

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

TEN YEARS
OF
THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

January 1975

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR RESEARCH
AND DOCUMENTATION

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The Three Stages of Introduction	2
Introduction	3
First Part: History of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association	5
Second Part: The Yaoundé Conventions	8
Third Part: The renewal and enlargement of the Association	15
Annex: Resolutions adopted by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association	19
Bibliography	20



THE THREE STAGES OF ASSOCIATION

1st EDF

Basis: Implementing convention, annex to the Treaty of Rome signed on 25 March 1957
Countries concerned: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoro Islands, Congo (Brazzaville),
Dahomey, French Territory of the Afars and Issas, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Ivory Coast,
Madagascar, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Niger,
Polynesia, Réunion, Rwanda, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Somalia, Surinam, Togo, Upper
Volta, Zaïre.

Date of application: 1 January 1958

Duration: 5 years

Amount: 581 million u.a.

2nd EDF

Basis: First Yaoundé Convention signed on 20 July 1963

Countries concerned: AASM: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon,
Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somali, Togo,
Upper Volta, Zaïre.

Overseas Territories: Comoro Islands, French Territory of the Afars and Issas, Netherlands Antilles, New
Caledonia, Polynesia, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Surinam, Wallis and Futuna.

Overseas Departments: Guadeloupe, Guinea, Martinique, Réunion.

Effective from: 1 June 1964

Duration: 5 years

Amount: 800 million u.a. (730 million EDF and 70 million EIB)

3rd EDF

Basis: Second Yaoundé Convention signed on 29 July 1969

Countries concerned: as under second EDF, and Mauritius

Effective from: 1 January 1971

Duration: 5 years, but expiring on 31 January 1975

Amount: 1,005 million u.a. (905 million EDF + 100 million EIB)

INTRODUCTION

The creation of the European Community has certainly been one of the major historic events of the post-war period, not only because it put into effect ideas launched in the first half of the century or even earlier, but also because of the achievements it has already recorded.

At the same time, and this represents an event or series of events of historic importance, the countries once linked with certain Member States of the Community have gained their independence.

It is perhaps not the least of the Community's merits to have tried to offer to these young states a context for cooperation, in which common interests could be pursued in a new and enlarged framework. It is indeed quite remarkable that the very large majority of these states accepted the association proposed by the EEC and by so doing they have formed direct links between each other, as certain of them have also done on their own initiative within the framework of an inter-African association.

Remarkable though this association with nineteen African states and Madagascar may have been, it becomes even more remarkable when we consider the number of countries participating in negotiations for a new convention which would open the way to cooperation between nine European states, which are amongst the most industrialized countries in the world, and forty-five other countries of which some are amongst the world's most poverty-stricken.

Apart from the economic advantages which countries have had from the association, although these were not always what they expected, it is conceivable that the institution of mixed parliamentary bodies, the first to encompass on an equal representation basis representatives of countries at differing stages of economic development, has played a not insignificant role in the development of the association.

The European Parliament, apart from providing stimulus, decisions and democratic control of the management of the Community, also provides the opportunity for the elected representatives of different nations to get to know each other and through such personal contacts to gain a better idea of the problems of each country: in the same way the mixed parliamentary bodies have constituted a very useful meeting-place for the European delegates and the representatives of the developing countries. At a time when cooperation between rich countries and developing countries is in danger of being restrained by economic difficulties, and at a time when there is a possibility of a split between the developing countries due to the

considerable difference in their economic potential, the need for mutual understanding is becoming increasingly necessary. There is no doubt that institutions representing the people will constitute in future an indispensable forum for the exchange of ideas and the continuation of activities already being undertaken.

Moreover, no one can deny the essential importance and political value which these institutions have acquired and will in future consolidate and augment in order to foster and control the development of new forms of cooperation.

The following study is devoted to a brief outline of achievements during the last ten years. The first part deals with the history of the Conference, the second part an analysis of the main aspects of the Yaoundé Conventions concerning trade, technical and financial cooperation and industrialization in the Associated States; the study then goes on to consider in a third part the questions pertaining to the renewal of these Conventions in the framework of the enlarged Community.

FIRST PART

History of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

1. In 1957 the ECSC Assembly, in a resolution on the relaunching of Europe, requested that the Community should take account of the interests of the overseas countries and territories which had special relationships with the Member States. Soon after the coming into effect of the Treaty of Rome members of the European Parliament paid several fact-finding visits to Africa. The parliamentary committee for the association of overseas countries and territories held its constituent meeting on 21 March 1958.

2. The Association instituted under Articles 131 ff. of the Treaty of Rome did not include any provision for consultation with the Associated States. The European Parliament considered that this situation should be remedied and on the basis of a report¹ submitted by the committee responsible, it adopted a resolution on 31 March 1960² on the organization of a governmental conference on problems concerning both Africa and Europe. On the same day, on the proposal of the three political groups, a resolution was also adopted² concerning the organization of a conference of members of parliament of the Community.

3. This conference between the representatives of the European Parliament and the representatives of the African and Malagasy Parliaments took place on 19-24 June 1961 in Strasbourg³. The discussions covered the fundamental problems of future cooperation between the independent African states and Madagascar on the one hand and the Community on the other.

The Conference had been prepared by preliminary meetings during the first half of 1961 in Rome and Bonn between the representatives of the European Parliament and the representatives of the African States. The

¹ Report presented by Mr Duveiausart (Doc. No. 12/1960-1961)

² Official Journal of the European Communities of 27 April 1960

³ 113 Members of African and European parliaments took part in the Conference.

agenda covered the following fields¹: the political and institutional aspects of cooperation, economic cooperation, technical and cultural cooperation, the Development Fund and its management.

The Strasbourg Conference adopted a recommendation² outlining the guidelines for future association policy and recommending in particular the creation of a joint parliamentary body for cooperation which should meet at least once a year.

4. These recommendations were re-examined within the overall perspective outlined earlier at the Euro-African parliamentary meetings during 1962³ in Abidjan, Strasbourg and Tananarive.

The recommendations adopted at these various conferences not only contributed to the creation of the Parliamentary Conference and the Joint Committee but also influenced the contents of the future Yaoundé Convention. Furthermore, they constituted the basis for discussions at the first Parliamentary Conference of the EEC/AASM Association which took place on 8-10 December 1964 in Dakar⁴.

5. The creation of a Parliamentary Conference and of other association institutions, namely the Association Council and the Court of Arbitration, constitute one of the original features of this Association; in fact this was a unique case of an organization of developing countries and industrialized countries in which the two partners worked together and decided on the form of their cooperation on an equal representation basis. The existence of a democratic institution to watch over the decision-making and management organs

¹ A European Parliament working party and a group of African and Malagasy members of parliament prepared the working documents for the conference; see the minutes of the meeting of 9 March 1961 (Official Journal of the European Communities of 6 April 1961) and of the meeting of the Contact Committee in Bonn.

² Recommendation of 24 June 1961 (Official Journal of the European Communities of 22 July 1961)

³ Meetings of the Permanent Joint Committee set up by the Parliamentary Conference in June 1961

⁴ This Conference was preceded by a preparatory meeting in Messina on 21-22 February 1964

is a good example of the spirit in which the association policy was conceived.

The legal basis of the Parliamentary Conference is Article 50 of the first Yaoundé Convention and Article 152 of the second Yaoundé Convention.

The venues and dates of the Parliamentary Conferences from 1964 onwards are given in an annex.

SECOND PART

The Yaoundé Conventions

Although it cannot be denied that, from an economic point of view, the two principle aspects of the association are trade and technical and financial cooperation, industrialization is of particular interest for development. These are the three categories in which the policies defined by the Conference and the positions adopted by it are set out below.

I. Trade

6. The first Yaoundé Convention instituted a series of free trade areas between the Community and each of the Associated States. Under the second Yaoundé Convention this principle of free trade has been maintained (it has been somewhat modified in the course of the years in the light of experience gained and certain necessary requirements).

In trade with the Community the Associated States may at all times maintain or introduce duties or quantitative restrictions as required by their development needs, their budget or their balance of payments. For their part the AASM enjoy exemption from customs duties on the Community market for most of their exports.

One exception to this rule is made for agricultural products similar to and competitive with European products. While recognizing the principle that the Community should take into account the interests of the Associated States with regard to these products, the Convention states that decisions on each of these products should be determined as and when the Community defined its common agricultural policy (see Article 11 of the first Convention).

Under the second Yaoundé Convention the Community agreed to grant the AASM more favourable treatment than third countries (Article 2 and Protocol No. 1). On several occasions the Conference has drawn attention to the risks of damaging the interests of the AASM with regard to these products. Although the Conference has emphasized the improvement made in comparison with previous arrangements, it has nevertheless decided that other measures should be taken, especially for sugar.

7. Obstacles not connected with tariffs constitute another series of restrictions on the marketing of AASM products in the EEC. Here, too, the Conference insisted on the need for EEC measures to facilitate the marketing in the Community of certain agricultural products of particular

interest to the AASM (e.g., beef, fresh pineapples, vanilla and oilcakes) by harmonizing legislations on health, plant health and the protection of natural food products.

8. But what about the evolution of EEC-AASM trade? The results are basically positive although it cannot be denied that they are not entirely satisfactory. The figures are as follows: imports into the Community of goods from the AASM rose from 896 million u.a., in 1958 to 2,531 million u.a. in 1973 (1,918 million u.a., in 1972) which represents an annual growth rate of approximately 6.2%; exports from the Community to the AASM rose from 663 million u.a. in 1958 to 1,843 million u.a. in 1973 (1,593 million u.a. in 1972) which represents an annual growth rate of approximately 5.5%.

The very marked overall increase in trade in goods in 1973 in comparison to 1972 does not however, give a true picture of the situation because of the different effect on the partners in the Association of the boom in the raw materials sector.

Year by year the Conference has emphasized the prevailing trade trend:

1965 : drop in AASM exports to the EEC
1966 : upward trend in the development of trade
1967 : drop in exports from AASM to EEC
1968 : growth in trade
1969 : growth in AASM exports to the Community
1970 : less marked upward trend than in the two preceding years
1971 : drop in European imports from the AASM
1972 : improvement due mainly to the increased prices for raw materials

At all events it is difficult to determine to what extent the results obtained are due to the free trade arrangements. One can say with greater certainty that the development of AASM exports would have been less favourable if they had been subjected to the normal arrangements for trade with third countries. At all events, the greater diversity of markets for the AASM - their goods occupy a more important place on the markets of the Member States of the European Community other than those of the former 'mother' countries - can be seen as a positive result of this scheme.

9. The preferences have become less advantageous for the Associated States as a result of the liberalization by the Community of its trade with partners throughout the world. The Conference deplored above all the fact that the reduction of tariff preferences accorded to the AASM was not accompanied by commercial promotion measures¹ and a policy stabilization

¹ Provided for in the second Yaoundé Convention but not yet operational at the time.

for basic products which could effectively remedy the deterioration of trade conditions for exports from the Associated States in certain sectors. The Community and the AASM must unite their efforts throughout the world in order to define and launch measures 'aimed particularly at better adjustment of supply to demand, the fixing of remunerative prices for producers and fair prices for consumers, the possible financing of regulatory stocks and, if necessary, the establishment of a programme of diversification for production'¹.

10. Another aspect of market liberalization is Community participation in the generalized preferences scheme for manufactured and semi-manufactured products originating in the under-developed countries as a whole. As early as 1971 the Conference drew attention to the possible risks of prejudice for the Associated States if this system was not correctly applied by all concerned. This fear proved to be justified and in 1972 and again in 1973 and 1974 the Conference deplored the fact that the AASM had not received, in compensation for the loss of exclusive access to preferences on the Community market, the guarantee of free access to the markets of other industrialized countries, in particular that of the United States.

11. During the Association, the Community has always been aware of the difficulties which could arise during the initial stage of the gradual passage from the system of bilateral relations which may have existed before, to the association system and during the second stage as the Community gradually liberalized its imports from more and more countries. In the framework of this general development the Community was careful to take account of the interests of the AASM.

Temporary financial aid, decreasing by stages, was accorded under the first Yaoundé Convention as aid to production. By supporting prices the aim was to guarantee a minimum revenue to producers of certain products particularly sensitive to price fluctuations and at the same time to facilitate the marketing of these products; at the same time any previous bilateral price support arrangements became null and void. Action to improve the structure of crops was also provided for. In the second Yaoundé Convention this formula was replaced by a new form of aid to meet exceptional situations such as a substantial drop in world prices affecting a product of vital interest to the countries concerned.

¹ Paragraph 14 of the resolution of 13 January 1971.

Another form of compensation provided for in the second Yaoundé Convention is aid for the promotion of the marketing and sale of goods. Article 19 of the Convention sets out the five major categories of possible projects, of which the most important in the view of the Conference are the improvement of commercial structures and above all the training of commercial managers.

II. Technical and financial cooperation

12. Technical and financial cooperation constitutes the principal aspect of association policy. Considerable amounts have been allocated for this through the EDF, and to a lesser extent the EIB, during the three periods of the Association: 581 million, 800 million and 1,005 million u.a., representing a total of almost 2,400 million u.a.. The Conference has always taken great care that these amounts should be fully and fairly distributed at an even rate throughout the duration of the two Yaoundé Conventions. However, bearing in mind the guidelines put forward by the UNCTAD III in Santiago, it considered that special treatment should be given to the less developed countries.

At the time of the modifications to the monetary parities, the Conference expressed the fervent hope that the Member States of the EEC should take exceptional measures, as necessary, to ensure that the overall aid provided by the EDF should not be affected in real terms.

Apart from the increase in the amount of aid, the Community's efforts have tended to be directed towards diversifying both the areas in which support is given and the means of financing.

13. Under the Treaty of Rome the resources were allocated exclusively to non-reimbursable grants for basic economic and social investments. The accent was put on infrastructure (roads, ports, urban expansion, railways, etc.,) and on the social aspects of development (health, education)

The range of sectors receiving aid was extended under the first Yaoundé Convention and even more under the second Yaoundé Convention. It became clear that apart from basic investments more direct action should be taken to strengthen production sectors (first and foremost agriculture¹ and then industry² and commerce). The Conference has been consistent in its approval of these major options while frequently insisting that the economic, agricultural and industrial structures of the AASM should be diversified to a greater extent. Under the second Yaoundé Convention regionalization of productive projects, and in particular industrial products, was encouraged.

¹ Modernization of rural areas is the prime concern under the first Yaoundé Convention.

² Industrialization is discussed in Section III.

For both the modernization of agriculture and the launching of industrial projects the Community has had to place great importance on technical cooperation in the broadest sense, i.e., to studies in preparation for, during and subsequent to investments and to the training of man-power.

Although initially cautious, the Conference accepted, in certain cases, the principle of ulterior technical cooperation to guarantee the effectiveness of investments: however, the technical aid programme should take greater account of the real needs of each Associated State. In 1967 the desire to see more aid linked to the preparation and realization of projects was expressed.

Since its first meeting in 1964 the Conference has always insisted very vigorously on the basic importance of manpower training in the process of development. Although it has from time to time pointed out certain imperfections in the matter of granting of scholarships, it has nevertheless ceased to maintain the premise that the scholarship programme in itself should be expanded and that training should be carried out as far as possible in the AASM. Furthermore, aid for training should not be limited to scholarships and should also encompass specific training programmes geared to new requirements in connection, particularly, with the realization of economic and social investment projects financed from EDF resources.

It was, however, regretted that the manpower training effort received only a small proportion of overall aid.

Exceptional aid or emergency aid has been given since 1965 and the Conference's main concern has been the situation of the Sahel countries afflicted by drought; the Conference called for international solidarity to keep the crisis within certain limits and prevent the repetition of similar catastrophes in the future.

14. The means of financing have been adapted through the years. Under the Treaty of Rome financing was solely in the form of non-reimbursable grants and later the Yaoundé Conventions also provided for financing in the form of loans - normal loans by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and loans on special terms from the EDF. Under the first Yaoundé Convention 15% of allocations took the form of loans and the figure for the second Yaoundé Convention was 19%. When the first Yaoundé Convention was renewed the Conference also asked for retention of the breakdown between the non-reimbursable grants and other loans¹ which had figured in the earlier Convention.

¹ The unexpended balance of the loans to be allocated in the form of gifts one year before the expiry of the new Convention.

Under the first Yaoundé Convention the Conference insisted several times on more effective exploitation of the facility offered by the Convention of financing interest rebates (on EIB loans) from the EDF. It also requested the EIB to make its operational rules more flexible and to take account, when granting aid, of the profitability of projects rather than the borrowing capacity of the AASM.

15. As regards the carrying out of technical and financial cooperation under the Second EDF the Conference has deplored on many occasions the slowness in the procedure for the study, preparation, financing and realization of projects whilst recognizing the generosity of the principles involved.

III. Industrialization

16. The first Association had as its objective 'the economic and social development of the countries and territories' and wished to reinforce the 'close economic relations between them and the Community'. The first Yaoundé Convention was concerned to 'promote diversification of the economy and industrialization of the Associated States'. Industrialization has now become one of the declared aims of the Association.

On the basis of a resolution adopted by the Conference in 1969 a report was prepared by the Joint Committee¹ on the problems of the industrialization of the Associated States and the resources which could be utilized to accelerate this industrialization. The resolution adopted at the end of the debate on this report and the solutions adopted in the following year bear witness to the Conference's interest in this question.

17. Now we have come to the end of the second Yaoundé Convention, what has Community aid for industrial projects and programmes achieved?

It is true that many investments in infrastructure, in agriculture or stockbreeding and in general or technical training, for example, represent an indirect contribution to industrialization. But industrialization investments as such, i.e., community financing of industrial projects, are low. The figures at 31 December 1973 were as follows:

¹ Doc. 31 of 10 January 1970. Rapporteur: Mr Dewulf.

First EDF, approx. 1%; second EDF, approx. 6.5%; and third EDF, approx. 7.2%. Although the EIB had given 95.2% of its loans to industrialization projects under Yaoundé I the corresponding figure under Yaoundé II was only 60.6%. The restricted activity of the EDF in this sector may be explained in part by the need to prepare the economic and social basis beforehand, which has been a continuing concern during the three EDF periods. The new Convention between the ACP and the Community gives greater importance to industrialization partly because a number of other, not directly industrial, projects have been launched first. There is also a whole programme of studies and information projects by the Commission.

The Conference has always been aware of difficulties inherent in the industrialization of the AASM. Whilst encouraging any action undertaken in this sphere and expressing its desire for more action of this kind, it has expressed its desire that the Community should set out precisely its conception of an industrial transfer policy and that the AASM themselves should make an increased effort to implement coordination on the basis of viable economic regions.

THIRD PART

The renewal and enlargement of the Association

18. The second Yaoundé Convention¹ and the Arusha Agreement² expire on 31 January 1975. Article 62 of the second Yaoundé Convention and Article 36 of the Arusha Agreement make provision for negotiations for renewal of the Associations to be started 18 months before the latter expire.

The changes which have occurred in the Community have made it impossible simply to negotiate a renewal of these associations. Furthermore, immediately after the breakdown in 1962 of the first negotiations on the extension of EEC membership, the Six had declared their intention³ of enlarging the Association to cover other developing countries whose economic structure and production were comparable to those of states which were already associated⁴.

The second round of negotiations between the EEC and the countries applying for membership resulted in the compromise to be found in Protocol No. 22 to the Act of Accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland to the original Community of Six, signed on 22 January 1972. It deals with relations between the EEC, the AASM and the independent developing countries of the Commonwealth situated in Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and the Caribbean. These countries were offered a choice between three different forms of relationship with the Community (Yaoundé Convention, Arusha Agreement, simple trade agreement); negotiations were to start on 1 August 1973 and meanwhile the status quo would be maintained until 31 January 1975.

These preliminary observations on the renewal and enlargement of the Association make it easier to understand the Conference's concern about the consequences of the enlargement of the Community on the future of the Association and the purport of the views expressed on the future Association policy.

¹ Article 61

² Article 35

³ Declaration of intent adopted at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of 2 April 1963

⁴ Negotiations between Nigeria and the three East African countries on the one hand and the EEC on the other hand were launched on the basis of this declaration.

I. The enlargement of the Community and the future of the Association

19. While noting that the enlargement of the Community could be of advantage to its association policy, the Conference nevertheless emphasized the risks which this enlargement could entail for the original Associated States; for their part, the AASM insisted particularly that they should be regularly informed of the elements which concerned them in negotiations with countries applying for membership and of the prospects offered to the AASM by the enlarged Community. They welcomed the EEC's promise to safeguard and retain what had been achieved so far, along with the basic principles of the Association, so that the extension of the association policy should not in any way weaken relations between the Community and the AASM¹.

20. The Conference did not want the new Convention to be a simple aid contract; the present structures and bases of the Association must be maintained. Negotiations must be started on the date provided for, i.e. 1 August 1973, and concluded in time to allow for the completion of ratification procedures in good time.

Even before negotiations started the African states were attempting to establish joint positions towards the enlarged Community. In effect almost all the African states with whose economic and production structures comparable to those of the states already associated have participated or are participating in negotiations. The Parliamentary Conference was pleased at the joint position adopted by these countries and by the decision to negotiate an overall cooperation agreement between the Europe of Nine and the Associated and Associable States of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The cardinal importance of the conclusion of such an agreement, especially in the present international situation, has often been emphasized.

II. The basic principles of the future association policy

The guidelines for the future association policy were mainly worked out during the Parliamentary Conference in The Hague in 1972 (with further observations in 1973 and 1974):

- (a) Trade: the strengthening of the trade component of the Association would be based in particular on the fullest possible range of structural and aid measures for the development and diversification of production and the improvement of marketing. These measures would

¹ This was also confirmed at the Conference of EEC Heads of State or Government in Paris in October 1972.

include the organization of markets, conclusion of universal or at least regional agreements open to other interested parties, the establishment for certain products of agreements comparable to the one which the Community has agreed to conclude for sugar, and Community aid linked to action by the Associates in the spheres of price regulation, productivity and diversification.

The Community is to undertake resolute action, in particular by regularizing and improving the export revenue of developing countries and by giving increased support to the diversification of the economies of these countries.

At all events, the trade arrangements should be based on a stable contractual basis providing proof against intervention by third parties, particularly with the regard to GATT, and substantial quantities of products which are particularly important for the economy of certain Associated and Associable States should have permanent access to the Community market at remunerative prices. The particular concern here is sugar and special arrangements will have to be made to safeguard the interests of the countries concerned.

(b) Financial and technical cooperation: the principle of updating the value of concessions already made to the 19 AASM and granting equivalent advantages to new partners has been reaffirmed. The distribution of this aid should be related to the needs and particular situation of each country. From 1975 Community aid shall be financed from the Community's own resources.

The technical cooperation effort should be focused particularly on increased dissemination of modern know-how and technology adapted to the environment where they are to be applied.

(c) The duration of the new Convention: in 1970 the Parliamentary Conference hoped that it would be possible to study, in future negotiations, whether the EEC-AASM Convention could be converted into a permanent agreement with periodic reviews of project resources.

(d) The institutions: the institutional structure provided for by the Yaoundé Convention has proved to be well-balanced, and the provisions made in connection with these institutions have made it possible to create a genuine climate of joint cooperation. This has developed particularly within the parliamentary institutions and especially at the Conference.

Apart from its role of democratic control over the action of the executive bodies, the Conference has also provided a forum for the expression of a multitude of views. The consolidation in the new Convention of such opportunities for the exchange of ideas would certainly be an important element, if not the main element of future cooperation at a time when the solution of the complex problems assailing both sides depends on increasing mutual understanding.

ANNEX

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY
CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

The resolutions adopted at the different annual meetings of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association since 1964 have been published as follows in the Official Journal of the Communities:

Dakar: 8-10 December 1964	OJ No 218, 30.12.1964
Rome: 6-9 December 1965	OJ No 220, 24.12.1965
Abidjan: 10-14 December 1966	OJ No 242, 29.12.1966
Strasbourg: 4-7 December 1967	OJ No 316, 28.12.1967
Tananarive: 10-15 January 1969	OJ No C 13, 5.2.1969
Hamburg: 12-14 January 1970	OJ No C 15, 5.2.1970
Yaoundé: 11-13 January 1971	OJ No C 13, 10.2.1971
The Hague: 12-14 January 1972	OJ No C 11, 7.2.1972
Kinshasa: 29-31 March 1973	OJ No C 42, 16.6.1973
Rome: 30 January - 1 February 1974	OJ No C 33, 25.3.1974

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- The first and second Yaoundé Conventions and the Arusha Agreement and related documents, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
- Yearbook of the European Parliamentary Assembly, 1957 - 1965, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
- Reports, minutes of debates and resolutions of the Parliamentary Conferences of the Association since 1964
- Report by Mr Maurice DEWULF on the overall result of financial and technical cooperation within the framework of the EEC/AASM Association, European Parliament, Doc. 111/74, 6.6.1974
- Report by Miss Colette FLESCH on the negotiations between the EEC and the ACP countries on the renewal and enlargement of the Association, European Parliament, Doc. 388/74 of 9.12.1974
- Memorandum of the Commission to the Council on the future relations between the Community, the present AASM States and the countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian and Pacific Oceans referred to in Protocol No. 22 to the Act of Accession, Doc. COM (73) 500 final of 4.4.1973
- Text of the final communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government, Paris, October 1972
- Various Commission reports to the Association Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation from 1 January to 31 December 1973, Doc. SEC (74) 2430 fin., 2.7.1974
- Half-yearly reports on projects being carried out under the first, second and third EDF, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

- Speech by Mr Claude CHEYSSON, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, to the Institute des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale, Paris, 2 February 1974, on the future relationships between the African Third World and the EEC
- Press Conference given by Mr Claude CHEYSSON, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, on 9 September 1974, on European policy in the sphere of development cooperation, Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Information
- The industrialization of the developing countries, Les Dossiers du Moniteur africain, Société africaine d'édition, 4th quarter 1973
- The industrialization of the associated states, by Mr Jacques FERRANDI, Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation of the Commission of the European Communities, Doc. VIII/1190/72
- Aid given by the European Community to the industrialization of the Associated States, by Mr André HUYBRECHTS, Annales des Mines, April 1974
- European Development Aid, Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Press and Information.