

DOSSIER

THE ACP-EEC ASSEMBLY

**Its beginnings and growth, how it works
and what it has achieved**

1964 - 1982

Giovanni BERSANI

**Chairman of the JOINT COMMITTEE
of the ACP-EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY**

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P R E F A C E

by

Giovanni BERSANI

Chairman of the Joint Committee
of the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly

To describe the progress of the parliamentary institutions of YAOUNDE and LOMÉ, even if only in summary fashion, would be to relate most of the developments which have gradually led 18 AASM and six EEC countries, initially, and subsequently 63 ACP and 10 Community countries, to engage in meaningful collaboration.

The kind of development that has taken place is important, not simply because of the increase in the number of signatory countries but also on account of the improvement in quality that has occurred. From economic, financial and technical collaboration, gradual progress has been made, thanks to a fuller and more modern conception of development, towards the evolvement of food strategies to combat hunger, cultural cooperation, consultation between social and economic partners, participation of NGOs, joint action in the field of scientific research, specific initiatives in delicate political areas (the situation in southern Africa, apartheid, human rights, the problem of refugees, etc.).

The Lomé II convention, despite its obvious limitations, is today a fairly credible international model in the highly sensitive area of development and problems related to it in the dramatic fight against hunger, disease, underdevelopment and the causes of such phenomena.

In fact Lomé II is concerned with some of the greatest questions of our times: international social justice, a new economic order, solidarity between individuals and peoples, the peace issue.

The parliamentary institutions have often played a decisive role in this gradual development. They represent the democratic element, the inspiration and the driving force - which is without precedent in the history of conventions and treaties.

Their political impetus, the constant flow of innovatory proposals, the regular on-the-spot checks on joint projects, and the direct dialogue between

between representatives of parliaments, trade unions, businesses and cultural and popular organizations in the 63 associated states, have proved to be essential factors in the life, activities and very image of a partnership which brings half the countries of the world together.

The proposals at the initiative of the Assembly and its Committee to establish STABEX, SYSMIN, a Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, the Centre for Industrial Development, using the EIB both for loans and reduced interest rates, the setting up of micro-projects, the assessment of the role of NGOs and of voluntary service, consultations with trade unions and economic groups, the inclusion of cooperation on cultural matters, the implementation of specific measures regarding fishing, the proposals for specific strategies against famine and for solving the urgent problem of energy, have exercised a profound influence on the basic structures of the Convention.

This has been the result of sustained collaboration and in particular of the excellent relations, which have always existed since the initial approaches were made in 1960, between Parliament, which took the first initiatives in this direction, on the one hand and the Council and the Commission on the other.

Some of the many people involved in this area deserve particular mention: I shall name those who are no longer with us or who are now engaged in activities not connected with parliament.

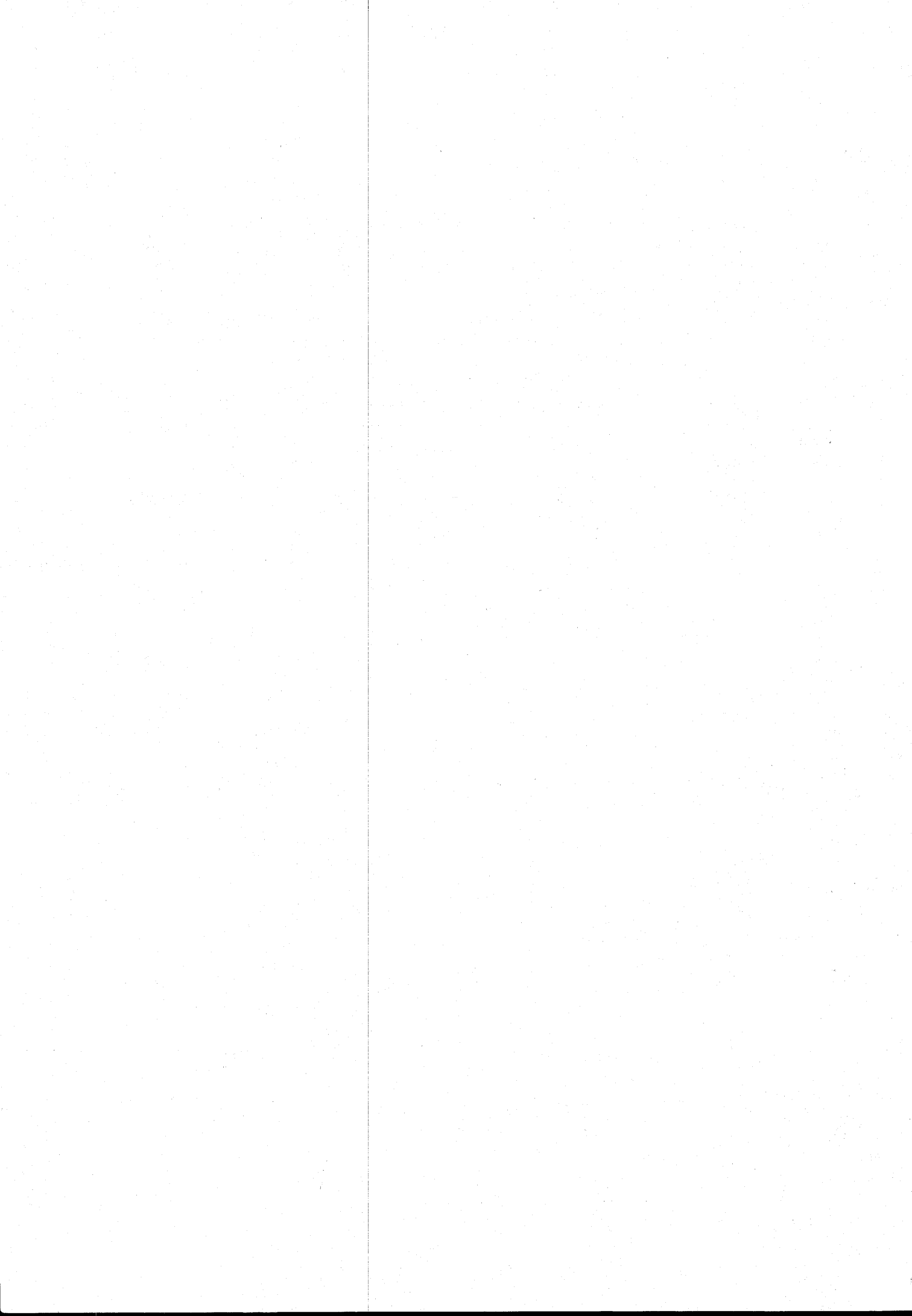
First, some names from the AASM and ACP countries:

Lamine GUEYE, Alioune SISSIKO, Rakoto ZAFIMAHERY, Tandeng MUNA, L.A. KASONGO, and James O'Neil LEWIS - from our European colleagues: Louis ARMENGAUD (who first launched the idea of STABEX), Hans FURLER, Francis VALS, André COLIN, Hervé LAUDRIN, Victor MICHEL and, amongst those still alive, Gaston THORN, Gerolamo Lino MORO, Enrico CARBONI, Georges SPENALE, Colette FLESCH and Maurice DEWULF.

Certain great minds virorously encouraged us with their strong belief in the need for cooperation and their authoritative requests to place cooperation on more appropriate levels of accountability. Amongst these were Leopold Sedar SENGHOR, Seretse KHAMA, Gerard QUEDRAOGO and most particularly, Philip YACE, who was for many years not only President of the Consultative Assembly but the driving force of all the institutions, an indispensable mediator in the most difficult of situations and one who was able to draw inspiration from personal experience to set up the Union of African Parliaments (UAP).

Lastly, I cannot omit the special role played by the four Commissioners of the European Commission, who were called on to administer the development policy: Henri ROCHEREAU, Jean-Francois DENIAU, Claude CHEYSSON and Edgard PISANI. With their strong personalities, they shaped the various phases of this policy. Without them and their excellent assistants, the suggestions and proposals from the parliamentary bodies of Yaoundé and Lomé would not have readily led to concrete results.

May the grateful thoughts of all those who have occasion to read this modest but invaluable document, prepared by the hard work and intelligence of Lina Vido, whom I heartily thank on behalf of everyone, go to all those AASM, ACP and EEC colleagues of the Assembly and Joint Committee who have made a constant contribution, as the many documents in this dossier testify, to a story already rich in achievement.



FROM YAOUNDE I TO LOME II

The relations between the European Community and former European colonies have slowly developed from the first association agreement provided for by the EEC Treaty, through the Yaoundé I, Yaoundé II and Lomé I conventions and have now reached Lomé II, which is one of the most wide-ranging attempts to establish fairer international relations between the industrialized and third worlds.

Art. 131 of the EEC Treaty already provided for preferential relations with overseas countries and territories (OCT):

'The Member States agree to associate with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

.....

'The purpose of the association shall be 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.

.....

This association set up a free trade area between the 'Six' and the OCT, a common external tariff and the European Development Fund (EDF) which was composed of grants for aid of 580 m units of account for the first five years.

Between 1958 and 1962, most of the associated countries achieved independence. During this period, therefore, the process began of drawing up a new association agreement based on Article 238 of the EEC Treaty (see chronology).

Yaoundé I (1963-1969)

Once independence had been achieved, all the associated African states, with the exception of Guinea, decided to maintain their association by signing the five-year association agreement of Yaoundé (20 July 1963) which came into force on 1 April 1964. This agreement laid emphasis on free trade between the EEC and each of the 18 AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar) countries and increased the total amount of the European Development Fund (EDF) from 580 m to 730 m units of account to which a further 70 m were added from the European Investment Bank (EIB).

Under this agreement, the joint institutions for administering the association were set up:

- the Council of Association, consisting of ministers, assisted by the Committee of Association composed of ambassadors,
- the Parliamentary Conference of the Association, prepared by a permanent Joint Committee,
- the Arbitration Court of the Association.

Yaounde II (1969 - 1975)

On 29 July 1969 once again at Yaoundé, a new convention between the "Six" and the "Eighteen" was signed. It was to remain in force until 31 January 1975 and was closely based on the previous convention except for a few modifications made necessary by the erosion of customs preferences and the problem of the fluctuation in profits on exports (aid for the marketing of AASM products and industrial and regional cooperation.)

The resources of the EDF rose to 900 m units of account while endowments from the EIB for the AASM countries increased to 100 m.

The Institutions of the Association (Council, Committee of Association, Parliamentary Conference of the Association, Permanent Joint Committee and the Arbitration Court of the Association) remained, while the African States began organizing themselves within the framework of regional groupings.

In 1968 the ARUSHA Convention was concluded with three Commonwealth countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda). This Convention created an association (partial free trade zone and joint institutions) but did not include financial and technical cooperation.

Lomé I (1975-1980)

Great Britain's Treaty of Accession to the European Community (22 January 1972) made formal provision for the opening of negotiations between Commonwealth countries and the EEC in order to establish special relations.

Following arduous negotiations, on 28 February 1975, the Lomé Convention between the 'Nine' and the 'Forty-six' African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, was signed and came into force on 1 April 1976.

The Lomé Convention kept the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors, abolished the Court of Arbitration, which was replaced by a procedure of good offices, and also did away with the word "association". As regards the parliamentary institutions, the Parliamentary Conference of the Association became the Consultative Assembly and was composed of Members of the European Parliament and of 'Representatives of the ACP States'. Instead of providing for a Joint Commission, the Convention enabled the Consultative Assembly to create ad hoc consultative committees.

The main features of the Convention were as follows:

- trade arrangements and trade cooperation agreements

Almost all ACP products could enter the common market freely. However, the principle of reciprocity was not compulsory, since the ACP countries simply had to guarantee to the EEC the benefit of a most favoured nation clause, thus preventing discrimination;

- the stabilization of export earnings (STABEX)

This was the most important innovation of the Lomé Convention. It was intended to guarantee the ACP countries a specific level of export earnings, protecting them against economic catastrophes caused by the international economic situation or climatic conditions. Accordingly, a fund of 375 m units of account was set up.

- industrial cooperation

Schemes of various types were planned to encourage the transfer of technology to those ACP countries which had reached a certain level of development. Accordingly, the Committee on Industrial Cooperation was established, assisted by the Centre for Industrial Development (CID).

- financial and technical cooperation

The endowment of the EDF increased to 3000 m units of account to which loans from the EIB of 390 m were added.

Lomé II (1980-1985)

Lomé II was almost identical to the previous Lomé convention, although it introduced some innovations:

- trade and trade cooperation

Free access to the EEC market for 99.5% of ACP exports was maintained and some further concessions for certain products were made (rum, beef, etc.);

- stabilization of export earnings (STABEX)

STABEX was maintained with the addition of some products and an increase in its resources. Furthermore, there was the setting up of SYSMIN, one of the major innovations of the convention, whose purpose was to protect earnings from mineral exports by means of compensation consisting of special loans for the financing of projects and programmes proposed by the ACP country concerned;

- technical and financial cooperation

EEC aid amounted to 6000 m units of account (EDF, EIB, EEC budget, NGO aid, food aid);

- industrial cooperation

Measures for the promotion and protection of investment in ACP countries were provided for in order to stimulate their industrial development;

- agricultural cooperation

A Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation was set up under the supervision of the Committee of Ambassadors and was made responsible for disseminating throughout the ACP countries scientific and technical information in the agricultural sector;

- development of the mineral and energy potential of ACP countries

The Community announced that it was ready to supply technical and financial aid for the development of mineral and energy resources in ACP States;

- fishing and maritime transport

Lastly, two joint declarations formed the basis for both sides to tackle the problems of maritime transport and fishing.

The joint institutions remained unchanged.

**FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION TO THE
ACP-CEE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY**

1964-1975 - Yaoundé I and Yaoundé II

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association and its Permanent Joint Committee were set up under the Yaoundé I Convention (Art. 50). The Conference was made up of equal numbers of members from the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the AASM countries, and had the duty of examining the activity reports of the Association Council, meeting once a year and approving resolutions on matters concerning the Association. The purpose of the Permanent Joint Committee was to prepare the work of the Conference. These provisions were confirmed by Yaoundé II.

From 1964 to 1975, the Conference met 11 times (see chronology) and the Joint Committee 35 times. From the political point of view, these two institutions were particularly important because public attention was focused on the work carried out by the Conference and because, at least as regards the European states, representatives of parties not in government were involved. They not only exercised parliamentary control, but also added political momentum during the negotiations for Yaoundé II and Lomé I. Their role was decisive especially with regard to increasing the resources of the EDF, the setting up of STABEX, and the foundation of the Centre for Industrial Development.

From 1975 to the present - Lomé I and Lomé II

With the signing of Lomé I the Conference became the Consultative Assembly, composed of equal numbers of members of the European Parliament and representatives of the ACP states. It retained the powers as set out under the Yaoundé Convention.

The Permanent Joint Committee was abolished by the Convention, but the Consultative Assembly was empowered to create ad hoc consultative committees whose responsibility it was to carry out specific measures as determined by the Assembly (Art. 8(5)). It was on the basis of this article that the Consultative Assembly created its Joint Committee, which was to meet twice a year to prepare the work of the ACP-EEC Assembly. It was composed of one representative from each ACP country and an equal number of representatives from the European Parliament. These provisions were confirmed under Lomé II.

From 1975 to 1982, the Consultative Assembly met seven times and the Joint Committee 14 times.

Initially, in addition to examining the annual activity report of the Council, these two bodies encouraged new initiatives for renewing the Lomé Convention, especially as regards provisions for minerals (SYSMIN), which were designed to make up for fluctuations in the prices of minerals, the setting up of a Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation for disseminating scientific and technical information and the development of mineral and energy resources.

Since 1979, with the representatives of the new, directly elected European Parliament, the range of subjects discussed within the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee has broadened. Such topics as world hunger, southern Africa, apartheid, human rights, and a new world economic and political order have emerged, strengthening the political tenor of the debates, increasing the tendency towards the formation of regional groupings among the ACP countries and heightening the differences of political opinion between the political groups of the European Parliament.

In view of the forthcoming negotiations for the renewal of Lomé II, which expires in 1985, the Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly are planning new initiatives, especially regarding

- cultural cooperation,
- representation of social and economic partners,
- the fight against hunger,
- the protection of migrant workers,
- cooperation on energy.

Currently the Consultative Assembly is composed of 252 members:

- 126 representatives of the ACP states (two per state),
 - 126 representatives from the European Parliament,
- and its joint presidents are Mr Tandeng MUNA, President of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Cameroon, and by Mr Peter DANKERT, President of the European Parliament.

The Joint Committee is composed of 126 members:

- 63 representatives from the ACP states (one per state),
 - 63 representatives from the European Parliament;
- and its chairmen are Mr Giovanni BERSANI and Mr FRANCIS K. BUTAGYIRA (Uganda).

CRONOLOGY

- 1.1.1958 Entry into force of the EEC Treaty
Article 131 makes provision to 'associate with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with (certain EEC Member States).'
Article 238 states that 'The Community may conclude with a third State, a union of States or an international organization agreements establishing an association involving reciprocal rights and obligations, common action and special procedures.'
- 21.3.1958 Setting up within the European Parliamentary Assembly (EPA) the Committee for the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories.
- 31.3.1960 Resolution by the EPA on the organization of a government conference of representatives of European and African governments (OJ No. 27 of 27 April 1960)
- 1960 - 1962 Granting of independence to most of the overseas countries and territories.

Date	Permanent Joint Committee	EPA Conference with the Parliaments of the African States and Madagascar	Acts of the Conference	Conventions
24-26.1.1961		ROME preparatory meeting		
3-5.5.1961		BONN Contact committee		
19-24.6.1961		STRASBOURG	Recommendation on political and institutional problems Recommendation on the action to be taken on the Conference's recommendations Recommendation on economic and commercial problems Recommendation on problems of technical cooperation and cultural exchanges Recommendation on the Development Fund	
8-10.1.1962	ABIDJAN			
14-16.5.1962	STRASBOURG			
3-5.10.1962	TANANARIVE			
20-21.3.1963		STRASBOURG delegates meeting		
20.7.1963				Signing in YAOUNDE of the Association agreement between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar
21-22.2.1964		MESSINA preparatory meeting		
1.6.1964				Entry into force of the YAOUNDE Convention



Date	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association	Acts of the Conference	Conventions
8-18.12.1964		DAKAR First meeting of the Conference	Resolution (on the objectives of the Conference)	
1-4.2.1965	GISENYI			
5-8.7.1965	BERLIN			
29-30.9.1965	LUXEMBOURG			
6-9.12.1965	ROME	ROME	Resolution on some amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference	
			Resolution on the rules on the financial regulations of the Conference	
			Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the draft estimate	
			Resolution on the first Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	
24-27.5.1966	THE HAGUE			
24-28.9.1966	MOGADISHU			
10-14.12.1966	ABIDJAN	ABIDJAN	Résolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate	
			Resolution on an amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference	
			Resolution on the second Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	
29-31.5.1967	VENICE			
2-5.10.1967	BAMAKO			
4-7.12.1967	STRASBOURG	STRASBOURG	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate	
			Resolution on the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC	
			Resolution on the third Annual Report of the activities of the Associated Council	
22-25.5.1968	BRUSSELS			
26.7.1968			Signing in ARUSHA of the first association agreement between the EEC and the countries of East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania). This agreement did not enter into force. Not all the States concerned implemented the ratification procedure	
14-16.10.1968	BRAZZAVILLE			



Date	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association	Acts of the Conference	Conventions
10-15.1.1969	TANANARIVE	TANANARIVE	<p>Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate</p> <p>Resolution on the problems of industrialization and the difficulties of furthering scientific and technical progress in the AASM</p> <p>Resolution on the fourth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council</p>	
19-22.5.1969 29.7.1969 24.9.1969	MENTONE			<p>Signing in YAOUNDE of the second association agreement between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar</p> <p>Signing of the second ARUSHA agreement between the EEC and the countries of East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania). The contents of this agreement are identical to those of the Yaounde Convention, except for arrangements regarding financial and technical aid.</p>
20-23.10.1969 12-14.1.1970	NIAMEY HAMBURG	HAMBURG	<p>Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate</p> <p>Resolution on the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and the means to be used for speeding it up</p> <p>Resolution on the fifth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council</p>	
20-23.5.1970 29-31.10.1970 1. 1.1971	FLORENCE LIBREVILLE			<p>Entry into force of the second YAOUNDE Convention and the second ARUSHA agreement</p>
9-13.1.1971	YAOUNDE	YAOUNDE	<p>Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate</p> <p>Resolution on the sixth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council</p>	
1-3.6.1971 27-29.10.1971	MUNICH FORT-LAMY			

Date	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association	Acts of the Conference	Convention
10-14.1.1972	THE HAGUE	THE HAGUE	<p>Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate</p> <p>Resolution on the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council</p> <p>Resolution on the memorandum of the EEC Commission concerning Community policy on development cooperation</p>	
29-31.5.1972 24-26.10.1972 26-31.3.1973	LUXEMBOURG OUAGADOUGOU KINSHASA	KINSHASA	<p>Resolution on the management accounts of the Conference and the draft estimates</p> <p>Resolution on the Eighth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council</p> <p>Resolution on the memorandum of the EEC Commission on a Community policy for development cooperation</p> <p>Resolution on coordination of the activities of the 24 partner states of the Association in international organizations for economic cooperation and development</p>	
26-29.6.1973 26-31.10.1973 28-31.1 to 1.2.1974	BRUGES LOME ROME	ROME	<p>Resolution on the management accounts of the Conference and the draft estimates</p> <p>Resolution on the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council</p>	
27-29.5.1974 23-25.10.1974 23-29.1.1975	DINARD MAURITIUS ABIDJAN	ABIDJAN	<p>Resolution on the management accounts of the Conference and the draft estimates</p> <p>Resolution on the Tenth Annual Report of the Association Council</p> <p>Recommendation on the creation of the institutional apparatus to be provided by the new EEC-ACP convention</p> <p>Declaration on the conclusion of the current negotiations between the EEC and ACP countries</p>	
28.2.1975				Signing in LOME of the Convention between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
21-23.5.1975 26-28.11.1975	DUBLIN	LUXEMBOURG preparatory meeting		
1.4.1976				Entry into force of the LOME Convention

Date	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
31.5. to 3.6.1976	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG constituent sitting	Resolution adopting the internal Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	
1 to 4.12.1976 6-10.6.1977	LOME' LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on activities under the Convention of Lomé during the interim period and since its entry into force	
28.11/1.12.77 29.5/3.6.1978 24.7.1978	LESOTHO GRENADA		Resolution on the resolution of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers	
25-29. 9.1978	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on cooperation with the representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC	
28.11/1.12.77 29.5/3.6.1978 24.7.1978	LESOTHO GRENADA		Resolution on cooperation with the representatives of economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC countries	Opening of negotiations for the renewal of the LOME Convention
25-29. 9.1978	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on the present state of the Lomé Convention	
29.1/1.2.79 8-12.10.1979	BORDEAUX LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on particular problems and difficulties that have arisen in connection with the implementation of certain provisions relating to the commercial aspects of the Lomé Convention	
			Resolution on the situation in Southern Africa	
			Resolution on sugar from the ACP States	
			General resolution on the conclusion of the Joint Committee's proceedings	
31.10.1979				Signing of the Second LOME Convention
25-29. 2.1980 1.3.1980	ARUSHA			Entry into force of the Second LOME Convention

Date	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
22-26. 9.1981	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	<p>Resolution on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the contracting parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation on the development of fishing in the ACP States</p> <p>Resolution on Zimbabwe</p> <p>Resolution on cocoa</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in South Africa</p>	
23-26. 2.1981 23-26. 9.1981 1-14.10.1981	FREETOWN STRASBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	<p>Resolution on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for the optimal implementation</p> <p>Resolution on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community</p> <p>Resolution amending the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly</p> <p>Resolution on hunger in the world</p> <p>Resolution on Southern Africa</p>	
1-5. 2.1982 1-6.11.1982	HARARE ROME	ROME	<p>Resolution on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the fight against hunger</p> <p>Resolution on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between ACP States and the European Community</p> <p>Resolution on the measures to follow the work carried out at the meeting between the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social partners and a delegation of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee</p> <p>Resolution on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy</p>	

A N N E X E S



NON-EUROPEAN PARTNERS IN THE ASSEMBLY (1964-1982)

AASM countries - ACP	YEAR																		
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA																			x
BAHAMAS													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BARBADOS													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BELIZE																			x
BENIN (until 1975 Dahomey)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BOTSWANA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
BURUNDI	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CAPE VERDE															x	x	x	x	x
CAMEROON	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
COMORES														x	x	x	x	x	x
CONGO (until 1974 Congo Brazza v.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
IVORY COAST	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
DJBUTI															x	x	x	x	x
DOMINICA																			x
ETHIOPIA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FIJI													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GABON	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GAMBIA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GHANA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GRENADA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GUINEA BISSAU													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EQUATORIAL GUINEA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GUINEA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
GUYANA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UPPER VOLTA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
JAMAICA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
KENYA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
KIRIBATI																x	x	x	x
LESOTHO													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LIBERIA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MADAGASCAR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MALAWI													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MALI	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MAURITIUS												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MAURITANIA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NIGER	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NIGERIA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
PAPUA NEW GUINEA															x	x	x	x	x
RWANDA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SAINT LUCIA																x	x	x	x
SAN VINCENT & GRENADINES																	x	x	x
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE															x	x	x	x	x
SENEGAL	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SEYCHELLES														x	x	x	x	x	x
SIERRA LEONE													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SOLOMON ISLANDS																x	x	x	x
SOMALIA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SUDAN													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SURINAME														x	x	x	x	x	x
SWAZILAND													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TANZANIA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
CHAD	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TOGO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TONGA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
TUVALU																x	x	x	x
UGANDA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
VANUATU																			x
WESTERN SAMOA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ZAIRE (until 1976 Congo)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ZAMBIA													x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ZIMBABWE																			x
Total	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	46	49	53	58	59	61	63

LIST OF PRESIDENTS (1964-1982)

Year	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association
1964	THORN (Luxembourg - Lib) DAMAS (Gabon)	GUEYE (Senegal) DUVIEUSART (Belgium - CD)
1965	DAMAS THORN	LEEMANS (Belgium - CD) GUEYE
1966	THORN SISSIKO (Mali)	GUEYE POHER (France - CD)
1967	SISSIKO THORN	POHER GUEYE
1968	THORN SISSIKO	
1969	RAKOTO ZAFIMAHERY (Madagascar) THORN	YACE' (Ivory Coast) POHER
1970	ACHENBACH (FRG - Lib) RAKOTO ZAFIMAHERY	SCELBA (Italy - CD) YACE'
1971	N'GOO (Cameroon) ACHENBACH	YACE' VALS (France - Soc.)
1972	ACHENBACH N'GOO	BEHRENDT (FRG - Soc.) YACE'
1973	KASONGO (Zaire) ACHENBACH	YACE' BERKHOUWER (Netherlands - Lib.)
1974	DEWULF (Belgium - CD) KASONGO	BERKHOUWER YACE'
1975	KASONGO DESCHAMPS (Belgium - CD)	YACE' BERKHOUWER
	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly
1976	DESCHAMPS KASONGO	SPENALE (France - Soc.) YACE'
1977	KASONGO BERSANI (Italy - CD)	YACE' COLOMBO (Italy - CD)
1978	BERSANI KASONGO	COLOMBO YACE'
1979	OUEDRAOGO (Upper Volta) BERSANI	MUNA (Cameroon) VEIL (France - Lib.)
1980	BERSANI OUEDRAOGO	VEIL MUNA
1981	BUTAGYIRA (Uganda) BERSANI	MUNA VEIL
1982	BERSANI BUTAGYIRA	DANKERT (Netherlands - Soc.) MUNA

R E S O L U T I O N S

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

DAKAR, 8-10 DECEMBER 1964

RESOLUTION

THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION,

- meeting in Dakar from 8 to 10 December 1964, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with the Community, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- recalling the important role played by the parliaments of the European Community and the Associated States prior to and during the negotiations that led to the conclusion of this Convention,
- aware of its duty to ensure democratic control over the implementation of the Convention and fix the political aims of the action to be taken,

I - as regards the Institutions of the Association :

1. is satisfied with the cooperation achieved at institutional level between the European Community and the States already associated before 1 June 1964, the date on which the Convention entered into force;
2. notes with satisfaction that all the Institutions of the Association have now been constituted;
3. notes the importance of the task of its joint committee that will ensure, at parliamentary level, permanent cooperation and a regular evaluation of the different positions on problems arising within the Association;
4. hopes that the problems raised by the application of the provisions of the Convention relating to the Council secretariat will be swiftly resolved;
5. recommends that, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention, the necessary contacts be established at the earliest opportunity between the representatives of the interests of all the professional groups of the Community and the Associated States;
6. hopes that the Commission of the EEC will establish a constant presence in the Associated African and Malagasay States in the form of information offices;

II - as regards economic and social progress

7. insists on the need for a joint desire on the part of the EEC and the Associated States to establish a policy that reduces gradually the disparities between the living standards of the countries concerned;
8. considers that the improvement of economic and social conditions will enable the Associated States to have a fair share in the benefits of general technical progress thereby paving the way for a decisive narrowing of the gap between the Third World and the industrialized countries;

9. calls for the implementation of a policy to provide productive investments and infrastructures in the Associated States allowing diversification of their products both in the agricultural and mineral raw materials sector and in the processed products sector, under technical conditions that allow them to be competitive;
10. hopes that efforts will be made to draw up regional plans in the Associated States thus guaranteeing a rational distribution of jobs and production in keeping with the natural resources of each country, principally with a view to reducing their trade imbalances and increasing reciprocal trade;

III - as regards trade

11. whereas the Convention aims to strengthen the economic independence of the Associated States and, above all, increase their trade with Member States, thus enabling them to participate in the development of international trade;
12. whereas this economic independence is broadly dependent on the balance of trade and accounts of the Associated States, and this balance is dependent on the external markets in which they can dispose of their products and on the conditions under which they are sold;
13. whereas the European Community is the main importer of tropical products and the Associated States can satisfy a large part of its requirements in these products;
14. whereas the Associated States have sufficient raw materials in their own territory to be able to increase their outlets to the European Community;
15. whereas the trade arrangements within the Association are based on respective obligations binding the parties concerned, subject to special concessions granted to the Associated States to protect their already existing industries and encourage the development of new industries;
16. considers that the provisions of the Convention should be implemented by the following practical measures :
 - a) as regards the Member States of the EEC :
 17. a jointly agreed policy to encourage and increase the purchase of raw materials originating from the Associated States which guarantees the latter development of their resources;
 18. the rejection of the mere application of the forces of supply and demand for products whose prices are subject to wide fluctuations;
 19. the opening of outlets for processed products of the Associated States;
 20. the definition of a joint European Community policy in the agriculture and trade sectors to ensure effective opportunities for marketing products in the Associated States;
 - b) as regards financial and technical cooperation :
 21. the expansion and diversification of production of foodstuffs to reduce the burden caused by imports of foodstuffs;
 22. a joint effort, supported by the European Community, to organize trade and advertising in order to increase outlets for their products;

IV - as regards financial and technical cooperation :

23. requests that the resources available to the Commission of the EEC for the study, preparation and implementation of investment projects for the Associated States be increased so that the procedure can be speeded up;
24. hopes that the European Investment Bank can make an effective contribution to the investments to be made in the Associated States to take account of the difficulties of the financial markets;
25. recommends that the action of the European Development Fund can make a major contribution to the diversification of the agricultural and industrial structures of the associated countries which is an essential condition for their economic independence;
26. requests that broad support be given to the establishment of an infrastructure capable of taking full advantage of the natural potential of the associated countries;
27. considers it necessary, with a view to increasing contacts between young people, to improve the system governing the allocation of grants from the European Community to citizens of the Associated States and facilitate, by means of additional funds, the financing of grants for citizens of Member States wishing to go to Associated States to undertake studies and research;
28. insists on the need to ensure, in certain cases, the contribution of the European Community in order to guarantee, with measures over and above technical cooperation, the effectiveness of investments financed by the EEC;
29. underlines the need to harmonize, in the Associated States and the Member States, the guarantees granted for private investments made in the Associated States and ensure they are consistent with the levels of economic development of these States;
30. hopes that the measures of technical assistance provided by the European Community will be implemented with particular regard to the real needs of skilled persons of each Associated State;

V - as regards the external relations of the Association :

31. aware that the strengthening of cooperation between the African States, both within the context of the Association and the whole of Africa, is one of the aims of the Association;
32. recalls that, pursuant to Article 58 of the Convention and the relevant declarations of intent, other African States are offered the opportunity to sign an association agreement with the European Community or establish with it close relations of another kind;

VI - as regards the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community :

33. confirms the vote taken by the Parliamentary Conference of June 1961 that the ECSC and the EAEC should participate in full in the renewed Association;
34. requests, with regard to the ECSC, that its activities in respect of prospecting, the study of conditions for the working of deposits and the development of plans be continued and, with regard to the EAEC, that it undertake to study the possibilities of using, in the Associated States, nuclear science with a view to the production of energy, biological research and prospecting;

35. instructs its President to forward this resolution to the President of the Council of Association, the Presidents of the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the President of the Council of Ministers of the EEC, the Presidents of the Executives concerned and the Governments of the Member States and the Associated States.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

ROME, 6-9 DECEMBER 1965

RESOLUTION

concerning some amendments to the Rules of Procedure
of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- pursuant to Rule 26 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report drawn up by Mr Strobel on behalf
of the Joint Committee,
- adopting the findings of this report,

Resolves to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE

of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community

In accordance with Article 50, third paragraph, of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, the Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States adopted, at a meeting held in Dakar on 8 December 1964, interim Rules of Procedure which were amended by a resolution adopted by the Conference in Rome on 7 December 1965.

The following is the fully amended text of the Rules of Procedure.

CHAPTER 1

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

Rule 1

Members

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the EEC and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, hereinafter called 'the Conference', shall consist of Representatives appointed by the Parliaments of the Associated States, in accordance with the procedure laid down by each of these Parliaments, on the basis of three members from each Associated State, and of an equal number of Representatives appointed by the European Parliament from among its members.

Rule 2

Observers

1. In the event of the accession of another State to the Convention of Association and pending ratification of the Convention by that State, Representatives of the Parliament of the State appointed under the conditions set out in Rule 1 may attend the Conference provisionally as observers, without the right to speak or vote.
2. The Conference may decide, on a proposal from its Bureau, to admit as an observer, without the right to speak or vote, a Representative of the Parliament of a State whose economic structure and production are comparable with those of the Associated States and which has established special links with the Community.

Rule 3

Meetings

1. The Conference shall meet once a year. It shall meet either on the territory of a Member State of the Community or on that of one of the Associated States. The meeting shall be held on the initiative of the Joint Committee and shall be convened by the retiring President.
2. If necessary, an extraordinary meeting of the Conference may be convened by common accord by its President and Vice-President, at the request either of the Association Council or of the Joint Committee.

The request from the Joint Committee shall be based on a decision taken by not less than two-thirds of its members representing an absolute majority both of African and Malagasy members and of European members.

3. Where the request has been unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee, an extraordinary meeting of the Conference shall be convened.

4. The place at which an extraordinary meeting of the Conference is to be held shall be decided by the President in agreement with the first Vice-President.

CHAPTER II

PRESIDENCY, BUREAU, DISCIPLINE AND ORDER IN THE CHAMBER

Rule 4

Verification of credentials

1. The credentials of members of the Conference shall consist in each case of a letter of appointment from the President of the Parliament to which each member belongs, and shall specify the term of office.

2. These appointments shall be notified to the Conference by the retiring President, and the list of appointments shall be annexed to the minutes of proceedings of the Conference.

3. During his term of office, any African or Malagasy member of the Conference may be represented by another Representative of the Parliament to which he belongs, and any European member by another Representative of the European Parliament. Such substitutes shall be appointed according to the procedure laid down by the various parliaments. They shall have the same rights and the same duties as regular members.

Rule 5

Retiring President

At the beginning of each annual meeting, the retiring President or, in his absence, the Vice-President whose name, in accordance with the principle of parity, heads the list of Vice-Presidents, shall exercise the duties of President until the President has been declared elected.

No business unconnected with the appointment of the President shall be transacted before the new President is in the chair.

Rule 6

Bureau of the Conference

1. The Conference shall appoint its Bureau at the beginning of the first sitting of each annual meeting.

2. The Bureau shall consist of a President and seven Vice-Presidents.

3. Four members of the Bureau shall be chosen from among Representatives of the European Parliament and four others from among Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States.

4. The office of President shall be filled in turns, from one annual meeting to another, by an African or Madagascan and by a European.
5. The Representatives of the European Parliament on the one hand, and the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States on the other, shall jointly nominate, in accordance with their own procedure, their candidates for the office of President and the offices of Vice-Presidents.
6. The number of candidates shall not exceed the number of seats to be filled.
7. The lists of candidates shall be passed to the retiring President who shall submit them for ratification to the Conference, which shall take its decision without debate.
8. Vice-presidents shall take precedence in the order in which they have been appointed, on the understanding that the list of members of the Bureau shall include alternately one European member and one African or Malagasy member.

Rule 7

President

1. The President shall direct proceedings and ensure the maintenance of public order in the Chamber.
2. He may propose to the Conference that a member of the Conference be excluded from the Chamber.
3. The President may arrange for a Vice-President to deputize for him.

Rule 8

Public order in the Chamber and galleries

1. No person shall enter the Chamber except members of the Conference, observers appointed in accordance with Rule 2, members of the Association Council and of the Association Committee and experts who are required to give their services.
2. Only holders of an admission card duly issued by the Conference Secretariat shall be admitted to the galleries.
3. Members of the public admitted to the galleries shall remain seated and keep silent. Any person expressing approval or disapproval shall immediately be ejected by the ushers.

Rule 9

Seating arrangements

Members of the Conference shall be seated in alphabetical order, Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States being grouped by delegation and by the French name of their country.

CHAPTER III

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS

Rule 10

Official languages

1. The official languages of the Conference shall be Dutch, French, German and Italian.
2. All working documents shall be printed and distributed in these languages.

Rule 11

Publicity of proceedings

Debates at the Conference shall be public unless it decides otherwise.

Rule 12

Minutes and summary reports of proceedings

1. The minutes of proceedings of each sitting, containing the decisions of the Conference and the names of speakers, shall be distributed at least half-an-hour before the opening of the next sitting.
2. The minutes of proceedings shall be published by the European Parliament in the Official Journal of the European Communities and by the Associated States in whatever form each of them may decide.
3. Brief summaries of the proceedings shall be published, in unofficial form, for general information purposes.

CHAPTER IV

CONDUCT OF SITTINGS AND RULES GOVERNING THE PROCEEDINGS

Rule 13

Preparation of the agenda

1. The Joint Committee shall be responsible for the general preparation of the work of the Conference. It shall draw up proposals for the agenda of each meeting of the Conference.
2. The Bureau of the Conference may make any amendments to these proposals it thinks necessary. The President shall lay these proposals before the Conference.

Rule 14

Report on the activities of the Association Council

1. The report on the activities of the Association Council shall be printed and distributed in the four official languages. It shall be examined by the Joint Committee.

2. The Conference shall open a general discussion on the basis of a report by the Joint Committee and, where necessary, shall take a vote on the committee's findings, which shall be submitted in the form of a motion for a resolution.

Rule 15

Conference resolutions

1. Any member of the Conference may table a motion for a resolution on matters concerning the Association.
2. Motions for resolutions shall be printed and distributed. They shall be referred for examination to the Joint Committee, which shall prepare a report including a substantive text to be put to the vote.
3. Discussion and voting at the Conference shall be carried out on the basis of the report of the Joint Committee.
4. The Conference may, however, decide, on a proposal from the President or at the written request of not less than ten of its members, that discussion and voting shall take place without a report or following an oral report by the Joint Committee, on the basis of the initial proposal.

Rule 16

Request by the Association Council for an opinion

1. If the Conference is asked to deliver an opinion on a draft decision, a resolution, a recommendation or an opinion of the Association Council, the request shall be submitted to the Joint Committee.
2. The procedure laid down in Rule 15 shall be applied.
3. The Joint Committee may, however, give a final ruling on a matter declared to be urgent by the Association Council.

Rule 17

Amendments

1. Any member of the Conference may propose and speak in support of amendments.
2. Amendments shall relate to the texts it is sought to alter. They shall be submitted in writing. The President shall decide whether they are admissible.
3. Amendments shall have priority over the text to which they relate and shall be put to the vote before that text. The President shall decide the order in which amendments are to be put to the vote.

Rule 18

Right to speak

1. No member of the Conference may speak unless called upon to do so by the President

2. On a proposal from the President, the Conference may decide to limit speaking time.
3. Members of the Association Council, and rapporteurs appointed by the Joint Committee for the texts under discussion, shall be heard at their request.
4. A speaker may not be interrupted except with his permission and that of the President.
5. A member of the Conference who wishes to make a personal statement shall be heard, but only at the end of the sitting.
6. If a speaker departs from the subject, the President shall call him to order. If the speaker persists in departing from the subject, the President may forbid him to speak.

CHAPTER V

VOTING

Rule 19

Quorum, right to vote and methods of voting

1. A quorum shall exist when a majority both of European members and of African and Malagasy members is present. The Conference may not validly vote on resolutions and recommendations unless a quorum exists.
2. However, the Conference may always deliberate, settle its agenda and approve the minutes of proceedings, whatever the number of members present.
3. The right to vote is a personal right. Voting by proxy is prohibited.
4. Normally the Conference shall vote by show of hands.
5. If the result of the show of hands is doubtful, a fresh vote shall be taken by sitting and standing.
6. If the result of this second vote is doubtful, or whenever ten or more members so desire, the vote shall be taken by roll call.
7. The roll shall be called in alphabetical order, beginning with a name drawn by lot. The President shall be the last to vote. Voting shall be by word of mouth and shall be expressed by 'Yes', 'No' or 'I abstain'. In calculating whether a motion has been adopted or rejected, only votes cast for and against shall be taken into account. Votes shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings of the sitting in the alphabetical order of voters' names.
8. The motion put to the vote shall be considered as adopted only if it has secured the votes of a majority both of the Representatives of the European Parliament and of the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States. In the event of a tie, the motion shall stand rejected.
9. The President shall establish the result of the count and announce it.

CHAPTER VI

JOINT COMMITTEE

Rule 20

Composition of the Joint Committee and appointment of members

1. At each annual meeting and after the Bureau has been elected, the Conference shall appoint from among its members a single committee, called the 'Joint Committee', which, as permanent organ of the Conference, shall be responsible for ensuring continuity in the parliamentary work of the Association.
2. The Joint Committee shall consist of one Representative from each Associated State and of an equal number of Representatives from the European Parliament.
3. The Representatives of the European Parliament, on the one hand, and the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States, on the other, shall jointly nominate their candidates, in accordance with their own procedure. The number of candidates put forward shall not exceed the number of seats to be filled. The lists of candidates shall also include candidates for the office of Chairman and of Vice-Chairman.
4. Candidatures for membership of the Joint Committee shall be addressed to the Bureau, which shall lay them before the Conference.
5. Any member of the Joint Committee may arrange to be represented by another member of the Conference belonging to, and appointed by, the same Parliament.

Rule 21

Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee

1. Following the appointment of members of the Joint Committee, the Conference shall appoint from among its members the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the committee.
2. If the President of the Conference is African or Malagasy, the Chairman of the Joint Committee shall be chosen from among the Representatives of the European Parliament, and vice versa.
3. If the Chairman of the Joint Committee is a Representative of the European Parliament, the Vice-Chairman shall be chosen from among the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States, and vice versa.

Rule 22

Meetings and working procedure of the Joint Committee

1. The Joint Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman or on the initiative of the President of the Conference, either during or between sessions of the Conference. It shall not meet more than three times a year between sessions of the Conference.

The Chairman of the Committee may, however, in agreement with the Vice-Chairman, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Committee if requested to do so by the Association Council under the terms of Rule 16 (3).

2. Meetings of the Joint Committee shall be held in private unless it decides otherwise.

3. The Association Council and the Association Committee, and any other person, may be invited to attend and to speak at a meeting.

4. The Joint Committee may validly deliberate and vote when one-third of the Representatives of the European Parliament and one-third of the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States are present. However, a motion for a recommendation or for a resolution shall not be considered as adopted unless it secures the vote of a majority of the members present, both among the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States and among the Representatives of the European Parliament.

5. In order to simplify procedure, the Joint Committee may depart from the provisions concerning Conference languages, provided that all its members are able to take an effective part in the proceedings.

6. The minutes of proceedings of each meeting shall be distributed among all members of the Joint Committee, to which they shall be submitted for approval at the next meeting.

CHAPTER VII

QUESTIONS

Rule 23

Written questions

1. Questions for written answer may be put to the Association Council by any member of the Conference.

2. The questions shall be passed in writing to the Chairman of the Joint Committee who, after consulting the Vice-Chairman, shall decide whether they are admissible and, if such is the case, forward them to the Association Council, which shall give an answer within three months of receipt. The admissibility of a question shall be determined by the scope and terms of the Convention of Association.

3. Questions to which an answer has been given shall be published by the European Parliament, together with the answers thereto, in the Official Journal of the European Communities, and by the Associated States in whatever form each of them may decide.

4. Questions to which no answer has been given within three months shall be published in the same manner.

Rule 24

Oral questions

1. Questions for oral answer may be put to the Association Council by any member of the Conference.

2. The questions shall be passed in writing to the Chairman of the Joint Committee before or at the latest during the last ordinary meeting of the Joint Committee preceding the plenary meeting of the Conference.
3. The Joint Committee shall decide whether oral questions are admissible. If their admissibility, determined by the scope and terms of the Convention of Association, is established, the Chairman of the Joint Committee shall forward them to the Association Council.
4. Questions shall be brief and relate to specific points, not to problems of a general nature.
5. The Conference shall set aside not more than half a day during each meeting for dealing with oral questions.
6. The questioner shall read his question out. He may speak to it for not more than ten minutes. The Association Council shall then give a brief answer.
7. At the request of ten or more members of the Conference, the answer of the Association Council may be followed by a debate. The President of the Conference may, however, in agreement with the first Vice-President, fix the length of the debate and, if necessary, limit speaking time.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Rule 25

Conference Secretariat

The Secretary-General of the European Parliament and a person appointed by the African or Malagasy President or Vice-President in office shall jointly take all the necessary steps to facilitate the work of the Conference and of the Joint Committee. They shall be answerable to the Conference Bureau.

Rule 26

Financial arrangements

On a proposal from the Joint Committee, the Conference shall lay down regulations governing financial arrangements and the management of funds.

Rule 27

Revision of Rules of Procedure

1. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure shall be decided on by the Conference in accordance with the procedure laid down in Rule 19.
2. Any proposal for amending Rules of Procedure shall be referred to the Joint Committee. The procedure laid down in Rule 15 (1, 2, 3) shall be applied.

RESOLUTION

on the financial regulations of the Conference

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to Rule 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which provides that on a proposal from the Joint Committee its shall lay down regulations governing financial arrangements and the management of funds,
- having regard to the report submitted on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. 3),

Decides that, as regards the operating expenses of the Parliamentary Conference and the Joint Committee, the rules for the application of the principles contained in Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association shall be the subject of financial regulations, the text of which follows this resolution;

Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Presidents of the European Parliament and of the Parliaments of the Associated States and to the Association Council.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER I

General provisions

Article 1

These regulations shall lay down:

- the rules for the implementation of the provisions of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association concerning the operating expenses of the Institutions of the Association, hereinafter called "the Protocol";
- the rules concerning the commitment and settlement of the expenditure of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association and its Joint Committee, as referred to in the third paragraph of Article 2 of the Protocol;
- the rules for financing this expenditure;
- the rules for the management of funds.

Article 2

The Conference and the Joint Committee shall meet, in accordance with Article 50 of the Convention of Association and Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, under the conditions laid down in Article 2 of the Protocol.

CHAPTER II

Fixing the estimate of expenditure

Article 3

Not more than thirty days before the meeting of the Joint Committee which precedes the annual meeting of the Conference, the Secretariat of the

Conference, referred to in Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference shall establish, on the basis of the programme of meetings for the following year, a draft estimate of the expenditure in connection with interpretation at meetings, translation and reproduction of documents and the material organization of meetings and a plan for financing these expenses.

In the preliminary draft the estimates shall be grouped in two categories:

- a. expenditure which, according to where the meeting takes place, shall be borne by the European Parliament;
- b. expenditure which, according to where the meeting takes place, shall be borne by the Parliaments of the Associated States.

Article 4

For guidance, estimates of the expenditure referred to in the first and second paragraphs of Article 2 of the Protocol and for which each of the parties shall be responsible shall be annexed to the preliminary draft estimate. Such expenditure shall be committed, discharged and paid by each party for their respective quotas, in accordance with the provisions governing their own management of finance.

Article 5

The preliminary draft estimate shall be submitted to the Joint Committee, which shall deliberate, make any modifications which might subsequently be considered necessary and establish a draft estimate.

Article 6

The draft estimate, along with the report of the Joint Committee, shall be included on the agenda of the annual meeting of the Conference. This shall deliberate and establish the estimate of expenditure. The amount and apportionment of the contributions needed to cover the expenditure to be borne by the Parliaments of the Associated States shall be fixed by simple majority of the members present of the Parliaments of these States. The allocations to cover the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament shall be shown in its budget.

Article 7

If it is not possible to reach the majority provided for under the previous Article, the draft budget and the finance plan shall be referred to the Bureau of the Conference, which shall deliberate by a majority, respectively, of its African and Malagasy members and its European members.

If the majority with the Conference Bureau is not reached, the President or Vice-President concerned shall decide in the final instance.

CHAPTER III

Implementation of the estimate

Article 8

On the basis of the estimate established by the Conference, the Conference Secretariat shall request funds from individual Parliaments.

The funds shall be paid into a bank account opened for the Conference.

Article 9

The expenses resulting from the implementation of the estimate shall be incurred:

- a. by the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the expenses for which it is responsible;
- b. by the person nominated by the African or Malagasy President or Vice-President in office, pursuant to Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, for the expenses for which the Parliaments of the Associated States are responsible.

The expenses thus incurred shall be discharged and paid by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

CHAPTER IV

Fixing the annual revenue and expenditure account

Article 10

Within the three months following the end of the calendar year, the Secretary-General of the European Parliament shall draw up a revenue and expenditure account which shall show:

- a. all the income received by the Conference Treasury during the previous financial year;
- b. the amount and apportionment of the expenditure carried out to implement the estimate for the previous financial year;
- c. the amount of funds remaining to the Treasury at the end of the financial year.

Article 11

The revenue and expenditure account shall be forwarded to the Joint Committee, which shall ensure its accuracy or have this ensured and shall propose a discharge to the Conference at its first meeting.

At this meeting, the Conference shall decide on the use to be made of the receipts which have not been spent at the end of the financial year or, possibly, on the measures to be taken to cover a Treasury deficit at the end of the financial year.

Article 12.

Amendments to these regulations shall be decided on by the Conference on the submission of a report by the Joint Committee.

Article 13.

These regulations shall come into force on 1 January 1966.

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1964 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1966.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1966 (Doc. 5)

Adopts the findings of this report;

Notes that on 31 December 1964 the expenditure of the Conference Treasury for the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of the Association, is Bfrs 1,016,812 (equivalent to C.F.A.Fr. 5,018,818);

Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1964;

Decides to carry over the funds remaining at the end of the financial year 1964 and the payments still to be made for that same year to the financial year 1965;

Approves, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, the draft estimate for the financial year 1966 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, which is fixed at C.F.A.Fr. 9,000,000 and shared out at the rate of C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States;

Decides that, if on 31 December 1965 the Conference Treasury still has some of the funds made available to it for 1965, these will be carried over to the draft estimate for 1966;

Decides that, if the funds entrusted to the Conference Treasury for 1964 and 1965 are insufficient to cover expenditure in 1965, this expenditure will be met from the contributions fixed for 1966;

Asks its Joint Committee to place before it each year in annex to the draft estimate a timetable of the meetings of the parliamentary bodies of the Association to be held during the financial year to which the draft refers;

Expresses its appreciation and thanks to its Secretariat;

Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it relates to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States, the President of the European Parliament and the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

on the first Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
(1 June 1964-31 May 1965)

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Rome from 6 to 9 December 1965,

- having regard to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,

- having regard to the first Annual Report of its activities submitted by the Association Council,

- having regard to the points raised in the resolution adopted at Dakar on 10 December 1964,

1. Notes that the early results of cooperation between the Institutions of the EEC and the Associated States have been encouraging, allowing the hope that further progress can be accomplished, particularly in concurrence with an improvement in relations between the Institutions of the Association;
2. Hopes especially that suitable measures will be introduced to ensure that the timetable of work of the Institutions of the Association takes account of the need for smooth functioning;
3. Stresses the importance of the Council, the only organ with the power to take decisions, within the institutional framework of the Association;
4. Invites the Member States and the Associated States to ensure that the Council can meet whenever matters of policy of the Association so require;
5. Hopes that measures will be taken to implement the aims of Article 52 of the Convention within the shortest possible time;
6. Notes with satisfaction the beginnings of fruitful cooperation between some Associated States in a number of sectors and recommends the furtherance of such cooperation, in particular as regards coordinating the development plans of the Associated States on a regional basis;
7. Welcomes the measures taken by the new European Development Fund both in the field of investment and technical cooperation and in that of aids for diversification and production;
8. Insists that the investments of the Fund and the Bank should be such as can contribute, in particular through increased efforts to promote industry, to the diversification of the economic structures of the Associated States, without, however, neglecting infrastructure projects, and to the continuing improvement in the standard of living of the various Associated States;
9. Stresses the importance of the links which can exist between technical cooperation and investment;
10. Hopes that the Community will coordinate the various systems of safeguards for private investment;

11. Considers that there should be greater awareness of the considerable opportunities, in certain sectors, for on the spot vocational training, that there should be further efforts in this direction and that additional allocations should be made to facilitate exchanges between young people;
12. Recommends that management training schemes should be drawn up, in keeping especially with the fresh needs arising from the implementation of economic and social development plans and aiming at the full and total enhancement of human life in particular through education and health protection of the population;
13. Notes that one of the fundamental aims of the Association is to promote an increase in trade between the Associated States and the Member States in accordance with the letter and spirit of the preference scheme laid down in Title I of the Convention and the provisions of Annex VIII;
14. Hopes in this regard that the more favourable development of trade apparent within the Association after the Convention came into force will continue in order to meet the real needs of the Associated States more closely;
15. Insists that the concept of "originating products" should be defined speedily, and that the effects of preference schemes should be integrated through measures to ensure that terms of trade are operated in a way favourable to the Associated States and through the vigorous promotion of trade, in particular by creating a centre to study the harmonized planning of production and marketing of products of the Associated States;
16. Hopes that increased efforts will be made to strengthen the Association in the international context in that it represents a means of regional cooperation as regards development aid, with a view to the progress which results from examining problems of trade and development at an international level;
17. Invites the Joint Committee to draw up a report on the solutions which, product by product and including products similar to and competing with European products, would favour the marketing at stable and remunerative prices within the EEC of the products of the Associated States;
18. Stresses the need to maintain and consolidate a climate of trust between the partners by guaranteeing the right of establishment without discrimination, in keeping with the spirit of the Yaoundé Convention;
19. Renews its desire that the ECSC and Euratom should continue to increase their contribution to the economic and social development of the Associated States, and notes with satisfaction the efforts already made in this direction;
20. Stresses the importance it attaches to the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention, whose implementation will further allow it to face the future problems of the Association;
21. Requests its President to forward this resolution to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the governments of the Member States and of the Associated States, the Commission and Council of Ministers of the EEC, the High Authority of the ECSC and the Euratom Commission.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

ABIDJAN, 10-14 DECEMBER 1966

RESOLUTION

on the annual revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1965 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1967.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Article 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1965 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1967 (Doc. 11),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference Treasury for the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, was Bfr. 622,086 on 31 December 1965;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1965;
4. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1967 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is which is fixed at Bfr. 2,400,000;
5. Approves the estimate for the financial year 1967 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at Bfr. 1,350,000;
6. Decides, however, in view of the increase in expenditure which is expected for 1968, that the contribution for 1967 of each Associated State will remain at the 1966 level, equivalent to C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States, on the understanding that the additional income thereby obtained will be carried over to the following financial year;
7. Decides that, if on 31 December 1966 funds entrusted to the Conference Treasury for 1966 are still available, these will be carried over to the implementation of the draft estimate for 1967;
8. Decides that, if the funds entrusted to the Conference Treasury for 1965 and 1966 are insufficient to meet total expenditure for 1966, this expenditure will be met from the contributions fixed for 1967;
9. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to its Secretariat;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and its related report to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

on an amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association ¹.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

-having regard to Rule 27 of its Rules of Procedure,

-having regard to the report drawn up on behalf of the Joint Committee by Mr Georges Damas (Doc. 13),

Decides to amend Rule 6 (2) and (3) of its Rules of Procedure as follows:

"2. The Bureau shall consist of a President and nine Vice-presidents.

3. Five members of the Bureau shall be chosen from among the Representatives of the European Parliament and five others from among Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States."

1. J.O. No. 220, 24.12.1965, pp. 3241-65.

RESOLUTION

on the second Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Abidjan from 10 to 14 December 1966, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,

- having regard to the second Annual Report of its activities submitted by the Association Council (Doc. 9),

- having regard to the reports submitted by Mr Sissoko on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 12 and 14),

- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,

- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964 and 8 December 1965,

I. The Institutions of the Association

1. Welcomes the achievements of the Institutions of the Association during the period examined by the report and the continuing cooperation which has been ensured between the EEC and the Associated States;

2. Points out the contribution made by constructive dialogue between the institutions to the smooth running of the Association and the need to initiate the procedure of written and oral questions from members of the Parliamentary Conference to the Council, provided for in the Rules of Procedure, in order to further this aim;

3. Requests that, at all its future meetings, the Council shall give its President specific authorization to submit a report of Council proceedings to the Conference or the Joint Committee, in addition to the submission of the Annual Report provided for in Article 50 of the Convention;

4. Deplores the fact that the Council has not yet forwarded to it the first Annual Report of the EEC Commission on the administration of aid, provided for under Article 27 of the Convention, and asks that this report be forwarded in good time in future so that the Conference can give its considered opinion on guidelines for financial and technical cooperation;

5. Welcomes the measures adopted by the Council to ensure that its timetable of work is more closely related to the need for the machinery of the Institutions to run smoothly, and hopes that the Council and the Committee will meet often enough for the aims of the Association to be achieved;

6. Welcomes the progress made so far towards a more effective coordination of the policies of the Associated States as regards their relations with the EEC;

RESOLUTION

on the second Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Abidjan from 10 to 14 December 1966, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- having regard to the second Annual Report of its activities submitted by the Association Council (Doc. 9),
- having regard to the reports submitted by Mr Sissoko on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 12 and 14),
- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,
- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964 and 8 December 1965,

I. The Institutions of the Association

1. Welcomes the achievements of the Institutions of the Association during the period examined by the report and the continuing cooperation which has been ensured between the EEC and the Associated States;
2. Points out the contribution made by constructive dialogue between the institutions to the smooth running of the Association and the need to initiate the procedure of written and oral questions from members of the Parliamentary Conference to the Council, provided for in the Rules of Procedure, in order to further this aim;
3. Requests that, at all its future meetings, the Council shall give its President specific authorization to submit a report of Council proceedings to the Conference or the Joint Committee, in addition to the submission of the Annual Report provided for in Article 50 of the Convention;
4. Deplores the fact that the Council has not yet forwarded to it the first Annual Report of the EEC Commission on the administration of aid, provided for under Article 27 of the Convention, and asks that this report be forwarded in good time in future so that the Conference can give its considered opinion on guidelines for financial and technical cooperation;
5. Welcomes the measures adopted by the Council to ensure that its timetable of work is more closely related to the need for the machinery of the Institutions to run smoothly, and hopes that the Council and the Committee will meet often enough for the aims of the Association to be achieved;
6. Welcomes the progress made so far towards a more effective coordination of the policies of the Associated States as regards their relations with the EEC;

II. Trade

7. Expresses its anxiety at the fall in exports in 1965 from the Associated States to the EEC and hopes that the improvement of the first few months of 1966 will be confirmed;
8. Insists on the need for all the partners of the Association to work together to seek and implement measures which will increase trade within the Association, in particular through vigorous action to promote trade, in accordance with the provisions of Title I and Annex VIII of the Convention, and remove the obstacles within the EEC to increased markets for products from the Associated States;
9. Requests the Member States of the EEC to consider the extent to which a reduction in some internal taxes on consumption might help sales of tropical products;
10. Considers that the creation by the Council of a joint group of experts to work towards this end is a first encouraging step and asks to be informed on its findings;
11. Asks for firm action to be taken, first within the Association and then at world level, to resolve the crucial problem of rationalization of prices which is basic to the essential stabilizing of prices of raw materials;
12. Stresses the need, particularly as regards oils and fats, for the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention and the resolutions of the EEC Council concerning the products of the Associated States which are similar to and competitive with European agricultural products to be implemented swiftly and effectively;

III. Financial cooperation

13. Approves the general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation determined by the Council while deploring the delay in meeting the times set out in Article 27 of the Convention;
14. Proposes, taking into account the factors which delay the action of the ESF in aiding development in certain countries, that special measures be taken to ensure that allocations from the Fund are fairly distributed in order to promote the harmonic and balanced development of all the Associated States;
15. Welcomes the energetic approach of the EEC Commission towards the rate of commitments assumed in administering the second European Development Fund;
16. Remains, nevertheless, concerned at the considerable and continuing time-lapse between the approval and the execution of projects;
17. Asks for greater funds to be placed at the disposal of the EEC Commission for administering the Fund, and hopes that it will be possible to speed up the execution of projects by reinforcing the departments responsible;
18. Recommends that encouragement be given to make use of loans on special terms from the resources of the Fund and that, to this end, a reasonable balance between the need for profitability and the essential requirements of development be established at the stage when projects are assessed;

30. Notes with satisfaction that the Yaoundé Convention has opened the way for close links to be forged between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Nigeria;

31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the Commission and the Council of Ministers of the EEC, the Euratom Commission and the High Authority of the ECSC.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

STRASBOURG, 4-7 DECEMBER 1967

RESOLUTION

on the annual revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1966 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1968

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

-Having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee,

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 169,517.54 for the financial year 1966;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1966;
4. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1968 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 225,000;
5. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1968 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 180,000;
6. Decides that for 1968 the contribution of each Associated State shall remain at the 1967 level, that is, C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States, on the understanding that any subsequent surplus of revenue over expenditure shall be carried over to the following financial year;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it relates to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

on the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC at stable and remunerative prices

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to Article 1 of the Convention, under which the Association has the objective of increasing trade between the Member States of the EEC and the associated African and Malagasy States and of strengthening their economic ties;

- insisting that, given its global and original nature, the Association participates in a wider context than that of trade and has at its disposal a set of measures which aim, above all, to strengthen the economic independence of the Associated States,

- noting that at the end of the Kennedy round the intention to increase aid to the developing countries was confirmed, and hoping that this intention is translated into specific proposals at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

- concerned at the excessively harmful effects of fluctuations in listings for tropical products for the economies of the Associated States,

- having regard to the report submitted by Mr Armengaud on behalf of the Joint Committee on the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC at stable and remunerative prices,

I. Invites the European Economic Community, the Member States and the Associated States to adopt without delay all the provisions which will:

1. Promote and speed up agreements to organize the markets for tropical products in the International Conference on Trade and Development and its organs;

2. Ensure that the provisions of existing international agreements are scrupulously observed;

3. Within the framework of the Association, and making use of its financial resources, and with a view to the provisions to be adopted when the present Convention expires if the measures already initiated do not swiftly lead to international agreements on individual products, set up mechanisms to ensure that, if there is a fall in listings which gives cause for concern for products whose exports constitutes their main source of revenue, the Associated States are granted temporary aids which take into account the measures already adopted by the Community to assist oleaginous products originating in the Associated States, on the basis of which a fair and remunerative price is guaranteed for each product up to the quantities fixed annually by the Association Council; these mechanisms would represent a first step along the way to the international market organization of tropical products;

4. Consider, having regard to the new provisions to be adopted when the present Convention expires, the creation of a "Fund for stabilizing the tropical products of the Association", which would be financed initially by funds from all twenty-four States belonging to the Association and from various resources to be determined, the administration of which would be undertaken by the Commission of the Communities according to criteria laid down by the Association Council;

5. Invite importers of tropical products to contribute actively to the organization of the market;

6. Invite the Member States concerned to reduce the effects of taxes imposed by them on the consumption of certain tropical products or at least to maintain receipts from such taxes at present levels, since they increase the selling price of tropical products and so constitute an obstacle to the consumption of these products;

7. Insist that the Associated States continue their efforts to

-coordinate tasks and production among themselves, sharing them out by common agreement,

- give priority to sales promotion of some of their products in the EEC,

- develop on the spot exploitation of their primary products,

- reduce costs as far as possible,

- follow in all this the recommendations of the Joint Group of Experts for the disposal of products originating in the AAMS;

II. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Association Council, the European Parliament, the Parliaments of the Associated States and the Commission and Council of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

on the third Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Strasbourg from 4 to 7 December 1967, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- having noted the third Annual Report of its activities of the Association Council (Doc. 17) and the Second Report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation (Doc. 16),
- having regard to the report submitted by Mr Troclet on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. 19),
- having heard the oral report of the President of the Association Council,
- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964, 8 December 1965 and 14 December 1966,

I. Institutional provisions

1. Asks that the necessary measures be taken to avoid any delay in the working of the institutional mechanisms of the Association considering, in particular, that the Association Council, as the only political body with the power to take decisions, should meet at least twice a year;
2. Notes with satisfaction that relations between the various Institutions of the Association have increased and become standardized;
3. Considers unsatisfactory the reply of the Council on the procedure for written and oral questions laid down by the Rules of Procedure of the Conference and invites the Council to consider provisions for implementing this procedure in the spirit of cooperation and trust which has come about between the Institutions of the Association;
4. Hopes that the resolutions of the Parliamentary Conference will be discussed by the Council prior to subsequent detailed examination by the Association Committee;
5. Asks that the Annual Report of the Council to the Parliamentary Conference should be drawn up in a less formalistic manner, in order to allow the problems discussed to be examined;
6. Welcomes the work of the Associated States within the Coordinating Committee towards concerting their relations with the European Community and especially within the Association Council;

II. Trade

7. Notes the more favourable trend shown in 1966 in the general development of trade within the Association while observing that sales of agricultural products from the Associated States did not increase to the extent of sales of minerals;

8. Asks the European Community, its Member States and the Associated States to adopt without delay specific measures to implement the unanimous findings of the Joint Group of Experts on promoting the marketing of products originating in the AAMS;
9. Hopes that particular attention will be given to the suggestion of this group that some internal taxes on consumption should be lowered to help the marketing of tropical products;
10. Having regard to its resolution of 5 December 1967 on the marketing of products from the Associated States, renews its wish that the members of the Association should agree on joint action to resolve the difficulties arising from the fluctuation of listings of tropical products; the problem of the level of these listings and their stabilization should be considered as one of primary importance for a realistic and cohesive policy of cooperation between the signatories to the Yaoundé Convention;
11. Insists on the need to treat the import regulations for products from the Associated States similar to and competing with European agricultural products in the same way as import regulations within the Community, while noting with satisfaction the partial measures already adopted by the Community for these products;
12. Hopes that the Community will adopt suitable measures to prevent the implementation of the common agricultural policy from harming the legitimate interests of the Associated States as regards markets in the EEC for products processed from agricultural raw materials;
13. Asks the Community, its Member States and the Associated States, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Convention and especially of Protocol No. 4 annexed to it, to endeavour to ensure effective coordination of their policies, taking into account their mutual interests in the international field, at the Second Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
14. Invites the members of the Association to act rapidly and decisively to conclude swiftly an international agreement on cocoa and to renew the international agreement on coffee;
15. Notes the view put forward by the Council on the agreements reached in Geneva at the end of the Kennedy round that "these should be beneficial both for the Member States of the EEC and for the Associated States", but does not, however, consider that these agreements are totally satisfactory for all the developing countries;

III. Financial cooperation

16. Accepts the resolution of the Council of Association, of 7 June 1967, in general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation both as regards investments and aids for production and diversification and as regards managerial training and vocational training;
17. Welcomes, in particular, the undertaking by the Community to give special attention to the study and investment projects contained in the unanimous findings of the Joint Group of Experts on the marketing of products originating in the AAMS;

18. Stresses again the need to ensure that funds from the EDF are distributed fairly in order to promote the harmonious and balanced development of all the Associated States as regards long, medium and short-term planning;

19. Notes with satisfaction that allocations from the Fund to the recipient countries have been distributed in a more balanced way than in the past, but considers that there should be an overall balance for all funds and for the whole five-year period;

20. Hopes that the European Investment Bank will, within the framework of its Statutes, examine ways of making its modes of operation less rigorous, in order to allow the Associated States easier access to its resources;

21. Hopes that effective use will be made of the opportunity provided for in the Convention for granting interest rebates, borne by the EDF, on loans from the EDB;

22. Welcomes the way in which the EEC Commission has administered the Fund, especially as regards the rate of commitments;

23. Expresses its concern at the considerable delay which continues to exist between the adoption and the implementation of projects, while noting the information provided by the EEC Commission on the reasons for these delays and its intention to reduce them by all possible means;

24. Recommends that the Community should increase its efforts to coordinate the work of the EDF with the aids granted to the Associated States by the Member States of the EEC and by international organizations;

IV. Technical and cultural cooperation

25. Hopes that the work of the Fund to assist the preparation and implementation of projects will be increased;

26. Stresses the fundamental importance of making the best use of human resources in all phases of economic development and asks for an additional effort to be made in the field of vocational training, in particular by increasing the number of study grants and drawing up more effective programmes for vocational training, paying special attention to the new needs arising from the implementation of economic and social development plans;

V. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services

27. Notes with satisfaction that, in spite of the difficulties which may arise, the provisions of Title III of the Convention are being adhered to;

28. Expresses again the hope that action will be taken within the Association to resolve the problem of safeguards for investment in the Associated States;

VI. The future of the Association

29. Recommends that the Community, its Member States and the Associated States should make provision without delay for renewing the Association when the Yaoundé Convention expires, so that effective negotiations may begin on 1 June 1968 and be concluded in good time, and any lack of continuity may be avoided;

30. Considers that among the provisions to be adopted to this end the following, in particular, should be re-examined:

- measures to promote increased trade between the members of the Association, taking particular account of the concern of the Associated States about market organization,
- criteria for the use of financial aids, which should be concentrated on priority areas and aim to achieve medium and long-term objectives,
- the importance of vocational training, which should be considered essential for the progress of the Associated States,
- the conditions of intervention of the European Bank for investments in the Associated States;

31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it relates to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

TANANARIVE, 10-15 JANUARY 1969

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1967 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1969.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. 23),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 98,619.40 for the financial year 1967;
3. Discharges the Secretary-general of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1967;
4. Notes that the draft estimate for the financial year 1969 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article No. 2 of Protocol No. 6, is fixed at FF 318,000;
5. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1969 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 150,000;
6. Decides that for 1969 the contribution of each Associated State shall remain at the 1968 level, equivalent to C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States, on the understanding that any subsequent surplus of revenue over expenditure shall be carried over to the following financial year;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

following up the working document on the problems of industrialization and the difficulties of furthering scientific and technical progress in the AAMS

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- convinced of the need for all parties to the Association to increase their concerted efforts in the field of the industrialization of the AAMS,
- considering that increasing the pace of industrial development must be one of the overriding aims of the new arrangements for the Association to be introduced when the Yaoundé Convention expires,
- welcoming the considerable studies carried out by the EEC Commission into the opportunities for industrialization in the AAMS,
- having regard to the discussion on the working document of Mr Dewulf on the problems of industrialization and the difficulties of furthering scientific and industrial progress in the AAMS, which has been submitted to it on the initiative of its Joint Committee,

Instructs the Joint Committee to present to it, at its next annual meeting, a report on the industrialization of the Associated States and the means to speed this up.

RESOLUTION

on the fourth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Tananarive from 10 to 15 January 1969, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African States and Madagascar signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- having regard to the fourth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 22-I/II) and the report of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for the financial year 1967 (Doc. 22-III),
- having regard to the report submitted by Mr Ebagnitchie on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 24 and 25),
- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,
- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964, 8 December 1965, 14 December 1966 and 7 December 1967,

I. Institutional provisions

1. Welcomes the number of increasingly fertile exchanges between the partners to the Yaoundé Convention and the positive outcome of the work of the Association Council during the year in question;
2. Regrets, however, that the only meeting held by the Association Council, which is the only political organ with the power to take decisions, was deferred a number of times during the year, leading on the one hand to interference with the work of the Institutions of the Association and on the other to a considerable delay in beginning the negotiations provided for under Article 60 of the Convention;
3. Urges the Association Council yet again to take suitable measures to avoid any delay in the running of the institutional mechanisms of the Association and considers that the Association Council should, in this regard, ensure that its annual report reaches the Parliamentary Conference in June;
4. Deplores the fact that the resolutions of the Parliamentary Conference have not been considered in detail by the Association Council and Committee and insists that these two bodies should examine these resolutions carefully and inform the Conference of the outcome of their examination;

II. Trade

5. Expresses its concern at the fall in exports in 1967 from the Associated States to the EEC, and in particular at the considerable reduction in minerals, while pointing out that during this year the economic activities of the Member States of the EEC slackened off to some extent;

6. Points with satisfaction to the increasing diversification of the sources of supply of the Associated States in their trade with the six Member States of the EEC, which is in line with the aims of the Association;

7. Welcomes the first measures adopted by the EEC under Decision No. 67/491/EEC, of 25 July 1967, which makes provision for granting financial aid to the oleaginous products of the Associated States;

8. Deplores greatly the long delay in implementing this Decision, caused by the slowness of ratification procedures in some Member States of the EEC;

9. Expresses its great concern at the measures taken to restore the EEC market for milk and milk products which, as the result of a tax on all imports of vegetable fats and oil cake, threaten to have a serious effect on the level of revenue accruing to the developing countries and to the AAMS in particular from the sale of these products, which are often a major part of their exports;

10. Regrets that the work undertaken on the basis of the unanimous findings of the Joint Group of Experts in March 1967 on the marketing of products originating in the Associated States has not given rise to specific results, apart from the planning of a programme for the participation of the AAMS at trade fairs and exhibitions in Europe, and hopes that the study which was funded to look at the creation of a common organization for exports will have a swift and positive outcome;

III. Financial and technical cooperation

11. Welcomes the high rate of commitments made by the European Development Fund in the form of grants, so that when the present Convention expires all the resources available for grants will probably have been allocated;

12. Notes that the second European Development Fund has directed its activities towards productive sectors, but that the EEC has not made a large contribution towards the creation of new industries as most of the economic projects have been concerned with agriculture;

13. Draws the attention of the Association Council to the slow rate at which commitments are made for loans and to the fact that when the Convention expires there may well be considerable sums left unspent;

14. Regrets the considerable delay which still exists between the approval of projects and their implementation;

15. Considers that the decisions taken by the EEC Commission within the guidelines established by the Association Council constitute an attempt to share out funds in a more suitable way so as to promote harmonious and balanced development in the Associated States;

16. Approves the resolution of the Association Council of 23 July 1968 on general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation both as regards investments and technical assistance and as regards managerial training;

17. Insists, in particular, on the importance of training schemes and on the need to increase efforts in this field especially through allocating a higher number of study grants;

18. Regrets the restrictive and formalistic way in which the six Member States of the EEC have interpreted the provisions of Annex VI of the Final Act of the Convention concerning the review of financial aids;

IV. External relations

19. Welcomes the fact that, at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the partners to the Association determined and agreed on their position, in accordance with Protocol No. 4 annexed to the Convention;

20. Hopes for further cooperation in the future, especially at the negotiations for the implementation of the General Preferences System for finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries recommended by UNCTAD;

21. Considers that the Association is not, and should not constitute, an obstacle to the implementation of the General Preferences System, as that should not in any way call into question the duty-free system in the EEC for products exported from the AAMS; the AAMS countries appear on the list of least-favoured countries within the terms of resolution 24 (II) of UNCTAD II;

V. The new Convention of Association

22. Welcomes the agreement reached within the Council to renew the Association and to implement Article 60 of the Convention;

23. Insists very firmly on the need for the Association Council to complete the negotiations as soon as possible, and recommends that the 24 States should proceed swiftly to take all the measures necessary for ratification, having recourse to urgent procedures if necessary;

24. Considers that the new Convention should be based on the form and principles of the Yaoundé Convention;

25. Considers it particularly indispensable to retain Community preferences, which have not prevented a normal increase in trade between the EEC and other developing countries;

26. Asks that under the new Convention there should be some adjustments to the present system, in order, particularly, to:

- improve procedures for consultation and the exchange of information, so as to establish a dialogue which will allow proper account to be taken of the interests of all parties,

- implement new measures as regards trade which will lead to a substantial increase in exports from the Associated States to the EEC, given that one of the fundamental objectives of the Association is to increase trade within the preferential system,

- make available, with these factors in mind and in accordance with the proposals submitted by the EEC Commission, mechanisms which will provide

- a. import arrangements for products of the Associated States which are similar to and competitive with European agricultural products which ensure greater economic and commercial advantages than those resulting from the implementation of Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention;

- b. support for other products which are not the subject of international agreements, to allow price stabilization and the elimination of short-term fluctuation of world prices;

- recognize the notion of a remunerative price for the producers of the Associated States and take account of this notion when applying these mechanisms,
- examine in detail mechanisms to be introduced within the Association for stabilizing the main tropical products,
- provide a more precise definition of the notions of similarity and competitiveness as regards agricultural products,
- set up a special regime based on the norms of frontier zone travel for the export of agricultural products from Madagascar to Reunion,
- ensure that all the processed agricultural products of the AAMS benefit from the intra-Community system, with the provision that, on the model of the Associated States, the Member States may introduce safeguard clauses if their markets are adversely affected,
- abolish the differences in the import regulations of the Member States of the EEC for products from the Associated States,
- begin to revise taxes on consumption which, in certain Member States of the EEC, are detrimental to tropical products as a ceiling is fixed for receipts from these taxes and their rate is progressively reduced,
- revise the amount of funds made available to the European Development Fund, which should have at least 1,000,000,000 units of account at its disposal for a period of five years, taking into account the increase in the gross national product of the Member States of the EEC, the increase in export prices of European products, the increased cost of projects and the worsening in terms of trade and increase in population of the Associated States,
- maintain the present proportions between grants and loans, and provide for any sums remaining for loans to be used in the form of gifts one year before the New Convention expires,
- maintain the present system for allocating aids between the recipient countries and invite the body administering aid to take greater account of the factors which delay the administration of aid in certain countries, of different levels of development and the special position of the most isolated countries, in order to ensure the harmonious and balanced development of the Associated States,
- further diversify the ways in which aid is granted, with a view to increasing efforts to assist industrialization and developing parts of the economy which are directly productive,
- reconsider the conditions of intervention of the European Investment Bank, which should be granted wider powers to encourage further investment in the Associated States; when it intervenes the Bank should, moreover, take account of the profitability of projects rather than the credit-worthiness of the Associated States,
- examine the various aspects of implementing a multilateral price increase guarantee to assist private investment from the EEC, so as to find the solutions best adapted to the interests of the Associated States;

27. Considers that the new Convention should give special encouragement to development on a regional basis, in particular through:

- a joint undertaking by the parties to the Convention to encourage regional groupings, especially of an economic or commercial nature,
- a range of incentives in the field of technical and financial cooperation to give special encouragement to productive projects implemented on a regional basis, especially those concerned with industry;

28. Insists on the need for further sustained efforts to promote the industrialization of the Associated States, especially by:

- referring to industrialization in all the basic provisions of the new Convention on economic development,
- providing also for a more intensive and varied use of measures, and especially, after undertaking the necessary studies, setting up capital and reserves for industries, while retaining the political authority of the Association Council to ensure similarity of approach and operations,
- offering the Associated States the opportunity to increase the production of their new industries at both national and regional level,
- increasing the measures already taken and, possibly, providing new scope for further improvements to infrastructures linked with industrial enterprises and for training and settling the workforce and management of these enterprises,
- seeking active cooperation with national and international bodies which operate in the field of industrial development;

29. Asks that, if transitional measures prove necessary, these should be taken in good time so as to ensure continued cooperation particularly in the fields of financial and technical aid, and that the EEC Commission should be given authority to take advance decisions on the financing of the European Development Fund and of the continuation of the programmes for study grants and trade fairs and exhibitions;

30. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
 BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
 AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

HAMBURG, 12-14 JANUARY 1970

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1968 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1970

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. 28),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 220,443.41, that is, FF 40,443.41 more than the expected allocations;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1968;
4. Decides to carry over the excess expenditure for 1968 to the 1969 budget, under the title of expenditure incurred in the previous financial year;
5. Decides to supplement the 1969 budget with the following additional budget in order to cover these sums:

Receipts	Expenses	(in FF)
a. unused balance of 1969 contribution..... 30,000.00	a. Item 6 (car hire etc.) ...	16,816.15
b. bank interest 10,443.41	b. Item 7 (travel and living expenses ...	22,177.34
	c. Items 9 and 10 (various telecommunications expenses)	1,449.92
40,443.41		40,443.41

6. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1970 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 286,000;

7. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1970 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 216,000;

8. Decides to fix the contribution of each Associated State at C.F.A.Fr. 600,000 for 1970;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

on the fifth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Hamburg from 12 to 14 January 1970, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- having noted the fifth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 27/I-II), the report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1968 (Doc. 27/III) and the new Convention of Association signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,
- having regard to the reports submitted by Mr. Laudrin on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 29 and 30),
- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,
- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964, 8 December 1965, 14 December 1966, 7 December 1967 and 15 January 1969,

I. The activities of the Association

1. Welcomes the continuing cooperation as regards Institutions between the partners to the Association and the positive results of the activities of the Council during the year under review, but hopes, nevertheless, the Member States of the EEC will play a more active part within the Council;

2. Notes the climate of fruitful cooperation which has characterized relations between the Council and the parliamentary organs of the Association;

3. Deplores yet again the delay in submitting the Annual Report of the activities of the Council;

b. Trade

4. Welcomes the increase in trade within the Association in 1968, which contrasts well with trends in previous years, and especially the considerable increase in European imports coming largely from the Associated States and without harming relations with other developing countries;

5. Stresses, moreover, that the Association has encouraged the AAMS to integrate their economies better within Africa but has not lessened their opportunities in the rest of the world, as during the last few years trade has been increasingly directed towards third countries;

6. Is concerned at the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and at the worsening terms of trade in some fields of exports of the Associated States;

7. Deplores again the fact that Decision 491/67/EEC, which provides for financial aid to be granted to assist the oleaginous products of the Associated States, has not yet been implemented as it has not yet been ratified by two Member States of the EEC;

c. Financial and technical cooperation

8. Notes with satisfaction that during the year under review the commitments of the Second European Development Fund towards grants have increased steadily and that when the first Yaoundé Convention expired almost all the funds had been used;

9. Regrets the considerable delay which still exists in implementing some of the projects of the European Development Fund and hopes that this problem will be resolved by greater efforts on the part of the Associated States, which as contractors are responsible for carrying out the projects, and on that of the EEC Commission;

10. Welcomes the steps taken by the EEC Commission to harmonize the interventions of the European Development Fund with the bilateral and multilateral aid given to the Associated States and hopes that the operations of the European non-governmental organizations will be similarly harmonized and extended with the help of the Community;

11. Stresses the importance of training programmes and welcomes the increased outlay on them, but regrets that this outlay is still too small a proportion of overall aid;

d. Transitional measures

12. Notes with satisfaction that the provisions adopted for the transitional period in force since 1 June 1969 have ensured the continuity and normal functioning of the Association;

13. Hopes that all measures will be taken to aid the preparatory work so that the EEC Commission can take decisions about financing from the funds of the Third European Development Fund from the time of the entry into force of the new Convention of Association and better ensure the continuation of financial and technical aid;

II. The new Convention of Association

a. Legal aspects

14. Welcomes the conclusion of a new Convention of Association which is based on the form and principles of the first Yaoundé Convention, and the fact that increased trade within the framework of a preferential system has remained one of the essential tools of the Association in working towards the overall harmonious development of the AAMS;

15. Regrets the delay in terminating negotiations which prevented the new Convention from coming into force on 1 June 1969, and therefore invites the Member States of the EEC and the Associated States to bring ratification procedures to a speedy conclusion;

b. Financial cooperation

16. Notes that total financial aid made available to the Associated States has been increased by 25% in absolute terms, even while pointing out that the operations of the Third European Development Fund will, in fact, cover more than a five-year period;

17. Recommends that a schedule be fixed for the payment of contributions by the Member States of the EEC to the Third European Development Fund so that the Fund can earn interest on the sums deposited;

18. Welcomes the fact that the new provisions for granting aid will lead to greater efforts to promote the development of directly productive parts of the economy, and especially the industrialization of the Associated States, taking into account the specific problems facing the poorest countries;

19. Recommends that full advantage should be taken of all the new opportunities provided for loans (special loans from the European Development Fund and normal loans from the European Investment Bank, possibly with interest rebates) and for contributions;

20. Asks that a chapter of the Annual Report of the activities of the Council should be given up to the operations of the European Investment Bank in the light of the important contribution made by the Bank to the development of the AAMS and the need for close coordination of all forms of aid from the EEC;

c. Trade

21. Hopes that, in accordance with Protocol No. 5, the Member States in agreement with the Associated States will act swiftly on the measures necessary to conclude international agreements on tropical products;

22. Asks that, pending these agreements, effective measures should be implemented within the framework of the new Convention to help the AAMS to resolve the problems arising from the considerable fall in world prices for their major exports;

23. Deplores the fact that the new Convention does not take sufficient account of the specific proposals put forward by the Parliamentary Association of the Conference in its resolution of 5 December 1967 concerning the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC at stable and remunerative prices;

24. Regrets the lowering of preferences resulting from the reduction of the EEC customs duty tariff for some tropical products which concern the Associated States and hopes for specific measures of sales promotion to help the marketing of these products which will at least offset this;

25. Notes that the introduction of general preferences at an international level for the finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries should be accompanied by special measures for the least-favoured countries, to include, in particular, measures to offset the loss of benefits to the AAMS arising from the extension of preferences to all the developing countries;

d. General policy

26. Hopes that during the negotiations provided for under Article 62 of the new Convention consideration will be given to the possibility of making the EEC - AAMS Convention of Association an agreement of unlimited duration, in the spirit of the Treaty of Rome itself, and whose measures are periodically reviewed, while noting that the Convention of Association is becoming a permanent instrument for joint action on the development of the African and Malagasy partners;

27. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the reports to which it relates to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission and the European Investment Bank.

RESOLUTION

on the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and the means to be used for speeding it up

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Hamburg from 12 to 14 January 1970,
- noting once more the vital importance of trade in basic products and in particular in tropical products for the economies of the AAMS, which are still largely dependent on agriculture, and the urgent need to improve the terms of trade through measures to stabilize the prices of these products,
- stressing also the essential contribution made by the development of agriculture to the accumulation of the investment capital necessary for the economic progress of the AAMS,
- recognizing, however, the past limits and shortcomings of trade in basic products for the purposes of the harmonious economic development of the Associated States,
- aware, therefore, of the urgent need to promote further the diversification and balanced development of the economies of the Associated States within the framework of the Association,
- solemnly reaffirming, as a result, that in its view the industrialization of the AAMS is one aspect of development which should be given priority,
- noting the report submitted to Mr Dewulf to the Joint Committee on the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and the means to be used to speed it up (Doc. 31),
- noting the resolutions adopted at Tananarive on 15 January 1969, just before the new Convention entered into force,
 1. Welcomes the fact that under the new Convention the promotion of industrialization of the AAMS is a fundamental objective of the cooperation on development policy which it intends to pursue;
 2. Welcomes the presence in the new Convention of new and specific instruments which should help to achieve this objective;
 3. Considers, however, that the use of these new instruments is conditional, on the one hand, on a more precise formulation of the policy to be followed on industrialization in future years both at regional level and at that of the individual Associated States and, on the other, on the application of the other instruments to promote this industrialization;
 4. Therefore invites the EEC Commission
 - to determine the policy to be followed in this area, in close cooperation with the Association Council,
 - to undertake the necessary studies without delay, particularly of basic industries and export industries and the conditions which will further regional economic integration, taking into account the natural resources of the AAMS and the interpenetration of markets at regional and international level;

5. Invites the EEC Commission to adjust its services responsible for financial and technical aid to the new requirements of a sustained policy of industrialization in the AAMS, and insists, in particular, on the value of effective cooperation between the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank in this field, in accordance with the provisions of the new Convention;
6. Is convinced of the urgent need to improve coordination of official bilateral and multilateral aid to industry and, moreover, invites those responsible in Africa and Europe to provide guidelines, within their own area of competence, for private investment to industry within the framework of these concerted measures;
7. Asks for studies to be made leading, as rapidly as possible, to a system of multilateralized guarantees for private investment within the Association;
8. Recommends forcefully that the AAMS should increase their efforts towards regional consultation, cooperation and collaboration, which are essential to the success of industrialization and the harmonious and balanced development of all these States;
9. Recommends forcefully that the EEC and its Member States should review some aspects of their commercial and industrial policy and consider all the ways in which the AAMS might share in new industrial ventures;
10. Stresses the need to inform the public about the problems of industrial development in the Associated States;
11. Asks that a special chapter of the Report of the activities of the Council should be given up each year to the specific problems of industrialization of the AAMS;
12. Instructs its Joint Committee to follow the evolution of problems of industrialization overall, by sectors and by region, and to report on them to it;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, which it has adopted, and the report to which it refers, to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission and, for reference, to the European Investment Bank.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES
YAOUNDE', 11-13 JANUARY 1971

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1969 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1971

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. 33),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 150,000 for the financial year 1969;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1969;
4. Decides to carry over the excess expenditure for 1969 to the 1970 budget under the title of expenditure incurred during the previous financial year;
5. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1971 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 410,000;
6. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1971 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 216,000;
7. Decides to fix the contribution of each Associated State for the financial year 1971 at C.F.A.Fr. 600,000;
8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

on the sixth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Yaoundé from 11 to 13 January 1971, in accordance with Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,
- having regard to the sixth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 32/I-II) and the report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1969 (Doc. 32/III),
- having regard to the statements of the Presidents of the Association Council and the EEC Council and of the representative of the Commission,
- having regard to the reports of Mr Guillabert submitted on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 34 and 35),

1. Welcomes the entry into force of the second Yaoundé Convention on 1 January 1971, the expiry date of the provisional measures which ensured the continuation and normal functioning of the Association during the transitional period;

2. Notes that the Association is the permanent framework for EEC measures to aid the development of the Associated States, and is based on the mutual desire of all the partners for cooperation their feelings of solidarity particularly as regards relations within Africa;

3. Notes with pleasure that the entry into force of the new Convention coincides with the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, which has the support of all the partners to the Association;

I. Institutional provisions

4. Stresses that, while taking into account the policy guidelines put forward by the Parliamentary Conference, the Association Council must remain the decision-making body for policy and should meet in the presence of the Ministers responsible of the 24 States so that decisions can be taken after hearing the views of the governments of all the partners to the Association;

5. Hopes that all the consultations provided for by the Convention will take place so that proper account is taken of the interests of the Associated States and that for this same reason the Member States of the EEC will not take binding decisions which might affect the course of the Association before consulting the Associated States;

II. Trade

6. Notes with pleasure that for the second consecutive year exports from the AAMS to the Community increased overall by 17% in 1969, which is at a rate above the average for exports to the Community from the Third World as a whole;

7. Notes, however, that there are appreciable differences in the increase in value of exports from the AAMS between individual countries and products;

8. Notes with satisfaction that there is greater diversification in the type of exports of the AAMS both to the six Member States and to the Third World;

9. Notes that there have been improvements in Community import regulations for some AAMS products similar to and competitive with European products and considers that further measures should be taken, in particular for sugar from the AAMS;

10. Deplores the fact that the decision to suspend duties for some products, which has resulted in a lowering of tariff preferences for the AAMS, was implemented before the measures for trade promotion laid down in the new Convention became operative and before provision was made for a policy of price stabilization for basic products, which might prove an effective remedy for the worsening in terms of trade which continues in most of the developing countries and in the AAMS in particular;

11. Notes that, if there are cyclical price changes, and especially if there is a fall in price of products on which duties have been suspended, the Community will reconsider its decision and will amend the suspension measures if necessary to take account of the interests of the AAMS;

12. Welcomes the provisions of the new Convention which are intended to strengthen opportunities for the sales promotion of AAMS products and the measures already taken by the EEC Commission to further this aim, while noting that it will be some time before these measures have real effect;

13. Invites the AAMS to take vigorous measures within their countries to improve their commercial structures and to train and increase the number of business managers;

14. Considers, however, that such measures of trade promotion do not absolve the Community and the Associated States from the need to act together to promote a real policy on basic products by ensuring the renewal at international level of initiatives already taken within UNCTAD and the International Monetary Fund; these aim to determine and implement measures, among others, to equate supply and demand more closely, to establish prices which are remunerative for producers and fair for consumers, possibly to finance stock for market regulation and, if necessary, to implement a programme for the diversification of production;

15. Stresses firmly that, on the basis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the general preferences proposed by UNCTAD for the manufactured and semi-finished products of the developing countries risk, because of the low level of industrialization of the poorest countries which include two-thirds of the AAMS, causing further delays in development in these countries unless the following principles are strictly observed:

these general preferences should

- be in real accordance with the spirit of resolution 24/II of New Delhi and therefore be applied without discrimination or desire for reciprocity,

- enter into force simultaneously and for the same range of products in all the developed countries which have offered preferences; simultaneous application is an essential condition if the general preferences are to be implemented on a fair and equitable basis for everyone, as their implementation depends on the outcome of the consultations on reverse preferences;

16. Also considers it essential that the general preferences

- should be accompanied by the indispensable guarantees laid down at the New Delhi Conference for the less-developed countries and for those countries which benefit from regional preferences and would, therefore, be harmed by the implementation of general preferences,
- should not in any instance replace the regional preferential system, which is fundamental to the Association under the terms of Protocol No. 4 annexed to the Convention;

III. Financial and technical cooperation

17. Welcomes the increase in total financial aid to the developing countries granted overall by the six Member States of the Community, which corresponds to more than 1% of their total gross national product and, in particular, increases the aid granted to the AAMS under the second Yaoundé Convention;

18. Notes the gradual improvement in coordination between bilateral and Community programmes for financial and technical cooperation and considers that further improvements should be made;

19. Welcomes the steps taken by the Association Council and the work of the EEC Commission during the transitional period to study investment projects to be financed by the third European Development Fund so as to forestall, to some extent, delays in taking decisions on finance which have resulted from the length of time taken to ratify the second Yaoundé Convention;

20. Considers it necessary to continue measures to diversify and develop the agriculture of the AAMS and to adjust provision for technical assistance to present needs in this field;

21. Considers it important that the Association has been resolute in choosing the industrial option, with the active cooperation of the European Investment Bank, as an essential if not exclusive contribution to development in the AAMS;

22. Hopes that, independently of the technical measures laid down in the Convention, the Community will in its commercial and industrial policy accept all the consequences of its responsibilities towards the developing countries, and particularly towards the AAMS, by adopting a policy of industrial transfer along lines still to be defined;

23. Welcomes the steps taken by the governments of some Member States to establish price increase guarantees to safeguard those investments of their nationals which contribute to increased wealth in the AAMS, as these provisions are a useful encouragement to industrialization;

24. Considers that the problems of industrialization can be overcome especially if the AAMS themselves succeed in enlarging their markets through economic groupings and better coordination of their policies on industrialization;

IV. The future of the Association

25. Considers that the possible enlargement of the Association could assist regional economic groupings and so make a useful contribution to African unity;

26. Notes, however, that enlargement would also involve some risks for the AAMS, especially as regards trade, because of increased competition for their basic agricultural products;

27. Asks, therefore, that the AAMS should be able to assert their interests within the Council and Committee of Association during the course of parts of negotiations with applicant states to the Community which concern them and regarding the opportunities which an enlarged Community would present for the AAMS especially when receiving the information which the Community is obliged to provide in accordance with its obligations under the Yaoundé Convention;

28. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission and, for information, to the European Investment Bank.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

THE HAGUE, 12-14 JANUARY 1972

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1970 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1972

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. 37),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No.6 annexed to the Convention of Association is FF 215,922.89 for the financial year 1970;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1970;
4. Notes that the draft estimate for the financial year 1972 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 is fixed at FF 350,000;
5. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1972 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 216,000;
6. Decides to maintain the contribution of each Associated State at C.F.A.Fr. 600,000 for the year 1972;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

RESOLUTION

on the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council
The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in The Hague from 12 to 14 January 1972, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,
- having regard to the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 36/I-II) and the report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1970 (Doc. 36/III),
- having heard the statements of the President of the Association Council and of the EEC Council and the representative of the EEC Commission,
- having regard to the report and the supplementary report submitted by Mr Armengaud on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 38 and 39),

I. The present problems of the Association

a. Institutions

1. Welcomes the activities of the Institutions of the Association since the entry into force of the new Convention and the high degree of cooperation which this has ensured between the EEC and the AAMS;
2. Regrets, however, that meetings of the Association Council are sometimes too formalistic and hopes that appropriate ways will be sought to enable all the partners to the Association, whose governments should always be represented before the Council, actively to pursue the establishment of a real political dialogue between the EEC and the AAMS;

b. Trade

3. Notes with regret that while trade has increased within the Association, during 1970 this increase was not nearly as great as that for the previous two years and that this trend has become more marked during 1971;
4. Points out information on the development of trade shows that the existence of the Association has not in any way harmed trade relations between the EEC and other developing countries nor has it prevented trade between the AAMS and the rest of the world;
5. Expresses its profound concern at the present difficulties facing international trade, especially as regards, on the one hand, the trends towards protectionism which have recently become apparent on the world scene, the effects of which coincide with the beginnings of competition between the developing countries themselves, and, on the other, the fluctuation of prices of raw materials and the worsening in the terms of trade for these countries;
6. Is also concerned at the present imbalance in the provisions made by the industrialized countries as regards general preferences;
7. Recommends, within the framework of the renewal of general preferences decided on by the EEC on 1 January 1972, that the clause under which the EEC reserves the right to review its system of preferences by taking the necessary measures to rectify any unfavourable situation should be rigorously observed in order to avoid harming the AAMS;

8. Considers that the EEC should, in the future, undertake a detailed review of the state of general preferences as regards the AAMS since these countries have lost their exclusive access to the preferential system of the Community market and have not been able to benefit from the counter-concessions which should have been established by preferential access to the markets of other industrialized countries, in particular of the United States;

9. Expresses the hope that the consultation mechanisms between the EEC, the Member States and the AAMS for drawing up and defending joint positions will be strengthened at the next United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago;

10. Invites the EEC and the AAMS at this Conference to work together to promote effective measures to regularize trade in basic products at international level, since the success of such a policy is an essential prerequisite for the economic progress of the Third World;

11. Invites the EEC Commission and Council to adopt all appropriate measures to ensure that in all the Member States there is a clear distinction between natural tropical foodstuffs (for example vanilla) and their substitutes, so increasing consumption of natural products, which should be valued not only because they are harmless but also because of their quality and origin;

c. Financial and technical cooperation

12. Expresses its great pleasure at the rapidity with which the third European Development Fund has been set up, thanks to the effectiveness of the measures laid down by the departments of the EEC Commission;

13. Welcomes the direction taken by the third EDF in concentrating on efforts to assist directly productive parts of the economy particularly through modernizing agriculture and professional training not only as regards production but also as regards marketing and management;

14. Considers that the AAMS should use the financial and technical aid of the EEC to make further efforts to improve the marketing of their products and effectively to promote sales on the European market;

15. Considers that such efforts to promote trade could also help, in part, to resolve the problems arising from the manufacture in the AAMS of products intended for the markets of developing countries, as industrialization in the AAMS should not seek just to satisfy local markets;

16. Considers it essential for the industrial development of the AAMS that the African countries themselves should make greater efforts towards reciprocal coordination in areas which are economically valid;

17. Stresses vigorously the need for the overall interventions of the European Development Fund not to be affected by changes within the international monetary system and for the Member States of the EEC to adopt any special measures which might prove necessary;

d. The accession of the island of Mauritius

18. Notes the application for accession to the Yaoundé Convention submitted by the island of Mauritius and invites the EEC to act swiftly to conclude negotiations with this country, in accordance with the provisions of Article 60 of the Convention, to allow the association agreement to enter into force within the present Convention;

e. The enlargement of the Community

19. Points out that the AAMS have been regularly informed of those aspects of the negotiations with the candidate states which concern them and of the opportunities which an enlarged Community would provide for the Associated States;

20. Notes with pleasure the agreements concluded between the Community and the candidate states on the guidelines to be followed after the second Yaoundé Convention expires by the future enlarged Community regarding the AAMS and the developing countries of the Commonwealth;

21. Welcomes the commitment made by the Community, which will be included in the Accession Treaty, on a possible extension of the policy of association, which means that on the one hand all that the Community has gained in terms of relations with the initial associates will be safeguarded and, on the other, account will be taken of the interests of the associated countries and of the developing countries of the Commonwealth, "whose economy depends in considerable measure on the export of basic products and of sugar in particular";

II. The future of the Association

22. Considers that in future the Association and its mechanisms for cooperation should be founded on a whole series of mutual commitments which go beyond the fields of financial aid and tariff preferences so as to create a wide community of interests between the partners on the basis of mutual development;

23. Considers that, with this aim in mind, the policy guidelines of the Association should be as follows:

a. in the field of economic cooperation, the coordination of the economic policies of the partners and the adjustment of tasks as regards production should aim to encourage some of the agricultural and industrial products of the AAMS, while the European countries, in view of the increasing responsibilities of Europe as regards aid to the Third World, should accept that their economic structures must adapt not only to the requirements of improved mutual coordination but also to those of increasing and speeding up the participation of the developing countries in economic progress;

b. as regards trade, the strengthening of trade of the Association should be based above all on a series of structural measures and aids which is as complete as possible so as to develop and diversify production and improve marketing;

These measures should include:

- market organization

- recourse to international agreements and, if this is not possible, the conclusion between the enlarged Community and the Associated States of regional agreements to which other partners concerned may accede,

- the conclusion for some products of agreements similar to those which the enlarged Community is committed to implement for sugar,

- Community aids to help the activities of the organizations of the individual States as regards price stabilization, productivity and diversification. These aids should be adjusted to market developments and to the value of the products in question for the economy of the state concerned and should aim to improve the position of producers;

c. as regards financial cooperation, the EDF and the EIB should provide finance which is not less in amount and is applied in the same way as the cooperation given so far to the AAMS and which enables the new associates similarly to receive a proper contribution from the enlarged Community;

d. as regards technical cooperation, there should, in particular, be a wider diffusion of science and modern technology, appropriate for the environment in which they will be used, as they are essential for the cultural and economic development of young countries and of the AAMS in particular;

e. as regards institutions, in order to pursue and strengthen the dialogue between the partners it is necessary for the Association to provide, in particular, for an effective policy on trade, to ensure and safeguard a real community of economic interests;

24. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission and, for reference, to the European Investment Bank.

RESOLUTION

on the memorandum of the EEC Commission concerning Community policy
on development cooperation

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to the importance which the memorandum of the EEC
Commission concerning Community policy on development aid might hold
for the future of the Association,

Proposes to examine this document, on the basis of the report of the
Joint Committee during the next session.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

KINSHASA, 29 - 31 MARCH 1973

RESOLUTION

on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1971 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its Financial Regulations ⁽¹⁾ and in particular to Articles 6 and 11 thereof;
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc 43);
- 1. Endorses the views contained in the report;
- 2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference, to be charged to the Associated States under Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10 annexed to the Convention of Association, amounts to FF 160 312·56 for the 1971 financial year;
- 3. Gives discharge to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament in respect of the management accounts for the 1971 financial year;
- 4. Takes note of the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year of expenditure chargeable to the European Parliament pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, the amount of which has been fixed at FF 390 000;
- 5. Approves the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year of expenditure chargeable to the Associated States pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, the amount of which has been fixed at FF 216 000;
- 6. Decides to maintain the contribution of each Associated State at 600 000 CFA francs for the 1973 financial year;
- 7. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

⁽¹⁾ OJ 220, 24. 12. 1965, p. 3232/65.

RESOLUTION

on the eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting at Kinshasa from 29 to 31 March 1973, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, signed at Yaounde on 29 July 1969;
- having noted the eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council (Doc 42-I/II) and the report of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation in 1971 (Doc 42/III);
- having heard statements by the Presidents of the Association Council and Council of the Communities and by the representative of the Commission of the European Communities;
- having regard to the report and supplementary report submitted by Mr Perret on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc 45 and 46),

I. Present problems of the Association

(a) *Enlargement of the Community*

1. Welcomes the enlargement of the European Community which will enable Community development aid to be consolidated and expanded to match Europe's growing responsibilities throughout the world;
2. Notes that the present Association arrangements will remain unchanged until January 1975;

3. Notes with satisfaction that the Treaty of Accession confirmed once again that the aim of the enlarged Community in its Association policy remains to preserve the achievements and basic principles of the Association and recognized that any extension of this policy must not be allowed to weaken relations between the Community and the AASM;

4. Is well satisfied with the commitments entered into by the Paris Summit Conference,

— confirming the vital importance which the enlarged Community attaches to the association policy,

— inviting the institutions of the enlarged Community and the Member States to progressively adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a worldwide scale;

5. Hopes that the enlarged Community, as the third world's largest trading partner, will take resolute steps to implement solutions capable of giving a more satisfactory and better balanced structure to international economic relations, in particular by regulating and improving the export revenue of the developing countries and giving increased support for the diversification of the economies of these countries, especially the least advanced among them;

(b) Accession of Mauritius

6. Recommends that all necessary steps be taken to ensure the entry into force at the earliest possible date of the agreement on the Accession of Mauritius to the Yaounde Convention which emphasizes the outward-looking and dynamic character of the Association;

(c) Activities of the institutions

7. Draws attention to its attachment to the joint institutions of the Association and notes that their activities have continued to be fruitful;

8. Welcomes the fact that, as a result of the enlargement, the three new Member States of the Community, while not having the same terms of reference as the six Member States which are partners in the present association convention, will in future be represented in the institutions of the Association;

(d) Trade

9. Notes with regret that while total European imports from all the developing countries increased, imports from the associated States showed a sharp decline in value in 1971;

10. Accepts that these results are essentially due on the one hand to the rise in price of petroleum products which the AASM do not supply in substantial quantities, and on the other to a fall in the price of cocoa and copper;

11. Expresses its serious concern over the present international trade difficulties, stemming in particular from fluctuations in primary commodity prices;

12. Deplores the repercussions of the prolonged closure of the Suez Canal on the economies of certain associated States, in particular on banana exports from Somalia, and hopes that a peaceful settlement will soon allow the reopening of this waterway which is of world interest;

13. Is also disturbed by the negative consequences of recent monetary events for the international economy;

14. Hopes that the forthcoming worldwide multilateral negotiations in GATT and the IMF — in which the developing countries will all be participating for the first time — will result in a more equitable organization of world trade and international monetary relations and that concertation between the partners of the Association will be continued and intensified during these negotiations;

15. Expects the European Community to play an active part in the inter-governmental consultations which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has begun pursuant to Resolution 73 (X), and to contribute to the search for and implementation of effective solutions for the products in respect of which consultations could be envisaged with a view to an international agreement or arrangement;

16. Notes with satisfaction that the multilateral negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an international cocoa agreement have finally been completed, while regretting that the largest consumer country has not become a party to it, and recommends that the necessary steps be taken to ensure that the agreement comes into force as scheduled on 1 July 1973;

17. Hopes that all necessary steps will be taken to break the present deadlock on the International Coffee Agreement and enable it to be renegotiated in the near future;
18. Urges the Community to participate actively in the renegotiation of the International Sugar Agreement;
19. Stresses the importance to the AASM of an international agreement or arrangement on oleaginous products and accordingly expects the European Community to give priority to the search for solutions in this area;
20. Notes with concern that under the EEC's system of generalized preferences which has been extended from 1 January 1973, the AASM, after forfeiting their exclusive right of preferential access to the Community market, have not obtained in return preferential access to the markets of other industrialized countries, particularly the United States;
21. Regrets that the Council of the European Communities has departed from the principle of duty-free imports of fruit and vegetables from the AASM, while noting that the latest interim decisions of the EEC allow a satisfactory outlet on the European market for the products of the associated States in the off-season;
22. Asks for the duty exemption to be restored when this matter is next considered by the Council of the European Communities;
23. Recommends that appropriate measures be taken at an early date by the EEC to facilitate, through harmonization of legislation on health protection, plant health controls and protection of natural food products, the marketing in Europe of certain agricultural products (such as beef and veal, fresh pineapples, vanilla, oil cakes . . .) which are of particular interest to the associated States;
24. Invites the EEC to pursue and intensify efforts to promote the sale of exports from the associated States and improve the commercial structures of these States;

(e) *Financial and technical cooperation*

25. Welcomes the fruitful activities of the Third European Development Fund;
26. Endorses the guidelines adopted by the Association Council on the objectives of financial and technical cooperation, with particular reference to the training of supervisory staff to handle development operations and also of trade officials;
27. Again recommends that steps be taken to ensure that parity changes do not affect the overall capacity of the Fund to provide assistance;
28. Hopes that, in the spirit of Article 23 of the Yaounde Convention, the guidelines approved at the Third Session of UNCTAD in Santiago on the treatment to be accorded to the least advanced countries will be borne in mind when the Fund's resources are allocated;
29. Stresses the need for effective coordination between the African countries at the level of viable economic areas as an essential prerequisite for the industrial development of the AASM;
30. Hopes that in the context of the financial assistance provided by the EEC, greater efforts will be made to develop the tourist potential of the associated States, bearing in mind at all times the need for the States concerned to safeguard the quality of the environment and of the tourist centres;

II. The future of the Association

31. Is opposed to any move to deprive the Association of its partnership content and transform it into a mere aid agreement;
32. Points out that the Heads of State or Government of the EEC Member States have formally stated their political resolve to maintain special links between the enlarged Community and the African and Malagasy States;
33. Notes with satisfaction that with a view to the renewal and extension of the Association, the African States have already begun efforts to seek common positions vis-a-vis the enlarged Community;

34. Points out that the results achieved by the Third Session of UNCTAD in Santiago, which appear modest in comparison with the practical achievements of the Yaounde Convention, confirm the need for the efforts undertaken in the Association to be continued, until comparable results can be obtained on a worldwide scale;

35. Notes that the Yaounde Association alone is based on an arrangement which simultaneously mobilizes three instruments of cooperation in the legal framework of free trade areas and therefore strongly emphasizes the need to leave the present structures and bases of the Association unimpaired;

36. Recalls, in regard to the future content of the Association policy, the position it adopted in its Resolution of 13 January 1972 on the seventh annual report on the activities of the Association Council (1);

37. Welcomes in this connection the fact that under Protocol No 22 annexed to the Association Treaty, the Community has undertaken to safeguard the interests of those countries whose economies depend substantially on exports of primary commodities and that, by analogy with the existing arrangements for Commonwealth sugar, the principle of regional agreements on raw materials has accordingly been adopted;

38. Calls for resolute action by the European Community on regional agreements of this kind, in the spirit of the solutions proposed for several years by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association;

39. Recommends that the negotiations provided for in Article 62 of the Yaounde Convention should be opened as scheduled on 1 August 1973 and brought to a conclusion early enough for the ratification procedures to be completed in time for the future association arrangements to enter into force on 1 February 1975, when the present agreement expires;

40. Accordingly invites all the parties concerned to take timely measures to ensure strict compliance with those deadlines;

41. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the accompanying report to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the associated States, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the European Investment Bank and to the Governments of the countries referred to in Article 109 of the Treaty on the enlargement of the Communities.

(1) OJ No C 11, 7. 2. 1972, p. 9, para. 23.

RESOLUTION

on the memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities on a Community policy for development cooperation

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

— meeting at Kinshasa from 29 to 31 March 1973, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, signed at Yaounde on 29 July 1969,

— having regard to the Commission's memorandum on a Community policy for development cooperation and to the programme for a first series of measures attached thereto,

— having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc 47);

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Commission of the European Communities and signifies its agreement to the structural review of the Community policy for development, as proposed in the memorandum;
2. Expects the Community and the Member States to be accordingly better able than in the past to meet their growing responsibilities to all the developing countries;
3. Draws attention to the constant responsibility which the European Community and the associated African States and Madagascar have for the success of the EEC/AASM Association;
4. Stresses in particular that the EEC/AASM Association is demonstrably an original form of cooperation between the developed and less developed countries which has proved justified from the commercial, financial, technical and institutional as well as political angles;
5. Considers therefore that the new dimension which the Community intends to give to its development policy must not be substituted for the Association with the AASM but could be a most welcome addition to the latter;
6. Hopes that the forthcoming negotiations on a new Association Convention will lead to the enlargement and strengthening of the Association, not only in terms of the number of States which are associated but also in respect of the content of the Convention;
7. Requests the parties involved in the negotiations to give particular attention to the social requirements and cultural structures of the countries concerned;
8. Believes that the Community will only be able to fully implement its development policy to the extent that it succeeds in adapting its own economic aims accordingly;
9. Considers it necessary for this to be done in concertation with the other important commercial powers, since the Community cannot on its own support the consequences of such a policy;
10. Considers that the developing countries must, to a greater extent than in the past, move beyond the national framework to achieve regional cooperation;
11. Stresses once again the value of international agreements on primary commodities for the improved functioning of the world markets and a more equitable distribution of earnings between the industrialized countries and the less developed countries, and emphasizes the responsibility of the Community and its Member States in respect of the international agreements which have still not been concluded;
12. Urges the Commission — in working out its concepts on the expansion of trade with the developing countries — to take into account the experience it has acquired in this area in its relations with the AASM, and if necessary to broaden the existing programme with this end in view;
13. Believes that the Member States must gradually harmonize excise duties on tropical products;
14. Urges the European Commission to make proposals for the protection of designations and indications of origin of tropical food products and to give technical assistance to the countries concerned which so request to enable them to guarantee the authenticity of such products;
15. Shares the European Commission's view of the need for a continuous flow of funds to enable the internal development of the developing countries to be programmed, and stresses specifically in this context that it is essential for the technical and financial aid given by the Community under the Association with the AASM to be increased;
16. Considers that the coordination of bilateral aid given by the Member States and the Community must not be confined to an exchange of information but must gradually be extended to the instruments used and aims pursued;
17. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the Joint Committee's report to the Association Council, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and to the Parliaments of the associated States and European Parliament.

RESOLUTION

on coordination of the activities of the 24 partner States of the Association in international organizations for economic cooperation and development, pursuant in particular to Protocol No 5 to the Second Yaounde Convention

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting at Kinshasa from 29 to 31 March 1973, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaounde on 29 July 1969,
 - recalling its Resolution of 13 January 1972, and in particular section 2⁽¹⁾ thereof,
 - having regard to the report presented by Mr Glinne on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc 41),
1. Believes that more energetic efforts should be made by the partners in the Association in order to work actively towards a constructive political dialogue between the EEC and AASM;
 2. Invites the Council of the Communities to take all necessary steps to prevent the consultation of the AASM, for which provision is made in Protocol No 5, from becoming purely formal, in particular by organizing a constructive dialogue between the partners, involving detailed examination of relevant issues;
 3. Believes that closer consultation between the partners in the Association — especially after the enlargement of the EEC — should result in common international action with a view to the conclusion of world agreements on primary commodities;
 4. Stresses the importance of the procedure for consultation and information on commercial policy and calls upon the Council of Association to devote greater space in its activity report to the implementation of Decision No 35/71 on this procedure;
 5. Invites its President to forward this Resolution and the accompanying report to the Council of Association, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States and also to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 11, 7. 2. 1972, p. 7.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

ROME, 30 JANUARY - 1 FEBRUARY 1974

RESOLUTION

on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1972 financial year and the estimates for the 1974 financial year

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its Financial Regulation and in particular Articles 6 and 11 thereof;
 - having regard to the Joint Committee's Report (Doc. 49);
 - having regard to the level of expenditure incurred or still likely to be incurred for the 1973 financial year;
 - having regard to the foreseeable effects of the current international situation on expenditure for the 1974 financial year;
 - considering that, given the present level of reserves, it seems possible to meet this additional expenditure, as regards the Associated States as a whole, without raising contributions,
1. endorses the considerations contained in the report;
 2. notes that the expenditure of the Conference chargeable to the Associated States as a whole, in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10 annexed to the Association Convention amounts to FF 112 295.4 for the financial year 1972;
 3. gives a discharge to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament in respect of the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1972 as submitted;
 4. notes the draft estimates for the financial year 1974 of expenditure chargeable to the European Parliament in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, totalling FF 450 000;
 5. approves the estimates for the financial year 1974 of expenditure chargeable to the Associated States as a whole in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, totalling FF 355 000;
 6. resolves to maintain the contribution of each Associated State for the year 1974 at 600 000 CFA francs;
 7. instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the President of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament, and also to the Council of the Association.

RESOLUTION

on the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Rome from 30 January to 1 February 1974, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the EEC and the African countries and Madagascar, signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969;
- having regard to the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 48/I-II) and the report from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the management of financial and technical cooperation in the financial year 1972 (Doc. 48/III);
- noting the statements made by the President of the Association Council, the President of the Council of the European Communities and the representative of the Commission of the European Communities;
- having regard to the report and supplementary report, submitted by Mr Bersani on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 50 and 51);

I. Problems of the present Association

(a) *Activities of the institutions*

1. Notes with satisfaction the activity engaged in by the joint institutions of the Association, which is called upon to give rapid proof of its effectiveness and capacity for change in the face of new international realities and the needs of its present and future partners;

2. Is gratified by the participation in the work of the Parliamentary Conference and the Joint Committee of representatives of the associate countries;

3. Notes that the institutions of the European Community are seeking to lay down an initial series of guidelines for the progressive implementation of a policy of development cooperation on a world-wide basis;

(b) *Trade*

4. Notes that in 1972, largely as the result of increases in raw material prices, the trading position of some Associated States *vis-à-vis* the EEC improved, parallel with a further substantial increase in European trade with other developing countries;

5. Notes that the traditional rules of free trade prevailing in the relations between industrialized and developing countries, which ensured that the former obtained primary products at optimum prices, have received a severe setback in recent months.

6. Deplores the fact that the extension of the EEC's system of generalized preferences has so far meant that the AASM have not received in rightful return for the loss of their exclusive access, the guarantee of free access to the markets of other industrialized countries and notably that of the United States;

7. Underlines the urgent need for an improvement of the present procedures for consultation and information on trade policy;

8. Deplores the fact that certain suggestions made by the AASM to promote their exports to Europe have not been adopted by the Community;

9. Insists on the need for measures to facilitate the sale within the EEC, through harmonization of legislation on health and plant health protection and the safeguarding of natural products, of certain agricultural products of particular importance to the Associated States;

10. Once again draws attention to the negative repercussions of the prolonged closure of the Suez canal on the economies of certain Associated States and again expresses the hope that a peaceful solution to the problem will lead as soon as possible to the reopening of this internationally important waterway;

11. Notes with keen concern, in this connection, the serious effects which this situation has long had on exports of bananas from Somalia to the European market, stresses the urgent need for special measures, also outside the EDF, to resolve the problem and regrets that none have so far been taken to allay the prejudice which this country has suffered and to cope with those which it continues to suffer.

(c) *Worldwide cooperation between the partners*

12. Notes with satisfaction the entry into force of the international cocoa agreement and urges the EEC to make a positive contribution to current international initiatives for the conclusion of other world agreements on primary commodities (sugar, coffee);

13. Expresses its deep concern at the present international economic difficulties and hopes that close cooperation between the Association partners will contribute to the definition of new policies aimed at a more equitable and balanced organization of world trade;

14. Notes the commitment of the industrialized countries to take into account the interests of the developing countries during the next round of multilateral talks in GATT and recommends that special consideration be given to the situation of the least advanced countries;

(d) *Financial and technical cooperation*

15. Notes that effective measures have been taken by the European Development Fund in accordance with the guidelines provided by the developing countries, to provide greater backing for immediately productive activities and inter-African regional projects and hopes that its activities will be developed in even closer accord with its nature and objectives;

16. Hopes that more intense measures will be undertaken to foster the development of industry and crafts in the Associated States by making use of all types of finance available under the resources of the Fund and of all forms of private investment and of existing or future guarantees designed to promote such investment;

17. Notes with satisfaction the new training and instruction policies now being followed, to allow the implementation of multi-annual programmes;

(e) *Aid to the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel*

18. Is deeply concerned at the extremely serious situation which continues to affect the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel region, where the period before the new harvest in 1974 seem likely in many cases to be still more difficult than last year;

19. Expresses its keen appreciation for the help given by the EEC and its Members, by the associated and associable states and by non-governmental organizations to these countries, both in the form of urgent financial assistance and the supply and transportation of food aid;

20. Is gratified by the recent EEC decision to allocate to the 1974 Community budget a supplementary appropriation of 35 million units of account for structural measures and of 5 million units of account for supplementary food aid in the countries affected by drought, including Ethiopia;

21. Strongly hopes that consideration will also be given to preventive measures to help the areas bordering on the Sahel region which are especially threatened.

22. Addresses an urgent appeal to the international community and public opinion to fully understand the gravity of the problem and to give all possible support to efforts aimed at alleviating the consequences of the present tragedy and preventing the repetition of similar catastrophes;

II. The future of the Association

23. Notes that, after strenuous and fruitful preparations, the negotiations for the renewal and enlargement of the Association have opened in accordance with the deadlines laid down in the Yaoundé Convention and the Act of Accession;

24. Recommends that the talks be rapidly concluded so that the ratification procedure may be completed in time for the new Association arrangement to enter into force on 1 February 1975, as envisaged in the Yaoundé Convention and Arusha Agreement, and, in the case of the Commonwealth countries, in Article 115 of the Act of Accession;

25. Warmly welcomes the fact that almost all the African countries whose economic structure and production resemble those of the Associated States are taking part in the negotiations and have adopted a common stand, pursuant to the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity;

26. Draws attention to the exceptional importance of these major negotiations for an overall agreement of cooperation between a large group of developing countries and the Europe of Nine, given that the latter is the

Third World's principal trading partner, the main international importer of primary commodities and, both on a Community and bilateral level, the main source of aid to development, particularly since they follow the recent changes in the international economic situation and come on the eve of the new international negotiations in GATT;

27. Considers that the process of change now taking place in the world's economy calls for a fairer organization of international trade and monetary relations and the establishment of economic cooperation between the importers and exporters of primary commodities that takes greater account of the problems of the developing areas and especially of the difficult position of the less advanced countries.

28. In regard to the revision and improvement of the Association policy, recalls the position adopted in its Resolutions of 13 January 1972 and 31 March 1973, pointing out in particular that

— the Association's trade arrangements must rest on a stable contractual basis which cannot be attacked by third parties, particularly in relation to GATT;

— the options for trading preferences between the future partners must be carefully considered so that all the legal, economic and commercial implications for the countries concerned may be evaluated;

— substantial quantities of products which are particularly important to the economy of some associated and associable countries must enjoy permanent access to the Community market at profitable prices; special means of safeguarding the interests of countries whose economies are crucially dependent on sugar exports must be found;

— EEC financial and technical aid should guarantee at least the present value of that received by the Associated states, so that the new Associated states will be assured of equivalent advantages; in allocating this aid, account should be taken of the level of development and the specific situation of each of the beneficiary countries;

— as from 1975, EEC aid should be financed out of the Community's own resources, thus ensuring that aid always remains in proportion to Community resources.

29. Urges the Community to take a prompt decision on the terms of reference for negotiation on the still outstanding problem of the Associated States' export revenue.

30. On the basis of past experience, expresses its conviction that the Association's institutions, and the Parliamentary Conference in particular, provide a forum for a highly useful dialogue and should be maintained;

31. Stressed the decisive importance in the present international context of a balanced, stable and lasting overall cooperation agreement between the Europe of the Nine, the present Associated States and the 'associable' States that wish to participate.

32. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the accompanying explanatory statement to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the parliaments of the Associated States, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the governments of the countries taking part in the negotiations for the renewal and enlargement of the Association.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALGASY STATES

ABIDJAN, 27 - 29 JANUARY 1975

RESOLUTION

on the tenth annual report on the activities of the Association Council

The parliamentary conference of the association,

- meeting in Abidjan from 27 to 29 January 1975 pursuant to Article 52 of the convention of association between the EEC and the Associated African countries, Madagascar and Mauritius, signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,
- having regard to the tenth annual report on the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 52-I/II) and the report from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the management of financial and technical cooperation in the financial year 1973 (Doc. 52-III),
- having regard to the statements made by the President of the Association Council, the President of the Council of the European Communities and the representative of the Commission of the European Communities,
- having regard to the report and supplementary report submitted by Nr Boolell on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. 54 and Doc. 55),

1. The working of the present association

(a) *Activities of the institutions*

1. Notes that there has been useful and successful concerted action between the different bodies of the association;
2. Is gratified by the improvement in consultation procedure at the level of the Association Committee, in particular as regards problems relating to preferential trade arrangements;
3. Regrets, however, that the Association Council has not met since 15 June 1973, contrary to the provisions of Article 44 of the convention;
4. Calls on the Association Council to adopt as soon as possible such transitional measures as will be necessary from 1 February 1975;
5. Deplores the excessive delay in forwarding the tenth annual report to the conference and the fact that full and detailed data on the breakdown of EEC/AASM trade in 1973 were not available to the Joint Committee and its rapporteur;

(b) *Trade*

6. Considers that the improvement of trade terms as a result of the increase in prices of certain raw materials, particularly agricultural produce, and the consequent rise in the export revenue of a number of Associated States, will have a positive effect at world level;
7. Notes with satisfaction the development of activities to encourage trade in AASM products;
8. Welcomes the favourable response, to a certain degree, of the Community to the difficulties encountered by certain Associated States in securing supplies of cereals in that the Community has reduced the level of export taxes on such products for the benefit of those States;
9. Is gratified that the Community has finally been able to work out specific measures for Somalia — under the aid arrangements provided for in Article 21 of the convention — in the form of aid which should make it possible to reorganize the production and marketing network for bananas;

(c) *Food aid and supplementary measures for the Sahel countries and Somalia*

10. Appreciates the increasing efforts made by the European Economic Community to provide food aid under the general phased programme of supplies to the Sahel countries and the Decision taken on 17 December 1974 by the Council on a substantial supplementary interim programme for the Sahel States and for Somalia;
11. Also appreciates the special measures adopted in favour of the countries and recommends their prolongation;

(d) *Financial and technical cooperation*

12. Takes note of the effort made by the Community to encourage integrated regional development projects and methods of implementation which are better adapted to the economic and social conditions prevailing in the Associated States;
13. Notes, as shown in the report on the management of aid for 1973, that efforts to provide supporting services to agriculture can only lead to real benefits to farmers — whose productivity is thereby increased — if it is accompanied by equitable earnings for producers;

14. Emphasizes the importance of a policy of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs implemented by the Associated States and is also gratified that the European Development Fund has given still greater encouragement to agriculture and agricultural, industrial development projects;

15. Notes that the diversification of the financing instruments employed by the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank (including the contribution to the formation of risk capital) allows the Associated States means of financing which are better adapted to their development projects-

II. Negotiations on the renewal and enlargement of the association

16. Emphasises the constructive political spirit in which the negotiations have been broached and pursued by all parties and consequently hopes that they will be brought to a successful conclusion;

17. Welcomes the fact that ACP countries have decided in favour of concluding a single global agreement with the Community covering trade in the widest sense and financial, technical and industrial cooperation, at the same time ensuring the safeguarding of the economies and interests of the Associated States;

18. Recalls its hope that the partners' continued desire for cooperation will be expressed in the new convention while allowing for possible periodical review of conditions;

(a) *The institutions*

19. Reaffirms its attachment to the institutional provisions of the association which provided it with a completely original structure and made a continuing dialogue between the partners possible on a footing of complete equality, and feels that the institutions must be maintained, subject to adaptation to the new realities for the association;

20. Feels, in particular, that alongside a decision-making and administrative institution at ministerial and ambassadorial level, there should also be an institution representing the peoples of the association which should be of a joint character and whose work should be prepared by a smaller *ad hoc* committee;

(b) *Trade*

21. Points with the greatest satisfaction to the decision taken at the Kingston ministerial conference on the stabilization of export earnings for the main ACP products; this decision creates an exemplary precedent which should open the way to genuine world-wide agreement on a product by product basis;

22. Feels that under an innovative policy for the stabilization of ACP export earnings, the Community should commit itself to laying down special arrangements for imports of sugar from the ACP countries, with provision not only for a long-term guarantee to purchase 1 400 000 metric tons of sugar, but also for fair prices to the producer countries, on the understanding that these prices should be revised annually, taking into account production costs, prices paid to European producers and rates prevailing on the world sugar market, it should also be understood that the ACP countries will undertake to deliver the agreed quantities;

23. Considers it vitally important for the Contracting Parties to grant each other most favoured nation treatment;

24. Expresses support for the request made by numerous states of the 'Third World' that all generalized preference systems should be amended in respect of discrimination against developing countries endeavouring to protect the value of their exports, and asserts that the principles of active cooperation based on national independence, on the right of every country to dispose freely of its own resources and on mutuality should be universally upheld;

25. Hopes that a system will also be formulated and implemented which, while respecting the relations already existing between certain ACP countries and certain EEC Member States, will guarantee the development of banana exports from the ACP countries at remunerative prices in all the Member States of the Community;

(c) *Financial and technical cooperation*

26. Feels that the volume of aid granted by the European Economic Community should correspond to the increased size of the enlarged association and to the real development needs of the ACP countries while also guaranteeing retention of the benefits, in updated terms, accorded to the present Associated States and treatment on an equal footing for the new Associated States;

27. Considers it desirable to fix the total amount of aid which the ACP countries can expect throughout the period of application of the future convention, while emphasizing the advantages of financing the European Development Fund from the Community's own resources;

28. Notes particularly the new list agreed by common accord between the Community and the 46 ACP countries of the least developed countries which, faced with particular difficulties, will have the benefit of appropriate measures provided for under the new agreement;

29. Welcomes the increasing participation of a number of states in the search for a solution to the problems of developing countries as a result of the change in the world situation regarding raw materials;

expects that this support will increase and improve in line with the responsibility of such states;

would consider it deplorable if certain countries whose world position and political responsibilities indicate that they should be able to contribute, were to shrink, to a substantial degree, from providing such support;

(d) *Industrial cooperation*

30. Regards as fundamental the decisions on industrial cooperation between the European Economic Community and ACP countries to enable the latter to benefit from industrial know-how, adaptation of technology to ACP needs, improved international division of labour and the conclusion of agreements which will encourage investments and reconcile the interests of investors with the policy of control of industrial structures pursued by the Governments of the Associated States;

(e) *Transitional measures*

31. Hopes that in an initial transitional phase, and in order to prevent a legal vacuum arising between the old association conventions and the new convention, suitable provisions will rapidly be made to preserve the *status quo* after 31 January 1975;

32. Further, favours the rapid conclusion of an interim agreement between the ACP and the European Economic Community to make possible — in a second transitional phase — the advance introduction of the provisions relating to trade, in particular, and preparation for the implementation of the provisions laid down in the fourth European Development Fund;

33. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the Association Council, the competent authorities of the Associated and Associate States and the members of the parliamentary conference of the association.

DECLARATION

on the conclusion of the current negotiations between the EEC and the ACP countries

The parliamentary conference of the association,

- bearing in mind the importance of the new convention between the Community and the ACP countries for all their peoples,
 - emphasizing that this convention — put into effect and administered in the framework of joint institutions and covering in one global agreement the fields of economy and trade and financial, technical and industrial cooperation — will constitute an example of international cooperation and an important contribution to the economic and social development of peoples in peace, independence and freedom,
1. Solemnly appeals to all the Contracting Parties to contribute to the successful conclusions of the negotiations at the earliest possible opportunity in response to unanimously expressed hopes and expectations;
 2. Instructs its President to forward this declaration to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the Association Council and the competent authorities of the Associated and Associable States.

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the parliamentary conference of the association for the financial year 1973, the supplementary draft estimates for the financial year 1974, and the draft estimates for the financial year 1975

The parliamentary conference of the association,

- having regard to its Financial Regulation ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Articles 6 and 11 thereof,
 - having regard to the Joint Committee's report (Doc. 53),
1. Endorses the considerations contained in the report;
 2. Notes that the expenditure of the conference chargeable to the Associated States as a whole, pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Protocol 10 annexed to the Association Convention amounts to FF 279 675·16 for the financial year 1973, which is FF 63 675·16 in excess of the budgetary appropriations;
 3. Gives a discharge to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament in respect of the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1973 as submitted;
 5. Resolves to carry forward to the 1974 budget as 'expenditure incurred in the last financial year' excess expenditure incurred in 1973;
 5. Resolves that, in order to cover the carrying-forward of these credits, the following supplementary budget should be added to the 1974 budget:

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Non-allocated balance of previous contributions	Heading 6 (hire of cars, etc.) 42 886·68
..... FF 63 675·16	Heading 8 (reception costs) 14 463·47
	Heading 9 (other administrative costs) 6 325·01
	<hr/> FF 63 675·16;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No 220, 24. 12. 1965, p. 3232/65.

6. Decides moreover to add to this supplementary budget a further supplementary budget to take account of additional expenditure still to be met for the 1974 financial year which cannot be covered by the normal budget for that financial year:

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Non-allocated balance of previous contributions FF 92 000	1. Interpreting at meetings FF 45 000
	3. Renting, cleaning, lighting and fitting out premises FF 15 000
	8. Reception costs of Presidents and Chairmen of the conference and Joint Committee . . FF 6 000
	9. Other operating costs (including telecommunications) FF 6 000
	<u>FF 92 000 ;</u>

7. Notes the draft estimates for the financial year 1975 of expenditure chargeable to the European Parliament in accordance with Article 2 (3) of Protocol 10, totalling FF 450 000;

8. Approves the transitional estimates for the financial year 1975 of expenditure chargeable to the Associated States as a whole, in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol 10, totalling FF 228 000;

9. Resolves to maintain the contribution of each Associated State for the year 1975 at 600 000 CFA francs;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament, and also to the Council of the Association.

RECOMMENDATION

on the creation of the institutional apparatus to be provided for by the new EEC/ACP convention

The parliamentary conference of the association,

— anxious to facilitate, beyond the present EEC/AASM association convention, the creation of the new institutional apparatus to be provided for by the new EEC/ACP convention,

1. Hopes that the Presidents of the parliamentary conference of the association and of the European Parliament will by common accord establish all the necessary contacts for the practical application of the provisions of the new convention relating to the organ which is to represent the peoples of the signatory States and propose the requisite measures for this purposes;

2. Requests, meanwhile that its Joint Committee should continue its activities.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 1 - 3 JUNE 1976

RESOLUTION

adopting the internal financial regulation of the ACP—EEC Consultative Assembly

The ACP—EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to Article 2 of Protocol 4 annexed to the Convention of Lomé on the operating expenditure of the institutions;
- having regard to the need to lay down the procedures for implementing the provisions of that protocol;
- having regard to Article 23 of its Rules of Procedure;

adopts the following internal Financial Regulation:

Internal Financial Regulation of the ACP—EEC Consultative Assembly

Article 1

The ACP States and the European Parliament shall be severally responsible for expenditure resulting from their participation in the activities of the institutions provided for in Article 80 of the Convention, pursuant to Article 2 of Protocol 4.

Article 2

Each party shall establish internal guidelines laying down procedures for implementing the provisions of Protocol 4, with particular reference to the charging of expenditure according to place of meeting, its commitment and settlement, and to the provision of the funds required to cover such expenditure.

RESOLUTION

on activities under the Convention of Lomé during the interim period and since its entry into force

The ACP/EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having heard the speeches by the representatives of the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers and of the Council and the Commission of the European Communities;
 - recalling the final declaration adopted at the preparatory meeting and reaffirming its resolve to maintain the spirit of solidarity and open-mindedness evinced during the negotiations on the Convention in order to create a genuine model of cooperation based on equality between the partners, respect for their sovereignty and mutual interests, with a view to pursuing effective action, both within the organs of the Convention and towards the outside world, leading to the construction of a new, more equitable and more balanced international economic order more in accordance with the aspirations of the international community;
 - stressing that the Convention of Lomé and the spirit which has infused it can and should provide a positive indication for other negotiations between industrialized and developing countries;
1. Welcomes the entry into force of the ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé on 1 April 1976;
 2. Notes that, thanks to the work of the Interim Committee, part of the provisions of the Convention of Lomé have been satisfactorily applied in advance;
 3. Emphasizes its support for the provisions of the Convention setting up a system for stabilizing the export earnings of the ACP countries, and notes that it has been agreed that these provisions will be applied from the period beginning on 1 January 1975 which will allow financial transfers to be made in the near future to the ACP; expresses the hope, moreover, that the number of products covered by the Stabex system will soon be increased;
 4. Welcomes the fact that Protocol 3 on sugar has been applied since 1 March 1975, while regretting that negotiations concerning the guaranteed price for ACP sugar, which has to be fixed for 1976, have not yet been completed;

5. Makes an urgent appeal to the participants in these negotiations to find a satisfactory and equitable solution as soon as possible within the framework of Protocol 3 on sugar;
6. Draws the attention of the Council of the European Communities to the concern of those ACP States that export beef and veal over the difficulties encountered on the Community market; welcomes the fact that an interim agreement has been concluded and calls for its consolidation;
7. Welcomes the fact that, thanks to the programming missions to the ACP States in the interim period, the Commission of the European Communities was able to adopt the initial decisions on financing under the fourth European Development Fund on 11 May 1976;
8. Notes that the policy for European Development Fund financing permits great flexibility in that it includes both non-repayable aid, loans on special terms and ordinary loans from the European Investment Bank and that it recognizes the priorities chosen by the ACP States themselves;
9. Supports the practical measures to be undertaken within the framework of the European Development Fund in favour of the least-developed countries referred to in Article 48 of the Convention and of the regional and inter-regional cooperation projects between the ACP States;
10. — Notes with regret that although the institutional arrangements concerning the Consultative Assembly have been completed in the best possible conditions, the date for the inaugural meeting of the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers has not yet been set;
 - stresses that this is seriously detrimental to the smooth operation of the Convention, especially in the field of industrial cooperation;
 - therefore urges the Council to meet as soon as possible;
11. Insists that in all matters affecting the parties to the Convention the fullest possible consultation should take place as provided for in the Convention;
12. Welcomes in this context the political good sense shown by the Commission of the European Communities in proposing the opening of negotiations with Sao Tomé and Príncipe and with the Cape Verde Islands without waiting for formal acceptance of their applications for accession to the Convention of Lomé; notes at the same time with pleasure the applications made by Surinam, the Comoro Islands and Papua-New Guinea; invites the Council to give a favourable response to their applications for accession and urges that aid and assistance be granted as soon as possible to enable these countries to cope with a difficult and often tragic economic situation due, in some cases, to the special circumstances under which they achieved independence;
13. Instructs its Joint Committee to submit to it as soon as possible proposals for consulting organizations representative of the economic and social sectors, pursuant to Article 80 (5) of the Convention of Lomé; hopes that the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers will adopt at the earliest opportunity the procedures for the implementation of Article 74 (6) of the Convention;
14. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, and to the competent authorities in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 7 - 10 JUNE 1977

RESOLUTION

on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on current problems connected with
the Lomé Convention

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting from 8 to 10 June 1977 in Luxembourg,

- having heard the statements of the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
 - having taken note of the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Doc 5/77),
 - welcoming the accession of the Comoro State, the Republic of Seychelles and the Republic of Surinam as well as the signing of accession agreements with the Republic of Cape Verde, Papua New Guinea and the Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, all of which bears witness to the attraction of the Convention, which remains open, under certain conditions, to other nations wishing to accede, and expressing the hope that the necessary ratification procedures will be completed as soon as possible,
1. Stresses the generally satisfactory application of the provisions of the Convention of Lomé such as those concerning the exemption from duty of almost all exports from the ACP States, and the smooth functioning of financial and technical cooperation;
 2. Notes with satisfaction that the work of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and the Interim Committee which was operative before the full entry into force of the Convention, made possible the establishment of most of the provisions of the Convention, as well as the necessary institutions, before the end of the first full year of application of the Convention;
 3. Notes the positive results already achieved with respect to the application, for the first year, of the provisions of the Convention relating to the system for stabilizing export earnings, and welcomes the recent extension of the system to other products and the extension of the derogation provided for in Article 17 (4) of the Convention to certain other ACP States, while drawing attention to the need to extend this system further and to strengthen and improve it as a contribution of the ACP-EEC Group to the search for and establishment of a new international economic order, which is essential and urgent;
 4. Welcomes the fact that at the recent meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Fiji on 13/14 April 1977, it was possible to clarify a number of problems that had arisen in the trade sector, thus underlining the political will by all parties to achieve the goals set by the Convention;
 5. Commends the Community on its declared willingness to examine practical proposals for facilitating the export at preferential prices of surplus agricultural products from the Community to the ACP States; and urges the Community to devise a method of payment for those and other exports to the ACP States such as would place the least possible foreign exchange burden on those States;
 6. Urges that information and consultation procedures provided for in the Convention be strengthened and expresses the earnest desire that they should be effective, i.e. applied both by ACP States and by the Community prior to the taking of decisions;
 7. Notes with satisfaction that all the necessary steps have been taken to set up the institutional framework relating to industrial cooperation, and hopes that implementing action will now take place;
 8. Believes that the provisions of the Convention relating to micro-projects are of great importance in responding to the needs of local communities, and hopes that the method of implementing these projects can be simplified and speeded up;

9. Welcomes the Community's recent decision to reinstate the quotas of certain countries which had not delivered their agreed quantities of sugar during the 1975/76 marketing year and urges the Community to enter into urgent consultation with the ACP in order that such a decision can be smoothly implemented;
10. Notes with satisfaction that the positions of the ACP and the EEC have moved closer in respect of the application of Article 5 (4) of the Protocol on Sugar, but having regard to the unsatisfactory results of the latest negotiations on the guaranteed price for 1977/78, calls upon the Community and the ACP to explore fully all possible avenues of consultation in order that a common understanding be reached on the interpretation of the provisions of the Protocol on Sugar so that subsequent talks on prices leave real scope for negotiations as claimed by the ACP;
11. Considers that the special treatment accorded to those ACP States which are exporters of beef and veal products must be maintained after 1977 because of the urgent needs of these countries whose economies are largely dependent on those products and who need to plan their production in advance;
12. Urges the Community in the context of the Joint Banana Group to make a rapid and constructive response to the proposals put forward by the ACP States in connection with the implementation of Protocol No 6 of the Convention on bananas; and expresses the hope that the Community's response will give priority to the interests of the ACP States;
13. Again underlines the importance it attaches to the provisions of the Convention on regional and inter-regional cooperation, welcomes the first indicative programme recently proposed by the Commission and calls for the drafting at the earliest opportunity of a second indicative programme to promote the regional and inter-regional development of the other ACP States, and in particular the least developed countries in the other regions;
14. Considers that the setting up, recommended by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Fiji, of an ACP-EEC sub-committee with special responsibility for investigating the specific problems facing the least developed, landlocked or island countries is entirely consistent with the spirit of the Convention of Lomé;
15. Expresses the hope that the Community generalized preference scheme for 1978 will take account of the legitimate concern of the ACP countries; and therefore welcomes the agreement of the ACP-EEC Council to set up a Working Party to study this question;
16. Calls on the ACP States and the Member States of the EEC, in the light of the disappointing results of the work of the latest major international meetings, for example the UNCTAD Conferences in Nairobi and Geneva and the North-South dialogue, to ensure that the spirit of solidarity of the Convention of Lomé which has prevailed over recent difficulties governs forthcoming meetings of the international community;
17. Stresses that the economic situation of the member countries of the Convention of Lomé engaged in southern Africa in the joint struggle of the African peoples for independence and against racialism is part of a political crisis in which the EEC must concern itself, necessitating the use of special measures within the framework of the Convention; welcomes, in this connection, the use made of the provisions of the Convention relating to exceptional aid, and recognizes that in view of the worsening of the crisis further and more urgent help will be needed;
18. Urges the need, in this connection, for careful consideration of the economic activities of investors from the Member States of the EEC in the region;
19. Requests all signatory States of the Convention to observe with the utmost strictness the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the OAU and the recent Maputo Conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for independence, the unequivocal affirmation of the principle of majority rule and the equality of all peoples in this area;
20. Urges the Council of Ministers to pursue appropriate action at the level of the Committee of ACP-EEC Ambassadors to ensure ways of establishing, within the meaning of Title 3 of the Convention, effective contacts, consultations and cooperation between the economic and social sectors of the Member States and the ACP States;

21. Considers that cooperation in the agricultural produce sector is of major importance for all the countries that have acceded to the Convention and that it is necessary to provide in this field institutions and instruments similar to those provided for in the Convention of Lomé for industrial cooperation; feels, therefore, that provision should be made, on the basis of Article 80 (5) of the Convention, for representative organizations of the economic and social sectors, especially agriculture, to be effectively consulted;
22. Notes the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Fiji recommending that the Committee of Ambassadors study the viability of a Joint Centre to promote agriculture in the ACP countries;
23. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report by Lord Reay to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

on cooperation with the representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting from 8 to 10 June 1977 in Luxembourg,

- having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on 8 June 1977,
- having regard to the positive results of the first meeting of 9 June 1977,
- realizing the need to organize regular meetings between the members of the Joint Committee and representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP countries and the EEC,

requests its Joint Committee to continue to investigate the possibilities of closer cooperation with the representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC as part of the implementation of the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, and to report to it.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 25 - 29 SEPTEMBER 1978

RESOLUTION

on cooperation with representatives of economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC countries

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting from 25 to 29 September 1978 in Luxembourg,

- having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on 8 June 1977,
- having regard in this connection to the positive results of the first meeting of 9 June 1977,
- realizing the need to organize meetings between the members of the Joint Committee and representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP countries and the EEC,

requests the Joint Committee to organize informal meetings with representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC States on an *ad hoc* basis and whenever necessary.

RESOLUTION

on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on the present state of the Convention of Lomé

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 27 to 29 September 1978,

- having regard to the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
- having taken note of the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Doc. ACP-EEC 8/78),

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 10/78),
- welcoming the accession of the Republic of Jibuti to the Convention and the steps currently being taken for the accession of the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu,
- welcoming the accession to the Convention of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Papua New Guinea, while regretting that it was unduly delayed because of the slowness of the ratification procedures in the Member States of the Community,
- stressing once again that the Convention is still open, under the provisions laid down, to other free and independent countries and those who will be so in the future,
- recalling the will of the partners to the Lomé Convention to maintain and develop the friendly relations existing between their countries in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter,
- considering that the Lomé Convention remains a unique example of multilateral cooperation between industrialized and developing countries,
- emphasizing the need, through improved implementation of the Lomé Convention, to promote the economic development of the ACP States and the Member States of the Community,
- hoping that the achievements of Lomé will provide a foundation for the negotiations on the new Convention, and so allow further progress to be achieved in cooperation between the ACP States and the Community,

(a) *On the implementation of the Lomé Convention*

1. Expresses its concern that the trading position of the ACP States with respect to the Community is still unsatisfactory; stresses, therefore, the urgent need for further measures to strengthen the position of the ACP States on the Community market;
2. Notes that the Community's generalized preferences scheme, one element in the liberalization of international trade, is leading to a progressive reduction in the advantages which the Convention provides for ACP States, and consequently calls for measures to be taken to safeguard these interests in keeping with the Unctad IV resolution.
3. Calls for the necessary measures to be taken to safeguard the interests of the ACP States on the basis of the results of the working party set up, and hopes that other industrialized countries will grant preferential benefits to the developing countries equal to those granted by the Community;
4. Considers that the Community decisions on the import treatment for beef and veal and tomatoes originating in ACP States do represent progress, but
 - (a) urges the Community to consolidate the preferential regime for beef and veal currently in force taking full account of all conditions and factors within the terms and the spirit of the Lomé Convention;
 - (b) calls for an increase in the quota for tomatoes, taking account of the production facilities of the ACP States and the ability of the European market to absorb this production;
5. Feels that a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding should make it possible to overcome the present difficulties connected with the import into the Community of rum originating in the ACP States;
6. Notes the decision of the banana-exporting ACP States to establish a common organization to promote and safeguard their interests, and the support which the Commission is giving to these States for this initiative; urges the Community and the ACP to make every effort to develop the marketing of ACP bananas in the various Member States of the Community;
7. Condemns the lack of genuine negotiations on the fixing of the guaranteed price for ACP sugar for the 1978/79 marketing year and the failure to comply with the spirit of the provisions of Article 5 (4) of the sugar Protocol which, according to the Convention, should ensure a just and remunerative price for the ACP States;

8. Welcomes the fact that the concept of *force majeure* has finally been defined, thus facilitating the implementation of the sugar Protocol;
9. Invites the Council to submit new proposals without delay on the supply of surplus agricultural products to the ACP States and the aid to be granted to them in respect of transport and storage in order to ensure the carriage, conservation and distribution of these products;
10. Invites the ACP States and the Community to work out together solutions to the difficulties arising in the operation of the Stabex system, in particular as regards the transfers to which certain ACP countries can legitimately lay claim;
11. Notes the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at its meeting of 13 and 14 March 1978 on the implementation of common objectives in regard to the export of basic products;
12. Calls for speedier realization of objectives in the field of industrial cooperation;
13. Requests the Joint Committee to organize, whenever necessary, informal *ad hoc* meetings with the representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP States and the Member States of the Community;
14. Deplores the delays in payments in connection with financial and technical cooperation and delays in appraisal and implementation of projects notably affecting certain Pacific States;
15. Reminds the Council and Commission of the Communities of the serious situation of the least developed, landlocked or island ACP States and urges that special measures and specific action in their favour should be implemented or intensified; believes that encouragement of regional cooperation among ACP States may, in collaboration with the EEC or individual Community countries, contribute to solutions to these difficulties;

(b) *As regards the negotiation of the Agreement which might follow the Convention of Lomé*

16. Notes the favourable climate in which the negotiations for a new ACP-EEC Convention opened on 24 July 1978;
17. Feels that the future Convention should provide an opportunity for strengthening the pattern of relations established between developed and developing States by the Lomé Convention in the perspective of a new international economic order, taking into account in particular the changes which have occurred since the signing of the existing Agreement and the principal claims put forward by the developing countries, in particular in connection with the common fund forming part of the integrated programme for raw materials and the debt burden, especially as regards the least-favoured countries;
18. Suggests that the new Convention should be valid for a longer period and that it should contain the revision clauses needed to provide the ACP States and the Community with greater guarantees, a formula which would also stress the permanent nature of ACP-EEC cooperation;
19. Recognizes that the prospective enlargement of the Community from nine to 12 Member States provides the possibility of advantages, as well as of problems, for the ACP States, which are themselves likely to be increased in number in the years immediately ahead; and calls on those who will be engaged in the negotiation of a new Agreement to take those factors fully into account in their deliberations;
20. Hopes that the negotiations will provide an opportunity to extend, innovate and reinforce all the instruments of cooperation contained in the Convention;
21. Stresses that the new Convention should take sufficient account of the fact that 19 ACP States number among the 29 poorest, landlocked and island States in the world and that therefore particularly favourable arrangements are necessary to help them overcome their specific difficulties;
22. Calls for the successor Convention to the Lomé Convention to make special provisions for aiding the ACP States to resolve the problem of marketing mining products (particularly copper and phosphates) and rubber, at stable and remunerative prices, according to the Stabex method, or by other appropriate means;

23. Considers that the question of a reference to human rights in the future Convention should, when the time comes, be approached with great care and a high sense of responsibility; there must be no complacency or prejudice, nor must this matter be used as a veiled pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the Member States of the Convention;

24. Hopes that the possibility of including, in the future Convention, provisions on the promotion and protection of foreign investment will be carefully studied, due account being taken of the provisions of ACP investment codes and the investment guarantee policies of the Member States of the Community;

25. Emphasizes that a break in continuity between the present and future Conventions would be disastrous for the partners to the Agreement, and urges that the negotiations be concluded in time to allow ratification to be completed before the present Convention expires; and that after the new Agreements have been concluded the ratification procedures be simplified and speeded up;

(c) *On the political situation in southern Africa*

26. Recalls the resolution on the situation in southern Africa adopted by its Joint Committee in Maseru, Lesotho on 1 December 1977 and paragraph 17 of the resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg in June 1977;

27. Condemns the racist policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa, pays tribute to the courage of the peoples and governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia and reaffirms its solidarity with them;

28. Urges that the special measures already taken for their benefit be stepped up and in particular that a special action programme be instituted urgently for them;

29. Strongly condemns the violation of the embargo on Rhodesia by three major European oil companies and requests that vigorous action be taken by the Community with a view to putting an end to the collaboration of these companies with the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury, and that effective sanctions be rapidly applied in the event of violations;

30. Strongly condemns the decision by South Africa to organize elections in Namibia unilaterally and calls for the immediate holding of free elections under UN supervision, to be prepared in close collaboration with all the representative forces of the Namibian people;

31. Welcomes the Community's efforts to influence the conduct of multinational companies in South Africa, in particular through the establishment of a code of conduct for companies operating in that country;

32. Urges further speedy action to end the collaboration of these companies with the Government of South Africa;

33. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 10 - 12 OCTOBER 1979

RESOLUTION

on particular problems and difficulties that have arisen in connection with the implementation of certain provisions relating to the commercial aspects of the Convention of Lomé

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,

— having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 11/79),

(a) Generalized preferences

1. Considers it absolutely essential for the Community to provide the ACP States with full and above all prompt information on the preferences system to be applied the following year;
2. Is deeply concerned at the way in which the special tariff advantages granted to the ACP States have hitherto been eroded and therefore calls for a system for conciliation and for assessing the effects of the generalized preferences system, and also for any adverse effects established jointly by both parties to be adequately compensated;
3. Urges the Community, in view of the continuous decline in competitive advantages, to help the ACP States to take corrective measures, in particular by improving trade structures and establishing an effective marketing policy;
4. Calls for the continuation and strengthening of close contacts between the ACP countries and the Community before and during the negotiations in the context of all multilateral trade talks;

5. Takes the view that the Community should ensure that it does not harm the interests of the poorest developing countries in extending the generalized preferences system;
6. Calls for adequate compensation for ACP States which suffer erosion of their tariff advantages granted under the Convention of Lomé;

(b) *Beef and veal*

7. Considers that the time and quantitative limits on the arrangements under the present system are not in the interests of certain ACP countries because of the importance of their beef and veal exports and therefore calls for a satisfactory long-term arrangement in the new Convention;

(c) *Rum*

8. Is not satisfied with the implementation of Protocol 7, particularly as regards the consultations for which it provides, and hopes that the procedure for obtaining the necessary import licences will be improved; considers it necessary for the Community to consult with the ACP States to formulate a precise definition of rum and calls for improvements in the areas of standardization of rum import statistics and explanation of the procedure used to determine quotas;

9. Calls on the Community to consult the ACP countries before finally adopting the regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and recommends that special arrangements be made for the ACP countries in the proposed regulation;

(d) *Bananas*

10. Deplores the fact that the Community has not yet fulfilled all its obligations arising from the banana protocol and therefore urges the Community to review its position;

11. Considers it important for a kind of 'preliminary agreement' on the common organization of the market in bananas to be concluded between the Community and the ACP States, to ensure that the ACP States, and Somalia in particular, enjoy concessions in the matter of access to their traditional markets and are granted preferential treatment *vis-à-vis* third countries with respect to bananas;

12. Is convinced that Protocol 6 implies an obligation to grant investment aid to the banana sector, thus providing the banana-producing ACP countries with additional resources, which could be used not only to aid individual banana-producing countries but also for specific projects in the banana sector of joint interest to the ACP countries;

13. Calls on the Community actively to support the 'common organization' of the banana producing ACP countries, particularly as regards adaptation of the market and trade promotion, and in this connection regards direct contacts between ACP exporters and EEC importers as essential;

14. Requests that the Community should use those legal remedies available to it for dealing with any cases of unfair competition especially on the part of multinational companies, to safeguard the legitimate rights of the ACP countries;

15. Asks the Community to examine the proposal made by the Ivory Coast's representative at the Joint Committee's meeting in Maseru, that when the new Convention is being

negotiated, an arrangement for bananas similar to the protocol on sugar, and in any case giving the ACP States vital guarantees in respect of prices and quantities, should be included;

(c) *Sugar*

16. Regrets that the sugar protocol has not so far been properly implemented and hopes that future sugar negotiations will take place in a spirit of trust and genuine willingness to cooperate, to the satisfaction of all the partners concerned, particularly since the sugar protocol is a cornerstone of the Lomé Convention;

17. Cannot accept that the Community should consider itself empowered by the protocol to amend price structures unilaterally, to fix a new intervention price and to present, as a kind of *fait accompli*, the resulting figure to the ACP countries as its final offer of a guaranteed price;

18. Asks that the guaranteed price for ACP sugar should be properly negotiated in future, taking account of all major economic factors in order to ensure economic stability and growth in the ACP countries;

19. Recommends that the cultivation of sugar beet in the Community be kept at a reasonable level;

20. Urges the Community, pursuant to Annex 13 of the Lomé Convention, to reconsider its decision on Zambia's application for accession to the sugar protocol;

21. Urges the Community to sign the International Sugar Agreement as soon as possible;

(f) *Fruit and vegetables*

22. Hopes that the Community will continue to give the ACP States preferential treatment in respect of fruit and vegetables, even after the enlargement of the EEC;

23. Asks that the preferences granted to the ACP for agricultural products should in no case be lower than preferences which will be accorded to third countries or under other agreements;

(g) *Trade promotion*

24. Draws attention to the fundamental importance of trade promotion as a crucial starting point for the improvement of the economies of the ACP States and insists that the ACP States should be able to take full advantage of the trade facilities provided under the Lomé Convention;

25. Asks the Commission to investigate, before conclusion of the new Convention, to what extent Articles 12 to 15 of the Lomé Convention relating to trade promotion have been implemented;

26. Emphasizes that the objective of financial and trade cooperation should be to improve both production, in terms of quality and quantity, and trade promotion;

27. Regards the creation of a trade promotion centre and marketing offices, an adequate knowledge of markets, and the organization of exhibitions and trade fairs as essential requirements for trade promotion; requests the Commission to make available to the ACP countries in a simplified form all necessary documentation and information on products, markets, pricing, channels of distribution, advertising, etc.;

28. Considers it important to make every possible effort to facilitate and promote marketing coordination among the ACP States and to this end requests the Community to assist ACP States in every possible way;

29. Further requests that consideration be given to the active promotion of tourism in ACP States bearing in mind that this 'invisible export' has the same effect as the promotion of product exports;

30. Believes that, bearing in mind the importance of trade promotion and the need for adequate financial resources, the question of a special fund, or some other specific scheme to further these activities, should be studied.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in Southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,

— recalling the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 28 September 1978 in Luxembourg and the resolution of the Joint Committee adopted in Bordeaux on 1 February 1979,

1. Condemns South Africa for its apartheid policy and its present activities in Namibia and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia which are tactics aimed at delaying independence to the people of these two countries and for pursuing other activities which run counter to human rights and fundamental freedoms as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations ;
2. Condemns also certain multinational companies and other undertakings in the EEC which continue, by the manner of their activities, to give active support and encouragement to the apartheid regime in South Africa, and asks that the principles defined and the decisions taken by the United Nations should be respected and particularly that these companies should discontinue their relations with the Government of South Africa ;
3. Repeats its formal condemnation of the various forms of economic and military support afforded by certain European countries to the apartheid regime, in breach of the United Nations' resolutions ;
4. Invites the Council of the European Communities to report as soon as possible on the results obtained as regards the application of the code of conduct for European companies operating in South Africa ;
5. Pays tribute to the courage of the peoples and Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zambia and urges that the special measures already taken for their benefit be stepped up and in particular that a special action programme be instituted for them ;
6. Condemns the recent sanguinary acts of aggression carried out against sovereign States, particularly Angola, Mozambique and Zambia ;
7. Hopes that the Conference currently taking place in London on the future of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia will achieve a peaceful and truly independent future for that country and provide protection for all the population groups.

GENERAL RESOLUTION
on the conclusion of the Joint Committee's proceedings

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,

- having heard the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
- having deliberated thereon,
- welcoming the accession to the Convention of Dominica, the Solomon Islands, St Lucia and Tuvalu, and the steps being taken for the accession of the Republic of Kiribati, a development which demonstrates the vitality of the Convention, which remains open, pursuant to the provisions laid down, to other free and independent countries and those that are about to become so,
- stressing the commitment of the peoples and governments of the ACP countries and the Community Member States to forge an evergrowing and stronger link based on equal partnership for mutual benefit,
- recalling its commitment to the establishment as a matter of urgency of a new and more equitable world economic order, and regretting, therefore the delays and disappointing outcome achieved at the Fifth Unctad Conference in Manila,
- paying tribute to the effectiveness of many provisions of the first Convention of Lomé, which, despite some disappointment, formed the basis on which a new Convention could be built,
- taking note that the following problems are still pending before the responsible authorities :
 - how the ACP States are to deal with investments originating in the EEC Member States ;
 - the extension of the field of application of the provisions of Article 18 of the Statute of the EIB ;
 - the list of agricultural products granted free access to the Community markets, particularly rice ;
 - the drawing up of a policy for promoting investments in the less-developed countries and making compensation for the loss of commercial outlets suffered by these countries ;
 - the definition of the criteria for entering countries on the list of landlocked countries ;

1. Stresses the need to overcome the special difficulties at present existing, so that the new Convention can be signed as soon as possible, thus demonstrating the political willingness of the partners to extend and strengthen this initial agreement to the benefit of all the interested parties :
2. Welcomes the fact that the new draft Convention has taken into consideration certain suggestions made by the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee, such as the establishment of an Agricultural Centre, an aid programme to ACP countries producing certain minerals and social measures in favour of ACP workers in the Community, and hopes that these measures will be implemented and will prove effective :
3. Hopes that the system put into operation for mineral products with a view to countering the decline in production capacities and in the export of these products to the Community will prove more successful, thus meeting the concern voiced by the ACP countries that a system comparable to the Stabex system should be established ;
4. Regrets, however, that the volume of the EDF in the new Convention has hardly been increased in real terms, notes that it is insufficient to meet the substantial needs of the ACP countries and the heavy burden of their debts and appeals, therefore, to the Community Member States to increase for the future the volume of aid granted by them so as to meet these needs;
5. Notes the specific mention made in the new Convention of the work of the Joint Committee and believes that the effectiveness of the Convention's parliamentary bodies must be improved;
6. Welcomes the formal recognition given to consultations which have taken place between the Joint Committee and the social and economic sectors and urges that the joint declaration on the importance of introducing a direct and effective dialogue with the social partners, involving the Council and these groups, be implemented;
7. Hopes finally that the parliaments of the Community Member States will soon proceed to ratify the Convention so that it can enter into force on 1 March 1980, thus avoiding the delays and difficulties entailed by having to apply transitional measures.

RESOLUTION

on the sugar of the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,

- Conscious of the great and continuing importance to the economies of the ACP countries concerned of the guaranteed access for their sugar to the EEC market under the terms and conditions set out in the Sugar Protocol annexed to the Lomé Convention,
 - Noting that, apart from certain problems relating to the adoption of *force majeure* decisions and the annual negotiation of the guaranteed price for ACP sugar, the arrangements under the Protocol for supply of ACP sugar to the EEC market have worked satisfactorily,
 - Hoping that the review conducted since May 1979 by the EEC Commission of *force majeure* decisions relating to certain ACP States will, in the light of the additional information already fully supplied by those States, lead to a decision in accordance with the criteria jointly agreed by the ACP States and the Community,
 - Concerned to ensure that the review of the EEC's internal sugar arrangements, due to be implemented in July 1980, will in no way adversely affect the interests of the ACP States.
1. Recalls the need for the EEC to take into consideration in approaching the question of its domestic production of sugar its historical and legally binding commitments to the ACP States and urges the Community to sign the International Sugar Agreement as soon as possible;
 2. Notes with concern pressures to deny ACP sugar provided for under the Protocol its historical commercial place in the markets of the Community;
 3. Welcomes the assurance of the EEC Commission to the ACP sugar supplying States to the effect that the review of the EEC's internal sugar regime would in no way adversely affect the rights now enjoyed by the ACP States under the Sugar Protocol, and that the ACP sugar supplied under the Protocol is part of the Community trade and not its aid arrangements;
 4. Takes note and expresses its appreciation for the spirit displayed by the EEC Commission in its commitment to the ACP sugar supplying States, to consult them fully before submitting its final recommendations on the new internal sugar arrangements;
 5. Calls upon the Community to ensure that this review in no way erodes the position of the ACP sugar supplying States from that provided for in the Protocol on sugar.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 24 - 26 SEPTEMBER 1980

RESOLUTION

on the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
 - having regard to the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention,
 - having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/17/80),
 - having discussed this report,
1. Is pleased that the institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention were formulated on the basis of mutual consultation between the two institutions concerned;
 2. Stresses that consultation of this kind is in tune with the Assembly's repeated wish for closer relations leading to genuine cooperation between the institutions of the Convention;
 3. Notes the improvement in institutional provisions in relation to the previous Convention, mainly as regards:
 - recognition of the role played by the Committee of Ambassadors, which is described as the third institution of the Convention, thus formalizing a *de facto* situation,
 - expansion of the role of the Consultative Assembly and strengthening of links between the latter and the ACP-EEC Council,
 - recognition of the existence and duties of the Joint Committee as an organ of the Assembly,
 - recognition of the possibility of the Consultative Assembly establishing the necessary contacts with economic and social circles;
 4. Hopes that as a result of these provisions the institutions will be better equipped to achieve the aims of the Convention;
 5. Deplores the fact that the new Convention makes no mention of the possibility of members of the Consultative Assembly putting written and oral questions to the ACP-EEC Council, with the result that the provisions of Articles 17 and 18 of the Rules of Procedure remain a dead letter;

amending the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Assembly

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/17/80),
- having discussed this report,
- noting that the Rules of Procedure will have to be adjusted having regard to the entry into force of the Lomé II Convention and to, its institutional provisions,
- considering that it would be appropriate at this time to draw on recent experience in adjusting the Rules of Procedure,

Decides to amend its Rules of Procedure

RESOLUTION

on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
- having regard to the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
- having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers drawn up pursuant to Articles 74 and 80 of the First Lomé Convention,
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/19/80),
- welcoming the accession of the Republic of Kiribati and St. Vincent-and-the-Grenadines to the First Lomé Convention,
- stressing the particular value and the great political significance of the first, imminent enlargement of the Second Lomé Convention to include the Republic of Zimbabwe, and hoping that this will come into effect as soon as possible;

1. Welcomes the conclusion of a new Convention between the ACP States and the Community, and stresses the political significance of this new international cooperation contract between equal partners, which is vital for the economic and social development of the ACP countries and is consistent with the situation of economic interdependence between the developing countries and the industrialized countries;

2. Calls on the Member States of the Community to ratify the new Convention as soon as possible; requests that to attenuate the effects of the break in continuity between the two Conventions, the transitional measures should include all the provisions of Lomé II with no financial implications dependent on the ratification of the Convention;

3. Stresses that in the implementation of the new Convention the lessons learnt under Lomé I should be taken into account so as to avoid repeating negative experiences and to preserve achievements so far;

(a) *Trade cooperation and promotion*

4. Stresses that the opening of the Community market is not sufficient in itself to ensure the development of ACP exports to the Community;

5. Requests that under Lomé II trade cooperation and promotion should be integrated more fully into the various cooperation policies, and expects, in accordance with the spirit and provisions of Lomé, the obstacles (quantitative, administrative and other restrictions) to ACP exports to the Community, especially textiles and milled rice, to be lifted;
6. Notes the individual improvements to the trade arrangements in Lomé II;
7. Considers that the results of trade promotion prove that the resources and methods deployed were not adapted to the requirements of the ACP States;
8. Emphasized the advantages of the new approach under Lomé II to trade promotion, which will henceforth be extended to the various stages of production and to all markets; stresses the need for practical promotion schemes such as the holding of specialized fairs and the training of marketing experts;
9. Requests the Community and its Member States to refrain from having recourse to the safeguard clause by making the best possible use of the consultation procedures; considers that the case of ACP textile exports which is illustrative of the enormous difficulties of ACP States in embarking upon the industrialization process and taking advantage of the free access rule, provide a test of the readiness of the Community and its Member States to honour their commitments in this area;
10. Warns the Community and the Member States against protectionist practices and tendencies, the adoption of which have disastrous effects not only for the ACP countries but also for the Community itself;

(b) *Sugar*

11. Remains convinced of the great and continuing importance to the economies of the ACP countries concerned of guaranteed access for their sugar to the EEC market under the terms and conditions set out in the Sugar Protocol annexed to the Lomé Convention;
12. Deplores the fact that the Commission proposals on revised quotas for EEC sugar producers for the 1980 to 1985 period have received neither the consent of the European Parliament nor the approval of the Council of the European Communities;
13. Is persuaded that, in so doing, the Community has merely avoided the problem, which must again be put before the European Parliament and the Council of the European Communities by the Commission; considers in fact that, despite the economic fluctuations in the world sugar market, the reduction of surpluses of beet sugar in the EEC is essential in view of the Community's historical obligations towards the ACP countries;
14. Affirms that the quantity of ACP sugar supplied to Member States of the Community has not increased over the last 15 years and hence has in no way contributed to the sugar surpluses to be exported from the EEC;
15. Notes the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to invoke the good offices procedure to settle the dispute over the application of the notion of '*force majeure*', and expresses the hope that the use of that procedure will strengthen the affirmation of the Community's resolve, as set out in Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Accession, to safeguard the interests of all the countries referred to in that Protocol, whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of commodities, and particularly sugar;

16. Emphasizes the irrevocable nature of the undertakings made in the context of the Sugar Protocol;

17. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Community:

- to respect fully the traditional position of ACP sugar on the Community market,
- to participate immediately in the International Sugar Agreement as a supplementary measure to ensure the stability of world prices of this product,
- to look for ways of further increasing ACP sugar quotas and encouraging EEC sugar beet farmers to produce crops which will not compete with ACP production;

(c) Stabex and Sysmin

18. While recognizing the existence of certain difficulties related, in particular, to transfers, considers that as a whole Stabex has been applied satisfactorily;

19. Welcomes the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to allocate to the Stabex appropriation under the Second Convention the balance remaining from the Lomé I Stabex fund;

20. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to convert into grants the transfers made under Lomé I and due to be replenished, taking into consideration, case by case, the particular situation of the countries concerned as provided in Article 44 of the Second Lomé Convention;

21. Notes the new features of Stabex, including the list of products, the conditions of intervention and the increase in the appropriations allocated to the system, and notes with satisfaction that henceforth the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers will be able, on a case-by-case basis, to extend the benefits of Stabex to inter-ACP trade, a measure which is likely to promote inter-ACP trade cooperation;

22. Requests the ACP-EEC Council to examine, case by case, requests to extend the list of Stabex products, particularly those relating to raw tobacco and sisal products?

23. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to present a report assessing the impact of Stabex on the development of the economies of the ACP countries and, given the importance of this assessment, urges that this detailed study should be carried out by external consultants selected with the approval of the ACP countries;

24. Emphasizes the value of Sysmin, the implementation of which may help to maintain and develop the mining industry in the ACP States; stresses that it will not be possible to achieve this objective unless suitable preparatory measures are taken immediately, in particular by the Commission of the European Communities;

(d) Industrial cooperation

25. Deplores the fact under Lomé I industrial cooperation produced only limited results;

26. Notes that the negotiators of the new Convention have acknowledged the need to intensify industrial cooperation, in particular by extending its scope to the mining and energy sectors and by laying down non-discriminatory rules regarding investments in ACP countries from Member States;

27. Welcomes the particular stress laid on energy in Lomé II and reaffirms that the availability on energy resources at reasonable prices constitutes a condition for the development of the ACP countries; requests that the ACP States should receive aid to develop other energy sources so as to attenuate the effects of the increase in the prices of petroleum products and their harmful repercussions on the development effort of these countries and places special importance on the urgent need for the Community to finance surveys for oil and extensive exploration drilling;

28. Stresses that covering the developing countries' energy deficit (US \$ 20 000 million for development aid in 1979, US \$ 50 000 million for energy supplies) is one of the most important tasks of development policy, the Community, the oil-producing countries and the Eastern bloc must assume their collective responsibility in this respect;

29. Hopes that the procedures in the industrial sphere set up by Lomé II will induce the Community, after consulting the economic and social groups, to take greater account of the needs of the ACP economies in determining its internal restructuring measures;

30. Stresses the value of the new provisions of Lomé II on co-financing, a system which has already produced appreciable results under Lomé I;

31. Expresses its interest, given the inadequacy of public aid, in the provisions of Lomé II designed to encourage the inflow of private capital in the industrial development process of the ACP countries, particularly in respect of small and medium-sized undertakings;

32. Stresses the need to encourage the establishment and promotion of small and medium-sized undertakings in ACP countries as they are the basic and indispensable means of developing both the industrial sector and agriculture and trade; considers that small and medium sized undertakings constitute an appropriate framework for training programmes and transfers of technology;

33. Considers that one of the preconditions of any industrial cooperation must be to assist the ACP States in the definition of an industrial development strategy capable of producing suitable projects;

34. Calls in particular for the establishment of a Business Management College for the Lomé Convention, funded by the Community, to train large numbers of competent managers from the ACP States in techniques and technologies appropriate to their economic environments.

35. Recognizes the gap in the flow of requisite financial resources for the industrial development of the ACP States and the urgent need for complementary financing for the implementation of industrial programmes under Lomé II in order to achieve more positive results than obtained under Lomé I;

(e) Regional cooperation

36. Stresses the fundamental role of regional cooperation in the development process of the developing countries, and hence the ACP countries, and regrets that the opportunities offered by Lomé I have not been more fully exploited;

37. Urges that the implementation of Lomé II be used to lay the foundations of real regional cooperation, thanks in particular to increased financial resources and a better identification of objectives;

38. Urges that the support and aid schemes for specific bodies and projects implemented by ACP countries within a regional or sub-regional framework, particularly in the field of infrastructures, should be reinforced;

39. Takes note in the same context of the Lagos Action Plan; strongly urges the Community to provide the appropriate political support for this Plan and to take account of the implications of its implementation in formulating its cooperation and development aid policy; lays particular stress on the need for and advisability of an increase and concentration of the Community's financial and technical aid on strengthening or creating structures for sectoral or sub-regional cooperation, especially the construction of dams, schemes to combat the encroachment of the desert, communications, etc.

(f) Agricultural cooperation

40. Notes that under Lomé I more than one third of the EDF appropriations was allocated to the development of the rural sector, and in particular to integrated projects, but notes that, far from moving towards self-sufficiency, the food situation of the majority of ACP countries, especially the African countries, has deteriorated;

41. Considers that in order to cope with the situation in the future in the countries concerned:

- Lomé II should be implemented in such a way as to enable the ACP States concerned to develop a food strategy,
- an even greater proportion of EDF resources should be set aside for agricultural projects,
- food aid should be integrated into development programmes for the rural sector and food-work schemes should be experimented;

42. Stresses the value of developing fisheries, which may help to improve the security of ACP food supplies:

43. Asks the Community, in line with previous ACP requests, to investigate rapidly with the ACP States ways in which it might contribute, on special terms, to the food security of the developing countries by providing itself with appropriate resources under the Common Agricultural Policy;

44. Considers that, in the longer term, an adequate solution to this problem and to all the anomalies in the agricultural trade relations between the Community and the developing countries can be found only if:

- the Community finally adopts an agricultural trade policy compatible with its development aid policy,
- and at the same time guarantees priority access to the Community market for agricultural products and processed agricultural products from the poorest associated and non-associated developing countries;
- the Community reduces its current structural surpluses of certain agricultural products;

45. Requests that special attention and increased assistance be granted to ACP countries hit by drought, particularly those in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa which are threatened, and urges the introduction as a matter of urgency of a special action programme to enable the stricken countries to curb, by means of water control, the harmful effects of drought;

46. Notes with satisfaction the prompt action taken by the Community, to furnish financial and other assistance to countries which have recently suffered serious loss of life and property as a result of hurricanes; and urges the introduction by the Community of a continuing programme of assistance aimed at enabling the people of those countries to prepare themselves against, and to alleviate the effects of, the perennial hazards to which they are exposed by the occurrence of such hurricanes;

47. Requests the Commission to enter in the Community's 1981 budget special supplementary appropriation of 250 million EUA and an appropriation for the purchase of 200 million tonnes of cereals for war refugees or those made homeless by natural disasters in the ACP countries; calls, in particular, on the Commission and the Council to draw up, as soon as possible, an emergency food-aid and technical assistance programme for refugees in the ACP countries who are facing death;

48. Hopes that the setting up of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation will meet the needs of the ACP countries; requests that the preparatory measures necessary for its establishment be taken rapidly and that adequate resources be placed at its disposal;

49. Condemns any attempt to use food as a weapon against any country on any pretext whatever,

(g) Financial and technical cooperation

50. Notes that, on the expiry of the First Lomé Convention, one quarter of the programmable funds had still not been committed and that payments amounted to 43 % of total EDF commitments, 28 % of which were for indicative programmes;

51. Warns against prolonging this situation, which might weaken confidence in ACP-EEC cooperation; once the quality and value of projects has been recognized, funds must be utilized speedily;

52. Considers it essential therefore that the experience acquired from the application of Lomé I should be fully exploited in the implementation of Lomé II and in particular that:

- development programmes for the ACP countries should be drawn up, specifying the type of aid desirable,
- the self-development capacities of projects should be taken into account,
- sufficient vocational training for each project should accompany its implementation, and more generally that the cost thereof and also the cost of the subsequent maintenance of projects should be included in the financing plan,
- the maintenance and operation of the installations should be ensured;

53. Recognizes the very great value of the work of the non-governmental organizations concerned with development and emphasizes the role these organizations might play in connection with micro-projects in the ACP countries;

54. Calls upon Community institutions to give higher priority to the encouragement of non-governmental financial institutions to invest in capital projects, and to do so by underwriting such investment in whole or in part;

55. Considers that voluntary aid to development should be encouraged and requests the Commission of the European Communities to make relevant proposals with a view to adopting a European statute for technical cooperation assistants;

56. Stresses the need to make all those concerned aware of the advantages of reducing to a minimum the period between the appraisal and the implementation of a project;

57. Emphasizing the very real problems encountered by the Commission of the European Communities, demands that it should at last be provided with the staff necessary to implement the Convention of Lomé;

(h) Least-developed, landlocked and island countries

58. Requests that, on the basis of the provisions of Lomé II, solutions be found to the problems encountered by the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States in the fields of investment, transport and communications and as regards the application of the rules of origin;

59. Urges that special measures be taken to mobilize more resources for agricultural and rural development in the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States in order to raise agricultural production substantially;

60. Requests that the provisions of the joint declaration on the special situation of Zaire be implemented;

61. Calls upon the EEC countries to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference on the Least-Developed Countries scheduled for 1981;

(i) Institutional provisions

62. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers carefully to ensure that the economic and social groups are involved in the life of the new Convention, pursuant to Article 168 (6), and to begin the essential consultations concerning trade and industrial cooperation and the full application of the joint declaration on migrant workers contained in Annex XV to the Convention;

63. Regrets that the negotiations for an adaptation and transition protocol for Lomé II, following the enlargement of the Community to include Greece from 1 January 1981, have opened so late in the day;

64. Notes the concern shown by many ACP States at the prospect of a possible enlargement of the EEC to include three new countries and requests that the ACP State be duly notified;

65. Notes the improvement in Lomé II as regards institutional provisions and hopes that as a result of these provisions the institutions will be better equipped to achieve the aims of the Convention;

66. Stresses the need to attain as soon as possible the aim of allocating 0.7 % of the GNP of the developed countries to public development aid; urges that developed countries which have not yet reached this target of 0.7 % of GNP in public development aid in 1981 should make their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the decade; the target of 1 % should be reached as soon as possible thereafter;

67. Requests, in the light of the very serious implications of the burden of foreign debt for the economies of the developing countries, the adoption of measures to provide immediate assistance, relief or the writing off of the debts of those developing countries which are experiencing particular difficulties as is the case for most ACP countries;

68. Also stresses that serious progress towards disarmament would release substantial funds for development;

69. Points out that, while in other respects the Lomé Conventions are exemplary, they can become fully effective only if they form part of a world-wide system of North-South relations; regrets that it was not possible to decide on the agenda and procedures for global negotiations at the XIth UN Extraordinary General Assembly in New York; urges the Community and the ACP States to make every effort to ensure that the North-South dialogue achieves some concrete results; hopes that the Community and the ACP States will endeavour to achieve real results and attaches particular importance to the establishment of a world-wide system to assist the least-developed countries;

70. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council of Ministers and Commission of the European Communities, and also asks that steps be taken to give the report and the resolution wide publicity.

RESOLUTION

on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

— meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,

— referring expressly to the declaration adopted in Bordeaux on 31 January 1979 by its Joint Committee,

— having regard to the provisions of Annex XV of the Second Lomé Convention, relating to workers who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and are residing legally in a Member State or an ACP State,

— having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/18/80),

1. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention takes account of the situation of migrant workers from the ACP countries residing in the countries of the Community with a view to ensuring respect for and protection of the fundamental human rights, and also of the situation of workers from the Community residing in ACP countries;

2. Stresses the political significance of this step by which the negotiators have recognized that the two Parties could not confine themselves to an economic and commercial agreement, and that the bonds which unite them were such that the situation of certain social groups could no longer be ignored by the Convention;

3. Depløres, however, the unambitious nature of the provisions adopted which are confined to guaranteeing non-discrimination with regard to working conditions, pay and social security;

4. Notes that these provisions are far from adequate in view of the difficulties encountered by ACP migrant workers;

5. Considers that the proposals and guarantees contained in this resolution must be implemented as a matter of priority to assist ACP migrant workers, whose social situation and problems with integration into their host country are particularly acute;

6. Desires non-discrimination to apply fully to all workers' rights, irrespective of whether their families are living with them or have remained in their own country, but considers at the same time that the re-uniting of families must be encouraged;

7. Takes the view that it is responsible for ensuring that these provisions are enforced and, for this purpose, instructs the ACP-EEC Council to report to it annually on their implementation;

8. Considers that, on the basis of undertakings contained in the Second Lomé Convention, the Community and its Member States should embark upon a policy of coordination and harmonization of the various national policies relating to the rights of ACP migrant workers;

9. Requests that the ACP-EEC Council reconsider the matter of ACP migrant workers with a view to extending the present provisions;

10. Invites the ACP-EEC Council to involve, through its *ad hoc* committees, the social partners, both of the ACP and of the EEC, in the consideration of the matter of migrant workers;

11. Recalls that, in line with the declaration adopted in Bordeaux, the objective to be achieved in this regard is to guarantee to ACP migrant workers resident in the Member States of the Community:

- recognition of their economic, social and trade union rights,
- recognition of their individual rights and of those of their families,
- improved living conditions,
- the actual exercise of their recognized rights;

12. Requests the Council of the European Communities to adopt the proposal for a Directive on clandestine immigration which, while laying down preventive and restrictive measures to combat illegal migration and employment, safeguards the rights of workers arising out of the work they perform;
13. Underlines the need for the Member States of the Community to undertake, in agreement with the parties concerned and their organizations, a detailed study of the situation of ACP students and trainees, in order to be in a position at last to define a coherent and comprehensive policy in this regard; this policy should include, in particular, vocational training and grant, study and training programmes and facilitate the reintegration of those concerned at the end of their studies in their country of origin;
14. Recalls that in order for ACP students and trainees to be properly integrated into their new environment, they must be briefed in advance on the situation that awaits them and in particular on the reception and temporary care facilities provided;
15. Invites the Member States of the Community to take account in their legislation on aliens of the special status of ACP students and trainees, by putting an end to discretionary powers as regards expulsion and by guaranteeing to trainees and students receiving grants the right of appeal against arbitrary administrative decisions;
16. Is of the opinion that it is the responsibility of the Community to promote the coordination and harmonization of the various national policies on the subject so as to give more weight to the concept of ACP student/trainee;
17. Stresses that there is work to be done in informing and educating Community public opinion with regard to the problems of Third World citizens and particularly those from the ACP countries;
18. Considers that, in order for such an information and education policy to be effective, it should be backed up by the competent non-governmental organizations, which should be given moral and financial support;
19. Invites those Member States which do not as yet possess legislation enabling racism to be combated, to adopt such legislation as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION

on ACP-EEC cooperation on the development of fishing in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC consultative Assembly,

— meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,

— recalling the Joint Declaration on sea fishing annexed to the Convention signed by the ACP States and the European Community in Lomé on 31 October 1979 and recognizing

the contribution that the development of fishery resources in waters within the jurisdiction of the ACP States can make to the overall development process of these States.

- recalling also the Joint Declaration on the origin of fishery products annexed to Protocol 1 to the Convention, which recognizes that changes in the existing rules of origin concerning fishery products may have to be made to enhance the development of the fishery sector,
1. Considers that there is an urgent need for intensified ACP-EEC cooperation to enable each ACP State to maximize the benefits of its fishery resources and retain full control of these vital resources to ensure a balanced system of fishing and conservation of fish stocks in the ACP States;
 2. Notes the interest expressed by many ACP States in developing their fishing industries;
 3. Urges the Community and the ACP States to carry out without delay an examination of the problems posed by the entry into Community markets of fishery products from catches made in zones within the jurisdiction of the ACP States;
 4. Instructs its Joint Committee to continue its examination of the problem of ACP-EEC cooperation on fishing and to submit a report to it in due course.

RESOLUTION

on Zimbabwe

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
 - welcoming the decision of the ACP-EEC Council in Nairobi to agree to Zimbabwe's application for accession to the Second Lomé Convention,
 - noting that the negotiations on the terms of accession for Zimbabwe are making progress,
 - stressing the particular value and the great political significance of the imminent accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Second Lomé Convention,
 - aware of the importance of sugar, beef and veal and tobacco to the economy of Zimbabwe and of their impact on the prosperity of its people.
1. Urges that the negotiations on Zimbabwe's accession to the Convention be concluded rapidly and, in this connection, urges the Community and its Member States to provide substantial aid for Zimbabwe, taking account of the need for Zimbabwe to rebuild its economy as rapidly as possible;

2. Requests the Community to grant Zimbabwe, on its accession, sugar and beef and veal quotas over and above those provided for under the Second Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION

on cocoa

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
 - seriously concerned at the fall in the prices of commodities, particularly cocoa,
 - regretting the failure to reach a Community decision on a minimum price for cocoa during the recent Geneva consultations, which would have made possible the resumption of negotiations on the conclusion of a new international agreement,
 - having regard to the vital importance of cocoa for the economies of many ACP states and, in particular, the political and social consequences of a fall in the price of cocoa,
1. Requests the Community, as the world's major consumer of cocoa, to assume its full responsibilities so that negotiations on the conclusion of a new International Cocoa Agreement can be resumed and completed;
 2. Calls on the Community:
 - (a) to agree to the fixing of a minimum price for cocoa, taking account of the overriding need to guarantee a fair level of remuneration to and protect the interests of the ACP producer states;
 - (b) to agree to the fixing of a guaranteed seasonal price for cocoa and to accept the principle of a periodic review of cocoa prices;
 3. Consequently requests the Council of the European Communities to take all the necessary steps to enable the Community to assume in full its special responsibilities in this field in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Lomé II Convention.



RESOLUTION

on the situation in southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

— meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980.

— having regard to the resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 28 September 1978 and 12 October 1979 in Luxembourg and by the Joint Committee on 1 February 1979 in Bordeaux,

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of South Africa for its apartheid policy and its present activities in Namibia, which are intended to delay the latter's independence and undermine fundamental liberties as defined in the United Nations Charter;
2. Strongly urges the South African authorities to free all prisoners of conscience and guarantee, without discrimination, the right to legal defence, and to safeguard fundamental liberties in respect of persons and society as a whole; expresses its solidarity with all victims of the regime and urges, in particular, that militants and leading figures of the African National Congress who have been unjustly imprisoned and sentenced should be freed;
3. Considers that the measures adopted by the apartheid regime following the compulsory embargo on arms decreed by the United Nations mean that foreign companies operating in South Africa may become involved in the apartheid regime's military programme; these Western companies provide virtually all South Africa's oil, computers and advanced technology; anything short of total withdrawal on their part would therefore have no effect;
4. Considers, more particularly, that the so-called fair employment measures, such as the Community code of conduct and the Sullivan principles jeopardize the struggle for freedom, despite the argument that these measures may be intended to help promote foreign investment in South Africa;
5. Condemns, furthermore, the states and multinational companies and other undertakings in the Community which continue, by virtue of their operations, to give active support and encouragement to the apartheid regime in South Africa, and urges that the principles and decisions adopted by the United Nations should be respected and, above all, that these states and companies should stop investing and operating in South Africa in circumstances which encourage the country's racist government;
6. Requests the Council of the European Communities to provide details of the activities of the multinationals and to inform the Joint Committee of the measures it intends to take to ensure that they do not continue to violate the commitments given at the United Nations;
7. Reiterates its formal condemnation of the various forms of economic and military support given to the apartheid regime in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions;
8. Notes, however, the fact that a number of cultural agreements between Community countries and the Pretoria Government have been suspended;
9. Pays homage to the courage of the people and Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and strongly urges that the special measures which have already been taken to help them should be intensified; regrets that, despite its earlier requests, a special action programme has not yet been initiated for them;
10. Condemns the recent bloody acts of aggression perpetrated against sovereign States, notably Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 28 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

RESOLUTION

on the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for its optimal implementation

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

- meeting in Luxembourg from 28 to 30 September 1981,
- having examined the general report submitted by Mr S. R. Insanally on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 29/81),

1. Welcomes the entry into force of the new Convention between the ACP States and the Community as an international cooperation contract between equal partners reflecting the situation of economic interdependence between the developing and the industrialized countries;

2. Notes with approval that programming missions under the new Convention have been accomplished;

3. Regrets that, despite the effort made to ensure early submission on this occasion, the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was not available to members of the Consultative Assembly in sufficient time to allow detailed examination before the annual meeting;

(a) With regard to the enlargement of the ACP and of the EEC

4. Is particularly pleased to welcome the accession to the Convention of Vanuatu and Zimbabwe, and hopes that the Zimbabwe Accession Agreement will be ratified by all the Community Member States with the least possible delay;

5. Warmly welcomes the indication given by the new Caribbean State of Belize of its desire to accede to the Convention of Lomé and looks forward to its taking its place in the Joint Committee and the Consultative Assembly;

6. Welcomes the imminent signature by Greece of the Second Lomé Convention but regrets the inadequate nature of consultation with the ACP partners concerning the accession of Greece;

7. Takes note of the Joint Declaration of 19 June 1981 pursuant to which certain outstanding differences between the ACP and the EEC regarding the effects of the accession of Greece to the Community on ACP trade will be dealt with and particularly the provision whereby all the procedures for information and consultation would be put into practice should difficulties arise for the ACP States in matters of trade cooperation;

8. Is pleased to note that in the Declaration of 19 June 1981 the Community, within the framework of consultation procedures provided for by the Convention, has undertaken to keep the ACP States appropriately informed of developments in the negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal and shall proceed in good time to any necessary discussion of the possible effects for the ACP States of the enlargement of the Community;

9. Calls on the Community to honour these undertakings and to commence, in good time, real negotiations with the ACP for appropriate measures of adaptation and transition;

(b) *With regard to trade cooperation*

10. Notes with concern that while the nominal value of trade between the ACP and the Community increased during the period under review, and that while the trade balance was in favour of the ACP,

(a) the pattern of trade between the ACP and EEC has remained unchanged since the signing of the First Lomé Convention and

(b) the decline of exports of raw materials in total ACP exports to the Community was not compensated by a corresponding increase in exports of manufactured goods;

11. Stresses that the opening of the Community markets to ACP products is not in itself sufficient to ensure the development of ACP trade with the Community;

12. Emphasizes the principle of free access to the Community market for ACP industrial products, including textiles, and urges the Community to take account of this principle in all international agreements;

13. Notes that the ACP States account for only 1.8% of total EEC textile imports, and consequently maintains that the ACP should not be held responsible for the general crisis affecting the European textile industry;

14. Urges the Community and its Member States not to adopt protectionist measures which would have disastrous effects on the ACP countries, and would not be in the long-term interest of the Community;

15. Calls on the Community and its Member States to make full and timely use of the consultation procedures in order to avoid the need to have recourse to the safeguard clause;

16. Urges the Commission of the EEC to encourage and grant adequate financial support to initiatives of the ACP States in export promotion of manufactured products, particularly of small and medium-sized industries, from ACP States in the EEC market through financing of trade fairs and other related export promotion activities;

17. Emphasizes the importance of trade promotion and calls for the flexible interpretation and full implementation of the provisions governing trade promotion in the Convention;

18. Considers that compliance with the letter and spirit of the Lomé agreements requires the Community to uphold the trade advantages obtained by the ACP States and to protect them against any erosion as a result of other agreements signed by the EEC;

19. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to revoke the rule by which it limits an ACP State's trade fair exhibition space to 60 square metres, and furthermore urges the continuation of the system under which EEC Member States have so far made free space available for ACP participation in fairs taking place in their territories;

20. Calls on the trade partners, in the light of the difficulties encountered in this most important area, to undertake as quickly and seriously as possible a detailed study of the root causes of the meagre results obtained so far in the ACP-EEC trade cooperation, and to take appropriate remedial action;

(c) *With regard to agricultural products*

21. Emphasizes the importance of ACP agricultural products being granted the greatest possible access to Community markets especially given the possibilities now offered by the new chapter on Agricultural Cooperation in the Second Lomé Convention;

22. Notes that the European Community is an important exporter of agricultural products and requests that the present reorganization of the Common Agricultural Policy take account of the interests of the ACP;

23. Requests the Council and Commission to undertake an examination of the means whereby the Community could supply available agricultural products to the ACP on a regular basis and on preferential terms;

24. Recognizes that such a scheme is by no means inconsistent with the efforts of the ACP States to foster greater agricultural development;

25. Is therefore of the opinion that such supplies as well as food aid should take place in the framework of national food security programmes, aiming at self-sufficiency in food;

(d) *With regard to food aid*

26. Calls on the Community institutions when regulating the Community agricultural market also to take particular account of those Community agricultural products which are suitable for use as food aid, in particular, cereals;

27. Demands that Community food aid should be increased and diversified to a larger range of products, including products not produced in the EEC, taking more account of the food needs and habits of the recipient countries, and increasing also food aid in sugar which is at present limited to the 6 086 tonnes allocated to UNRWA;

(e) *With regard to the system of generalized tariff preferences*

28. Recognizes the potential value of the system of generalized tariff preferences to developing countries but urges that great care be taken to ensure that its expansion in no way jeopardizes the position accorded by the Convention to the ACP Group, among which are to be found most of the poorest developing countries;

29. Sees the need for a systematic exchange of information between the parties on matters relating to the GSP and therefore calls for the early activation of the Joint Working Party; in addition requests the Commission to submit its annual GSP proposals in time to allow for study and eventual suggestions for modification by the ACP States before approval by the EEC Council of Ministers;

(f) *With regard to Stabex and Sysmin*

30. Recognizes that Stabex, as an instrument designed to reduce the effect of price fluctuations, serves to allow ACP countries to plan ahead with a certain degree of security regarding the income they can derive from the exports of products covered by the system;

31. Notes that the need for coverage of a wider range of products has been admitted by the provisions of the new Convention and that there is scope for further expansion of the list;

32. Is gravely concerned, however, that the resources made available for Stabex under the new Convention have proved to be quite inadequate;

33. Calls therefore for the prompt provision of additional resources, which is necessary if the system is to adequately fulfil the purpose for which it was designed;

34. Reiterates its request to the Commission to present a report assessing the impact of Stabex on the development of the economies of the ACP countries and, given the importance of this assessment, urges that this detailed study should be carried out by external consultants selected with the approval of the ACP countries;

35. Insists on the necessity for the conclusion of world commodity agreements in order to assure remunerative and stable prices in order to alleviate too rapid a depletion of Stabex;

36. Requests the Community to expedite the entry into force of Sysmin and to this end, to work out in consultation with the ACP States the mechanics for the effective operation of this new system;

37. Observes, however, that there is already apparent danger of the resources provided being quickly depleted; further calls for a fundamental examination of the problem that this presents;

(g) *With regard to sugar*

38. Notes that despite the disquiet previously expressed by ACP cane sugar producers at the increasing level of European beet sugar production the Community has adopted quotas for 1981/82 – 1985/86 which are not significantly reduced from previous levels;

39. Further notes that the level of Community sugar production forecast for 1981/82 is over 2 million tonnes higher than in previous years;

40. Notes also that the world market price for sugar has recently fallen below the bottom end of the range prescribed in the International Sugar Agreement;

41. Additionally notes that following the closure of a major cane sugar refinery at Liverpool some ACP sugar will have to be diverted from its traditional market in the Community to markets elsewhere in the Community;

42. Notes with surprise that the Community has offered a price increase of only 7.5% for unrefined sugar (in which form almost all ACP sugar is supplied) even though the Community intervention prices for white sugar (in which form most beet sugar is manufactured) has been increased by 8.5% and that in the price negotiations with the ACP suppliers the Community has so far failed to remove this discrimination;

43. Calls upon the Council of Ministers to recognize that because cane sugar production is based upon a cycle of seven years and because the margin of profit for its producer countries can be greatly reduced by the surplus production of competing beet sugar it is necessary that the long-term production levels of beet sugar must be based upon a realistic assessment of the likely long-term world demand and supply for sugar;

44. Further urges the Community to revise its sugar production quotas at the earliest practicable opportunity in order to reduce the surplus on the world market and in order for the Community to accept ACP sugar in accordance with its contractual obligations under the Sugar Protocol;

45. Continues to emphasize the importance of the Community maintaining its contractual obligations under the Sugar Protocol to accept the full quantity of ACP sugar;

46. While being conscious of the desirability for some ACP States to process locally their own raw materials, notes that the transfer of cane sugar refining capacity to some ACP countries and the marketing of such refined sugar on Community markets cannot be effected for the time being;

47. Expresses the hope that European cane sugar refining capacity will continue in the medium term to be sufficient to meet the needs of the ACP sugar exports to the Community;

48. Recognizes that the discrimination against the ACP in the guaranteed price offered for their unrefined sugar in 1981/82 is unacceptable and calls upon the Community to agree to consultations at the highest political level so that an acceptable price increase can be negotiated for the current year;

49. Calls for provision to be made in future years as well as in respect of 1981/82 for real joint negotiations with regard to the guaranteed price for ACP sugar;

50. Draws attention to the negative effects of shipping freight costs on the profitability of ACP sugar exports and to the need to find ways of providing compensation for these costs;

51. Calls for an enlightened approach by the Community to the interpretation of the *force majeure* provisions of the Sugar Protocol, and calls also for an early positive response by the Community to the specific requests for reallocations of quotas already made to it by the ACP sugar exporting States;

52. Urges the Community and the ACP sugar producing States, in view of the many difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Protocol, to formulate a joint interpretation of the Protocol;

53. Urges the Community to contribute towards future stability of world sugar prices by early and full participation in the International Sugar Agreement;

(h) *With regard to industrial cooperation*

54. Notes the failure so far to achieve any significant results in ACP-EEC industrial cooperation, and hopes that means will be found whereby additional impetus, particularly capital, including bank and private and public capital, can be mobilized for industrial development in the ACP States;

55. Requests the Joint Committee to set up the Working Group on the impact of the Chapter on Industrial Cooperation under Lomé I and prospects under Lomé II;

56. Proposes on-the-spot processing of natural resources as one of the priority objectives of ACP industrialization;

57. Seeks the assurance that the procedures in the industrial sphere set up by Lomé II will induce the Community, after consulting the economic and social groups, to take greater account of the needs of the ACP economies in determining its internal restructuring measures;

58. Stresses the importance in the ACP countries of the training of large cadres of management staff, an activity which should be given financial support from the EDF;

59. Calls on the Centre for Industrial Development, the Commission and the EIB to vigorously encourage the setting up of industrial projects in the ACP and the transfer of suitable technology;

60. Considers it vital therefore that every effort be made, both by the ACP and the EEC, to adopt adequate measures which would generate the additional capital required for ACP industrial development and calls for the taking of immediate steps whereby this can be achieved;

(i) *with regard to energy cooperation*

61. Views with great concern the acute crisis in the energy sector which is catastrophic for nearly every ACP State, and particularly the poorest of them, and therefore awaits the report of its working party on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy;

62. In recognition of the finding by the Nairobi Conference on new and renewable sources of energy that developing countries need to be urgently assisted in financing the development of alternatives, urges both the ACP and the Community to make the fullest possible use of all relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Articles 57 to 59 and 76, in order to develop the energy potential of the ACP States;

(j) *With regard to agricultural cooperation and the alleviation of hunger*

63. Notes the European Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980 on hunger in the world (Ferrero Report) ⁽¹⁾ and awaits the results of the work of the *ad hoc* group created in the Joint Committee;

64. Notes that under Lomé I, even though more than a third of the appropriations of the EDF were allocated to the development of the rural sector, the food situation in the majority of ACP countries, particularly in Africa, deteriorated;

65. Stresses that priority should be given to increasing agricultural and food production in the ACP States;

66. In view of the increasingly tragic situation of refugees in the ACP countries, calls for the measures taken by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly of 26 September 1980 ⁽²⁾ to be effectively implemented;

Demands that regional aid programmes for ACP refugees be worked out and implemented without delay and that to this end the fullest use be made of all the instruments and financial possibilities available under the Lomé Agreement and the additional funds required be specified; calls on the Commission to submit plans for such programmes at the next meeting of the Joint Committee;

67. Recalls the request made by the Consultative Assembly for particular attention and increased assistance to be given to ACP countries afflicted by drought, in particular those of the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa which are especially endangered;

68. Also recalls the request made by the Consultative Assembly for the urgent institution of an emergency action programme to allow the countries affected to use their water resources in such a way as to cut down the tragic effects of the drought; in this connection, hopes that urgent practical measures will be taken to launch this emergency programme;

69. Recognizes the importance of the development of ACP sea and inland fishery resources, and strongly encourages the conclusion of further bilateral fishery agreements between the Community and interested ACP coastal States or groups of States under mutually satisfactory conditions as provided for in the Joint Declaration on Sea Fishing annexed to the Convention of Lomé II;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 265, 13. 10. 1980, p. 37.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 306, 24. 11. 1980, p. 17.

- recognizes the importance of encouraging small-scale coastal fisheries in the ACP States, and of providing assistance in training instructors and fishermen, in resource research, and in small vessel design, supply, and building, to enable these States to fully exploit their coastal fisheries resources;
- recognizes the importance of developing fish-farming in the ACP States, and recommends that high priority be given to this activity in research, development, and resource allocation, to enable these States to fully exploit their inland fisheries potential;

70. Regrets the failure of the Member States of the European Community to conclude an internal Community fishery agreement and calls on them to intensify their efforts so that such an agreement can be concluded in the very near future so as to provide the necessary impetus for ACP-EEC fishery cooperation;

71. Emphasizes the importance of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation as a much needed catalyst for agricultural development in the ACP States and stresses the consequent need for its becoming operational with the least possible delay;

(k) With regard to financial and technical cooperation

72. Notes that full implementation of the Convention requires that all the funds available be utilized, and hopes that appropriations under the Fifth EDF will be more quickly committed and disbursed than was the case under its predecessor;

73. Recognizing that the net beneficial value of aid can be increased by the introduction of more efficient administrative procedures, calls for a joint study which, as part of the continuing evaluation of EDF aid, may be aimed at improving procedures for the proper control and management of aid funds;

74. Emphasizes in this regard the important role which should be played by the Joint Ministerial Committee as a high-level policy instrument for devising ways and means of accelerating and streamlining methods of implementing overall financial and technical cooperation;

75. Welcomes the Convention's improved provisions on co-financing with their recognition of the need for harmonization and flexibility of procedures adopted and reaffirms the crucial role to be played by the Community in encouraging and facilitating the participation of other donors;

76. Warns against the risk of allowing considerations alien to the spirit and letter of the ACP-EEC Convention to determine the granting of appropriate financing to requesting ACP States;

(l) With regard to regional cooperation

77. Emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation and acknowledges the increased funding made available in the new Lomé Convention for this purpose;

78. Stresses the need for these resources to be fully and rapidly allocated with respect for the priorities set by the ACP regions themselves in order to maximize the benefits obtainable and to fully explore the possibilities of intra-ACP cooperation;

79. Urges that the support and aid schemes for specific bodies and projects implemented by ACP countries within a regional or subregional framework, particularly in the field of infrastructures, should be reinforced;

80. Asks the European Community, in agreement with the ACP countries concerned, to draw up and carry out a programme of specific practical activities for the Sahel territories to put an end to the tragic and unacceptable conditions in which the people there live, with the aim of developing agriculture, particularly the animal breeding areas, and trade in this region of Africa. This plan should be established by the European Community over and above the appropriations already allocated for the implementation of agreements resulting from Lomé II;

(m) *With regard to the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States*

81. Reaffirms its concern at the growing difficulties and specific obstacles encountered by the least-developed countries, notably certain ACP States;

82. Welcomes the political will shown by the signatories of the Lomé II Convention to assist these States in solving their problems by means of specific measures (Title VIII of the Lomé II Convention);

83. Takes note of the results of the United Nations Conference on the least-developed countries held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981 and of the positive role played by the EEC and its Member States at the conference;

84. Calls on the Community and its Member States to devise and implement effective and immediate measures to put into effect the substantial New Programme of Action and the Immediate Programme of Action adopted by the Paris Conference;

85. Strongly urges the EEC and its Member States to use all possible means to secure the active participation of all other industrialized countries in implementing these programmes;

86. Calls on the Community and its Member States to take all possible steps to promote these efforts at international level, notably at the forthcoming Cancun (Mexico) North-South Conference;

87. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and all the institutions of the EEC and its Member States to ensure that rapid and full use is made of the specific measures provided for in the Lomé II Convention to assist the least-developed countries, notably those contained in Article 82 of the Convention;

88. Stresses the need to activate the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on least-developed, landlocked and island countries which was set up in 1977;

(n) *With regard to institutional aspects of the Convention*

89. Welcomes the attempt to expedite and facilitate the work of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers by providing for consultations and regular exchanges of view by the Co-Presidents in between the Council's annual sessions;

90. Reminds, however, that this new mechanism should be auxiliary to and not in substitution of the main meetings of Council;

91. Sees the need for greater political effort to be undertaken in all ACP-EEC institutions toward the solution of outstanding problems;

92. Firmly believes that the operation of the Convention can be significantly improved by a readiness to take and implement bold and timely decisions;

93. Calls on the parties to display at all times an active, open and constructive participation in the implementation of the Convention and, within its several institutions, to be guided continuously by political goodwill;

(o) *With regard to global development policy – situation and trends*

94. Is convinced that multilateral cooperation between developing and developed countries is particularly indispensable for the necessary strengthening of the socio-economic position of the developing countries in the context of efforts to create a new world economic order;

95. Expresses its concern at the lack of progress made under the agreements negotiated to launch the construction of a new international order;

96. Stresses the importance of an early resumption and successful conclusion to the global North-South negotiations;

97. Considers, moreover, that in view of the present world economic crisis and in the common interest of the Community countries and the ACP countries, far-reaching and imaginative solutions are necessary at the global level in order to make the Lomé Convention a truly coherent and viable agreement;

98. Expects that the imminent conference in Cancun will provide the necessary impetus for such a resumption;

99. Underlines, in this context, the responsibility of the worldwide community towards the poorest countries and, in particular, that which rests upon the shoulders of the members of the European Community;

100. Stresses the incredible wastage of material and human resources involved in the arms race and the constant growth of military expenditure which will swallow up 550 000 million dollars this year although there is a lack of funds to check the scourge of hunger;

101. Recalls the proposal drawn up by the non-aligned countries and the Group of 77 for the creation of a development fund made up of resources from the reduction and transfer of arms expenditure on the part of all countries;

102. Notes the aspirations expressed at the Paris and Nairobi Conferences, but urges the continuous necessity to pursue the measures required to bring the results of these Conferences to fulfilment and demands that the European Community and its Member States specifically develop concrete policies and mechanisms both for individual least-developed countries as well as for its global programmes;

103. Reiterates the need to attain as soon as possible the respective aims of 0.7% and 1% of the GNP of the developed countries to public development aid, and at the same time highlights the minimum aim of providing immediately 0.15% of the GNP for the least-developed countries, all of which requires more equitable participation by the developing countries in the management of international economic bodies, especially the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and GATT, and not only reliance on the present inadequate transfer of goods and financial resources from North to South;

104. In this context, notes with concern the threat of certain major industrialized countries to reduce commitments as regards development aid, representing a renewed threat to implementation of UN Resolution No 2626 of 24 October 1970;

105. Appeals to all the industrialized countries to guarantee the volume of their aid to the developing countries, particularly the least-developed countries, and to respect their previous commitments by rejecting any reduction in this aid;

106. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report drawn up by H. E. Mr Insanally to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities;

107. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to give due attention to this resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly.

RESOLUTION

on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

- meeting in Luxembourg from 28 to 30 September 1981,
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 27/81),
- having regard to the various speeches and the contributions made by the European parliamentarians and the ACP parliamentarians and other representatives in the discussion on the report,
- whereas the cultural aspect is increasingly recognized as essential in cooperation and development and whereas the aim of development must be human self-fulfilment,
- recalling the Declaration on the principles of international cultural cooperation adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its fourteenth session, which proclaims the 'value', the 'dignity', and the 'originality' of all cultures,
- whereas the right to culture, knowledge and scientific information constitutes a recognized inalienable right of all peoples,
- recalling the intergovernmental conference on cultural policy held in Accra in 1975 and organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the OAU,
- recalling the intergovernmental conference on cultural policy held in Helsinki in 1972, which recommends the European States, including the Member States of the Community, which took part to take measures jointly with the developing countries to preserve and promote the cultural heritage and popular traditions of these countries,
- aware of the efforts which the ACP countries are making to assert their cultural identity both at national and regional level and at international level and to restore their national cultural heritage, and desirous of supporting the action they are taking towards intra-ACP cultural cooperation,

- noting that cultural exchanges between the Member States of the Community and the ACP States are too one-sided and that it is necessary to redress the balance in the interests of equality and reciprocity,
1. Stresses the considerable importance that cultural exchanges have both for the ACP States and for the Member States of the Community and therefore welcomes the fact that cultural cooperation is being given close attention for the first time within the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation;
 2. Feels that the development of the ACP countries cannot be fully realized unless cooperation between them and the EEC, which is recognized as a positive step towards the setting up of a new international economic order, takes in the cultural aspect, which presupposes the recognition by the Community of the contribution made by the cultures of the ACP countries and their peoples to the cultural heritage of all mankind;
 3. Recognizes the legitimate view of the developing countries which, while acknowledging the existence of interdependence at international level, maintains that political independence must be consolidated by economic and cultural independence;
 4. Is convinced that the industrialized countries and the developing countries can only cooperate effectively if cultural relations are regarded as a source of mutual enrichment and are not imposed from a position of domination but proposed to a full partner with a view to dialogue and exchange;
 5. Considers that cultural cooperation between the ACP and the EEC based on mutual respect for each other's identity and on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual interest would promote and accelerate the development of the ACP countries and the socio-economic progress of their peoples;
 6. Considers that increased cultural cooperation between the ACP States, the Community and its Members States, in addition to existing multilateral and bilateral cooperation:
 - would enable cooperation schemes to be better coordinated and integrated into planning and the development process;
 - would be more neutral than bilateral cultural cooperation;
 - would encourage a more efficient and dynamic system of exchanges;
 - would enable the ACP countries as a whole to take advantage of the Community's aid and support;
 - would enable certain cultural events and arrangements to reach a wider public;
 7. Notes that certain provisions of the Lomé Convention are directly or indirectly concerned with the question of cultural cooperation, particularly in the sectors of industrial cooperation, agricultural cooperation, financial and technical cooperation and regional cooperation;
 8. Notes that a rational and coordinated programme of cultural cooperation capable of boosting the development of the ACP was not incorporated into the various sections of the present Convention;
 9. Requests that as part of the implementation of the provisions of Lomé II greater attention should be paid to the cultural aspect of development and that, in particular, in carrying out financial projects under the EDF, the cultural identities and socio-cultural environment of the ACP countries should be taken into consideration;

I. Socio-cultural sphere

Immediate objectives

10. Feels that joint research on the impact of development programmes on the physical as well as the socio-cultural environment of the recipient countries might be very useful, as might joint research into the impact of local cultures on certain development programmes;
11. Calls to this end for the joint work of assessment to be strengthened and stepped up, especially in the fields of health, water and rural development;
12. Calls on the Community to respond to the needs of the ACP States in the field of education and research and thereby help them to step up their efforts to devise development models in keeping with their own genius which meet the aspirations of their peoples;
13. Stresses that if the ACP countries are to be helped to strike a balance between tradition and modernism, it is essential that training and information schemes be jointly undertaken with the aim of encouraging innovation and facilitating the development of native technologies, the assessment, selection and adaptation of technologies imported from the industrialized countries and their harmonious integration into the socio-economic pattern of the ACP countries;
14. Stresses the important role of NGOs in the field of development and takes the view that these organizations could play a more effective role in cultural cooperation if they were endowed with increased funds in the next Community budget;

II. Training

Immediate objectives

15. Recommends that the ACP States and the EEC step up their training efforts to enable the ACP to take maximum advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Lomé Convention, and accordingly requests that a larger share of the aid granted under the EDF be devoted to training;
16. Recommends that the Community and the Member States grant aid to universities and institutes in Europe or in the ACP countries which are interested in providing specialized study courses on the ACP and other developing countries, to enable the history, geography and culture of the ACP and other developing countries to be taught in schools;
17. Recommends that the Member States and the national institutions responsible reorientate their teaching programmes so as to encourage a better understanding of the ACP and other developing countries;
18. Recommends that the Community;
 - provide appropriate orientation and better training suitable to conditions obtaining in ACP States for assistants and experts sent to ACP countries;
 - involve ACP representatives and experts in the planning and running of seminars and introductory courses for ACP officials and students;
 - arrange European university study periods in the ACP countries to enable students to familiarize themselves with realities in those countries;
 - encourage and make arrangements for inter-university student exchange programmes between the Community and the ACP States;

19. Appeals to the Member States of the Community to review their policies on the granting of subsidies to universities and comparable institutions and continue financial support to students from ACP countries so that students from the ACP countries can attend them, and to readjust study grants to a reasonable level;

20. Asks the EEC and the Member States to take appropriate measures to support the ACP States' efforts to encourage students and trainees to return to their country of origin once they have finished their training;

21. Draws the attention of the Community and the Member States to the social and cultural situation of ACP immigrant workers and students and calls on them to do their utmost to provide them with appropriate personal and cultural support; recalls in this connection the study by the Commission of the European Communities on the situation of ACP students in the Community and trusts that it will rapidly lead to practical results, particularly as regards the recognition of diplomas and the material situation of those concerned;

22. Calls on the Community to help finance literacy programmes in the ACP countries;

III. Information

(a) *Immediate objectives*

23. Hopes that cultural cooperation between the ACP and the Community will include cooperation in the area of information, which is a vital aspect of culture and development, with the primary aim of correcting the imbalance in the flow of information between the ACP and the EEC;

24. Appeals to the press and the other media and to all institutions concerned with culture, to universities and government organizations to help with the realization of the ACP-EEC cultural cooperation project;

(b) *Medium-term objectives*

25. Feels that exchanges in the field of scientific and technical information are of great importance and that the Community could make a substantial contribution to the development of the ACP by placing scientific and technical knowledge at the disposal of the research workers and the economic and political leaders of the ACP;

26. Calls in this regard for the Euronet system to be extended to ACP countries which so desire, and for ACP access to the data bank networks of the Member States to be considered by the institutions of the Community and the ACP States;

IV. Cultural exchanges

Medium and long-term objectives

27. Deplores the imbalance in the trade in products of a cultural nature and calls on the Community to help the ACP States to develop their cultural industry;

28. Recommends the creation of a cultural data bank establishing in one place the archives on the ACP countries, which are at present scattered throughout the Member States, and particularly those of value for the reconstruction of the history of the ACP peoples;

29. Calls on the Community to encourage mutual cultural enrichment through better knowledge and appreciation of the cultures of the ACP peoples, to make the cultures of the ACP countries more widely known to Europeans and to develop in the Member States a more open attitude towards ACP cultural values in order to improve the balance of cultural exchanges which have so far taken place almost entirely in one direction;

30. Proposes the setting up of a foundation for the promotion and popularization of ACP cultures on the basis of contributions by Member States of the Community and of voluntary contributions by the ACP States, to be administered on a joint basis by ACP and EEC citizens free from any political influences;

V. Cultural works

Medium-term objectives

31. Calls the attention of the Member States and of the Community to Resolution No 529, adopted on 18 October 1979 at the 34th UN General Assembly, and to Resolution No 4/7/6.4, adopted by UNESCO at its 20th General Assembly, concerning the return of cultural works to the countries of origin;

32. Invites in this connection the Member States of the Community to consider favourably, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding, the requests by the ACP States concerned for the return or restitution of cultural works which, under the criteria defined by UNESCO, are of fundamental spiritual and cultural value and enable representative collections of their cultural heritage to be established;

33. Recommends to concerned international organizations the establishment of a fund or funds to recover and return indigenous artefacts of spiritual and cultural value to their countries of origin;

34. Further recommends that in the interim the UN should consider declaring such cultural artefacts universal property or the common heritage of man;

35. Also invites the Community:

- to draw up a complete inventory of all items in museums, libraries and other institutions of the Member States, thus providing the ACP countries with information on all their cultural works which are in Europe;
- to participate in the setting up of museums and similar institutions in the ACP States;
- to give effective assistance with the conservation or restoration of the cultural heritage of the ACP;
- to award a certain number of grants to ACP students and to redesign certain courses to take account of the specific needs of the ACP countries;
- to make every effort to provide ACP citizens at the earliest juncture with the widest possible opportunities for access to works of art originating in the ACP States and held in the EEC;

VI. Tourism

Immediate and medium-term objectives

36. Stresses the importance of the tourist trade in the economy, culture and social evolution of the ACP, referring in this connection to the conclusions of the World Conference on Tourism held in Manila in 1980, and therefore requests:

- greater support for the efforts by the ACP countries to develop their human and material resources and the training of ACP experts in the tourist trade,
- the development of a cultural and human tourism based on a sincere desire to understand others and their way of life so as to avoid 'ghetto tourism',
- the setting-up of a permanent discussion body to study ways and means of attaining these objectives and of promoting greater European awareness of the cultural riches and the tourist potential of the ACP countries,
- the incorporation of these considerations in the present studies on the development of tourism in the ACP countries,
- consideration by the appropriate committee of the European Parliament of the relevant problems of the tourist trade in the ACP countries;

VII. Intra-ACP action

Immediate objectives

37. Recommends the ACP States and the Community jointly to examine ways and means of providing assistance under Lomé II for the intra-ACP action programme in the area of cultural cooperation;

38. Stresses that ACP-EEC cultural cooperation should in no way hamper intra-ACP cooperation, but should enhance it;

39. Recommends the provision of funds to encourage the development of cultural skills and local technical skills;

VIII. Continuation of activities

40. Considers that cultural cooperation will be unlikely to succeed unless the ACP States and the EEC first carry out preparatory work, before joining forces in a second phase for the implementation of ACP-EEC cultural cooperation;

41. Recommends that the ACP and the Community set up a joint high-level working party to undertake this task;

42. Requests that this group of experts be given the task of examining in depth the report on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation which would be considered jointly by the ACP and the EEC during negotiations on any agreement to succeed the present Lomé Convention;

43. Stresses that this new philosophy of cultural cooperation, based on a genuine sense of reciprocity, would represent a turning point in the process development, encourage a rapprochement between the peoples of the Community and those of the ACP States, and thus mark a new and decisive step towards the introduction of a new international order;

44. Requests that this resolution and the report on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation be given careful and thorough consideration by the other ACP-EEC institutions with the immediate aim of translating the objectives and principles of this resolution and its explanatory statement into concrete, binding criteria *inter alia* for the programming, commitment and utilization of the funds of the Fifth EDF in the context of Lomé II;

45. Requests that this report be widely distributed in the Member States and the ACP States;

46. Recommends that the working group of the Joint Committee should be entrusted with the mandate permanently to monitor the realization by the joint institutions of the ACP and the EEC and other bodies and institutions of these proposals and to bring forward some concrete measures for the next meeting of the Joint Committee in Zimbabwe;

47. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the relevant report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

amending the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Assembly

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 28/81),
- having regard to the proposals made by its Bureau pursuant to Article 24 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having discussed these proposals,
Decides to amend its Rules of Procedure

RESOLUTION

on hunger in the world

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

- having heard the statement of the rapporteur on progress in the Working Group on Hunger,
 - noting the following motions for resolutions tabled on this subject,
 - on the reform and extension of Stabex in order more effectively to help the ACP countries to become self-sufficient in food (CA/CP/238)
 - on hunger and disarmament (CA/CP/241)
 - on improving standards of public health in the ACP States (CA/CP/243)
 - on the immediate implementation of a plan to combat hunger and malnutrition (CA/CP/248)
 - on the Italian Government's initiative in the struggle against hunger and under-development (CA/CP/249)
 - on hunger and malnutrition, tabled by the ACP Group (CA/CP/252)
 - aware of the critical deterioration of the world food situation, particularly in several African countries which are signatories to the Lomé II Convention;
1. Supports the initiatives for emergency and structural aid to combat hunger and malnutrition; stresses in this context the willingness of the EEC to contribute to the formulation and implementation of the plan proposed by the Italian Government for an extraordinary campaign against hunger;
 2. Encourages the Working Group to continue its efforts to complete its mandate before the next meeting of the Joint Committee and asks it to examine and take account of the motions for resolutions submitted to the Joint Committee and to documents from the EEC and ACP States;
 3. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and to the governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION

on southern Africa

THE ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

— recalling past resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly and Joint Committee on Southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Condemns the repeated and persistent acts of war carried out in flagrant violation of the UN Charter by South Africa, particularly from Namibian territory, contravening the sovereignty and integrity of the 'front-line' States;
3. Deplores the fact that most of the national governments of the EEC have not drawn up coordinated reports on the results of the application of the Code of Conduct for companies operating in South Africa; requests such national governments to take necessary and adequate measures to prevent the multinationals from pursuing activities in breach of the undertakings made at the UN;
4. Notes the effective suspension of several cultural agreements between certain EEC States and the Government of Pretoria, and while expressing its appreciation to these countries, calls upon the remaining EEC States that have not taken action to do so without further delay;
5. Asks the EEC and its Member States to give a favourable response to all appeals for material aid for the people of Angola who have recently suffered from South African incursions and to observe strictly the embargo on arms and oil for South Africa imposed by UN resolution 418;
6. Demands the rapid and full implementation of all sections of resolution 435 and particularly appeals in this respect to the 'contact group' of the five western countries and the Political Cooperation of the Ten;
7. Decides to send out as soon as possible a fact-finding mission to obtain information in the countries affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, and instructs it to draw up a report thereon for the next Joint Committee meeting;
8. Pays tribute to the sacrifices made by the peoples of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola and urges that the special measures already taken for their benefit be stepped up; congratulates the Community on the positive role it played at the recent Maputo Conference by pledging support for regional programmes for collaboration between these countries;
9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the governments of the Member States.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
COMMUNITY

ROME, 3 - 5 NOVEMBER 1982

RESOLUTION

on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1981 and an analysis of the early experience of the second Lomé Convention

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 5 November 1982,
- having regard to the Annual Report by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers,
- having regard to the report submitted by Mr Vergeer on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 38/82),
- having regard to its resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy field ⁽¹⁾,
- having regard to its resolution on the fight against hunger ⁽²⁾,

(a) as to the form of the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

1. Welcomes the fact that the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was submitted in good time;
2. Regrets, however, that the report contains only vague comments and gives hardly any specific indication as to possible solutions to current problems;
3. Therefore hopes that the next Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers will contain a critical stocktaking that reports on successes, failures and difficulties and establishes priorities for future cooperation; considers it essential for the Annual Report to assume a political dimension;

(b) as to cooperation on trade policy

4. Notes with great concern that ACP exports to the Community have shrunk considerably both in absolute value and in percentage terms, and are still fast declining, whereas the exports of other developing countries to the Community have remained stable and are fast increasing, relatively;

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of 5 November 1982; item 1 - Siddig report, Doc. ACP-EEC 34/82.

⁽²⁾ See minutes of 5 November 1982; item 3 - Ferrero report, Doc. ACP-EEC 35/82.

5. Notes that the ACP countries cannot achieve economic growth without developing an export trade in finished products in the industrial, commercial and even agricultural sector to complement the trade in raw materials;
6. Considers it even more disturbing that ACP-EEC trade structures have remained substantially unchanged, even under Lomé II, because ACP exports to the EEC consist overwhelmingly of raw materials;
7. Draws attention to the fall in commodity prices on the international markets and to the resulting decline in the value, in terms of purchasing power, of ACP exports; considers that the objectives of trade cooperation cannot be achieved without an increase in the price of these products;
8. Stresses that free access of most ACP products to the EEC market has not led to an increase in ACP exports; therefore considers it essential to provide every possible support for the development of ACP trade by combining and implementing jointly such important instruments of trade policy as suitable rules of origin, marketing policy, investment promotion, industrial cooperation and agricultural policy;
9. Stresses in this connection the principle of free access for industrial products, including textiles, from the ACP to the Community, and calls on the EEC to take full account of this principle in the context of the Lomé Agreements;
10. Calls on the Community, taking account of the recent Regulation (August 1982) raising the levy on imports of certain manufactured agricultural products from all countries, including ACP States, to pursue a policy on trade in agricultural products compatible with its development policy in general and with its commitments under the Lomé Convention in particular; recalls in this connection paragraphs 45 and 46 of the motion for a resolution contained in the Ferrero Report on the fight against hunger ⁽¹⁾;
11. Urges the Community to consider favourably, and without further delay, the request by the ACP Group for free access of strawberries originating from ACP countries to the Community market, during the off-season periods, in view of the efforts the ACP States are making to expand their agricultural production and to diversify their export base;
12. Further urges the Community to apply, liberally, the provisions of the Convention governing importation of horticultural products, including flowers, from ACP countries into the EEC and to desist from calling upon ACP States to exercise self-restraint on exportation of such products in order to boost the share of the ACP exports in the Community market;
13. Considers it absolutely essential to abolish continuing administrative and non-tariff barriers that are a hindrance both to ACP-EEC trade and in the intra-ACP trade;
14. Takes the view that improvements to local economics, and consequently the food-supply situation, can only be achieved if opportunities for the ACP countries to trade with the EEC are even more intensively promoted than hitherto, which involves in particular increasing the prices of their commodities exports;
15. Points out that the Lomé agreements provide for genuinely preferential treatment for the ACP countries; notes, however, that major concessions have been granted to some industrialized countries, in particular the United States, which may jeopardize the implementation of the objectives of ACP-EEC trade cooperation; therefore requests the EEC to take due account of its commitments under Lomé on the occasion of the forthcoming renegotiation of GATT;

⁽¹⁾ See minutes of 5 November 1982, item 3.

16. Hopes that the Sub-Committee on Trade set up by the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers will, as soon as possible, produce proposals on the enlargement, improvement and, above all, structural reform of ACP trade; expresses the need for the Sub-Committee to pinpoint the factors that have hitherto had a negative impact on ACP – EEC trade;

17. Regrets that the possibilities provided for under Lomé II to promote trade have hitherto been inadequately used for various reasons; consequently requests the Commission to apply a less restrictive interpretation of Article 22 of the Lomé II Convention so as to allow the ACP States to truly benefit from the provisions of this article;

18. Therefore calls on the responsible ACP – EEC bodies to provide a forum for the attainment of the objectives set out in Article 21; recalls that trade promotion must cover all exports from ACP countries, i.e. to the Community, to third countries, and to other ACP States;

19. Views the generalized preferences scheme as significant for the developing countries as a whole, but reminds the Community of the undertaking it gave as long ago as 1976 to ensure that, in applying the scheme, the legitimate interests of the ACP countries are respected so that they can continue to benefit from the preferences resulting from the Lomé Convention;

20. Notes with satisfaction that the information and consultation procedure with the ACP countries has improved under the GSP but stresses the need for reasonable deadlines to be allowed for the consultative procedure;

21. Asks to be informed as to the extent to which application of the GSP has had a negative impact on the ACP countries, and in what areas; hopes that the joint working party set up under Lomé I will shortly submit the relevant data;

22. Recalls the importance of persevering with the efforts to achieve satisfactory ACP – EEC cooperation in the field of rules of origin, and hopes that an acceptable solution will also shortly be found for fisheries products;

23. Notes that although exports of ACP bananas to the Community have fallen since 1980 as a result of natural disasters, action has been taken by the Community to assist the affected States to restore their production and exports to their former levels;

24. Calls on the Community to overcome all continuing difficulties affecting implementation of Protocol 5 (Rum);

25. Urges the Community to take a definite stand on the implementation of the consultation procedures which have already been the object of discussions between the ACP and the EEC and which are intended to avoid as far as possible recourse to the safeguard clause;

(c) as to available agricultural products in the Community

26. Notes with deep regret that the food-supply situation in many African States, in particular in the sub-Saharan region, has deteriorated significantly, and points to the Community's major responsibility to help improve food-stuffs supplies in the ACP States, in particular under the chapter on agricultural cooperation;

27. Calls on the ACP – EEC working party finally to complete its study into whether and how available EEC agricultural products could be supplied on more favourable terms; this study should also take account of the latest information on the questionable value of the previous regular supplies of food aid (other than in the event of emergencies or disasters); practical food strategies, to be agreed on, should be taken as the basis for any proposals;

28. Deplores in this connection the fact that recently the Council of Agriculture Ministers of the EEC, having been consulted by one of the Member States, did not see fit to endorse the proposal for the implementation of long-term agreements;

(d) as to the consequences of the Community's enlargement to the south

29. Appreciates the political importance of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal; urges in particular that the Community should extensively consult the ACP States in good time prior to its second enlargement to the south;

30. Urges that the applicant countries should, prior to their final accession, confirm that they accept the fundamental principles of the ACP – EEC Convention, a question of fundamental importance as regards the forthcoming negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up programme;

(e) as to Stabex and Sysmin

31. Expresses deep concern that the appropriations earmarked for the Stabex fund have again proved totally inadequate in the 1981 operational year;

32. Stresses in this connection its view that the real problem is posed not by conjunctural difficulties but by structural inadequacy combined with a lack of funds to meet the objectives set out in the Convention. Affirms that the Stabex crisis must be resolved by political means;

33. Takes the view that the existing financial gap can only be closed by a substantial increase in appropriations; therefore urges that every possible action should be taken through the Community's financial instruments to enable the Community to meet the ACP States' rights to Stabex transfer;

34. Is utterly astonished at the repeated difficulties affecting the method of calculation; considers it essential for this problem to be resolved on flexible and equitable terms as soon as possible;

35. Calls upon the extraordinary meeting of the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers scheduled for December 1982 in Brussels to seek long-lasting solutions that would guarantee financing, and overcome structural inadequacies, thereby ensuring that Stabex continues to be a major and indispensable component of ACP – EEC cooperation and remains capable of attaining its objectives;

36. Considers the enlargement of the Stabex list of products – in the context of ACP – EEC trade cooperation – as essential to the economic development of certain ACP countries; calls upon the EEC to decide on the requests for the inclusion of new ACP products on the Stabex list;

37. Urges, subject to a favourable cost-effectiveness report, that Stabex should be extended to different levels of product processing as a contribution to the basic industrialization of the ACP countries;

38. Stresses the need for Stabex to serve as a model for stabilizing resources in world-wide raw materials agreements; calls upon the EEC to ensure that Stabex is viable in the context of international raw materials agreements which should be expanded within the framework of the integrated programme;

39. Takes the view that Stabex has proved itself a useful and effective instrument of development policy in different areas; at the same time, however, points to certain critical remarks contained in the study by the Overseas Development Institute;

40. Believes that further control measures need to be introduced to ensure that Stabex funds actually benefit as far as possible the specific producers of the commodity concerned and the general export potential of the recipient country;

41. Therefore calls upon the Commission to consider the conclusions of this report thoroughly, in particular as regards the shaping of the Lomé II follow-up agreement; considers it particularly important to determine the extent to which the original objectives have been achieved and whether undesirable side-effects have arisen on implementation; calls also for a cost-effectiveness study to be carried out;

42. Welcomes the fact that Sysmin was first implemented during the period under review; calls on the Commission, having regard to the economic importance of assistance to the mining sector, to consider current applications from the ACP States on a rapid and flexible basis;

43. Considers it important to create an effective instrument for the operation of Sysmin, and to do so in close cooperation with the ACP States;

44. Takes the view that any Community contribution to the 'Carajas' project in Brazil must have no negative effect on the implementation of Sysmin, especially on the financial side;

(f) *as to sugar*

45. Reaffirms the resolution with regard to ACP sugar adopted by the Joint Committee in Harare, Zimbabwe, in February 1982;

46. Acknowledges that the Sugar Protocol imposes legal obligations for an indefinite period on the contracting parties, which obligations must be respected and honoured, both in letter and in spirit;

47. Emphasizes that, in view of the great economic importance of the sugar industries to the ACP States concerned, it is essential that, in order for these to maintain and improve the efficient running of the sugar industries, which are so vital to the social advancement of their populations, a fair and remunerative level of prices should be received for their sugar marketed in the Community;

48. Observes that despite the various sugar regulations which have been adopted by the Community the ACP States have failed since the inception of the Protocol to secure such a level of prices;

49. Is mindful of the fact that the ACP States have no share of responsibility in the situation of beet sugar surplus within the Community and that the entry of their sugar on the Community markets does not entail any financial liability on the part of the Community;

50. Realizes that because of the traditional patterns of production and trade, cane sugar has long been a major source of income for most of the ACP States signatories to the Protocol but that such income is being increasingly affected by the continuing decline in world sugar prices;

51. Realizes further that because of serious economic, social and geo-climatic constraints, the process of diversification in most ACP sugar-producing countries can only complement and not replace cane sugar production;

52. Requests the Community to honour in full its commitments under the Protocol particularly with regard to the need for effective negotiations for the ACP guaranteed price by:

- (a) taking into account all the relevant economic factors in the formulation of its proposals;
- (b) having genuine consultations with the ACP States at all stages of the price fixing process;
- (c) providing scope for effective participation by the ACP States in the joint determination of the guaranteed ACP sugar price;

53. Stresses the importance of the rapid conclusion of the re-examination process by the Parties concerned and especially the need thereafter for the Community to take the necessary corrective measures to ensure full compliance with the terms of the Sugar Protocol as from the next delivery period;

54. Urges the parties to the Protocol to review the machinery presently utilized under Article 8 (1) of the Protocol and consider the adoption of more appropriate and effective machinery within the framework of the Protocol and of the Convention which could ensure the proper implementation of all the provisions of the Protocol;

55. Requests the Community to take steps in the context of its common agricultural policy to adopt the necessary measures to ensure improved terms of access for the 'agreed quantities', which, subject to Article 7, are irreducible;

56. Calls on the Community to review without delay its sugar policy in the interests of improved ACP-EEC cooperation, to limit its production in the light of its domestic consumption, the content of the Sugar Protocol and the world market trend, and to accede to the International Sugar Agreement so as to remedy the surplus situation obtaining on the world market and to put an end to the resultant unstable price situation on the world market;

57. Calls on the Commission, while appreciating its decision to re-allocate permanently a certain quantity of sugar to Kenya, to re-allocate to the People's Republic of Congo a quantity of sugar for which the Commission has acknowledged the Congo remains eligible under the terms of the Sugar Protocol;

58. Insists that the Commission respond favourably and without delay to the application of the Ivory Coast for accession to the Protocol on sugar;

59. Exhorts the Commission to respond without further delay to the ACP's long-standing request for the permanent re-allocation under Article 7 (4) of 801 tonnes of sugar and to agree in principle to the prompt re-allocation, among ACP States signatories to the Protocol, of any shortfalls available for reallocation under Article 7;

(g) *as to industrial cooperation*

60. Regrets that where ACP-EEC industrial cooperation under Lomé II is concerned, no significant results have been recorded so far, because a balanced industrial policy geared to the specific needs of the ACP States is still in the initial stages, and also because many ACP States still lack any effective industrialization policy;

61. Stresses the positive role that public undertakings in the EEC countries could play in industrial cooperation with the ACP States;

62. Refrains from further listing the numerous measures necessary for industrialization, since a joint Committee working party is currently engaged on a study of the impact of the

chapter on industrial cooperation (Lomé I) and will draw up projections for Lomé II; hopes, however, that the working party will submit concrete proposals as soon as possible so that they can be taken into consideration on the opening of negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up agreement;

(h) *as to cooperation in the energy field*

63. Regrets that the report of the Council of Ministers does not adequately reflect the problems of the energy sector, although prospecting of alternative and inexpensive energy sources is of fundamental importance to the industrialization of the ACP countries;

64. Regrets the absence of joint guidelines for the energy field, despite the fact that these are covered by the agreement; is moreover astonished at the absence of any reference to the Nairobi energy conference, even although some very significant proposals were submitted to it;

65. Considers specific and systematic activities in the energy field as urgently necessary; refers in this connection to the concrete demands contained in its resolution on ACP - EEC cooperation in the field of energy;

(i) *as to training*

66. Stresses that the quality of training has a bearing on all sectors of the agreement; takes the view that the measures taken under Lomé I and II to promote training in the ACP countries were highly significant, but can only be termed inadequate by comparison with the task in hand; asks the Community to draw up concrete proposals for implementation of these demands;

67. Regrets that the policy of many Community Member States in regard to fees and other access conditions to their universities by ACP students, discriminate against such students and thus vitiates the efforts of the Convention;

68. Insists that each project should include adequate vocational training for both men and women and that, in general, the cost of this training should be incorporated in the financing schedule;

69. Insists that the existing Working Party on Cultural Cooperation should, with a view to the next Consultative Assembly and taking account of the forthcoming negotiations, draw up concrete proposals designed to establish training as an essential part of the Lomé agreements, as was recently urged in Unesco by the President of the French Republic;

70. Emphasizes that all forms of basic education, vocational education and adult education must be accessible for women as well as for men;

71. Recalls that teaching more women to read and write and providing them with specific education in health and nutritional matters benefits society as a whole as well as future generations;

72. Considers it alarming that a high number of ACP nationals who have to come to study in the EEC member countries owing to inadequate internal educational infrastructures do not return to their home countries; therefore calls for measures to be taken under current training programmes to ensure that these students are encouraged to return to their home countries; asks for training to be given to students from the ACP States in keeping with the needs of their home countries that will afford them the opportunity to become integrated into university life and, on conclusion of their studies, to return to their home countries and to make available to their peoples the knowledge and proficiencies that they have acquired;

73. Regrets that the training of those engaged in simple trades has been neglected in the past; therefore urges that mass education of both men and women should be pursued with the same energy as is devoted to the intellectual professions;

74. Calls once again for the establishment by the EEC of a Management Training College, to be sited in a Lomé Member State, for the express purpose of training Lomé citizens for the management of their industrial projects and for the greater effectiveness of public administration;

(j) as to cooperation in the agricultural field and the fight against hunger

75. Reiterates that agricultural and rural development is an absolute precondition for progress in the economies of the ACP countries as a whole;

76. Welcomes the fact that the major part of appropriations under the Fifth EDF is earmarked for projects in the agricultural field; urges, in view of the continuing tension in the food-supply situation, that all instruments of the agreement be implemented in full complexity and under optimal conditions in this field;

77. Welcomes the Community's willingness to help implement genuine food strategies with a view to enabling those countries currently in deficit to achieve greater self-sufficiency and to facilitating the gradual transfer of food-aid resources to aid for the development of local food crops;

78. Refers to its resolution on the fight against hunger and calls on the authorities responsible in the Community and the ACP countries to make every effort to put its recommendations into effect as speedily as possible;

79. Is disturbed that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation provided for in Article 88 of the Convention has still not begun to function, and insists that the preparatory stage must now be succeeded by the implementing stage;

(k) as to financial and technical cooperation

80. Regards the smooth operation of the provisions of Title VII of the ACP-EEC Convention as fundamental to the success of the agreement, since the implementation of all areas of Lomé policy is subject to the provisions for financial and technical cooperation;

81. Regrets that procedures for everything from aid programming to project design and implementation are still too complicated; therefore concurs with the statement by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to the effect that procedures must be simplified and speeded up; hopes moreover that the time-lag between commitment and payment of appropriations will be shortened;

82. Emphasizes the need for truly joint management of financial cooperation from the elaboration of projects until their realization;

83. Appreciates the importance of consultation in the European Development Fund Committee, but stresses that it should not be allowed to cause significant delays;

84. Insists that the cost of technical consultants should be kept within reasonable limits; urges that all consultants and experts, some of which should be from ACP States, should be carefully selected and thoroughly briefed on the technical, social and cultural characteristics of the project and country concerned;

85. Points out that supervision and continuation of projects that have been started up, as well as continuing support from experts until final completion, must be guaranteed;

86. Stresses that economic results will depend overwhelmingly on the care with which the Community and the ACP States embark on project monitoring, provision of the necessary infrastructures, staff selection and training, and on the involvement of the people concerned in the planning and implementation of these projects;

87. Welcomes the fact that the ACP – EEC Committee provided for under Article 108 is now operational and has held its first meeting in Libreville; hopes that the political weight of this committee will help to give a new impetus to financial and technical cooperation;

88. Regrets that it has not yet been possible within the framework of financial and technical cooperation to resolve such macro-economic problems as the balance of payments difficulties of ACP States; therefore calls on the negotiating partners to take this aspect into consideration in shaping the follow-up agreement and to propose mechanisms that will enable this problem to be resolved;

89. Considers this matter to be important for two reasons:

- international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank make their aid conditional upon the implementation of measures that are frequently incompatible with the interests of the people of the ACP countries,
- the success of long-term EDF projects depends not only on the mode of implementation but also on the overall economic situation of the recipient country;

90. Requests the governments of the member countries of the Lomé Convention to intercede with the IMF and the World Bank with a view to:

- ensuring that the solutions being sought to the problem of the developing countries' indebtedness do not jeopardize their investment capacity,
- achieving a substantial reduction in interest rates to the mutual benefit of the ACP and the EEC countries;

(l) as to regional cooperation

91. Stresses the major importance of regional cooperation; therefore considers it essential for the Community and the ACP States to improve the standard of integrated development projects at regional and interregional level, in particular in the areas of trade promotion, agricultural development, industrial growth and infrastructures;

92. Considers the promotion of regional science and technology institutes and organizations in the ACP countries as absolutely vital to the economic and technological potential of the ACP countries, as specifically requested in the Lagos action plan;

93. Supports the efforts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) with a view to achieving economic independence from South Africa, and therefore calls for this regional association to be given active support;

(m) as to institutional problems

94. Takes the view that, in the context of the negotiations for a new Convention, the existing parliamentary institutional instrument should be reviewed so as to guarantee the smooth functioning of the Convention;

95. Stresses that the importance of the working parties set up by the Joint Committee in the past has increased constantly, and particularly welcomes the fact that they have given a considerable impetus to the work of this body; therefore calls for specific rules to be drawn up concerning the setting up and operation of these working parties;

96. Considers it equally important for the regular meetings held annually between the economic and social partners to be set in a more formal framework; in particular a decision must be taken as to the form in which the results of these meetings should be presented and how they should be forwarded to the other bodies of the Convention;

97. Urges that institutional proposals should be submitted for scrutiny to the bureaux of the Consultative Assembly, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Joint Committee and that an *ad hoc* working party should be set up to carry out this scrutiny so that specific proposals on the institutional problems can be submitted before negotiations are opened on the Lomé II follow-up agreement;

98. Decides to hold a debate at the beginning of each session of the Consultative Assembly to study the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the previous Assembly;

(n) *as to maintaining the quality of the environment*

99. Notes that the overwhelming majority of development projects have up to now been governed by purely quantitative objectives; stresses that to pursue these objectives rigidly without taking scarcity of resources and environmental impact into account could actually reduce productive potential and thereby jeopardize the original objectives;

100. Warns the industrialized countries against centring their own production around environmentally benign methods while exporting capital in the form of transfers of technology to countries where production costs are lower because there is no premium on environment protection;

101. Urges that in the Lomé II follow-up it should be generally recognized that conformity with ecological criteria must be an essential component of development policy strategies;

102. Proposes in this connection that each country draw up a national conservation strategy in the same way as the UNEP, Unesco, WHO and IUCN/WNF drew up a new world conservation strategy in 1980;

103. Welcomes in this connection the fact that the Commission has announced initial measures in the campaign against hunger in the world and that specific measures on environmental policy and the careful use of natural raw materials are provided for in the chapter on Lomé policy of its memorandum of 29 September 1982 on Community development policy (Doc. COM(82) 640 final);

104. In conclusion points out that the EEC budget contains an Article 946 'environmental management in the developing countries', which could make a contribution towards the financing of these national conservation strategies and other ecological projects and urges the governments of the ACP countries to submit to the EEC proposals for joint financing in this field;

(o) *as to the social aspects and cultural cooperation*

105. Considers it essential for the parties to the ACP-EEC Convention to ensure that provision is made during implementation for the legitimate interests of different social groups; hopes therefore that a cultural cooperation chapter which will take full account of socio-cultural considerations will be incorporated in the new Convention;

106. Calls on the Commission to draw up proposals, well ahead of the negotiations and in close cooperation with the economic and social partners, for qualitative improvements in the social aspects of the new Convention taking into account the recommendations and agreements of the International Labour Organization;

107. Welcomes the conclusions contained in the reports on cultural cooperation; points out that a strengthening of ACP – EEC cultural cooperation can lead to improved coordination of cooperation measures and their incorporation in the planning and development process as a whole;

108. Stresses the importance of the quality of development programmes for the natural environment and the socio-cultural climate in the ACP States; therefore asks for the cultural aspects to be taken into consideration in drawing up the new Convention, since a strengthening of cooperation in this area could not lead only to improved understanding between the partners but also to fundamental improvements in social development;

(p) as to the least-developed, land-locked and island countries

109. Insists, in view of the growing difficulties of the world economy, that aid to the least-developed ACP States should be stepped up in all areas, having regard in particular to the decisions of the Paris Conference of September 1981;

110. Invites the European Parliament to propose in this spirit a financial contribution by the EEC as such, which would indicate its considerable interest in the achievement of the objectives set out by the Paris Conference in respect of the least-developed countries;

111. Calls the Community to take vigorous steps to ensure that aid to the hardest-hit countries is activated within the framework of international development organizations and the North-South dialogue;

112. Would welcome the submission in the near future of concrete proposals on these matters by the sub-committee provided for under the Convention;

(g) as to the enlargement of the group of ACP countries

113. Notes with satisfaction that Zimbabwe became a full member of the Convention on 1 March 1982, and that Belize, Vanuatu and Antigua and Barbuda have acceded to the Convention;

114. Welcomes the fact that Angola and Mozambique envisage accession to the Convention under certain conditions, and calls on the Community actively to promote this move;

115. Hopes to be able to welcome an independent Namibia as a full member of the Convention as soon as possible;

(r) conclusions

116. Notes that implementation of the Convention has led to a number of positive results, but that a number of negative points must be noted;

117. Stresses that the implementation of Lomé II took place in an extremely difficult economic context that has made itself felt in virtually all areas of the Convention;

118. Stresses that the Convention can only operate as intended if progress is also made in the North-South dialogue; therefore calls for the global negotiations projected at the 1981 Cancun Conference to begin forthwith, and for the Community to take every step to persuade its international partners – in particular the United States – to agree to these negotiations;

119. Decides to hold a debate at the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly, on the basis of a report submitted to the new Joint Committee, on the major guidelines to be adopted in the new ACP – EEC cooperation agreement; in this connection requests the special working parties to forward practical proposals relating to their respective areas of activity;

120. Is convinced that the objectives of the Lomé Convention can only be achieved if they are thoroughly understood by all sections of the population in Europe and the ACP States; therefore calls for public opinion to be more fully informed than hitherto;

121. Is delighted that the European Parliament has, in the 1983 EEC budget, given clear priority to development cooperation and to the Lomé Convention;

122. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution together with the report to the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities;

123. Calls on the institutions of the ACP – EEC Convention responsible to give due attention to this resolution.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in southern Africa

The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,

- Recalling its previous resolutions and those adopted by the ACP - EEC Joint Committee, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on southern Africa which recognize the special economic difficulties confronting the countries of southern Africa as a result of diverting funds from current and planned development projects to make effective arrangements for security against acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization by South Africa;
- Recalling the events which have occurred in the region during recent months, in particular;
 - the acts of aggression perpetrated by South African forces against Angola since August 1981,
 - the attempted coup to overthrow the elected leaders of the Seychelles in November 1981,
 - the current impasse in the negotiations of the Contact Group in an effort to secure the independence of Namibia, on the basis of UN Resolution 435;
- Taking note of the findings of the interim report submitted by the delegation sent by the Consultative Assembly to the countries of southern Africa affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, notably:
 - the state of war prevailing in southern Angola where South African troops repeatedly penetrate deep into Angolan territory, destroying towns and roads and causing a severe refugee problem in the area,
 - the magnitude of the problems faced by Zambia arising from the Zimbabwean war of independence, especially with regard to the reconstruction of roads and bridges, the resettlement of refugees and the clearing of landmines from various parts of the country,
 - the economic and political pressures exerted by South Africa on Zimbabwe, and its subversive activities in that country, as part of a systematic policy of destabilization and economic strangulation;
- Reaffirming that the apartheid system, based on racial discrimination, is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security and is therefore unacceptable and must be vigorously fought and totally eliminated;

- Reaffirming that the apartheid regime is responsible for precipitating violent conflict through its policy of apartheid and inhuman repression;
 - Noting with deep concern the loss of life and wanton destruction of such essential infrastructures as roads, railways, bridges, petroleum facilities, electricity supply, schools and hospitals,
1. Condemns unreservedly the policy of apartheid which is unquestionably the root cause of the diverse problems in the region of southern Africa;
 2. Condemns the occupation of Namibia and the constant acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the countries of southern Africa in flagrant violation of the UN Charter;
 3. Condemns the apartheid regime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States, designed to destabilize the whole of southern Africa;
 4. Denounces the further institutionalization of the policy of apartheid by the creation of 'bantustans', and the concentration there of the citizens of South Africa, depriving them in effect of their rights of citizenship in their own country;
 5. Expresses appreciation for the assistance provided thus far to the countries of southern Africa by the European Community and other countries;
 6. Demands the liberation of Namibia at the earliest possible date in order to ensure the removal of one of the major causes of tension and conflict in the region;
 7. Demands full respect by the international community of the embargoes against South Africa called for in various UN resolutions with regard to the following:
 - supplies of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts,
 - cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,
 - oil supplies;
 8. Considers that the embargo on the export of advanced technology for potential military use particularly in the nuclear field should be seen in the context of the UN resolution cited above;
 9. Is convinced that economic sanctions have to be incorporated into a programme of increasing pressure on South Africa;
 10. (a) calls for an end to the expansion of economic contacts with South Africa and their subsequent reduction,
 - (b) calls on all European firms to refrain from further economic investments in South Africa,
 - (c) demands strict adherence by all European companies, including their subsidiaries operating in South Africa, to the UN Code of Conduct;
 11. Asks the Commission of the European Communities together with the ACP Secretariat to establish a detailed report on the implementation of the EEC Code of Conduct by European companies;
 12. Calls for measures to prevent South Africa from hiring mercenaries in other countries;

13. Affirms that the call for sanctions as well as the call for aid are addressed to all nations, particularly the industrialized countries, and that the European Community should lead the way in this regard;

14. Believes that a State which on account of major difficulties cannot apply such sanctions fully should at least agree to the gradual implementation of the said measures,

15. Decides to set up a special committee to follow up the policies pursued by the EEC Member States *vis-à-vis* South Africa and to consider concrete proposals to take additional steps to increase the pressure on South Africa with the objective of eliminating apartheid;

16. Asks the Commission of the European Communities together with the ACP Secretariat to submit a report analyzing the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa on the economies of the EEC and ACP countries;

17. Invites all governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to participate effectively in the observance of this International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa in cooperation with the United Nations;

18. Requests that special bodies be set up within the United Nations, the OECD and the EEC to ensure that the measures called for in this resolution are applied;

19. Advocates increased economic assistance to all signatories of the Lomé Convention in southern Africa and to all States cooperating within the framework of SADCC, with the aim of reducing their economic dependence on South Africa and of encouraging regional cooperation among the countries of southern Africa, particularly in the following areas:

- humanitarian aid to refugees,
- aid for reconstructing and developing infrastructures such as in the field of transport and communications;

20. Recognizes the role being played by SWAPO and the ANC organizations fighting respectively in Namibia and South Africa for the creation of a non-racial society committed to satisfying basic human rights;

21. Expresses its encouragement of the work carried out by all groups and individuals working towards the elimination of apartheid and the creation of a free non-racial and democratic society in South Africa;

22. Stresses the need to create a pool of technical and managerial skills to pave the way for majority rule in Namibia and South Africa and proposes that the European Community promote further assistance in this field;

23. Is convinced of the need to hold elections in Namibia based on a system of one-man-one-vote;

24. Recalls paragraph 7 of its resolution of 30 September 1981 ⁽¹⁾, which decided to send a fact-finding delegation to the countries affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression and urges that the delegation should complete its work as soon as possible by going to those countries not yet visited;

25. Calls on the European Community Foreign Ministers meeting within the framework of European Political Cooperation to develop a clear policy on South Africa, based on the recommendations in this resolution;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982, p. 32.

26. Instructs its Presidents to forward, and where possible to personally present, this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, the European Parliament and the parliaments and governments of all the signatories to the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION

on the fight against hunger

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 35/82),
 - having regard to its resolution of 30 September 1981 ⁽¹⁾,
 - aware that the fight against hunger is an essential form of respect for the right to life, a fundamental right of mankind; also aware that the other human rights, namely economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, have their origin in the right to life,
1. Expresses its profound alarm at the growing deterioration of the food situation throughout the world and especially in many ACP States;
 2. Declares that the fight against hunger and its causes must become a top priority for cooperation between the industrialized nations and the developing countries and demonstrate the credibility of the association between the EEC and ACP States;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982, p. 30.

3. Requests, as a matter of the utmost urgency, that the EEC and the ACP States direct their efforts towards this priority, both through the Convention of Lomé and their development policies;

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4. Firmly believes that chronic malnutrition of vast sections of the poor population is a dramatic manifestation of the more general problem of underdevelopment and a factor in, as well as a symptom of, the existing and deepening social and economic imbalance both in the developing countries and between these and the industrialized countries;

5. Considers that the scourge of hunger can be more effectively tackled within the framework of the establishment of a new international economic order;

6. Stresses, therefore, the need to increase efforts to set up a new and more equitable system of international relations without which the Convention of Lomé will possibly lose much of its thrust and emphasizes that this implies in particular that:

- on the one hand, a growing share of the money at present being spent on armaments throughout the world must be diverted to peaceful and development purposes,
- on the other, sufficient financial and technological resources must be transferred towards the developing countries, while a radical change must come about in the production structures and living patterns in the industrialized nations;

7. Appeals to this end to the European Community and the Member States, the ACP States and the organizations concerned with EEC – ACP cooperation to do their utmost in every form and in the most effective way possible to bring about an early and successful conclusion to discussions at present being held with a view to the opening of the global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations; stresses that this is particularly urgent because the discussions on the opening of the global negotiations have been held up for nearly two years and not even recent international meetings, such as the Cancun and Versailles summits, despite the hopes they might have engendered, have managed to secure their resumption;

8. Considers that until the global negotiations are completed, certain practical measures should be adopted as a matter of priority, including in particular the need to:

- implement forthwith the conclusions of the Paris Conference on least-developed countries, initially by setting deadlines for the countries of the EEC to reach the 0.15 % target,
- implement the proposal contained in the 'Plan of action to combat hunger in the world' submitted by the Commission of the European Communities to make an annual increase in the Community's global contribution to aid to the least-developed countries by 0.01 % of the GDP of the 10 Member States,
- adopt deadlines so that all the Member States of the EEC reach the 0.7 % target the set themselves at the earliest possible moment,
- tackle urgently the problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries by re-scheduling it and reducing it, priority being given to the least-developed countries,
- improve and strengthen the system of short-term facilities in connection with the IMF's offset financing arrangements for food, and establish a proper system of facilities, again in the context of the IMF, to help developing countries deal with their balance of payments difficulties, particularly those concerning energy,

- ratify at an early date the agreement on the Common Fund for Raw Materials and resume the suspended negotiations on primary products as quickly as possible and speed up those designed to reach new agreements on individual commodities;

9. Regrets that at the last IMF Assembly meeting, the fundamental problems of its own reform were yet again not dealt with and hopes that the planned quota increases can be decided satisfactorily by next spring at the latest; welcomes the agreements on the re-establishment of the resources of the IDA (International Development Association) and of the IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) and hopes that these bodies can begin implementing appropriate programmes as soon as possible;

The food situation in the ACP States

10. Notes with concern that the food situation in many ACP States is deteriorating, particularly on the African continent where there is a risk of increasingly serious famines;

11. Emphasizes the particular situation of some ACP States in the Caribbean and Pacific which are subject to extreme climatic conditions;

12. Shares the view of the OAU that the food crisis in Africa has been brought about by the gradual destruction of the balance between several factors – the physical environment, population, technology, social structures and systems – and that the situation has been aggravated in many cases by political instability and armed conflict;

13. Approves the guidelines of the Lagos Plan to boost economic development in Africa and endorses in particular the objectives and measures put forward in this Plan as top priorities to increase the level of food self-sufficiency in African countries by 1985;

14. Considers that the Lagos Plan should be regarded as an essential frame of reference for the African countries and the EEC and therefore requests that projects under the Convention of Lomé be closely coordinated with the programmes for which the Plan provides; naturally, this coordination should complement other existing regional programmes in the ACP States;

Agricultural and rural development and food strategies

15. Considers that the development of the agricultural and rural sectors should be given high priority within overall development programmes in every country and region so as to meet the increasing food requirements of the ACP States;

16. Stresses that, under these circumstances, there is a pressing need for individual countries to adopt appropriate national food strategies; considers that such strategies, which constitute firm evidence of the political will of each country concerned, should provide a sound basis for close cooperation between these countries and the various sources of external aid;

17. Stresses that the strategies drawn up at national level are designed in such a way that the various aspects of the food problem (production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, food security, price-fixing) may be tackled in an organized and consistent manner; stresses the need for an adequate assessment of the impact of individual national strategies at regional level;

18. Is fully aware that decisions relating to agricultural and rural development and food strategies should be taken by the ACP States themselves and that the achievement of these objectives is to a large extent dependent on the prevailing system of economic relations and

international trade, the economic policies of industrialized nations and the technical and financial resources allocated by the latter countries for development cooperation, particularly in the agri-foodstuffs sector;

19. Calls urgently in this connection upon the individual countries of the EEC and the Community institutions to give adequate financial and technical support to the ACP States in drawing up and implementing national food strategies; hopes that the Commission of the European Communities will not only give direct support in certain cases and make every effort to expedite procedures but also coordinate the supporting measures taken by individual Member States through systematic checks and constant pooling of experience;

20. Considers that cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC in this sector should involve, in particular:

- supporting efforts to introduce development models which will not adversely affect the structural cohesion of the rural environment,
- seeking a balance between food production for internal requirements and agricultural production destined for export; this requires in particular an equitable prices policy,
- fostering the development of rural areas by means of integrated programmes which are designed to expand craft trades and agricultural processing industries as well as improve services and infrastructures with a view to preventing the migration of the population from the rural zones and the balanced growth of agriculture and industry throughout the whole area;

21. Requests that the EDF and other financial instruments set up by the Convention of Lomé will take account of these fundamental guidelines when funds are allocated for agricultural and rural projects by making a more thorough appraisal than in the past of the impact of the programmes and agricultural and rural projects on the immediate economic and social environment, reducing to a minimum the delays between their formulation and implementation and ensuring that follow-up action is better planned;

22. Invites the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers to consider the resources available with a view to increasing the appropriations allocated to and improving the efficiency of the intervention mechanisms set up in the context of food security; and in this connection to consider the desirability of establishing a special food security Fund for urgent programmes and operations;

23. Is convinced that there is considerable scope for regional cooperation between the ACP States in the coordination of national agricultural prices policies, infrastructures, major public-works programmes, certain services which could be pooled, the use of certain resources and, in general, all those projects which would be beyond the means of the countries individually;

24. Takes the view that in certain cases the water problem must be solved before any worthwhile measures can be taken to assist rural development and guarantee food self-sufficiency and therefore invites the appropriate Community bodies to give priority to the consideration of all projects designed to overcome this problem;

25. Considers that in certain cases agrarian reform that is tailored to the needs of individual countries is an essential pre-requisite for rural development and an increase in production; emphasizes that it would be beneficial to organize a system of credits for agriculture that is

geared to small-scale farmers in developing countries; hopes that there will be an overall improvement in the structures between the production and consumption stages;

26. Considers that the mobilization of rural populations, and the promotion and transformation of farming by farmers themselves can be achieved only on the basis of the internal stimulus of structures maintained and kept alive by the village communities themselves;

27. Stresses that rural populations and producers must be directly involved in drawing up and implementing development programmes, due respect being paid to the socio-cultural environment; points out that agricultural workers' organizations and cooperatives have played a crucial role in bringing the different sectors together; emphasizes further that NGOs have been prominent in devising and implementing rural development projects 'at grass roots level' and hopes that they will be better equipped and given more funds to enable them to cut through red-tape and extend the sphere of co-financing;

28. Recalls the paramount importance of research and of training, education and information projects so that the population of the ACP States may utilize scientific findings more efficiently and the ACP States use local techniques and make a judicious selection of appropriate technologies; calls on the Community to step up its efforts to promote special programmes which must be carried out as far as possible in the ACP States, and to take stock of research undertaken in the field of human and social sciences in the universities and similar institutions within the EEC Member States, in particular research with which ACP research staff have been associated and which has a direct or indirect impact on the problem of malnutrition, to ensure that the results of such research are distributed and turned to the maximum advantage of all ACP States;

29. Emphasizes that research and training must, in the first instance, be carried out on the spot and must take better account of different local communities and their individual development needs so as to ensure in particular that agronomic research is always geared towards practical applications;

30. Regrets that it has not yet been possible to create the 'Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation' as provided for under Article 88 of the Lomé Convention; most strongly requests that it be established as soon as possible; and hopes that by liberally interpreting Article 88, the Centre will contribute to the promotion of agronomic research in the ACP States and the Community and to the effective cooperation between these bodies and research institutes;

31. Calls upon both the ACP and the EEC authorities to ensure that this Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, initially based on a 'transmission antenna', in Brussels, should be located in the ACP countries and ensure the practical application of agronomic research on-the-spot;

32. Regrets the fact that in 1981, for the second successive year, the mechanisms of the Lomé Convention were unable to ensure cover for the appropriations required by the Stabex system and that it was necessary to look for a compromise solution as a result of which the ACP countries saw their transfers under this heading reduced by 50 %, calls on the aforementioned bodies to carry out a careful check to discover whether there are any structural causes to which these serious malfunctions can be attributed and, if need be, to prepare a careful study for the necessary reform;

33. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission has drawn up a specific, integrated plan of action against hunger and has begun to determine certain operational guidelines for its implementation;

34. Expresses its support in particular for the efforts made to implement suitable national food programmes by the ACP countries; hopes that the initial schemes now underway will prove successful and can be progressively extended;

35. Also emphasizes the importance of the specific measures to which the Commission attaches priority (the fight against desertification, the rational utilization of firewood, village irrigation schemes, etc.) and insists that work be started without delay to carry out major schemes in these key areas;

36. Finally, believes that the implementation of the Commission's plan requires a lasting, regular and increasing commitment of financial resources and therefore calls on the Community institutions to take appropriate and consistent account of this when drawing up future budgets, beginning with the 1983 budget;

37. Points out that in the sphere of technical and financial aid there is a pressing need for closer cooperation between, on the one hand, the EEC, the Member States and the ACP States and, on the other, the organizations and funds that have a specialized knowledge of the agricultural and rural sector;

Security of food supplies and food aid

38. Stresses that the ACP States themselves should be involved in implementing plans to guarantee security of food supplies by setting up national reserves, rapidly constructing storage facilities, improving reserve stock management and providing better forecasting and warning systems;

39. Notes with satisfaction that debates within the European Parliament and in the ACP - EEC context have resulted in new criteria for Community food aid and, in particular, a recommendation that food aid must be linked to specific rural development projects and programmes and must help the ACP States to increase the level of their self-sufficiency in food;

40. Notes that the Council of Ministers of the EEC has agreed in principle to establishing a multiannual food-aid programme that could be used to set up reserve stocks and calls for early action to be taken on these recommendations;

41. Notes that the cereals sector of the Community food-aid programmes for 1981 and 1982 has been increased; considers that insufficient progress has been made in widening the range of products provided as food aid and hopes that more frequent use will be made of 'three-way transactions';

42. Calls upon the Commission of the EEC to ensure that non-governmental organizations can participate directly in these diversified food-aid programmes;

43. Approves the EEC Decision - taken in the context of the special food-aid programme to be used first and foremost for the least-developed countries, including a number of ACP States - to earmark 100 000 tonnes of cereals for the emergency food reserve which means that the targets set in 1977 can at long last be achieved;

44. Hopes that the world emergency food reserve will be maintained and, if possible, increased; calls further for the various emergency measures to be coordinated as effectively as possible;

45. Calls for a special initiative to be taken in order to provide aid to those countries obliged to bear the burden of accommodating large numbers of refugees, to help them to cope with the immediate food requirements and enable them to carry out rehabilitation projects;

46. Condemns the failure of negotiations for a new international wheat agreement; calls on the Community and the Member States to do what they can so that negotiations are resumed as

soon as possible and hopes that there will be a clear political will to bring them to a successful conclusion;

47. Calls upon the EEC to take a more active part in the various multilateral negotiations in the different fora and stresses once more the need for the Community to accede to the International Sugar Agreement;

48. Calls upon the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers to speed up the study of ways of meeting the ACP States' request that available agricultural products be made available on a regular basis and on preferential terms;

49. Stresses the need to take account of the increasing significance of freight rates and insurance charges in the cost of food imports;

50. Hopes that the present reform of the common agricultural policy will be completed, account being taken of the objectives of Community development cooperation policy, and that as a result the revised common agricultural policy will mean tighter control of Community production in individual product sectors, taking account of the trends in world demand and the agricultural situation in all the developing countries, and in particular in the ACP States;

51. Demands that the Community market be kept open for agricultural exports from the ACP States and that the EEC draws up appropriate mechanisms and strategies with a view to stabilizing supplies of agricultural products to the ACP States;

52. Stresses that food aid must not be determined by political factors and condemns the idea that it might be used to discriminate against particular countries or to apply political pressure;

53. Hopes that the contacts and preparatory negotiations for the new ACP – EEC Convention can begin as soon as possible and that, while they are proceeding, due account will be taken of the guidelines, objectives and priorities contained in this resolution;

54. In the light of the positive experience of the *ad hoc* working party and the need to take immediate and practical action on its analyses and proposals, decides to maintain the working party and instructs it to define, in liaison with the Bureau of the Joint Committee, the most effective ways and means of reviewing the application of the recommendations contained in the resolution and, at the same time, to pursue consideration and action in this priority sector of ACP – EEC cooperation;

55. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report to the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between ACP States and the European Economic Community

The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 5 November 1982,
- having regard to the resolutions on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community adopted by the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾ and by the ACP - EEC Joint Committee on 3 February 1982 in Harare ⁽²⁾,
- whereas negotiations between the ACP States and the European Economic Community with a view to establishing a new Convention to succeed Lomé II will begin on 1 September 1983,
- whereas the next ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly is not due to meet until after this date,
- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP - EEC 37/82),

1. Notes with satisfaction the interest shown by the various institutions and individuals in the report and the resolution adopted by the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg and stresses in this connection that, if widely distributed, the report would undoubtedly attract more support from active groups in society and greatly increase public awareness of the issues involved; urgently reiterates, therefore, its demand for wide distribution;

2. Notes with equal satisfaction the specific activities undertaken or about to be undertaken by the Commission of the European Communities and urges the Commission, to the extent of its powers, to step up its activities, taking the fullest account of the socio-cultural identities of the peoples of the ACP countries;

3. Calls, in particular, on the Community to give its full support to the efforts of the ACP countries to embark on mutual cooperation in the fields of education, research and training;

4. Notes with the greatest interest the new positive assessment of the cultural aspects of development in the memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities on the Community's development policy;

5. Notes, however, that the report and the resolution adopted by the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg have not yet been considered by the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers and urgently requests that they be examined in depth at its next meeting;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982, p. 22.

⁽²⁾ CA/CP/279/fin.

6. Regrets also that its recommendation that the ACP States and the Community set up a joint high-level group of experts has still not been implemented;
7. Emphatically reaffirms the conclusions of last year's ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg, regarding the importance of the cultural dimension in cooperation and development, the aspirations and endeavours of the ACP States and the obstacles they face and the fundamental importance both of intra-ACP cooperation in this field and of broader cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community;
8. Invites all those concerned to implement promptly and realistically the short-term measures recommended in the Luxembourg resolution and specified in this report;
9. Calls more particularly on the ACP States and the European Economic Community, when implementing the present Lomé Convention, to consider all proposals which could help to ensure wider and more effective utilization of the instruments provided for in the Convention;
10. Regrets that the appeals made to the Member States of the Community concerning the increasingly difficult situation of ACP students have gone unanswered; emphasizes most strongly that the discriminatory measures taken against these students run counter to the aims of the present Lomé Convention, calls for the appropriate measures specified in the Luxembourg resolution to be taken as a matter of urgency and insists on the abolition of the discriminatory measures affecting ACP students and their children, particularly as regards enrolment fees for primary, secondary, technical and university education;
11. Calls also on the ACP - EEC institutions, the ACP States and the Member States of the Community to examine carefully the proposals in this report designed to assist the social and cultural integration of ACP students and migrant workers in their places of study and work in the Community;
12. Endorses the opinion, expressed by the ACP - EEC Joint Committee meeting in Harare, that the Convention to succeed Lomé II must take account of the cultural aspect of development, in accordance with the Luxembourg resolution, by including, where appropriate, specific provisions in the various chapters of the Convention and by providing a separate chapter dealing with cultural cooperation;
13. Recommends, to this end, that the parties negotiating the third Convention jointly examine in detail the report adopted by the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg and the present report and take into consideration the practical proposals contained in them on various specific cultural sectors, especially the socio-cultural sphere, in particular the role of women in development, education, training, research, the acquisition of technological skills, the promotion of craft industries, information and communication, cultural exchanges, cultural industries, the development of tourism, the social and cultural position of ACP students and migrant workers in the Member States of the EEC and intra-ACP cooperation;
14. Instructs the working party of the Joint Committee to continue to ensure that the institutions implement these proposals;
15. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report to the ACP - EEC institutions, the Community institutions and the governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

RESOLUTION

on the measures to follow the work carried out at the meeting between the representatives of the ACP – EEC economic and social partners and a delegation of the ACP – EEC Joint Committee

The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,

- Having regard to the work carried out by the Economic and Social partners at their meeting in Geneva on 4 and 5 June 1982;
 - Stressing once again the importance the Joint Committee attaches to these meetings which allow the involvement of the representatives of the Economic and Social partners in the implementation of the instruments laid down in the Lomé Convention;
1. Requests the economic and social circles to continue their work on the problem of greater protection for the rights of and guarantees for ACP migrant workers and their families resident in the Community; furthermore requests them to study the means, in the context of the Convention, of promoting occupational training;
 2. Notes with satisfaction that these meetings are growing in importance and expresses the wish that under the present Convention their formal nature be reinforced and the structure of their organization be strengthened;
 3. Believes in particular that these meetings should end with the adoption of operational conclusions to be submitted to the Joint Committee;
 4. Urges that the representatives of the Economic and Social partners be associated with the negotiations for the future Convention which shall have to widen its scope to include the social aspects of ACP – EEC cooperation;
 5. Demands equally that in the future Convention the role of the economic and social partners be defined in an institutional framework;
 6. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP – EEC institutions and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order

The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 5 November 1982,
 - recalling and confirming earlier resolutions and, in particular, that adopted on 4 February 1982 in Harare by the Joint Committee,
 - recalling notably that it welcomed in the abovementioned resolution the Cancun meeting as a useful contribution to the reactivation of the North-South dialogue,
1. Deplores the blocking of global negotiations provided for within the framework of the United Nations;
 2. Considers the United States to be primarily responsible for this but regrets nevertheless the insufficiently firm attitude adopted by the EEC countries;
 3. Recalls that the full realization of the Lomé Convention's objectives cannot be achieved if North-South relations have not been thus transformed;
 4. Considers that the attitude of the EEC and of its Member States in the negotiations on commodity agreements is not only not in line with the objectives of the Lomé Convention but may also gravely jeopardize their realization;
 5. Urgently renews its appeal to the signatory countries to the Lomé Convention to take action as soon as possible to remove the obstacles to the opening of global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations;
 6. Emphasizes the special responsibility of the EEC Member States;
 7. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP – EEC institutions and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION

on ACP – EEC cooperation in the field of energy

The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to the report of Ambassador Siddig drawn up on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP – EEC 34/81);
1. Is seriously concerned by the precarious energy situation of the great majority of ACP nations, particularly their dangerously high level of dependence on imported oil which imposes an intolerable burden on the economies of the importing States;

2. Notes:

- that energy consumption *per capita* in the ACP is some 40 times less than in the EEC,
- that economic development will inevitably lead to higher energy consumption, thereby imposing concomitant strains on the balance of payments situation of those countries concerned, unless the most vigorous remedial measures are taken,
- that while the very close link that had hitherto existed between economic growth and increased energy consumption has, in certain cases, been broken, this has been made possible only by a level of capital investment in research and equipment that would be beyond the unassisted reach of almost all energy-importing ACP States,
- that, at present, lack of readily available energy resources at reasonable cost is one of the principal factors inhibiting economic development in most ACP States, and particularly in the poorest among them;

3. Is aware of the fact that available statistics of energy use in the ACP countries refer only to the commercial energy sector, while in some of these States non-commercial energy sources can account for well in excess of 50 % of energy needs;

4. Notes that increased population pressure and depletion of forestry resources have reduced the availability of non-commercial fuels in many ACP countries, thereby leading to further demand for imported commercial energy sources;

5. Shares the preoccupation expressed by the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Nairobi, August 1981) regarding the disastrous effects of cutting down forests, which gives rise to soil erosion and desertification;

6. Feels that, despite some positive achievements, the level of funding for ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy sector to date has been inadequate, and maintains that greater emphasis on energy cooperation, and enhanced funding, is called for by the current world energy situation;

7. Welcomes the inclusion of a specific sector devoted to energy cooperation in the Convention of Lomé II, and notes that this agreement provides for wide-ranging assistance for energy and related projects both through EDF grants, special loans and EIB loans;

8. Recognizes, however, that the finance available under the EDF is limited, and that if funds are used for energy projects, then less is available for other important sectors;

9. Insists, nevertheless, that the energy provisions of the Convention be fully implemented, and notes that their utilization depends on the priority accorded to energy projects by ACP governments and the encouragement given by the Commission of the European Communities to such projects;

10. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities, international bodies such as the World Bank and OPEC and the governments concerned, to contribute to the preparation of up to date statistics of current energy consumption and levels of dependence on external sources of supply, for all the ACP States;

11. Draws attention to the need for energy information centres in developing countries, and for the establishment of an international energy data bank;

12. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to contribute effectively to the extension of an appropriate information network on alternative sources of energy in order to

increase public opinion awareness of potential economic and other risks in the use of certain techniques and types of equipment available to developing countries;

13. Sees, as a pre-requisite for harmonious economic development, the need to elaborate energy strategies based on accurate estimates of energy supply and demand; and maintains that the European Community should, upon request from ACP States, provide assistance with the drawing up of energy inventories;

14. Welcomes the fact that appropriations have been entered against Article 706 of the general budget of the European Communities for 1983 to finance the drawing up of energy inventories; hopes that the European Community will continue its efforts in this direction;

15. Calls on the governments of the ACP States to specify the energy projects required by their respective countries for the next decade with particular attention to the possibility of regional cooperation in harnessing different forms of power;

16. Notes with interest the statement in the Programme of Action of the Belgian presidency presented on 21 January 1982 to the European Parliament in Strasbourg to the effect that the Community will need to pursue during the first half of 1982 the examination undertaken after the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy of problems posed by cooperation in the field of energy with developing countries and in view of the World Energy Conference due to be held in New Delhi in 1983;

17. Insists on a positive Community response to the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and recognizes that this would require the granting of larger appropriations in the framework of the general budget of the European Communities;

18. Feels that the underlying principle behind ACP – EEC energy cooperation should be the reduction of dependence on external sources of supply through the optimal exploitation of the ACP's own energy resources;

19. Insists on the energy component being included for consideration in every project submitted under Lomé II, as such a measure would make programme designers conscious of both energy production and energy saving potential, and enable them to provide for corresponding measures in the context of the programme;

20. Stresses the importance of energy production potential being fully utilized, wherever possible, in all projects assisted by the EDF;

21. Believes that the highest priority should be given to the full utilization of new and renewable energy sources; hydroelectricity and the exploration and exploitation of energy-producing mineral resources;

22. With regard to new and renewable energy sources:

- (a) endorses the Programme of Action adopted at the Nairobi Conference,
- (b) maintains that the problem of meeting energy needs in rural areas is of great urgency, and feels that small-scale projects using solar energy, biomass, windpower and peat, as well as micro-hydroelectricity, can play a particularly useful role in this respect;
- (c) calls on non-governmental organizations to make full use of the energy sources referred to in (b) above in their projects,
- (d) stresses the importance of decentralizing, to the greatest possible extent, energy production, with the emphasis being given to rural energy requirements and the development of appropriate technologies,

- (e) sees the need to develop large-scale reforestation programmes with selected fast-growing tree varieties,
- (f) believes that certain new and renewable energy techniques, notably solar energy, biomass, geothermal energy and peat, can also be used in large-scale projects where these would be appropriate, particularly in urban areas and for heavier industrial use,
- (g) notes and welcomes the fact that, at the first reading of the budget, the European Parliament approved by a massive vote the creation of a new Article 947 'energy aid to the developing countries' in the general budget of the European Communities for 1983;

23. With regard to hydroelectricity:

- (a) stresses the value of small-scale projects, situated where possible near the points of consumption, which could be integrated with agricultural, stock-raising, piscicultural, forestry or drinking-water projects,
- (b) recognizes the important contribution of large-scale hydroelectric projects while being aware of the possible economic and ecological repercussions of such schemes; insists, therefore, on detailed studies being carried out, before taking the final decision, on the effects of major dams on all aspects of the environment, and on adequate measures being taken to deal with negative socio-economic or environmental effects;

24. With regard to energy-producing minerals, acknowledges that many ACP countries have not been subject to intensive geological surveys, and calls for full use to be made of the relevant provisions of the Convention of Lomé II;

25. Sees the need, where large-scale energy production schemes are envisaged, for regional cooperation on the widest possible scale;

26. Recommends, in order that energy be utilized in the most effective, rational and economic manner, that energy-saving campaigns be carried out both in EEC and ACP countries, and in this connection stresses the need to adopt life styles and policies less wasteful of energy;

27. Stresses the importance of using energy to maximum efficiency at all levels, and in this respect draws attention to the possible contribution to domestic energy efficiency that can be made by well-designed domestic appliances and equipment, including appropriate solid-fuel cookers;

28. Conscious of the fact that the transfer of certain types of technology involving extensive use of energy has in certain cases caused extensive damage both to the industrial and agricultural sector of ACP countries, recommends that appropriate technologies more adaptable to the needs of ACP countries be adopted;

29. Calls for Community assistance with the development of suitable technology for both production and utilization of energy in developing countries, particularly in research centres in ACP States; in this respect believes that a Community contribution could be made:

- through the provision of assistance for research and development being undertaken in the ACP States,
- through the Joint Research Centre,
- through appropriate indirect action research programmes,
- through Community cooperation with other bodies, including for example the International Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, on R & D projects of use to ACP countries;

30. Calls for more efficient use to be made of draught animal power which would involve the teaching of improved techniques at local level;
31. Believes that the Convention of Lomé can prove a useful vehicle for the transfer of suitable technology provided the will exists; calls on the Community institutions, its Member States, its educational bodies and European industries to cooperate with regard to the transfer of suitable technology through joint ventures and other forms of industrial cooperation between the EEC and the ACP;
32. Emphasizes the importance of training at all levels, management, operative and consumer, and recognizes that the Community can fulfil a useful function in this respect, repeats the demand for the establishment, as a matter of urgency, of a management training college to be sited in an ACP State with courses specially structured to meet the vital needs of the economies of the developing world, and calls upon the Commission to present a detailed proposal with a programme for action to the next ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly;
33. Calls for even greater use to be made of co-financing in the future, believing that the Community can thereby act as a catalyst for obtaining greatly increased financial assistance for energy-related projects in ACP States;
34. Feels that a problem so vast as that posed by the energy crisis must be faced at world level, and hopes for the rapid opening of global negotiations that would include *inter alia* discussions on energy issues;
35. Sees the need for a well-endowed fund, managed at international level, be it in the form of an Energy Affiliate of the World Bank or a Special Fund for Energy, to assist the developing countries to face the problems resulting from the world energy situation; calls on the European Community to strive, at the highest international level, for the creation of such a fund, and to subscribe generously to it in the event of its being set up;
36. Believes that the oil exporting countries can play a greater role in assisting energy-importing developing countries through the provision both of additional funds and of petroleum products at concessional rates; in this regard pays tribute to the exemplary action of certain oil producing countries;
37. Recognizes the particular difficulties facing the least-developed countries, and hopes that the special provisions of the Convention designed to assist them be fully utilized and that their specific difficulties, notably lack of capital resources, be taken into account when approving energy-related projects from these countries; calls for special measures to be implemented and additional finance to be provided as a follow-up to the Paris Conference ⁽¹⁾;
38. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to prepare concrete proposals reflecting the views expressed in this resolution in time for the meeting of the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly in September or October 1982;
39. Requests that considerations be given in the context of the future negotiations of any successor agreement to the ACP - EEC Lomé II Convention to more extensive and closer cooperation between the ACP and EEC in the field of energy;
40. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report to the ACP - EEC Council of Minister, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

(1) UN Conference on the least-developed countries, Paris, September 1981.

LIST OF WORKING DOCUMENTS

(a) PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE AFRICAN STATES AND MADAGASCAR

- Doc. 1/1964-65 Motion for a resolution by Mr CARBONI (modification of the system for allocating study grants)
- Doc. 2/1964-65 Report by Mr SISSIKO on the conclusions to be drawn from the first meeting of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 3/1965-66 Report by Mr GUILLABERT on the regulations governing the financial arrangements for the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 4/1965-66 Report by Mr STROBEL on various amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 5/1965-66 Report by Mr G'GOM on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the 1965 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1966 financial year
- Doc. 6/1965-66 First annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 7/1965-66 Report by Mr PEDINI on the First annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 8/1965-66 Complementary report by Mr PEDINI on the First annual report on the activities of the Council of Association
- Doc. 9/1966-67 Second annual report on the activities of the Council of Association
- Doc. 10/1966-67 Motion for a resolution by Mr CARBONI on the privileges and immunities of the Members of the Conference
- Doc. 11/1966-67 Report by Mr EBAGNITCHIE on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the 1965 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1967 financial year
- Doc. 12/1966-67 Report by Mr SISSIKO on the Second annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 13/1966-67 Report by Mr DAMAS on an amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

- Doc. 14/1966-67 Complementary report by Mr SISSIKO on the Second annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.
- Doc. 15/1967-68 Letter from the President of the Council of Association in reply to the resolution adopted by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association on 14 December 1966 in Abidjan.
- Doc. 16/1967-68 Report by the EEC Commission to the Council of Association on the management of technical and financial cooperation from 1 June 1965 to 31 December 1966, which the Council decided to forward together with its annual activity report.
- Doc. 17/1967-68 Third annual report on the activities of the Council of Association.
- Doc. 18/1967-68 Report by Mr NGOU MEBE on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1966 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1968 financial year.
- Doc. 19/1967-68 Report by Mr TROCKLET on the Third annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.
- Doc. 20/1967-68 Report by Mr ARMENGAUD on ways of promoting the marketing of products of the Associated States within the EEC at steady and profitable prices.
- Doc. 21/1967-68 Complementary report by Mr TROCLET on the Third annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.
- Doc. 22/1968-69 Fourth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.
- Doc. 23/1968-69 Report by Mr RAKOTO ZAFIMAHERY on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1967 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1969 financial year.
- Doc. 24/1968-69 Report by Mr EBAGNICHTIE on the Fourth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.
- Doc. 25/1968-69 Complementary report by Mr EBAGNICHTIE on the Fourth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association.
- Doc. 26/1968-69 Motion for a resolution by Mr DEWULF on the problems of industrialization and the difficulty of introducing scientific and technical progress in the AASM.

- Doc. 27/1969-70 Fifth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 28/1969-70 Report by Mr PERRET on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Assembly for the 1968 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1970 financial year
- Docs. 29 and 30/
1969-70 Report and complementary report by Mr LAUDRAN on the Fifth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 31/1969-70 Report by Mr DEWULF on the problems of the associated states with regard to industrialization and methods for speeding up the process
- Doc. 32/1970-71 Sixth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 33/1970-71 Report by Mr BOUANGA on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the 1969 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1971 financial year
- Docs. 34 and 35/
1970-71 Report and complementary report by Mr GUILLABERT on the Sixth annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 36/1971-72 Seventh annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 37/1971-72 Report by Mr BAKOURE on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1970 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1972 financial year
- Docs. 38 and 39/
1971-72 Report and complementary report by Mr ARMENGAUD on the Seventh annual report on the activities of the Council of Association to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 40/1971-72 Motion for a resolution tabled by the Joint Committee on the Memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities on the Community policy for cooperation in development

- Doc. 41/1972-73 Report by Mr GLINNE on coordination of the activities of the 24 partner States of the Association in international organizations for economic cooperation and development, pursuant in particular to Protocol No. 5 to the Second Yaoundé Convention
- Doc. 42/1972-73 Eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 43/1972-73 Report by Mr BOUDA on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1971 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year
- Doc. 44/1972-73 Working document by Mr BRIOT on the development of tourism in Africa
- Doc. 45 & 46/1972-73 Report and supplementary report by Mr PERRET on the eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 47/1972-73 Report by Mr AIGNER on the memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities on a Community policy for development cooperation
- Doc. 48/1973-74 Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 49/1973-74 Report by Mr FALL BABAHA on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1972 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1974 financial year
- Doc. 50 & 51/1973-74 Report and supplementary report by Mr BERSANI on the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 52/1974-75 Tenth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association
- Doc. 53/1974-75 Report by Mr MOUNTHAULT on the accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1973, the supplementary estimates for the financial year 1974 and the estimates for the financial year 1975
- Doc. 54 & 55/1974-75 Report and supplementary report by Mr BOOLELL on the Tenth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

(b) CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

- Doc. 1/1976-77 Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly
- Doc. 2/1976-77 Motion for a resolution by Mr LOCK on the adoption of the internal Financial Regulation of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly
- Doc. 3/1976-77 Motion for a resolution by the Joint Committee on activities relating to the Convention of Lomé during the interim period and since its entry into force
- Doc. 4/1977-78 Report of activities from the Interim Committee covering the period 28 February 1975 to 31 March 1976
- Doc. 5/1977-78 Annual Report containing the resolution of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on financial and technical co-operation and the Commission report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the administration of financial and technical aid in 1976
- Doc. 6/1977-78 Report by Lord REAY on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
- Doc. 7/1977-78 Motion for a resolution by Mr BERSANI and Mr KASONGO on cooperation with representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC
- Doc. 8/1978-79 Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
- Doc. 9/1978-79 Report by Mrs MATHE on the possibilities for closer cooperation with representatives of economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC countries
- Doc. 10/1978-79 Report by Mr GUILLABERT on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
- Doc. 11/1979-80 Report by Mr GIAMA on particular problems and difficulties that have arisen in connection with the implementation of certain provisions concerning the commercial aspects of the Convention of Lomé
- Doc. 12/1979-80 Motion for a resolution by the Joint Committee on the situation in Southern Africa
- Doc. 13/1979-80 Motion for a resolution by the Joint Committee on the sugar of the ACP States
- Doc. 14/1979-80 Motion for a general resolution tabled by the Joint Committee on the conclusion of the Joint Committee's proceedings
- Doc. 15/1979-80 Motion for a resolution by Mr KANU on ACP-EEC co-operation in the matter of the development of fishing in the ACP States
- Doc. 16/1980-81 Motion for a resolution by Mr KANU on ACP-EEC co-operation in fisheries development in the ACP States

- Doc. 17/1980-81 Report by Mr JAUQUET on the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention and amendments that might be made to the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly
- Doc. 18/1980-81 Report by Mr MICHEL on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State
- Doc. 19/1980-81 Report by Mrs FOCKE on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention
- Doc. 20/1980-81 Motion for a resolution on Zimbabwe tabled by Guayana
- Doc. 21/1980-81 Motion for a resolution on cocoa tabled by Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Gabon and Madagascar
- Doc. 22/1980-81 Motion for a resolution on the situation in Southern Africa tabled by Mr DENIS and others and Mr WAWRZIK and others
- Doc. 23/1980-81 Motion for a resolution on the fate of Simon Malley tabled by Mr LEZZI and others
- Doc. 24/1980-81 Motion for a resolution on the elimination of hunger and malnutrition tabled by Mr PANNELLA
- Doc. 25/1980-81 Motion for a resolution by Mr PANNELLA on the Joint Committee
- Doc. 26/1981-82 Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
- Doc. 27/1981-82 Report by Mr CHASLE on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community
- Doc. 28/1981-82 Report by Mr JAUQUET on the amendments to be made to the Consultative Assembly's Rules of Procedure
- Doc. 29/1981-82 Report by Mr INSANALLY on the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for its optimal implementation
- Doc. 30/1981-82 Motion for a resolution by Mr KASSE and Mr FERRERO on hunger in the world
- Doc. 31/1981-82 Motion for a resolution by the Joint Committee on the situation in Southern Africa
- Doc. 32/1981-82 Motion for a resolution tabled by Mr COTTRELL on imports of textiles into the Community
- Doc. 33/1982-83 Motion for a resolution on behalf of the fact-finding delegation to the countries of Southern Africa affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, on the situation in Southern Africa

- Doc. 34/1982-83 Report by Mr SIDDIG on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy
- Doc. 35/1982-83 Report by Mr FERRERO on the fight against hunger
- Doc. 36/1982-83 Oral question without debate by Mr LEZZI on 'Black migration to South Africa' - a publication of the International Labour Organization (Geneva)
- Doc. 37/1982-83 Report by Mr CHASLE on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community
- Doc. 38/1982-83 Report by Mr VERGEER on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
- Doc. 39/1982-83 Motion for a resolution by Mr DENIS and others on the global negotiations for a new world-wide economic and political order
- Doc. 40/1982-83 Motion for a resolution by Mr BUTAGYIRA and Mr BERSANI on the measures to follow the work carried out at the meeting between the representatives of the ACP-EEC Economic and Social partners and a delegation of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee (Geneva, 4 and 5 June 1982)
- Doc. 41/1982-83 Motion for a resolution by the representatives of the Seychelles on the inclusion of tourism in the Stabex scheme