

Europe and Africa together?

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"If (in connection with Africa), France, Great Britain and Belgium adopt a concerted strategy, other will have to follow".

Louis-Michel

This question that the European Forum Alpbach invites to examine is a great relevance with hour when, a top with different, Europe affirms that Africa is a priority question. It's as much more than the last top of G8, to Gleneagles (Scotland) gave an echo particularly resounding to this concern for Europe for Africa, through the Commission Report Blair for Africa and the ten giant concerts of Bob Geldof including 8 in the capitals of the Member States of G8. With exit of their deliberations, they are decided, in more of cancellation of the debt of 18 poor countries including 14 country Africa, to increase their assistance to Africa of 50 billion dollars per annum jusqu in 2010, to cancel and to dismantle the subsidies within a time unspecified. The top of G8 with Evian, in France, had been, him-also, occasion for President Jacques Chirac "to defend" Africa.

Being given that G8, in more of its European members, also counts on the USA, Canada and Japan, it is necessary to believe by granting an interest

privileged to Africa, the French President and the Prime Minister Britannique especially help with S to integrate into L economic order dominating.

Taking into consideration this process, one could answer by affirmative, while saying YES to Europe and Africa go hand in the hand in a universalization which would be advantageous for them with one and with different. They would be for us, African, an extremely naive manner to interpret the hand that Europe tightens us thus. Less than the behaviors of the European leaders, at the time of the tops of G8 and another great masses, is Europe searches of them itself, in its own centre, which is known as length on the nature of its partnership with Africa. The debate on European construction, particularly surging and impassioned in France will have been edifying for us, as for our own fate and the direction of the partnership. There absence of the North-South relationships and more particularly of the Europe-Africa relation in this debate, was sufficiently notorious to contradict the declarations of the European leaders pro-African who thinks, at the time of the tops, with less it S does not act a manner of saying that some is exit of the consultations on Europe, anything does not have and should not change as regards Africa. Such is unfortunately the point of view of the persons in charge for European Union. For us to convince some, let us fly over the most recent remarks of the men of Brussels in visit in Africa. Louis Michel, former Belgian minister for the Foreign Affairs and currently European police chief with the development is the man of Brussels

most impressive and most direct when it acts of Africa which, for him, "is a task on the Western conscience".

Without sourciller, it affirms that "For to interest in Africa, one needs a faith which reverses the mountains. There are often impression to advance of two steps and to move back of three ". It returned account with time, in the way in which Belgium was going to redeploy its assistance in central Africa, on a tone which in known as length as much on paternalism that our former Masters challenge that on infantilism which characterizes our reports/ratios "the populations of these countries (old colonies) maintain with us a very particular relation. They closely smell frays with our history and their waitings with respect to us are very large, is why we come to announce the doubling of our development aid have RD Congo. Our co-operation now will become more structural and will touch the rebuilding of State, be-with-statement the kingly functions: justice, administration, safety but also health, education, infrastructures ".

Aldo Ayelo, in round always in the area of the Large Lakes, is clear: not with the European constitutional Treaty "cannot have an unspecified influence on the co-operation of EU which is engaged to the maximum in Africa especially in the elections". Barroso handbook, in Brussels at the time of the Council European which was a fiasco because of the rejection of the constitution and dissensions Franco-British as for the European budget and Manual Barroso in round in Africa, in the area of Large Lakes is not the same man. The first poster and defends its convictions of liberal vis-a-vis to D different leader European, its equal, it listens and hears perfectly in connection with Europe passing

through the most serious crisis of its existence. The demolished mine, disappointed air, it had to take note of non-French and Dutch without being convinced of the need for re-examining the economic bases of the Europe house of which it is one of the current craftsmen. The second Barroso Handbook which visits Africa, a few days after the surging Council European, gives impression to circulate in a world where it N does not even require to think of the social and political cost same structural reforms that its organization exports in Africa. The choices of Europe are supposed being ours. But, from his vexations and his failures, one does not draw the same conclusions. With instar of Xavier Solana and Aldo Ayelo who preceded in Africa Centrale, Jose Manuel Barroso shows us the way of the ballot boxes. The tone is firm, dissuasive as for the misuse of the electoral receipt in DRC. In front of representatives of people Congolese joined together, President of European Commission recalls that "everyone must now to fix on objective principal of transition (organization of elections) so that the electoral process proceeds in a peaceful way Those which would go with opposition to this objective by the fraud (incentive with), violence or by ethnic hatred will be rejected by the international community They will be made responsible in front of L history for the bankruptcy a process" in which the European Commission invested "much D energies and of resources". L Union Européenne is particularly vigilant when it is a democratic question of transition in Africa, C be-with-statement of L evolution of our countries towards an environment political, economic and legal favorable to the commercial interests of its members. All the occasions are good to recall African leaders qu they must

persevere in their efforts of liberalization of their economies and privatizations. It is not a question of analyzing universalization néolibérale in Africa in the same terms as in Europe and to draw from them the conclusions with the same rigour. The mass and endemic unemployment on the African continent would rise from the only bad management of its leaders which the Africans, in electoral cattle, can cure. We, Africans, do not ask for you to believe in it, in an international environment the most tormented of. Europe, indeed, could and had to be this ally thus as an interlocutor privileged by giving to universalization contents other than the infernal logic of the profit which characterizes this one. It would have been thus reconciled with the areas of the world, in the occurrence of Africa, whose domination and exploitation largely contributed to its prosperity. But, the economic liberalism is a total and total war of which gaining them move back only for better jumping. Africa completely disencumbered of the burden of the debt, equipped with industries which answer its needs and exporter of goods other than raw materials in the interests, undoubtedly not, of Europe liberal. Expansionist but tends to barricade itself, Europe of the market and of Finance need for Africa has, of the riches of its ground and its basement, but not necessarily of the Africans and the African ones. While disappearing, the Berlin Wall, to the place of to open new horizons with Europe and to the rest of the world, yielded the place to another wall, that of Schengen as it tries to consolidate day in day. The interminable account of African of any age and the two sexes which drown at broad coasts of the Mediterranean, while wanting to flee unemployment, the hunger and disease moves more the world. But,

us confronted here in more of ordinary racism, with the macabre spectacle of African, of which a majority of women and children which perish in full Paris, in slums on fire. But why, in spite of unemployment, racism, L insecurity and the ill treatments so much D African and D African continue to look towards L Europe? The official version is the corruption of the African leaders and L incompetence of its elites. In its book "Négrologie. Why L Africa dies "which received the price France Television, the racist Stephen Smith supports that" if L one replaced the 15 million D Men from the Ivory Coast by as many Irish Belgians and D, there is no doubt that the Coast D Ivoire "would turn" ". L Europe does not miss "specialists" in the African questions which add to confusion and racism by rewriting L history with their manner. To overpower L Africa makes it possible to better mask L incapacity of the economic model dominating to guarantee L employment, the decent income and the living conditions worthy of this name to an area whose rich and industrialized nations continue to extract the maximum of profit. L state of decay of economic fabric of our countries results, in fact, D a history of development whose principal characteristics are: - Their too great dependence of basic commodities, in particular the raw materials agricultural, whose prices N did not cease dropping if L one considers the cotton die. - the prosperous one and peaceful Côte D Ivoire N became the mud pit that our observe today aujourd qu as from the moment when the prices of the cocoa and the coffee fell at the point not to more make it possible to President Felix Houphouët Boigny to safeguard the economic model, political and social qu it built with L support of France. - L ivoirity and the other ideologies tribalists nourish

shortage, deprivations and frustrations which the liberal system secretes and maintains in our economies dependent on L exploitation on the raw materials. - the foreign debt becomes a burden as from the moment when the efforts of the producer countries are badly remunerated and the sources of currencies of L State are blocked more and more. African cotton is, in this respect, a mine D lesson. Increasingly deaf with the interpellations of the majority of their fellow-citizens when those recall them to L order, as it was the case, in the United Kingdom and compared to the war in Iraq, France and in the Netherlands, compared to L liberal Europe, the leaders of the richest nations come very close to schizophrenia when it S acts of L Africa. They are by no means ready to admit that reforms which are painful under their skies are quite simply mortals on the black continent whose ground is already strewn with deaths, unemployment being the first and the largest killer. By here, there N is no RMI for the workers who lose their employment and for the young graduates which N had ever of it, but L exile or rifle. But, gaining them of the system system-world are given with going jusqu to the end in the transformation of whole planet into a gigantic supermarket. They have the free hands vis-a-vis with under-informed people, impoverished, badly organized which, D elections in elections, entrust their destinies to leaders who are ready with any kind of concessions, compromise and compromisings to have access to the capital. Happy are the people which, with L hour of commercial universalization, have the right and the latitude to come to a conclusion about L real state their nations and to say "YES" or "NOT" with the prospects D future which are proposed to them. They will live and go the opened eyes, S

will not take of them the ones with the others with the name D elections well or badly organized, of L ethnic or religious membership. Built with the favour of discussions in depth, often painful, they will raise to their leaders questions as for the stakes of L market economy, was it social. This debate is, D a manner or D another, considered as Franco-French and, at best, European. We, people dominated, subjected and subordinated D Africa where L Europe, and more particularly France, is of all its weight in the majority of the decisions economic and political, even if it S defend some, are invited to organize our elections in the discipline but without discussion in depth on universalization, C be-with-statement to keep our heads in the ballot boxes by scanning some the bottom, without knowing what occurs apart from our borders. This Europe interventionist which says to us how to fly, which gives each other the means of transfers in peace in his own centre, by being unaware of this part of its history whose L Africa émietée and surendettée and in flame is the result, interests us too. L total opening of the African economies through the Economic Agreements of Partnership (APE) which are in the train D being negotiated reserve within the framework of the relations EU promise impoverished us more and to make us wandering people from which control and the rejection by L Europe to come do not make L shade D a doubt. It S acts of the commercial dimension of L Accord of Cotonou which consists in removing the nonreciprocal trade preferences and replacing them, D here 2008, by an agreement of free trade in conformity with the rules of L OMC. The ACP countries will have to lower their tariff barriers and to become more competitive with L horizon 2020. This prospect announces a true

catastrophe in Africa whose economies rest primarily on L agriculture. Whereas L Europe S is developed with the agricultural plan in 50 years, it N is not therefore ready with all NONVISIBLE CONTINUATION It parallel between the conditions under which the constitutional treaty is in the train D being negotiated (by the parliamentary voice or chief clerk) and those in which the APE are it in known as length of little case that L Europe makes L opinion of the men and ordinary women of the countries D Africa. The two processes, that intern with L Europe which is its own construction and that which defines the methods of its co-operation with L Africa, in the years to come, engage of share and D different of the destinies, of the lives of hundreds of million citizens. The question of confidence that I pose here is as follows: is this qu it is acceptable to continue economic agreements of partnership which will deprive more of the African children, peasants, households of bare essential for their survival with the profit of rich countries which want above all to safeguard their assets and to improve their competitiveness and their own living conditions? With what these free trade areas will resemble when L one of the involved parts L Africa is primarily made up D illiterate, half-well-read men or D social actors and economic desperate. L exit with L stagnation and the war, in Africa N is not in the volume of the foreign investments which are gleamed to him against more resignation, of treason and disavowals D itself. It is in clearness, sincerity and the perspicacity with which the evils which shakes it are examined. "NOT" that L Africa could and had to express if it had some the latitude compared to L Europe N is of nothing destroying. It is clarification, release and solidarity with the components of the

people D Europe and D Africa which believe deeply in a respectful world order of the rights economic, political, social and cultural of the men and women where qu they are. L Europe which went to the conquest of the world by the weapons and the diplomacy and which S is enriched by it N does not have the right, in these times of all the challenges to turn the back on people qu it fixed, and refused to release. To think the destiny of L Europe and L Africa in the light of this common history in terms of division of responsibility N is not charity but a duty.