT in EU Development Policy	14/12/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)770 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0770en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament	Evaluation and future orientation of Council regulation (EC) 1292/96 on Food Aid Policy and Food Aid Management and Special Operations in support to Food Aid Security	12/09/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)473 final/2		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=52001DC0473R(01)&model=guichett
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Programme of Action for the mainstreaming of gender equality in Community Development Co-operation. See also Council conclusions 08/11/01	21/06/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)295 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0295en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Building an effective partnership with the United nations in the field of Development and Humanitairain Affairs.	31/05/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)231		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0231en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	The EU role in promoting human rights and democratisation in third countries	08/05/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)252 final	Third countries	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/en_501PC0252.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Linking relief, Rehabilitation and Development - An Assessment	23/04/01	N/A	N/A	COM (2001) 153		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr16/fr161.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Communication on the 3rd United Nations Conference on Least developed Countries	11/04/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)209	LDC	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0209en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Biodiversity Action Plan for economic and development cooperation	27/03/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)162 final Volume V		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=52001DC0162(05)&model=guichett
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Programme of Action: Accelerated action on HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB in the context of poverty reduction	21/02/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001)96		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0096en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament	Special framework of assistance for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas (Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999) -	07/02/01			COM(2001) 67	ACP suppliers of bananas	not available	http://europa.eu.int/servlet/portail/RenderServlet?search=DocNumber&lg=en&nb_docs=25&domain=Legislation&coll=&in_force=NO&an_doc=1999&nu_doc=856&type_doc=Legislation

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Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Ten years after Rio: Preparing for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002	06/02/01	N/A	N/A	COM(2001) 53		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0053en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Statement by the Council and the Commission	The European Community's Development Policy - Statement by the Council and the Commission	20/11/00			N/A	All	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/council20001110_en.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Fisheries and poverty reduction	08/11/00	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)724 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0724en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Framework for Country Strategy papers and Council conclusions	11/10/00	N/A	N/A	SEC (2000)1049		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/council20001110c_en.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament	Accelerated action targeted at major communicable diseases within the context of poverty reduction. See also, Council conclusions 18/05/00	20/09/00	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)585 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0585en02.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Promoting sustainable transport in development co-operation	06/07/00	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)422 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0422en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee	Integrating environment & sustainable development into economic and development cooperation policy	18/05/00	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)264		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0264en02.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Community support for economic reform programmes and structural adjustment: review and prospects and Council conclusions	18/05/00	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)58		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0058en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament	The European Community's Development Policy	26/04/00	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)212		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2000/com2000_0212en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Communication from the Commission to the Council of 29 November 1999 on 'fair trade' final	26/11/99	N/A	N/A	COM(99)619		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=51999DC0619&mode=guichett
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Climate change and Council conclusion of 11/11/1999	11/11/99	N/A	N/A	COM(1999)353 2		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/index.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Forests and Development: the EC Approach	04/11/99	N/A	N/A	COM(1999)554		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/index.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Commission Communication on Community participation in the debt relief initiative for highly indebted poor countries (HIPC)	26/10/99	N/A	N/A	COM(99)518 final	HIPC	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1999/com_99_0518_00.htm

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Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Communication on complementarity between Community and Member State policies on development cooperation	05/06/99	N/A	N/A	COM(1999)218		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/pdf/com_99_0218.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Communication from the Commission to the Council and to the European Parliament on co-operation with ACP States involved in armed conflict	19/05/99	N/A	N/A	COM(1999)240 final	ACP States involved in armed conflict	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=51999DC0240&model=guichett
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Operational coordination between the Community and the Member States of the European Union in the field of development cooperation and Council conclusions	18/05/99	N/A	N/A	COM(2000)108		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/rpt/2000/com2000_0108en01.pdf
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission to the Council	Democratisation, State of Law	30/11/98	N/A	N/A	COM (98) 146		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1998/com_98_0146_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Democratisation, State of Law	30/11/98	N/A	N/A	COM (98) 146		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1998/conc_98_governance.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Private Sector	20/11/98	N/A	N/A	COM(98)667		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1998/com_98_0667_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Tourism	14/10/98	N/A	N/A	COM(98)563		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1998/com_98_0563_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Solidarity to confront AIDS	03/07/98	N/A	N/A	COM(98)407		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1998/com_98_0407_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Microfinance and poverty reduction	01/05/98	N/A	N/A	COM(98)527		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1998/com_98_0527_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Democratisation, the rule of Law, respect for human rights and good governance: the challenges of the partnership between the EU and the ACP States	12/03/98	N/A	N/A	COM(98)146	ACP	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=51998DC0146&model=guichett
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Information society and development	28/11/97	N/A	N/A	COM (97) 351		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1997/com_97_0351_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Information Society and Development	15/07/97	N/A	N/A	COM(97)351		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/lex/en/1997/com_97_0351_00.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Scientific and Technological Research	05/06/97	N/A	N/A	COM (97) 174		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr24/fr241.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Conflicts in Africa	02/06/97	N/A	N/A	SEC (96) 332		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr17/fr171.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Scientific and technolocigal research	25/04/97	N/A	N/A	COM(97)174		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr24/fr241.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Human and Social development	22/11/96	N/A	N/A	SEC (96) 1827		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr21/fr212.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Fight against anti-personnel landmines	22/11/96	N/A	N/A	SEC (96) 2035		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr23/fr232.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Decentralized cooperation	28/05/96			COM (96) 70		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr19/fr192.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Conflicts in Africa	06/03/96	N/A	N/A	SEC(96)332	Africa	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr17/fr171.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Gender issues	18/09/95	N/A	N/A	COM (95) 423 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr15/fr151.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Regional economic integration efforts	01/06/95	N/A	N/A	COM (95) 219		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr13/fr131.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Development Research	01/06/95	N/A	N/A	SEC (95) 814		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr14/fr141.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Structural Adjustement	01/06/95	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Complementarity	03/05/95	N/A	N/A	COM(95) 160		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr10/fr101.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Education	26/11/94	N/A	N/A	COM(94).399		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr09/fr091.htm

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Food Security policy/a>	04/05/94	N/A	N/A	COM(94).165		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr08/fr081.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Health	24/03/94	N/A	N/A	COM(94) 77		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr07/fr071.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Aids Policy	07/01/94	N/A	N/A	COM(93) 479		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr06/fr061.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Campaign against poverty	16/11/93	N/A	N/A	COM(93) 518 I		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr05/fr051.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Priority Areas for Coordination	24/03/93	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr03/fr031.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Family planning	04/11/92	N/A	N/A	SEC(92) 200		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr02/fr021.htm
Soft Law	Communications	Communication from the Commission	Run-up to 2000	15/02/92	N/A	N/A	SEC (92) 915 final		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/recueil/fr/fr01/fr011.htm
Soft Law	Resolutions	Council of the European Union Resolution	Private sector, Small arms	21/05/99	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/prevention/councres-smarms.htm
Soft Law	Resolutions	Council of the European Union Resolution	Support for indigenous people, Tourism	30/11/98	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1998/work_98_population_00.htm
Soft Law	Resolutions	Council of the European Union Resolution	Microfinancing	28/11/97	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr11/fr112.htm
Soft Law	Resolutions	Council of the European Union Resolution	Coherence	05/06/97	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr26/fr262.htm
Soft Law	Resolutions	Council of the European Union Resolution	Environmental Assessment in Development Cooperation	28/05/96	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr/fr18/fr182.htm
Soft Law	Resolutions	Council Resolution (EC)	Council Resolution on the marketing practices for breast-milk substitutes in developing countries by Community-based manufactures	12/11/86	N/A	N/A	31986Y1112(01)		C 285 , 12/11/1986 p. 0019 - 0019	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31986Y1112(01)&model=guichett
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Programme of action for mainstreaming of gender equality	08/11/01	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/workprg/scoreboard_2001.pdf
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	United Nations Forum on Forestry (UNFF) -- first substantive session in June 2001 -- Council conclusions	01/06/01			N/A		C 164, 07.06.2001	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/cj/dat/2001/c_164/c_16420010607en00010003.pdf
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Building an effective partnership with the UN in the fields of development and humanitarian affairs	31/05/01	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://www.un.int/france/pdf/fiche3.pdf
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Communicable Diseases and Poverty	10/11/00	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/council20001110d_en.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Framework for CSP	10/11/00	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/council20001110c_en.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Operational coordination between the Community and the MS of the EU in the field of development cooperation	18/05/00	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Community support for economic reform programmes and structural adjustment	18/05/00	N/A	N/A	COM (00) 52		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=52000DC0058&model=guichett
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Environment and sustainable development	18/05/00			N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/abc/doc/off/bull/en/200105/p104032.htm

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Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Evaluation	21/05/99	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1999/conc_99_evaluation.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Conflict prevention, microfinance and poverty reduction	30/11/98	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1998/non_98_prevention.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Gender issues	18/05/98	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1998/conc_98_gender.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Fight against poverty	18/05/98	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/lex/en/1998/conc_98_poverty.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Procedures for coordination	05/06/97	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr04/fr041.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Gender and Crisis	22/11/96	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr22/fr22.htm
Soft Law	Conclusions	Council of the European Union Conclusion	Migration and development	28/05/96	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/recueil/fr20/fr202.htm
Soft Law	Others	Agreement within the Council of European Union	Agreement Reached by Foreign Ministers with a View to the International Conference On Financing For Development (Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002)	14/03/02	N/A	N/A	7274/02 (Presse 76)		N/A	http://register.consilium.eu.int/pdf/en/02/st07/07274en2.pdf
Soft Law	Others	Strategy Paper	European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights - Programming document 2002-2004 - Commission document	20/12/01	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/human_rights/doc/eidhr02_04.pdf
Soft Law	Others	Guidelines	Guidelines for strengthening operational coordination between the Community and the Member States in the field of development cooperation (Text adopted by the Council on 9 March 1998)	31/03/98			31998Y0331(01)		C 97	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31998Y0331(01)&model=guichett
Soft Law	Others	Guidelines	Guidelines for strengthening operational coordination between the Community and the MS in the fields of development co-ordination	09/03/98			31998Y0331(01)	MS	C.97 of 31.03.1998	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/c_097/c_09719980331en00010003.pdf
Soft Law	Others	Commission Report	Commission Report: Operational co-ordination between the European Community and the MS of the EU in the field of development co-operation		N/A	N/A	COM(2000)108 final	MS	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/rpt/2000/com2000_0108en01.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper for South Africa				N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/south_africa/strategypdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Latin America Regional Strategy Document. 2002-2006 Programming				N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/la/rsp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Afghanistan - Country Strategy Paper 2003-2006				N/A	Afghanistan	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/afghanistan/csp/03_06.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Albania: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Albania	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/see/albania/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Algérie: Document de Strategie 2002-2006				N/A	Algeria	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/algeria/csp/02_06_fr.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Argentina: Country Strategy Paper 2001-2006				N/A	Argentina	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/argentina/csp/02_06en.pdf

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Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Armenia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Armenia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/armenia/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Azerbaijan: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Azerbaijan	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/azerbaidjan/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Bangladesh: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Bangladesh	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/bangladesh/sp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Central Asia : Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Central Asia Region	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ceeca/rsp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Bhutan: Country Strategy Paper 2000-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Bhutan	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/bhutan/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper: Bolivia 2001-2006				N/A	Bolivia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/bolivia/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law		Regional Strategy Paper	Andean Community: Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Andean Community	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/andean/rsp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	CARDS Regional Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	CARDS	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/see/docs/cards/sp02_06.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Brazil: Country Strategy Paper 2001-2006				N/A	Brazil	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/brazil/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper 2000-2003 (CSP)				N/A	Cambodia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/cambodia/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Chile: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Chile	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/chile/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	China: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	China	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/china/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper: Colombia 2001-2006				N/A	Colombia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/colombia/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Costa Rica: EC Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Costa Rica	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/costarica/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Croatia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Croatia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/see/croatia/csp/02_06.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	East Timor: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	East Timor	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/east_timor/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Ecuador :Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Ecuador	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ecuador/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Égypt: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Egypt	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/egypt/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	El Salvador: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	El Salvador	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/el_salvador/csp/02_06_es.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	FYROM	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/see/fyrom/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Georgia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Georgia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/georgia/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Guatemala: Document de stratégie 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Guatemala	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/guatemala/csp/02_06_es.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Honduras: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Honduras	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/honduras/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	India: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	India	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/india/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Indonesia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Indonesia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/indonesia/csp/02_06_en.pdf

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Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Jordan: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Jordan	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/jordan/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Lao: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Lao People's Democratic Republic	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/lao/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Lebanon: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Lebanon	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/lebanon/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Malaysia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Malaysia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/malaysia/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Mexico: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Mexico	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/mexico/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Moldova: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Moldova	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/moldova/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Mongolia: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Mongolia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/mongolia/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Maroc: Document de Stratégie 2002-2006				N/A	Morocco	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/morocco/csp/02_06_fr.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Nicaragua: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Nicaragua	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/nicaragua/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Democratic People's Republic of Korea-DPRK (North Korea): Country Strategy Paper 2001-2004				N/A	Democratic People's Republic of Korea-DPRK (North Korea)	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/north_korea/csp/01_04_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Pakistan : Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Pakistan	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/pakistan/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper: Panama 2002-2006				N/A	Panama	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/panama/csp/02_06.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Paraguay: Country Strategy Paper 2001-2006				N/A	Paraguay	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/paraguay/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Peru: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Peru	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/peru/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Philippines: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Philippines	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/philippines/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Sri Lanka: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Sri Lanka	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/sri_lanka/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Syria: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006				N/A	Syria	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/syria/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Thailand: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Thailand	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/thailand/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Tunisie: Document de stratégie 2002-2006				N/A	Tunisia	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/tunisia/csp/02_06_fr.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Uruguay: Country Strategy Paper 2001-2006				N/A	Uruguay	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/uruguay/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper: Venezuela 2001-2006				N/A	Venezuela	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/venezuela/csp/02_06en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Vietnam: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006 (CSP)				N/A	Vietnam	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/vietnam/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Country Strategy Paper	Yemen: Country Strategy Paper 2002-2006		24/06/05	28/06/05	N/A	Yemen	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/yemen/csp/02_06_en.pdf
Soft Law	Strategy Paper	Regional Strategy Paper	Documento de Estrategia Regional para América Central 2002-2006		24/06/05	28/06/05	N/A	Central America	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/ca/rsp/02_06_en.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
E. SPG+EBA										
SPG+EBA	Secondary Legislation	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 815/2003 of 8 May 2003 implementing Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2501/2001 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2004	08/05/03	01/01/02	31/12/04	No 815/2003	LDC	L 116 , 13/05/2003 P. 0003 - 0011	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003R0815&model=guichett
SPG+EBA	Secondary Legislation	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 814/2003 of 8 May 2003 amending Regulation (EC) No 2501/2001 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2004	08/05/03	01/01/02	31/12/04	No 814/2003	LDC	L 116 , 13/05/2003 P. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003R0814&model=guichett
SPG+EBA	Secondary Legislation	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No. 2501/2001 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences for the period from 1 January 2002 to 31 December 2004	31/12/01	01/01/02	31/12/04	No 2501/2001	LDC	L 346 of 31.12.2001.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2001/l_346/l_34620011231en00010059.pdf
SPG+EBA	Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1669/2002 of 19 September 2002 on the issue of import licences for rice originating in the least developed countries	19/09/02			No 1669/2002	LDC	L 252 , 20/09/2002 P. 0013 - 0013	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R1669&model=guichett
SPG+EBA	Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation of 31 July 2002 laying down detailed rules for the opening and administration of the tariff quotas for rice, originating in the least developed countries, for the marketing years 2002/2003 to 2008/2009.	31/7/02			No 1401/2002	LDC	L 203 of 01.08.2002 .	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2002/l_203/l_20320020801en00420045.pdf
SPG+EBA	Secondary Legislation	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1381/2002 of 29 July 2002 laying down detailed rules for opening and administration of the tariff quotas for raw cane sugar for refining, originating in the least developed countries, for the marketing years 2002/03 to 2005/06	29/07/02			No 1381/2002	LDC	L 200 , 30/07/2002 P. 0014 - 0017	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R1381&model=guichett
F. OCT + BANANAS										
OCT + Bananas	OCT Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	COUNCIL DECISION on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community ("Overseas Association Decision")	27/11/01	02/12/01	31/12/11	2001/822/EC of 27 November 2001	OCT	L 314, 30.11.2001, p. 1	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/2001/en_2001D0822_do_001.pdf
OCT + Bananas	OCT Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	Appendix 2 to Annex III to Council Decision 2001/822/EC of 27 November 2001 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community ("Overseas Association Decision").	27/11/01			32001D0822(01)	OCT	L 324 , 07/12/2001 P. 0001 - 0080	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32001D0822(01)&model=guichett
OCT + Bananas	OCT Legislation	Council Decision (EC)	Corrigendum to Council Decision 2001/822/EC of 27 November 2001 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community ("Overseas Association Decision") (OJ L 314 of 30.11.2001)	27/11/01	N/A	N/A	32001D0822R(01)	OCT	L 064 , 07/03/2002 P. 0039 - 0039	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32001D0822R(01)&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
OCT + Bananas	Implementing Measures: Rice Quotas	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 861/2003 of 19 May 2003 on the issue of import licences for rice originating in the ACP States and the overseas countries and territories against applications submitted in the first five working days of May 2003 pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 638/2003	19/05/03			No 861/2003	OCT	L 124 , 20/05/2003 P. 0006 - 0007	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003R0861&model=guichett
OCT + Bananas	Implementing Measures: Sugar Products Quotas	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 104/2003 of 21 January 2003 on the issue of import licences for sugar and mixtures of sugar and cocoa qualifying as ACP/OCT and EC/OCT originating products	21/01/03			No 104/2003	OCT	L 016 , 22/01/2003 P. 0009 - 0009	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003R0104&model=guichett
OCT + Bananas	Implementing Measures: Sugar Products Quotas	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 192/2002 of 31 January 2002 laying down detailed rules for issuing import licences for sugar and sugar and cocoa mixtures with ACP/OCT or EC/OCT cumulation of origin.	31/12/02	04/02/02		32002R0192	OCT	L 031 , 01/02/2002 P. 0055 - 0058	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R0192&model=guichett
OCT + Bananas	Implementing Measures: EDF Procedures	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 2304/2002 of 20 December 2002 implementing Council Decision 2001/822/EC on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community ('Overseas Association Decision')	20/12/02			32002R2304	OCT	L 348 , 21/12/2002 P. 0082 - 0091	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_348/l_34820021221en00820091.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Implementing Measures: EDF Procedures	Commission Regulation (EC)	Corrigendum to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2304/2002 of 20 December 2002 implementing Council Decision 2001/822/EC on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community (Overseas Association Decision).	20/12/02	N/A	N/A	32002R2304R(01)	OCT	L 008 , 14/01/2003 P. 0046 - 0048	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R2304R(01)&model=guichett
OCT + Bananas	Derogations from the definition of the concept of "rules of origin"	Commission Decision (EC)	Commission Decision derogating from the definition of the concept of "originating products" to take account of the special situation of Saint Pierre and Miquelon with regard to frozen fillets of cod, redfish, plaice and halibut of CN code 030420 (Text with EEA relevance) (notified under document number C(2001) 2462)	08/06/01	08/06/01	31/08/06	2001/657/EC	OCT	L 231 , 29/08/2001 P. 0013 - 0015	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_231/l_23120010829en00130015.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Bananas	Council Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999 of 22 April 1999 establishing a special framework of assistance for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas	22/04/99	30/04/99	not set	31999R0856	ACP suppliers of bananas	L 108 , 27/04/1999 P. 0002 - 0006	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_108/l_10819990427en00020006.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Bananas		Council Regulation (EC) No 2587/2001 of 19 December 2001 amending Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organisation of the market in bananas	19/12/01	01/01/02	not set	2587/2001		L 345 , 29/12/2001 P. 0013 - 0015	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31998R1637&model=guichett
OCT + Bananas	Bananas		Council Regulation (EC) No 216/2001 of 29 January 2001 amending Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organisation of the market in bananas	29/01/01	01/04/01	not set	216/2001		L 031 , 02/02/2001 P. 0002 - 0004	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31993R0404&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
OCT + Bananas	Bananas	Regulation (EC)	Council Regulation (EC) No 1637/98 of 20 July 1998 amending Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organisation of the market in bananas	28/07/98	31/07/98		31998R1637		L 210	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2001/l_031/l_03120010202en00020004.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Bananas		Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993 on the common organization of the market in bananas	13/02/93	01/07/93	not set	31993R0404		L 047 , 25/02/1993 P. 0001 - 0011	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2001/l_035/l_03520011229en00130015.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Bananas	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1609/1999 of 22 July 1999 laying down the detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999 establishing a special framework of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas	22/07/99			31999R1609	ACP suppliers of bananas	L 190 , 23/07/1999 p. 0014 - 0017	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/1999/l_190/l_19019990723en00140017.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Bananas	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 756/1999 of 12 April 1999 amending Regulation (EC) No 2362/98 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 regarding imports of bananas into the Community	13/04/99	16/04/99	same as 2362/98	31999R0756		L 098 , 13/04/1999 P. 0010 - 0011	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/1999/l_098/l_09819990413en00100011.pdf
OCT + Bananas	Bananas	Commission Regulation (EC)	Commission Regulation (EC) No 630/1999 of 24 March 1999 amending Regulation (EC) No 919/94 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 as regards banana producers' organisations	25/03/99			31999R0630		L 80	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31999R0630&model=quichett
OCT + Bananas	Bananas	Commission Decision (EC)	Commission Decision fixing the amounts available in 1999 under the special framework of assistance for traditional ACP suppliers of bananas (Council Regulation (EC) No 856/1999) (notified under document number C(1999) 3097)	30/9/1999	N/A	N/A	1999/706/EC	ACP suppliers of bananas	L 280 , 30/10/1999 p. 0122 - 0124	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/1999/l_280/l_28019991030en01220124.pdf
G. TRADE										
Trade: international agreements		International Agreement	International Cocoa Agreement 2001	17/12/02	10/01/03		22002A1217(02)		L 342 , 17/12/2002 P. 0002 - 0028	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2002/l_342/l_34220021217en00010028.pdf
Trade: international agreements		International Agreement	International Coffee Agreement 2001	12/11/01	01/10/01		22001A1211(01)		L 326 , 11/12/2001 P. 0023 - 0039	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2001/l_326/l_32620011211en00230039.pdf
Trade: international agreements		International Agreement	Agreement Establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group 2001	13/03/01	31/12/01		21991A0204(01)		L 029 , 04/02/1991 P. 0004 - 0018	
Trade: international agreements		International Agreement	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994	17/08/96	02/01/95		21996A0817(01)		L 208 , 17/08/1996 P. 0004 - 0023	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0817(01)&model=quichett
Trade: international agreements		International Agreement	International Sugar Agreement 1992	23/12/92	20/01/93		21992A1223(01)		L 379 , 23/12/1992 P. 0016 - 0029	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21992A1223(01)&model=quichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out, for the period from 3 August 2002 to 2 August 2004, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Angola on fishing off Angola	28/12/02			22002A1228(03)	Angola	L 351 , 28/12/2002 P. 0091 - 0091	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2002/l_351/l_35120021228en00910111.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out, for the period from 3 August 2002 to 2 August 2004, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Angola on fishing off Angola	28/12/02			22002A1228(04)	Angola	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A1228(04)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Argentine Republic on relations in the sea fisheries sector	24/05/94	24/05/95		21993A1220(01)	Argentina	L 318 (20/12/93) L 137 (01/06/94)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21993A1220(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2004	19/02/02			22002A0219(01)	Cape Verde	L 047 , 19/02/2002 P. 0024 - 0024	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2002/l_047/l_04720020219en00240024.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Cape Verde on fishing off the coast of Cape Verde for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2004	19/02/02			2001/0161(CNS)	Cape Verde	N/A	http://www.europarl.eu.int/meetdocs/committees/pech/20011008/448990en.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on fishing off the Comoros for the period 28 February 2001 to 27 February 2004	17/7/2001	28/01/00		22001A0717(01)	Comoros	L 193 , 17/07/2001 P. 0018 - 0018	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/2001/l_193/l_19320010717en00180018.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on fishing off the Comoros for the period from 28 February 2001 to 27 February 2004	13/09/01	13/09/2001	27/02/04	22001A0717(02)	Comoros	L 193 (17/07/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0717(02)&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on fishing off the Comoros for the period 28 February 2001 to 27 February 2004		28/02/01	27/02/04	22001A0717(02)	Comoros	L 193 (17/07/01)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/com2001_0174en01.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out, for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2003, the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire on fishing off the coast of Côte d'Ivoire				22000A1227(01)	Côte d'Ivoire	L 329 , 27/12/2000 P. 0003 - 0015	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_329/l_32920001227en00030015.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out, for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2003, the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire on fishing off the coast of Côte d'Ivoire	20/06/01	01/07/00	30/06/03	22001A0412(01)	Côte d'Ivoire	L 102 (12/04/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0412(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Community and the Gabonese Republic on fishing off the coast of Gabon for the period 3 December 2001 to 2 December 2005	15/03/02			22002A0315(01)	Gabon	L 073 , 15/03/2002 P. 0018 - 0018	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_073/l_07320020315en00180018.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Community and the Gabonese Republic on fishing off the coast of Gabon for the period 3 December 2001 to 2 December 2005		03/12/01	02/12/05	32002R0580	Gabon	L 089 , 05/04/2002 P. 0003 - 0004	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R0580&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol establishing the fishing opportunities and the compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau for the period 16 June 2001 to 15 June 2006	22/01/02			22002A0122(01)	Guinea-Bissau	L 019 , 22/01/2002 P. 0034 - 0034	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_019/l_01920020122en00340034.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol establishing the fishing opportunities and the compensation provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on fishing off the coast of Guinea-Bissau for the period 16 June 2001 to 15 June 2006		16/06/01	15/06/06	N/A	Guinea-Bissau		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/en_501PC0528.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	PROTOCOLE fixant les possibilités de pêche et la contrepartie financière prévues dans l'accord entre la Communauté économique européenne et la République de Guinée sur la pêche au large de la côte guinéenne, pour la période du 1er janvier 2000 au 31 décembre 2001		01/01/00	31/12/03		Guinea	L 108/3	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/fr/oj/dat/2000/l_250/l_25020001005fr00320045.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Council Regulation	Council Regulation (EC) No 874/2003 of 6 May 2003 on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Kiribati on fishing within the Kiribati fishing zone	06/05/03	30/05/03	30/05/06	32003R0874	Kiribati	L 126 , 22/05/2003 P. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003R0874&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar for the period from 21 May 2001 to 20 May 2004	14/11/02			22001A1114(01)	Madagascar	L 296 , 14/11/2001 P. 0009 - 0009	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_296/l_29620011114en00090009.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on fishing off Madagascar for the period from 21 May 2001 to 20 May 2004		21/05/01	20/05/04	N/A	Madagascar		http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/pdf/2001/com2001_0409en01.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement on cooperation in the sea fisheries sector between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the period 1 August 2001 to 31 July 2006	22/12/01			22001A1222(01)	Mauritania	L 341 , 22/12/2001 P. 0127 - 0127	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_341/l_34120011222en01270127.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement on cooperation in the sea fisheries sector between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the period 1 August 2001 to 31 July 2006		01/08/01	31/07/06	N/A	Mauritania		http://europa.eu.int/comm/fisheries/doc_et_publ/factsheets/legal_texts/docscom/en/com_01_590_en.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol defining, for the period 3 December 1999 to 2 December 2002, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Community and the Government of Mauritius on fishing in the waters of Mauritius	22/06/01	03/12/99	02/12/03	N/A	Mauritius	L 180 , 19/07/2000 P. 0029 - 0029	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_180/l_18020000719en00290029.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out, for the period from 1 June 2002 to 31 May 2005, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe on fishing off the coast of São Tomé and Príncipe	28/12/02			22002A1228(01)	São Tomé and Príncipe	L 351 , 28/12/2002 P. 0079 - 0079	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_351/l_35120021228en00790089.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out, for the period from 1 June 2002 to 31 May 2005, the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe on fishing off the coast of São Tomé and Príncipe	28/12/01			22002A1228(02)	São Tomé and Príncipe	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A1228(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Senegal on fishing off the coast of Senegal, for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2006	24/12/02			22002A1224(01)	Senegal	L 349 , 24/12/2002 P. 0045 - 0045	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_349/l_34920021224en00450065.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol setting out the fishing opportunities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Government of the Republic of Senegal on fishing off the coast of Senegal for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2006	24/12/02	01/07/02	30/06/06	22002A1224(02)	Senegal	N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A1224(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Protocol defining, for the period from 18 January 2002 to 17 January 2005, the fishing possibilities and the financial contribution provided for in the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Seychelles on fishing off Seychelles	22/05/02			22002A0522(01)	Seychelles	L 134 , 22/05/2002 P. 0039 - 0039	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_134/l_13420020522en00390039.pdf

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Bilateral Fishing Agreements	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol defining, for the period 18 January 2002 to 17 January 2005, the fishing possibilities and the financial contribution provided for by the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Seychelles on fishing off Seychelles	19/06/02	03/07/02		32002R0923	Seychelles	L 144 (01/06/02)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R0923&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in wine	28/01/02			22002A0130(05)	South Africa	L 28 (30/01/02)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A0130(05)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in spirits	28/01/02			22002A0130(04)	South Africa	L 28 (30/01/02)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_028/l_02820020130en01130125.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in wine	28/01/02			22002A0130(03)	South Africa	L 28 (30/01/02)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_028/l_02820020130en01290129.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision 2002/54/EC concerning the provisional application of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in spirits	21/01/02			2002/54/EC	South Africa	L 28 of 30.01.2002.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_028/l_02820020130en01310131.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision 2002/53/EC concerning the provisional application of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa on trade in wine	21/01/02			2002/55/EC	South Africa	L 28 of 30.01.2002.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_028/l_02820020130en01330133.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation between the European Community and its Member States, on the one part, and the Republic of South Africa, on the other part	11/10/99			8731/99	South Africa	not available	http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/development_old/south_africa/agreement.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Agreement on Trade, Development and Co-operation between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of South Africa, of the other part	11/10/99	10/11/99		21999A1204(01)	South Africa	L 311, 04.12.1999.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_311/l_31119991204en00020002.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concerning the provisional application of the Agreement on Trade, Development and Co-operation between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of South Africa, of the other part.	29/07/99	N/A	N/A	1999/753/EC	South Africa	L 311, 04.12.1999.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_311/l_31119991204en00010001.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Agreements	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters concerning the provisional application of the Agreement on Trade, Development and Cooperation between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of South Africa, of the other part	12/04/99	01/01/00		21999A1204(01)	South Africa	L 311	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A1204(01)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement on scientific and technological co-operation between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa	15/11/97			97/763/EC	South Africa	L 313, 15.11.1997.	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997D0763&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	South Africa	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on scientific and technological co-operation between the European Community and the Republic of South Africa	05/12/96	11/11/97		97/763/EC	South Africa	L 313, 15.11.1997.	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A1115(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with ACP Countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and Barbados, Belize, the Republic of Congo, Fiji, the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Madagascar, the Republic of Malawi, the Republic of Mauritius, the Republic of Suriname, Saint Kitts and Nevis, the Kingdom of Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic or Trinidad and Tobago, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Zimbabwe on the supply of raw cane sugar to be refined	26/07/01			22001A1208(01)		L 325 , 08/12/2001 P. 0023 - 0025	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_325/l_32520011208en00230025.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Albania on Trade and Commercial and Economic Cooperation	05/11/92	12/01/92		21992A1125(01)	Albania	L 343 (25/11/92)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21992A1125(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement between the European Community and its Members States, of the one part, and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, of the other part	22/04/02			N/A	Algeria	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	26/04/76	11/01/78		21976A0426(02)	Algeria	L 263 (27/09/78)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21976A0426(02)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Agreement for Trade and Economic Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Argentine Republic	04/02/91	08/01/91		21990A1026(01)	Argentina	L 295 (26/10/90) L 208 (30/07/91)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21990A1026(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement for the conclusion of negotiations between the European Community and the Republic of Argentina under GATT Article XXIV:6	18/10/96	18/10/96		21996A1024(01)	Argentina	L 271 (24/10/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A1024(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Exchange of letters between the European Community and the Republic of Argentina on cereals	18/10/96	18/10/96		21996A1024(02)	Argentina	L 271 (24/10/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A1024(02)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Argentine Republic	20/09/99	28/05/01	27/05/06	22000A0111(01)	Argentina	L 6 (11/01/00) L 55 (26/02/02)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22000A0111(01)&model=quichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Argentine Republic pursuant to Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1994 for the modification of concessions with respect to garlic provided for in Schedule CXL annexed to the GATT	28/05/01	01/06/01		22001A0529(01)	Argentina	L 142 (29/05/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0529(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of Agreed Minutes on certain Oilseeds between the European Community and Argentina pursuant to Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	31/01/94			994A0218(01)	Argentina	L 47 (18/02/94)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21994A0218(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Armenia, of the other part	12/10/96	12/01/97		21997A0521(01)	Armenia	L 129 (21/05/97) L 316 (20/11/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A0521(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Armenia, of the other part	22/04/96	07/01/99		21999A0909(01)	Armenia	L 239 (09/09/99) L 261 (07/10/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A0909(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand - member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations	03/07/80	01/10/80		21980A0307(01)	ASEAN	L 144 (10/06/80) L 254 ()	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21980A0307(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol on the extension of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand - member countries of the Association of the South-East Asian Nations -, to Brunei Darussalam	15/11/84			21985A0323(01)	ASEAN	L 81 (23/03/85)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21985A0323(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community of the one part and the Republic of Azerbaijan of the other part	10/08/97	01/03/99		21998A1022(02)	Azerbaijan	L 285 (22/10/98) L 33 (06/02/99) L 38 (12/02/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21998A1022(02)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Azerbaijan, of the other part	22/04/96	01/07/1999		21999A0917(01)	Azerbaijan	L 246 (17/09/99) L 261 (07/10/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A0917(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community, of the one part, and the Countries Parties to the Charter of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (the State of the United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait) of the other part	15/06/88	01/01/90		21989A0225(01)	Bahrain	L 54 (25/02/89) L 360 (09/12/89)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21989A0225(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the People's Republic of Bangladesh on partnership and development	22/05/00	01/03/01		22001A0427(01)	Bangladesh	L 118 (27/04/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0427(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Agreement on Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Cartagena Agreement and the Member countries, the Republic of Bolivia, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Ecuador, the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Venezuela	23/04/93	01/05/98		1998A0429(01)	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela	L 127 (29/04/98)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21998A0429(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on trade in textile products between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina	27/06/01	01/03/01	31/12/03	22001A0322(01)	Bosnia and Herzegovina	L 83 (22/03/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0322(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil on arrangements in the area of market access for textile and clothing products, initialled in Brasilia on 8 August 2002	11/06/02			22002A1107(01)	Brasil	L 305 (07/11/02) C 272 (08/11/02)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A1107(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Federal Republic of Brasil	29/06/92	01/11/95		21995A1101(01)	Brasil	C 163 (30/06/92) L 262 (01/11/95)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21995A1101(01)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of Agreed Minutes on certain Oilseeds between the European Community and Brasil pursuant to Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	31/01/94	31/01/94		21994A0218(02)	Brasil	L 47 (18/02/94)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21994A0218(02)&model=quichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Cambodia - Joint Declarations - Exchange of letters on maritime transport	29/04/97	01/11/99		21999A1019(01)	Cambodia	L 269 , 19/10/1999 P. 0018 - 0028	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_269/l_26919991019en00180025.pdf

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol on the extension of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the member countries of ASEAN to the Kingdom of Cambodia	28/07/00			32002D1000	Cambodia	C 337 (28/11/00)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002D1000&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Chile adding a Protocol on mutual administrative assistance in customs matters to the Framework Cooperation Agreement	13/06/01			22001A0622(01)	Chile	L 167 (22/06/01) L 246 (15/09/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0622(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Chile, of the other part	18/11/02	01/02/03	indefinite period	22002A1230(01)	Chile	L 352 (30/12/02) L 26 (31/01/03)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A1230(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Cooperation Agreement leading ultimately to the establishment of a political and economic association between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Chile, of the other part	21/06/96	01/02/99		21996A0819(02)	Chile	L 209 (19/08/96) C 258 (05/09/96) L 42 (16/02/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0819(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Republic of Chile	23/09/02			N/A	Chile		N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Republic of Chile on the importation of apples and pears into the Community	25/05/94	25/05/94		21994A0525(01)	Chile	L 130 (25/05/94)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21994A0525(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on the conclusion of the negotiations between the European Community and Chile in the framework of Article XXIV:6	25/07/96	25/07/96		21995A1230(28)	Chile	L 334 (30/12/95)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21995A1230(28)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the People's Republic of China	21/05/85	01/10/85		21985A0919(01)	China	L 250 (19/09/85)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21985A0919(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Government of the People's Republic of China	22/12/98	14/12/99		22000A0111(01)	China	L 6 (11/01/00)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22000A0111(01)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Co-operation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	22/02/93	01/03/99		21999A0312(01)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	C 77 (18/03/93) L 63 (12/03/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A0312(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Additional Protocol adjusting the trade aspects of the Interim Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Croatia, of the other part, to take account of the outcome of the negotiations between the parties on reciprocal preferential concessions for certain wines, the reciprocal recognition, protection and control of wine names and the reciprocal recognition, protection and control of designations for spirits and aromatised drinks	12/07/01	01/03/02		22001A1227(05)	Croatia	L 342 (27/12/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A1227(05)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Additional Protocol adjusting the trade aspects of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Croatia, of the other part, to take account of the outcome of the negotiations between the parties on reciprocal preferential concessions for certain wines, the reciprocal recognition, protection and control of wine names and the reciprocal recognition, protection and control of designations for spirits and aromatised drinks	12/07/01			22001A1227(09)	Croatia	L 342 (27/12/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A1227(09)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on trade in textile products between the European Community and the Republic of Croatia	17/05/01	01/01/01	31/12/03	22001A0126(01)	Croatia	L 25 (26/01/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0126(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Croatia, of the other part	29/10/01			N/A	Croatia	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Croatia, of the other part	29/10/01	01/03/02		22001A1214(01)	Croatia	L 330 (14/12/01) L 40 (12/02/02)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A1214(01)&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Dominican Republic on import protection for milk powder in the Dominican Republic	22/09/98			21998A0806(01)	Dominican Republic	L 218 (06/08/98)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21998A0806(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the adjustment of the regime for imports into the Community of oranges originating in and coming from Egypt	04/11/96	04/11/96		21996A1115(02)	Egypt	L 292 (15/11/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A1115(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt modifying the arrangements for imports into the Community of rice originating in and coming from Egypt	04/11/96	04/11/96		21996A1115(01)	Egypt	L 292 (15/11/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A1115(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Arab Republic of Egypt	18/01/77	01/11/78		21977A0118(01)	Egypt	L 266 (27/09/78)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21977A0118(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement between the European Communities and its Member States and the Arab Republic of Egypt	25/06/01			N/A	Egypt	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia concerning the suspension of Title II on trade and trade-related provisions of the Cooperation Agreement	05/12/00	05/12/00		22000A1209(01)	FYROM	L 309 (09/12/00)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22000A1209(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, of the one part, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, of the other part	09/04/01	01/06/01		22001A0504(01)	FYROM	L 124 (04/05/01) C 149 (19/05/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0504(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, of the other part	04/09/01	04/09/01	unlimited	N/A	FYROM	N/A	http://www.delmkd.cec.eu.int/en/eu_and_fyrom/pdf/saa03_01.pdf

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Additional Protocol adjusting the trade aspects of the Interim Agreement between the European Community, of the one part, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, of the other part, to take account of the outcome of the negotiations between the parties on reciprocal preferential concessions for certain wines, the reciprocal recognition, protection and control of wine names and the reciprocal recognition, protection and control of designations for spirits and aromatised drinks	18/12/01	01/01/02		22001A1227(09)	FYROM	L 342 (27/12/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A1227(09)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement and Financial Protocol between the European Community and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	29/04/97	01/01/98		21997A1218(02)	FYROM	L 348 (18/12/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A1218(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part	05/10/96	01/09/97		21997A0521(02)	Georgia	L 129 (21/05/97) L 206 (01/08/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A0521(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Georgia maintaining in force the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Georgia on trade in textile products initialled in Brussels on 17November1993 as amended by an Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters initialled on 15 June1995	15/05/98			N/A	Georgia	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Georgia amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Georgia on trade in textile products to take into account the accession of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden to the European Union	15/05/98			N/A	Georgia	N/A	N/A

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Georgia, of the other part	22/04/96	01/07/99		21999A0804(01)	Georgia	L 205 (04/08/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A0804(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Republic of India on arrangements in the area of market access for textile products	08/03/96	08/03/96		21996A0627(02)	India	L 153 (27/09/96) L 187 (26/07/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0627(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Republic of India on the supply of raw cane sugar to be refined	14/12/01	14/12/01	30/06/06	22001A1208(02)	India	L 325 (08/12/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A1208(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of India on Partnership and Development	20/12/93	01/08/94		21994A0827(01)	India	L 223 (27/08/94)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21994A0827(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the European Community and the Government of the Republic of India	23/11/01	14/10/02		22002A0809(01)	India	L 213 (09/08/02) L 32 (07/02/03)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A0809(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of the other part	24/11/97	05/01/02	unlimited	22002A0515(02)	Jordan	L 129 (15/05/02)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22002A0515(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Kazakhstan, of the other part	12/05/95	01/04/97		21996A0620(01)	Kazakhstan	L 147 (20/06/96) L 306 (28/11/96) L 64 (05/03/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0620(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, and the Republic of Kazakhstan	23/01/95	01/07/99		21999A0728(02)	Kazakhstan	C 319 (16/11/94) L 196 (28/07/99) L 248 (21/09/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A0728(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Cambodia	10/04/99	N/A	N/A	1999/677/EC	Kingdom of Cambodia	L 269 , 19/10/1999 p. 0017 - 0017	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pr/en/oj/dat/1999/l_269/l_26919991019en00170017.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, and the Kyrgyz Republic	09/02/95	01/07/99		21999A0728(03)	Kyrgyzstan	L 196 (28/07/99) L 248 (21/09/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A0728(03)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Kyrgyz Republic, of the other part	28/11/96	01/08/98		21997A0826(01)	Kyrgyzstan	L 235 (26/08/97) L 323 (26/11/97) L 189 (03/07/98)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A0826(01)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on trade in textile products between the European Community and the Lao People's Democratic Republic	21/11/02			22003A0122(01)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	L 16 (22/01/03)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22003A0122(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol on the extension of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the member countries of ASEAN to the Lao People's Democratic Republic	28/07/00			32003D0046	Lao People's Democratic Republic	C 240 (28/08/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32003D0046&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Lao People's Democratic Republic	29/04/97	01/12/97		21997A1205(01)	Lao People's Democratic Republic	L 334 , 05/12/1997 p. 0015 - 0023	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A1205(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Lao People's Democratic Republic	11/10/97			97/810/EC:	Lao People's Democratic Republic	L 334 , 05/12/1997 p. 0014 - 0014	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997D0810&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Lebanese Republic	03/05/78	01/11/78	unlimited	21977A0503(01)	Lebanon	L 267 (27/09/78)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21977A0503(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Community and its Members States, of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part	17/06/02			N/A	Lebanon	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community of the one part, and the Republic of Lebanon, of the other part	17/06/2002	01/03/03	till the entry into force of the Association Agreement	22002A0930(01)	Lebanon	L 262 (30/09/02) L 16 (22/01/03)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2002/l_262/l_26220020930en00020179.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and its Member States of the one part, and the United Mexican States, of the other part	08/12/97	01/10/00	indefinite period	22000A1028(01)	Mexico	C 350 (19/11/97) L 276 (28/10/00)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_276/l_27620001028en00450061.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the United Mexican States	25/04/91	01/11/91		21991A1211(01)	Mexico	L 340 (11/12/91)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21991A1211(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement between the European Community and the United Mexican States on the mutual recognition and protection of designations for spirit drinks	27/05/97	01/07/97		31997D0361	Mexico	L 152 (11/06/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997D0361&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part	02/10/95	01/05/96		21996A0217(01)	Moldova	L 40 (17/02/96) L 90 (11/04/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0217(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part	15/05/1997	01/12/00	same as cooperation agreement	22000A1109(03)	Moldova	L 283 (09/11/00)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_283/l_28320001109en00370042.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part	28/11/94	01/07/98		21998A0624(01)	Moldova	L 181 (24/06/98)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21998A0624(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation between the European Economic Community and Mongolia	16/06/1992	01/03/93	01/03/04	21993A0218(01)	Mongolia	L 41 (18/02/93) L 51 (03/03/93)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21993A0218(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Proces-Verbal of Rectification of the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part	01/08/00	01/03/00	unlimited	22000A0318(01)R(01)	Morocco	L 233 , 15/09/2000 P. 0050 - 0051	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_233/l_23320000915en00500051.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Morocco	21/10/96	21/10/96		21996A1030(01)	Morocco	L 277 (30/10/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A1030(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco on the regime for imports into the European Community of tomatoes and courgettes originating in and imported from Morocco	22/12/94	01/01/95		21995A0303(01)	Morocco	L 48 (03/03/95)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21995A0303(01)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part	26/02/96	01/03/00	unlimited	22000A0318(01)	Morocco	L 70 (18/03/00) L 138 (09/06/00)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_070/l_07020000318en00020190.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Morocco.	27/04/76	01/11/78		N/A	Morocco	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Kingdom of Morocco concerning certain amendments to Annexes 2, 3, 4 and 6 to the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Kingdom of Morocco, of the other part	28/02/00	01/03/00		N/A	Morocco	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Nepal on trade in textile products	24/07/02	01/10/02		32000D0804	Nepal	L 326 (22/12/00)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32000D0804&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement for Commercial, Economic and Development Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	23/07/85	01/05/86		21986A0425(01)	Pakistan	L 108 (25/04/86) L 113 (30/04/86)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21986A0425(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on partnership and development	24/11/01			N/A	Pakistan	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on arrangements in the area of market access for textile products	27/03/96	27/03/96		21996A0627(01)	Pakistan	L 153 (27/06/96) L 187 (26/07/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0627(01)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, of the one part, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, of the other part - Protocol 1 on the arrangements applying to imports into the Community of agricultural products originating in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip - Protocol 2 on the arrangements applying to imports into the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of agricultural products originating in the Community - Protocol 3 concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' and methods of administrative cooperation - Final Act - Joint Declarations - Declaration by the European Community	24/02/97	01/07/97		21997A0716(01)	Palestinian Authority	C 128 (24/04/97) L 187 (16/07/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A0716(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the Community and the Palestinian Authority relating to Article 1 of Protocol 1 and concerning imports into the Community of fresh cut flowers and flower buds falling within subheading 0603 10 of the Common Customs Tariff	16/07/97			21997A0716(02)	Palestinian Authority	L 187 , 16/07/1997 P. 0133 - 0134	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A0716(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Agreement for Cooperation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Paraguay	03/02/92	01/11/92		21992A1030(01)	Paraguay	L 313 (30/10/92)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21992A1030(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interregional Framework Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and its Member States, of the one part, and the Southern Common Market and its Party States, of the other part	15/12/95	07/01/99		31999D0279	Southern Common Market	C 14 (19/01/96) L 69 (19/03/96) L 112 (29/04/99) L 175 (10/07/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31999D0279&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding between the European Community and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on arrangements in the area of market access for textile and clothing products, initialled in Brussels on 5 December 2000	16/03/2001			22001A0320(01)	Sri Lanka	L 80 (20/03/01)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2001/l_080/l_08020010320en00120019.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka on Partnership and Development	18/07/1994	01/04/95		21995A0419(01)	Sri Lanka	L 85 (19/04/95)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21995A0419(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement between the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Syrian Arab Republic	18/01/77	01/11/78		21977A0118(06)	Syria	L 269 (27/09/78)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21977A0118(06)&model=guichett

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Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters on consultations between the European Community and the Kingdom of Thailand under GATT Article XXIII on rice	04/10/96	04/10/96	not set	21996A0522(01)	Thailand	L 122 (22/05/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0522(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol renewing the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Thailand on Manioc production, Marketing and Trade	15/11/1990	01/01/91		21990A1212(01)	Thailand	L 347 (12/12/90)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21990A1212(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement on the conclusion of the negotiations between the European Community and the Kingdom of Thailand in the framework of Article XXIV:6	27/09/96	27/09/96		21995A1230(31)	Thailand	L 334 (30/12/95)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21995A1230(31)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Tunisia, of the other part	17/07/95	01/03/98		21998A0330(01)	Tunisia	L 97 (30/03/98) L 132 (06/05/98)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21998A0330(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Tunisia on the arrangements for the import into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Tunisia	21/12/99	21/12/99		21999A1231(01)	Tunisia	L 340 (31/12/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21999A1231(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Community and the Republic of Tunisia concerning reciprocal liberalisation measures and amendment of the agricultural Protocols to the EC/Tunisia Association Agreement	22/12/00	01/01/01		22000A1230(01)	Tunisia	L 336 (30/12/00) L 63 (03/03/01)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22000A1230(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement establishing an association between the European Economic Community and Turkey	12/09/63	01/12/64		21964A1229(01)	Turkey	L 217 (29/12/64)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21964A1229(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and Turkey on the adjustment of the Regime for imports into the Community of tomato concentrate originating in Turkey	04/08/97	04/08/97		21997A0814(01)	Turkey	L 224 (14/08/97)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21997A0814(01)&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey fixing, from 1 January 1994, the additional amount to be deducted from the levy or the customs duties on imports into the Community of untreated olive oil originating in Turkey	16/10/96	16/10/96		21996A1030(02)	Turkey	L 277 (30/10/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A1030(02)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and Turkmenistan, of the other part	10/11/99	10/11/99		N/A	Turkmenistan	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Turkmenistan, of the other part	25/05/98	25/05/98		N/A	Turkmenistan	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Framework Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay	04/11/91	01/11/94		21992A0408(01)	Uruguay	C 228 (03/09/91) L 94 (08/04/92) L 286 (05/11/94)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21992A0408(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Interim Agreement on trade and trade-related matters between the European Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, of the other part	14/11/1996	01/06/98		21998A0214(03)	Uzbekistan	L 43 (14/02/98) L 151 (21/05/97) L 153 (27/05/98)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_043/l_04319980214en00020011.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, of the other part	21/06/96	01/07/99		31999D0593	Uzbekistan	L 229 (31/08/99)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31999D0593&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters and two Agreements in the form of Agreed Minutes amending the Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on trade in textile and clothing products	10/09/98	10/09/98		N/A	Vietnam	N/A	N/A
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Memorandum of Understanding between the *European Community and the Government of Vietnam on the prevention of fraud in trade in footwear products	01/01/00	01/01/00		22000A0104(01)	Vietnam	L 1 (04/01/00)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_001/l_00120000104en00130016.pdf

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Protocol on the extension of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the member countries of ASEAN to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	14/02/1997	01/05/99	same as ASEAN agreement	21999A0505(01)	Vietnam	L 117 (05/05/99)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1999/l_117/l_11719990505en00310034.pdf
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	17/07/1995	01/06/96		21996A0607(01)	Vietnam	L 136 (07/06/96)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21996A0607(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Euro-Mediterranean Interim Association Agreement on trade and cooperation between the European Community, of the one part, and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the benefit of the Palestinian Authority of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip	02/06/97			97/430/EC:	West Bank and the Gaza Strip	L 187 , 16/07/1997 p. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=31997D0430&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Agreement in the form of an Exchange of Letters amending the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Yemen Arab Republic	06/03/95	06/03/95		21995A0315(01)	Yemen	L 57 (15/03/95)	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=21995A0315(01)&model=guichett
Trade: bilateral agreements	Agreements with non-ACP countries	Bilateral Agreement	Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Yemen - Final Act - Joint Declarations	25/11/97	01/07/98	unlimited	21998A0311(01)	Yemen	L 72 (11/03/98) L 178 (23/06/98)	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_072/l_07219980311en00180026.pdf
H. International Agreements										
International Agreements	International Agreements the EU takes part in	International Agreement	Food Aid Convention, 1999	13/04/99			N/A		N/A	http://www.igc.org.uk/brochure/fac99e.pdf
International Agreements	International Agreements the EU takes part in	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Food Aid Convention 1999	13/06/00	N/A	N/A	2000/421/EC:		L 163 , 04/07/2000 p. 0037 - 0037	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_163/l_16320000704en00370037.pdf
International Agreements	International Agreements the EU takes part in	International Agreement	United Nations Convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa - Declaration made by the European Community in accordance with Article 34(2) and (3) of the United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	19/03/98	26/12/1996		21998A0319(01)		L 083 , 19/03/1998 P. 0003 - 0035	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_083/l_08319980319en00030033.pdf
International Agreements	International Agreements the EU takes part in	Council Decision (EC)	Council Decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the United Nations Convention to combat desertification in countries seriously affected by drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa	03/09/98			98/216/EC:	Africa	L 083 , 19/03/1998 p. 0001 - 0002	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/1998/l_083/l_08319980319en00010002.pdf
International Agreements	International Agreements the EU takes part in	Resolution adopted by the UN Conference	Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development				N/A		N/A	http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/DCS/DevCom.nsf/8f86ab1fee8859d185256c240074e2ac/6cac0c627207597c85256c41004680ed/\$FILE/DCS2002-0046-UN.pdf
International Agreements	Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations		Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between the United Nations and the Commission of the European Communities	29/04/03			N/A			N/A

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
International Agreements	Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations		Framework Convention between the EU and UNRWA	26/09/02			N/A			N/A
International Agreements	Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations		Trust Funds and Cofinancing Framework Agreement between the Commission and the World Bank	08/11/01	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/usedoc/contyp/wb_agreement_2003_en.pdf
International Agreements	Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations		Exchange of Letters between the International Labor Organization and the Commission of the European Communities	01/06/01			N/A		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/news/2001/jun/letter1_en.html
International Agreements	Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations		Exchange of letters between the World Health Organisation and the Commission of the European Communities concerning the consolidation and intensification of cooperation - Memorandum concerning the framework and arrangements for cooperation between the World Health Organisation and the Commission of the European Communities	04/01/01			22001A0104(01)		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=22001A0104(01)&model=guichett
International Agreements	Framework Agreements between the EC and International Organisations		Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	14/12/60			N/A		N/A	http://www.oecd.org/EN/document/0,,EN-document-589-17-no-6-5610-589,00.html
I - CASE LAW										
Case Law	Procurement-related	Judgment Of The Court	Judgment of the Court of First Instance (Fifth Chamber) of 16 November 1994. San Marco Impex Italiana SpA v Commission of the European Communities. European Development Fund - Public works contract - Construction of bridges and access roads in Somalia - Non-payment of certain invoices - Cancellation of the contract following the outbreak of civil war - Commission's liability. Case T-451/93.	16/11/94	N/A	N/A	451/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993A0451&model=guichett
Case Law	Procurement-related	Judgment Of The Court	Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 25 May 1993. Société Générale d'Entreprises Electro-Mécaniques and Roland Etroy v European Investment Bank. Public works contract in an ACP State - Co-financing by the EIB - Non-contractual liability towards an unsuccessful tenderer. Case C-370/89.	25/05/93	N/A	N/A	370/89		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61989J0370(01)&model=guichett
Case Law	Procurement-related	Judgment Of The Court	Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 29 April 1993. Forafrique Burkinabe SA v Commission of the European Communities. Action for annulment - Action for damages - Lomé Convention - Attachment order. Case C-182/91.	29/04/93	N/A	N/A	182/91		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61991J0182&model=guichett

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Case Law	Procurement-related	Order Of The President Of The Court	Order of the President of the Court of 25 October 1990. Italsolar SpA v Commission of the European Communities. Aid financed by the European Development Fund - Invitation to tender - Readmission to the tendering procedure.	25/10/90	N/A	N/A	257/90		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61990O0257&model=guichett
Case Law	Procurement-related	Judgment Of The Court	Judgment of the Court of 27 September 1988. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland v Commission of the European Communities. Second Lomé Convention - Re-introduction of the system of quotas based on nationality - Admissibility. Case 114/86.	27/09/88	N/A	N/A	114/86		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61986J0114&model=guichett
Case Law	Trade-related	Judgment Of The Court	EEC/Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreement - Suspension of trade concessions - Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties - <i>Rebus sic stantibus</i> clause	16/06/98	N/A	N/A	162/96		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/servlet/portail/CuriaServlet?curiaLink=%26lang%3DEN%26ident%3D818%26model%3Ddoc_curia
Case Law	Trade-related	Judgment Of The Court	Federal Republic of Germany v Council of the European Union. Framework Agreement on Bananas - GATT 1994 - Final Act.	10/03/98	N/A	N/A	122/95		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61995J0122&model=guichett
Case Law	Trade-related	Judgment Of The Court	Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 12 December 1995. Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Chiquita Italia SpA. Reference for a preliminary ruling: Tribunale di Trieste - Italy. Direct effect of provisions of the GATT and the Lomé Conventions - Internal taxation.	12/12/95	N/A	N/A	469/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993J0469&model=guichett
Case Law	Trade-related	Judgment Of The Court	Kingdom of the Netherlands v Commission of the European Communities. Bananas - Import system - Category A and Category B operators.	17/10/95	N/A	N/A	478/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993J0478&model=guichett
Case Law	Trade-related	Judgment Of The Court	Antillean Rice Mills NV, Trading & Shipping Co. Ter Beek BV, European Rice Brokers AVV, Alesie Curaçao NV and Guyana Investments AVV v Commission of the European Communities. Association of the overseas countries and territories - Safeguard measure - Action for annulment - Admissibility.	14/09/95	N/A	N/A	480/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993A0480&model=guichett
Case Law	Trade-related	Order Of The Court	Order of the Court of 21 June 1993. Chiquita Banana Company BV and others v Council of the European Communities. Bananas - Common organization of the market - Trade with third countries - Traders - Action for annulment - Inadmissibility. Case C-276/93.	21/06/93	N/A	N/A	276/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993O0276&model=guichett
Case Law	Trade-related	Court Decision	Court decision: Portuguese Republic against the Council of the European Union concerning the Cooperation Agreement between the EC and the Republic of India		N/A	N/A	61994JO268	India	N/A	N/A

Main Category	Sub-category	Type	Title	Date	Entry into force	Valid until	Number	Region/Country	OJ	File
Case Law	Lack of consultation among EC institutions	Judgment Of The Court	European Parliament v Council of the European Union. Article 43 of the EEC Treaty - Obligation to consult Parliament	30/03/95	N/A	N/A	65/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993J0065&model=guichett
Case Law	Lack of consultation among EC institutions	Judgment Of The Court	European Parliament v Council of the European Union. Technical assistance to the independent States of the former Soviet Union and to Mongolia - Consultation of the Parliament.	14/02/95	N/A	N/A	417/93		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61993C0417&model=guichett
Case Law	Lack of consultation among EC institutions	Judgment Of The Court	European Parliament v Council of the European Union. Action for annulment.	02/03/94	N/A	N/A	316/91		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61991J0316&model=guichett#SM
Case Law	Lack of consultation among EC institutions	Judgment Of The Court	Judgment of the Court of 30 June 1993. European Parliament v Council of the European Communities and Commission of the European Communities. Emergency aid - Prerogatives of the Parliament - Budgetary provisions. Joined cases C-181/91 and C-248/91.	30/06/93	N/A	N/A	248/91		N/A	http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=61991J0181&model=guichett

PREPARED BY:

Development Strategies

IDC

migliorisi@dev-strategies.com



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Development

Postal address: rue de la Loi, 200 – B-1049 Brussels (Belgium)

Office address: rue de Genève 12 – B-1140 Brussels (Belgium)

Fax: +32.2.299.25.25

E-mail: development@cec.eu.int

Internet: http://europa.eu.int/comm/development/index_en.htm