

Towards a new partnership between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries after 2020

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Common global interests in a multi-polar world

1. To which degree has the partnership been effective in tackling global challenges?

high level

2. What would be needed to strengthen results in this respect and on which global challenges could the partnership add most value in the future, in the context of the new SDGs framework and in relevant international fora?

make the third country politicians and general public understand that opening markets for foreign investors creates wealth for indigenous people and closing markets for foreign investors results in less exposure to globalised world and less chances for local people.

Human rights, democracy and rule of law, as well as good governance

3. Have the mechanisms provided for in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) (i.e. political dialogue, financial support, appropriate measures, suspension of the agreement) achieved meaningful improvements on human rights, democracy, rule of law and good governance, including the fight against corruption? Should the future partnership do more in this regard, and in what way?

fighting corruption is essential, because corruption undermines all activities designed to develop a country and economy

4. Has the involvement of local authorities and non-state actors (i.e. civil society organisations, the media), national parliaments, courts and national human rights institutions in the partnership been adequate and useful to promote human rights, democracy and rule of law as well as good governance? Could they contribute more and in what way?

Hardly, corruption in Ghana is based upon greed and creation of extra income, mostly by the people who are supposed to fight it.

Peace and security, fight against terrorism and organised crime

5. Are the provisions on peace and security in the CPA appropriate and useful and has the balance between regional and ACP involvement been effective?

More can and should be done, the problem is that EU wants to stay impartial and non political, with that background you can't make a political choice by supportig the least corrupt only, because that would be explained as involvement in politics in a third country, but actually we should make that choices to be effective against corruption and give prooven corrupt regimes 0 support.

6. Should the future partnership provide for more effective joint action on conflict prevention, including early warning and mediation, peace-building and state-building activities, as well as on tackling transnational security challenges? Should this be done in the EU-ACP context?

yes but by people who understand the region. Often I see independent outsiders, because to European perception that is realy indendent and the best, but to Africans people are respected based upon knowledge, so this type of negociators start already with a disadvantage

Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, investment and trade

7. How effective has the partnership been in promoting sustainable and inclusive economic development?

I think we all know that, look back at our history, HIPIC etc

8. Taking into account the new SGDs framework, should the future partnership do more in this respect, and what?

Partnership is a good idea, but Ghanaians are not partner type of people. Understand the culture first and nobody would have tried to use the word in Ghana. Its European Amwican enforced and even the name is wrong in Ghanaian society.

9. How effective has the partnership been in supporting macroeconomic and financial stability? In which areas would there be added value in ACP-EU cooperation on macroeconomic and financial stability?

NOT, I dare to see that the vast Majority enters a partnership not to see what common intrests can bring but because of what they can take out.

10. How effective has the partnership been in improving domestic revenue mobilisation, in promoting fair and efficient tax systems and in combatting illicit financial flows? Would there be added value and more efficiency in stronger ACP-EU cooperation on these matters?

NOT tax efficiency and effectiveness depends on Ghanaians and the only interest Ghana has in it is because if they don't they will lose future support.

11. Has the partnership been able to contribute substantially to mobilising the private sector and attracting foreign direct investment?

NO because Ghana is only limited accessible for FDI and 99% of it bases its investments on economic outlooks and stability

12. How could the potential of the EU and ACP private sector be better harnessed? What should be the main focus of EU and ACP private sector cooperation in a post-Cotonou framework, and what might be the role of ODA in this?

Convincing politicians and people and free trade in which Ghanaians can be their own bosses

13. In this setting, what opportunities do you see for the new, digital economy?

The digital could be well used if used for exports, but that will depend on faster and cheaper infrastructure as well. Internally not many possibilities yet because of lack of access.

14. To what extent has the partnership been able to contribute to increase agricultural development and trade?

Agricultural exports have improved but the future depends on meeting European standards which are in my opinion often unnecessarily high

15. What has been the contribution of the partnership trade preferences to the integration of ACP countries in the world economy and to its development goals?

EU - ACP Partnerships should work on regional integration, but this is Africa each for himself, look at the only economic giant in the region Nigeria, do you think they worry about Ghana's exports to Nigeria?

16. Is there still a need for specific provisions on trade cooperation in the post-Cotonou framework, also taking into account the ACP countries which have not signed an EPA? If so, what could/should they cover?

Provision for typical African food and African food standards

Human and social development

17. Has the partnership delivered on its human development objective in an effective and efficient way, in particular on poverty eradication, and also concerning gender equality and empowerment of women? How could it be improved?

It has improved on empowerment of woman, but I wonder sometimes what will happen when support stops, Back to step 1? We need to find ways to commercialise farming in poor areas forget about small scale farming support and develop large scale farming for export. preferable on crops with intensive labor

18. Taking into account the new SDGs framework, what are the main challenges related to human development that the future partnership should focus on?

Jobs for youth, job related education, simple entrepreneurial skills. Inform people that the country should concentrate on educating doctors and lawyers but that carpenters and plumbers are also appreciated and can generate incomes for life.

Migration and mobility

19. Has the partnership been a useful vehicle for discussing migration issues and has it positively contributed? Has Article 13 CPA been fully applied?

Not at all, let Ghanaians abroad tell Ghanians in Ghana the truth about their life abroad, show it on TV show people who came back. Make students work 1 - 2 years in Europe to adapt and bring that knowledge back to Ghana to develop Ghana.

20. Should a future partnership do more in this regard, and on which particular aspects should it focus (legal migration and mobility, addressing root causes of migration, return and readmission, tackling human trafficking and smuggling, international protection)?

Legal migration allow 1 - 2 years study/work stay, among non-Ghana host families or areas without Ghanians, no extensions possible and go back to Ghana, they will be the ones that can fasttrack development in Africa, have ties and respect for Europe and will concentrate their businesses on Europe.

A stronger political relationship

21. How effective has the political dialogue been and at which level is it the most effective: national, regional and through the joint EU-ACP institutions? Should the scope of political dialogue be widened or narrowed?

political dialogue is always good, but too soft carefull and diplomatic. talk business with business issues and we will get more respect and more business

22. Would a stronger involvement of EU Member States, associating their bilateral policies and instruments to the political dialogue at national level, enhance the dialogue's effectiveness and efficiency?

No Memberstate level discussions, rules and certainly not discussions about exceptions.
keep discussion about trade on EU level for all european countries

23. Has the fact that the agreement is legally binding been instrumental to its implementation as compared to other regional partnerships based on political declarations?

To me legally binding means sanctions if not implemented, otherwise these agreements are useless in Africa.

Coherence of geographical scope

24. Could a future framework be usefully opened up to other countries than the current members of the ACP Group of States? Which countries would that be?

my wife, who is a Ghanaian bor Ghanaian, as where I am a European born Ghanaian always said; there is no class, game, world or economy where there are only friends. in my words, opening to the whole world is an utopia, better carefully open to countries of which it is in mutual intrests to have an open relationship

25. What kind of framework should govern EU and ACP relations? How could an ACP-EU successor framework relate to the more recent EU regional partnerships with Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States? Could a future ACP-EU framework include distinct partnerships with regional partners?

an ideal world is a world withouth borders, passports and barriers, but look at a wonderful idea yesterday (open borders) and the results today. make things reversable !

26. Is there scope for building in more structured relationships with Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa?

no

Cooperation tailored more towards groups of countries with similar development level

27. Is the current system of allocation of development resources, based on need and capacities as well as performance, sufficient for channelling funds towards those countries where the highest impact can be obtained? Should allocation of resources continue to prioritise countries most in need, including fragile states?

separate the 2: 1) real aid, no realistic short term development possible
2) trade facilities, for countries and economies who can be developed

28. What kind of cooperation could help to cover the specific needs of more developed ACP countries with a view to attaining more equitable and sustainable growth?

Buy their products, preferable processed, stop import of commodities of these countries, force european companies to do at least the first processing in the countries of origin.

Strengthen the relationship with key actors

29. Has the current model of stakeholder engagement been conducive to attaining the objectives of the partnership in an efficient way? Which actors could play a more significant role in the implementation of the partnership? How could this be addressed?

Businesses should be more involved, and not through their organisation because their target is often to sustain their own jobs first

30. What could be done to promote effective and efficient involvement of both international and domestic private sector, civil society, social partners and local authorities in the partnership?

Schooling and Support of SME's in Europe and Africa, access for both in Europa and Africa

31. Should the partnership be open to new actors as referred above?

yes

32. In this regard, should the possibility of opening up the partnership to 'associated members' or 'observers' be considered?

I don't see the advantage as compared to fair chances

33. How could a new framework promote triangular and South-South cooperation, including the increased involvement of ACP States as development actors in support of other ACP countries?

South-South should be a nightmare to Europe, I never understand the need in the south but not in the north, pls explain ?

Streamline the institutional set-up and functioning of the partnership

34. Has the joint institutional set-up (with the ACP-EU Council of Ministers, the ACP-EU Committee of Ambassadors, and the Joint Parliamentary Assembly) been effective in debating and promoting common views and interests and in providing political guidance and momentum to the EU-ACP partnership and the implementation of the CPA?

the problem is that all are politicians without any business opinion involved, businesses, and not only multination businesses should be involved

35. What is the added value of the joint ACP-EU institutions as compared to more recent regional and regional economic community frameworks for dialogue and cooperation?

It could have extra value if runned by people with extra knowledge, otherwise its just more bureacracy

36. What institutional arrangements would most effectively help address common challenges and promote joint interests?

EPA is a good step, but also deregulation from both sides

37. Should a higher degree of self-financing of this functioning (ACP-EU Joint institutions and ACP secretariat) by the ACP States be required?

Everybody always complains about lack of finance possibilities. The real reason is the price of finance which is related to inflation, high default factors and inefficience. Fight the causes and solve the problem, Africa has a huge untouched capital now invested in housing, building cars and other slow moving consumables. if interest rates drop than people can free that capital and use it for business

Better adapted and more flexible development cooperation tools and methods

38. Is there added value in having a dedicated financing instrument in support of the ACP-EU partnership? If so, what are the reasons and how would it differ from other external financing instruments funded by the general budget of the Union? Is this instrument flexible enough, especially to address crisis situations? Can this instrument be deployed differently?

haven't used it no idea

39. What is the added value of the EDF's co-management system involving national authorities in the programming and management of aid programmes, as compared to other EU cooperation instruments in non-ACP countries?

haven't used it no idea

40. Does the current set-up of the programming process and implementation of activities lead to real ownership by the beneficiaries? What could be improved? How can the EU and Member States maximise the impact of joint programming?

Programmes are mostly given to the people who write the best application, entrepreneurs should be involved in checking potential not public servants or at least not public servants alone.
It's not about who can describe what football is the best, but about the guy that scores the goals.

41. Does the variety of existing tools adequately support the EU and ACP common principles and interests and are there gaps that should be addressed? How do you assess the effectiveness and efficiency of various implementation modalities?

we need more tools to develop business with simpler ways to implement and checks should be made on profitability, profitable means sustainable !

42. Should a higher degree of self-financing from the ACP States be required for activities to ensure ownership? Would this apply to all countries? On which principles should this be based?

i understand the need to reduce EU help, but it's just like what I tell local institutions people about tax incentives: there is no investor in the world who only chooses to come to Ghana because of tax incentives. More of its own money doesn't guarantee more involvement, besides if things go wrong, the owner will make sure his part of the money is the first that's safe

43. How can the expertise of the EU and its Member States be better mobilised, particularly in the middle-income countries?

zEU expertise can be mobilized through building business relationships with Ghanians as client and supplier

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