

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



**Consultative Assembly
of the
Lomé Convention
(ACP-EEC)**

**Second Meeting
Luxembourg, June 8th to 10th 1977**

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Ceremonial opening sitting. From left to right: Miss Colette Flesch, Mr Jean Hamilius, President Philippe Yacé (at the rostrum), President Emilio Colombo, Mr Schaus and Mr P. W. Matoka.

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TRIBUTE

President Emilio Colombo paid tribute to the late Abbé Hervé Laudrin (Fr, EPD), who died on March 19th and who had for many years made an important contribution to the work of, first, the Conference of the Yaoundé Association and, later the Consultative Assembly of the Lomé Convention.

CONSTITUENT MEETING

1. Membership of the Assembly

The President, Mr Philippe Yacé (Ivory Coast), announced that a list of the representatives appointed to the Assembly pursuant to Article 1(1) of the Rules of Procedure would be appended to the minutes of proceedings (see annex).

He also stated that representatives of the Cape Verde Islands, Papua-New Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe would be attending as observers.

2. Election of the Bureau

Pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Rules of Procedure, the Assembly elected its Bureau, which would consist of the following Members:

Presidents:

Mr Philippe Yacé (Ivory Coast) and Mr Emilio Colombo (It, CD)

Vice Presidents:

Mr Tandeng Muna (Cameroon)

Mr Georges Spénale (Fr, S)

Mrs E. Mathe (Botswana)

Miss Colette Flesch (Lu, L)

Mr E.T.S. Adriko (Uganda)

Mr Christian de la Malène (Fr, EPD)

Mr E.L.A. Wijntuin (Surinam)

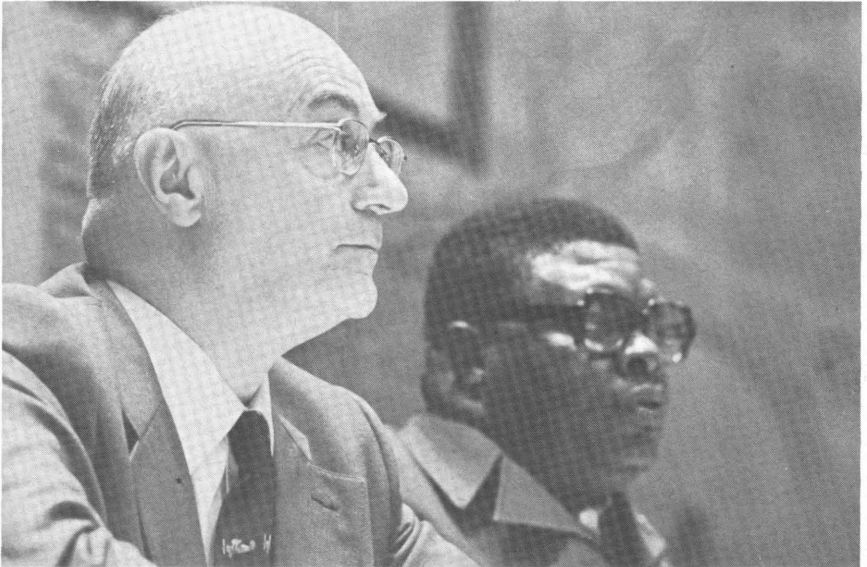
Lord Reay (Br, EC)

Mr Vaovasamanaia Phillips (Samoa)

Mr Renato Sandri (It, CA)

3. Election of members of the Joint Committee

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Rules of Procedure, the Assembly, on a proposal from the Bureau, elected the members of the Joint Committee. The list is appended to the minutes of proceedings of the meeting (see annex).



The Chairmen of the Joint Committee: Mr Giovanni Bersani (It, CD) and Mr L.A. Kasongo Mukundji (Zaire)

4. Election of the chairmen of the Joint Committee

Mr L.A. Kasongo Mukundji (Zaire) and Mr Giovanni Bersani (It, CD) were elected by the Assembly.

FORMAL OPENING SITTING

Jean Hamilius, Minister of Agriculture and Viticulture, Minister of Construction, representing the President of the Luxembourg Government said that his country was proud to be playing host once again to the Assembly and felt that he would be justified in claiming that, since Yaoundé, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg had been unsparing in its efforts to establish between developed and developing countries a relationship founded on justice, equality and cooperation.

The Convention of Lomé had now been in force for more than a year but had lost none of its originality. The latest meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of

Ministers had once again shown that the spirit of Lomé – this ‘extra dimension’ inherent in the Convention – was the moving force in this undertaking and distinguished it from other multilateral agreements.

Despite the difficult economic situation the Convention had undeniably been a success so far. The time had now come to reflect on the achievements of the past and the tasks to be carried out in the future. He hoped that this would be done in the spirit of frank cooperation which had so satisfactorily marked developments to date.

Philippe Yacé, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, and Co-President of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly thanked their Royal Highnesses, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. He expressed his gratitude to President Georges Spénale, and congratulated President Emilio Colombo. He then thanked the Luxembourg authorities for their hospitality.

In his view, the aim of this meeting was to ascertain after the first year of cooperation whether the hopes and expectations aroused by the Convention of Lomé in the ACP countries had in fact materialized.

The Convention of Lomé had often been cited as a model of cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries.

But a treaty could be no more than a framework. The main-point was that those responsible for giving it meaning should engage in a genuine dialogue.

President Yacé pointed out that, the spirit of the Convention was first and foremost a spirit of mutual aid, which was at the same time based on an economic reality, since Europe, more than any other area, was dependent on imports from the developing countries for its supplies of primary commodities. The Community should therefore spare no effort to consolidate its relations with the developing countries.

Against that background the Convention of Lomé was a precious asset both to the ACP countries and to the Community.

Turning to the North-South dialogue, he stated that while it had ended in relative failure, it had nevertheless led to an increasing awareness in the rich countries of the need for a minimum of justice in the distribution of the fruits of growth.

This change of heart in the rich countries was, in his view, due primarily to Europe, which, by entering into contractual undertakings under the Convention of Lomé, must set the example, thus giving a keen spur to the efforts of the other industrialized countries.

The influence of the Convention of Lomé as a model to the world must become greater all the time for, as President Félix Houphouët-Boigny had said, there was on both sides a complementarity of reason and of the heart which naturally leads us to mutual solidarity'.

Emilio Colombo, President of the European Parliament, took stock of the first year of full application of the Convention of Lomé. After drawing attention to the liberalization of trade and the implementation of financial, technical and institutional cooperation, he mentioned the satisfactory operation of the STABEX system, the importance of the protocol on sugar and the constant increase in the number of partner countries, at the same time pointing out that improvements would have to be made in the light of experience to date.

With regard to the forthcoming negotiations on a new Convention, he stressed the importance of the existing institutional links. He hoped that there would be closer ties at the level of political cooperation, while each country would be free to search independently for ways and means of achieving this in the interests of strengthening world peace.

He appealed to all who would be taking part to see to it that a new Convention did in fact enter into force on 1 April 1980 and that economic interests and the social partners were associated with the negotiations. The problems of inflation and unemployment facing the industrialized countries should not be allowed to retard cooperation with the developing countries.

Turning to the North-South dialogue which had just closed, he expressed the hope that the disagreement as regards energy and indebtedness would be resolved in the near future, for the Governments must now show that they were politically determined to establish a new international economic order with a more equitable basis offering equal prospects and opportunities to all countries.

Mr Schaus, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, pointed out that this was the third time that the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg had had the honour to be represented at the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly. A great deal of

progress had been made since 1975, notably with regard to customs duties, cooperation and the stabilization of export revenue.

However, there were still a number of problems to be dealt with. The Consultative Assembly had an important part to play in this connection; it should enable the objectives of the Convention to be implemented to the full, and on the basis of the Convention it should be possible to promote the establishment of a new world economic order.

Miss Colette Flesch, Mayor of the City of Luxembourg, welcomed the delegates to Luxembourg on behalf of the people of the capital. She expressed the hope that the ground that had been covered so far would contribute towards peace and human solidarity.

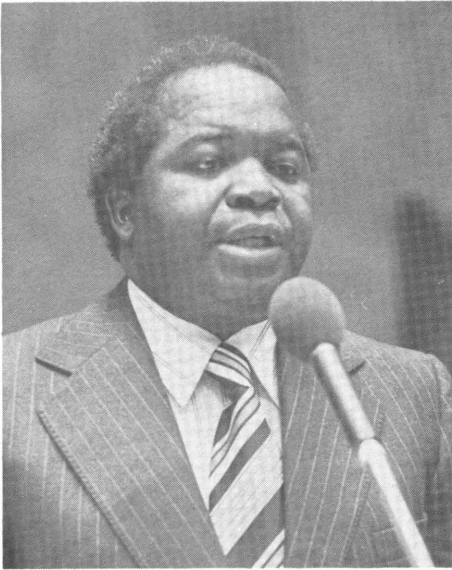
Referring to the North-South dialogue, Miss Flesch, in her capacity as chairman of the Committee on Development and Cooperation, expressed the opinion that it had not been fruitless, at least from the point of view of development cooperation. This was demonstrated by the agreement of the industrialized countries to start negotiations in the near future on setting up a common fund for the financing of primary commodity buffer stocks.

This meeting of the Consultative Assembly provided an opportunity for assessing the performance of the Lomé Convention – a bold and courageous venture in international solidarity – during its first year, and for drawing practical conclusions for the future.

In conclusion, Miss Flesch expressed the hope that these meetings would make a valuable contribution to cooperation between the Community and the ACP states.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr P.W. Matoka, Zambian Minister for Finance and Technical Cooperation, President-in-Office of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, said that the international community was anxious to see how the Lomé Convention could establish an international or world STABEX system. Most agreements between developed and developing countries now sought to include specific provisions on industrial cooperation. This placed on the members of the Convention a very



*Mr P.W. Matoka,
President-in-Office of the
ACP/EEC Council of Ministers,
Minister of Finance and
Technical Cooperation of
Zambia.*

serious responsibility, which made it all the more important for them to ensure effective implementation of the convention.

For this reason the ACP States had recently been very concerned at the apparent growing indifference of the Community to the broader objectives of the Lomé Convention. However, the second ACP-EEC Council meeting in Fiji in April had served to revive interest. The achievements of this meeting were deeply appreciated.

The ACP States, he said, were faced with very serious problems and could not afford to spend time on theoretical arguments. The Convention was intended to confer on ACP exports terms and conditions more favourable than those granted to other countries. The ACP States had misgivings about the Community's thinking on this matter. The Community had signed preferential agreements with other countries without first notifying the ACP States. It had also extended its generalized preferences scheme without adequately safeguarding the ACP's trade benefits. It was important that the ACP States should receive clarification on these matters.

ACP beef exporters in particular were anxiously awaiting the discussions on the conditions to govern their exports to the Community after 1 January 1978,

since they would be unable to face up to the competition of the world's major beef exporters, who now had renewed access to the Community's markets.

The speaker expressed satisfaction at the progress made in Fiji as regards the STABEX system. However, it had to be recognized that the gravity of the ACP's problems required further progress as a matter of urgency. The ACP States looked to the Assembly for support in bringing such products as phosphates, manganese and rubber under the STABEX system.

Recognizing the importance, but also the inadequacies, of certain institutions, the ACP countries asked the Community to lend its support to the creation of a centre for the promotion of agricultural products.

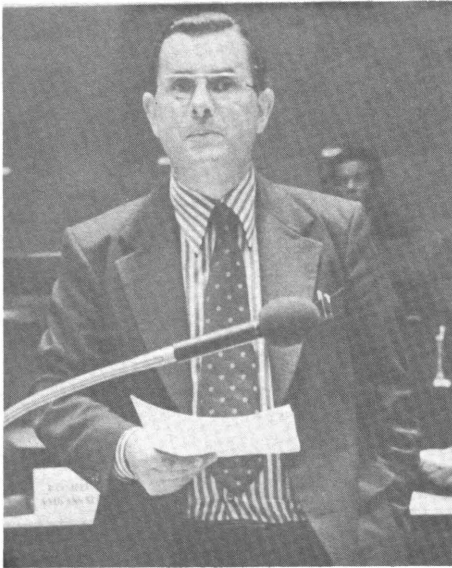
The banana exporting states hoped the Protocol 6 would now be fully implemented. Prompt action would be needed if the conditions of the countries concerned were to be improved.

The most difficult area of the Convention was still the sugar Protocol. The sugar sector continued to face serious difficulties within the Community, and bitterness had arisen between the ACP States and the Community on such matters as price negotiations and quotas. For the sake of the effective implementation of the Convention, these problems had to be solved without delay.

Referring now to the situation in Southern Africa, Mr Matoka pointed out that Africa's contribution to the ACP-EEC effort would always fall short of the mark until the situation in Southern Africa improved. The major obstacles to the unity of the African continent were, he said, the régimes in Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia.

The ACP States had made great sacrifices in the cause of peace in Southern Africa. He hoped that Europe would also make a contribution. Paradoxically, Europeans had been the most decisive motive force behind the perpetuation of racism in Southern Africa. Europe had the capacity to end the liberation war in Southern Africa but was not using it. With western supplies of arms and oil, Rhodesian forces had invaded and occupied part of Mozambique. This action the ACP States condemned in the strongest terms.

In conclusion Mr Matoka said that the delicate issues at hand had to be carefully attended to so that the Convention could make a historic contribution to the development of mankind.



*Mr John Tomlinson,
President-in-Office of the
Council of Ministers of the
European Community.*

John Tomlinson, President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities, concentrated on three main points in his speech.

Firstly, the extent of the cooperation achieved under the Lomé Convention. This was reflected in the large membership of the Convention, the almost free access granted for ACP products to the Community market, the sums committed by the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank, the transfers paid for the stabilization of export earnings, the guarantee disposal of 1,300,000 tonnes of sugar at a price considerably higher than the world market price, and lastly industrial cooperation, which was bound to have a beneficial effect. Moreover, this cooperation was only a beginning.

Secondly, the extent to which the Lomé Convention introduced sufficiently diversified methods to meet most of the economic difficulties of the recipient States, whose structures still differ greatly. The Lomé Convention made it possible to give each ACP State the form of intervention best suited to its needs and in accordance with its own development priorities.

Thirdly, and perhaps most important of all, the Convention, in his view, was a prototype for world wide development aid in that it facilitated the progressive

harmonization of living and working conditions in the developed countries and in the Third World. The Lomé Convention stood out as a model to all by its scale, diversity and comprehensiveness. That model was being followed by others.

Mr Tomlinson went on to inform the Assembly of the views of the Council of the European Communities, with particular reference to the achievements of the Fiji meeting. Two decisions had been taken on the stabilization of export earnings. The Community had agreed to extend the STABEX system to additional countries and to seven new products. In the case of other products the Council had been unable to agree to their inclusion in the system but did adopt a resolution on the attainment of common objectives for commodity exports, stating that account must be taken of mutual ACP-EEC interests at international level, particularly through consultations covering essential commodities such as rubber, copper and phosphates. Satisfactory implementation of the resolution would help to resolve the difficulties encountered by the ACP States exporting these products.

The Council had adopted three decisions on industrial cooperation which were favourable to the ACP, and further important decisions on financial and technical cooperation. In the latter area implementation of the proposals would do much to further improve this fundamental, but technically delicate, aspect of the Lomé Convention.

The Council had also discussed certain aspects of trade cooperation, including the problems of the impact on ACP exports of the generalized preferences granted by the Community to developing countries. Extension of these preferences, considered essential by the Group of 77 and by the industrialized countries, might erode the comparative benefits accruing to the ACP States from the Lomé Convention. The problems of the ACP would be taken into account and it had been agreed in Fiji to set up a joint working party to assess the effects of the Community's generalized scheme of preferences on ACP exports.

The specific problem of bananas would shortly be examined by the Permanent Group. On sugar, the Community had made substantial concessions. It had been agreed to restore the original export quotas for the ACP States which had been unable to take up their quotas in the 1975-76 delivery period. This was an important political gesture by the Community, which took into account the difficulties encountered by the ACP States in applying the provisions of the sugar protocol. But this concession could not be taken as a precedent. Since this

decision, the ACP and the Community had reached agreement on the guaranteed prices of sugar for the next delivery period.

In conclusion, Mr Tomlinson stated that the Convention was an undoubted success at a time when successes were few and far between in the field of development.

Claude Cheysson, member of the Commission of the European Communities, first discussed the conclusions of the North-South dialogue.

He did not feel that the meeting in Paris had been entirely unsuccessful; the results achieved at this meeting, although far from satisfactory, would never have been achieved otherwise.

He went on to compare these results with those achieved under the Lomé Convention.

Although in Paris the countries concerned had made a joint assessment of the energy situation, it had proved difficult to pursue the discussion on a world-wide basis. In the context of the Lomé Convention, however, it had been possible to continue the dialogue, even though the subjects discussed might not be of such crucial importance.

It was true that in Paris agreement had been reached on a common fund for raw materials but the Lomé Convention members had made even greater progress in certain fields. Mr Cheysson drew attention particularly to the STABEX system, under which the arrangements were geared to each individual product; this system was at the moment the only one of its kind in the world.

In Paris, it had been decided to take further steps in opening up the markets. There was no further scope for preferential agreements under the Convention of Lomé at the moment. However, it was appreciated that the extension of the generalized preferences system would have the effect of eroding the advantages enjoyed by the ACP States. The Lomé Convention's policy was original in that it represented a first step towards contractual agreements in the commercial field.

The major countries had committed themselves in Paris to stepping up their development aid, but when the Lomé Convention was concluded the Community had quadrupled its development aid without shouting it from the rooftops.



*Mr Claude Cheysson, Member of
the Commission.*

In Paris a recommendation on food and agriculture had been adopted. The signatories of the Lomé Convention on the other hand, were already at the stage of practical measures in this field.

The Paris meeting had declared the intention of developing infrastructures, particularly in Africa. The signatories of the Lomé Convention were already well on the way to achieving this objective.

In Paris a certain amount of progress had been made as regards the conditions for the promotion of foreign investment in the developing countries. The Lomé Convention countries were already taking practical steps in this direction.

No agreement was reached in Paris on structural problems, in particular the problem of the international distribution of labour. The Lomé Convention countries for their part, were already taking action on this, and the following day the Joint Committee would be holding a meeting with representatives of economic and social groups.

These comparisons with the Paris meeting were intended to show that cooperation between the Community and the ACP countries was valuable

because it was practical and restricted to certain specific areas. The new economic order was not a theme that could be dealt with in one particular forum. There were some topics which called for world-wide discussion and progress would inevitably be slow. In the relationship between the EEC and the ACP States there was clearly a community of interests. With the ACP States forming a single bloc it was possible to discuss on an equal footing. It was a fundamental characteristic of the relationship that the identity, the independence and the stage of development of each country were respected.

However, the mutual respect of the parties concerned must be given practical expression and called for a common position when one of the parties was faced with fundamental problems.

Finally, referring to the comments by Mr Matoka on the situation in Southern Africa, Mr Cheysson reaffirmed the commitment of the Lomé signatories to the common struggle of the African peoples for their independence, deplored all forms of racialism and asserted the right of all nations to self-determination.

Lord Reay (Br, EC) introduced his report and suggested that the corrections made by the ACP Secretariat should be annexed to the final version of the document.

He then singled out five main points:

- (1) There had been strong feelings amongst ACP countries about the Community's generalized preferences scheme, which, it was felt, tended to erode the ACP's trade advantages. This applied particularly to the arrangements for 1977. These misgivings were expressed in paragraph 15 of the motion for a resolution.
- (2) There was concern and dissatisfaction over the sugar negotiations. Not only were the agreed prices considered too low, but there was a feeling that the provisions of the Protocol on sugar had not been taken fully into account.
- (3) Some members of the Joint Committee had wanted the resolution to list additional products for inclusion in the STABEX scheme. Others felt that minerals should be treated differently from agricultural products, and that the funds available for the scheme were inadequate, particularly if a commodity like



Rapporteur Lord Reay (Br, EC)

copper were to be added. In the event, the resolution made no mention of specific additional products, but several were listed in point 59 of the report itself.

(4) There was considerable concern about the situation in Southern Africa, which had major implications internationally and represented a threat to peace. It was a matter with which the Community must concern itself.

(5) There had been proposals to include a reference to human rights in the resolution, but although this issue was widely discussed, no actual amendment to the draft resolution had been tabled. Lord Reay hoped, however, that a future resolution might include such a reference; this would certainly have a positive political effect on relations between the EEC and the ACP countries.

In general, Lord Reay concluded, the first year of the Lomé Convention had been a success. The second distribution under STABEX had been made, two-thirds of regional project allocations disbursed, and the various trade concessions had been fully operational since the Convention entered into force. The Lomé Convention might not be a solution to everything, but it was not true to say that it was totally ineffective. The Community and the ACP countries

were mutually dependent, and their relations were based on an awareness of this dependence.

Mrs Mathe, Botswana's Ambassador to the European Communities, welcomed the statements made this morning by previous speakers on the satisfactory functioning of the Lomé Convention. She thanked Lord Reay on behalf of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors for presenting his report and explained why the committee had found it necessary to submit a corrigendum. The purpose of this was to make the report as balanced and complete as possible so that it could be used in working towards a definitive solution of outstanding problems such as those affecting sugar, bananas and rum. These matters would have to be dealt with in the negotiations on the renewal of the Lomé Convention.

The amendments submitted by the ACP Secretariat and the Committee of Ambassadors had been necessary because of the limited time available for drawing up Lord Reay's report in the Joint Committee. She felt that both the ACP and the EEC now understood each other's respective positions better and hoped that the short-comings of the existing agreement would be made good in the new Lomé Convention.

Political agreement must be reached, but purely technical obstacles must not be allowed to render the achievement of political aims impossible.

The second Lomé Convention must be beneficial to all partners, and in particular contribute to a solution of the ACP countries' development problems.

James Spicer (Br, EC) said that he had been particularly impressed by Mr Matoka's statement this morning that for some ACP countries the issue was not now one of development but of their very survival. He then went on to discuss transport infrastructures which he said were vital to trade, and the EEC had a fundamental stake in the free flow of African primary commodities. Communications were a particular problem for landlocked African countries, especially in Southern Africa. In his view the whole topic of communications would be an appropriate subject for consideration by a working party of the Joint Committee. Joint action by the ACP countries must be encouraged in an attempt to solve the present transport difficulties.

Mr Alhaji Abubakar, speaking for Nigeria, said that his delegation would support any resolution based on Lord Reay's report, subject of course to any amendments that might be made.

As regards financial and technical cooperation under the Lomé Convention, Mr Alhaji Abubakar stressed that need was the main consideration in granting assistance, but felt that this concept should be clearly defined. A country's need should be seen in terms both of revenue and of responsibilities. Although some countries were better endowed with natural resources than others, their special responsibilities also had to be taken into account in assessing their needs.

If the main purpose of the Lomé Convention was to assist developing countries, then States falling within this category, especially those with large populations and low per capita incomes, should receive adequate consideration. The speaker therefore hoped that the approach to granting assistance to the ACP countries would be revised in the near future.

Pierre Lagorce (Fr, S) recalled the successful operation of the STABEX system, stressed the importance of cooperation in the agricultural sector and of the considerable increase in the number of part-signatories at the Convention of Lomé and referred in particular to some aspects of industrial cooperation.

This was based on the activity of two bodies, the Committee on Industrial Cooperation and the Centre for Industrial Development, which had been set up to bring industry to the ACP countries. The choice of industry should depend on the available outlets on the Community market, as well as on the internal needs of the countries, in order to avoid competition with industries in the Community that now had to face a growing threat of unemployment. It was also necessary to reduce the excessive power of multinational undertakings by drawing up a restrictive code of conduct in order to avoid giving a false impression of the process of industrialization in the ACP countries.

While the outcome of the North-South dialogue had been disappointing, the Convention of Lomé continued to ensure definite progress towards the implementation of a new world economic order.

In the view of Mr Lachmon (Surinam), the rejection – albeit by a small majority – of the amendment tabled by Surinam seeking to add rice to the list of products covered by the STABEX system was due to a misunderstanding of the problem. Without going into its importance as a foodstuff, rice was, he said, Surinam's main export after bauxite.

However, disappointment should not mean despair. The speaker expressed his profound gratitude to the Assembly and in particular to Lord Reay, who, by mentioning the desired addition in his report, had paved the way for its acceptance by the Council.

John Prescott (Br, S) concentrated mainly on the question of human rights in his speech.

He particularly welcomed paragraphs 17 and 19 of the motion for a resolution contained in Lord Reay's report, which were specific political statements on the situation in Southern Africa and stressed that the EEC was under an obligation to take a firm line on the political crisis there. But as well as the particular problem of Southern Africa, there was also the question of fundamental human rights in general.

Certain basic individual rights and freedoms had to be respected in all countries. This requirement could not apply to Southern Africa alone. Violations of human rights should be condemned in all countries where they occurred.

There were reliable reports from international organizations of barbaric happenings in some of the Member countries of the ACP-EEC Assembly. It was the duty of the Assembly to condemn these also. It would be unacceptable to discriminate between countries in this connection. While it was true that the colonial powers had been guilty of introducing barbarism to Africa and other parts of the world, that could not justify a refusal to condemn it when practiced in the newly independent countries.

It was the strong feeling of the Socialist Group that at this, the last meeting of the Assembly before the renegotiation of the Convention of Lomé, the question of human rights should receive attention. Serious consideration should be given to including the obligation to respect fundamental rights and freedoms in the negotiations for the new Convention.

Mr L.A. Kasongo Mukundji, speaking on behalf of the Republic of Zaire, felt that considerable progress had been made in implementing the Lomé Convention. It was true that there had been hold-ups in certain areas, but negotiations were in progress and this in itself was encouraging. Even if in some fields solutions had not been found as quickly as had been hoped, work was still

going on and the attempt to arrive at a solution had even become a matter of concern; this also was encouraging.

Mr Kasongo considered it particularly regrettable that copper was not covered by the STABEX system and that no other possibilities had been proposed for the two countries, namely Zaire and Zambia, which were heavily dependent on copper exports. He made a heartfelt appeal to the bodies concerned to try and find a solution to this problem.

It was gratifying to see that financial cooperation and the funds allocated under the STABEX system had produced satisfactory results.

He thanked the Community Member States and all the other sympathetic countries represented at the meeting who had helped Zaire to cope with its recent difficulties.

Very little had been achieved in the field of industrial cooperation so far but this was hardly surprising given that it was a new aspect of cooperation in the context of the Lomé Convention. He drew attention to the risks that the ACP States could incur as a result of collaboration between the governments of the industrialized countries and the commercial sector.

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Br, S) referring to the question of generalized preferences (GSP), said there was a need to balance the interests of the ACP States with those of other developing countries.

The ACP, indeed, recognized that the Community had an obligation to help the poorest of the developing countries. However, there was a danger that certain ACP products could be damaged by GSP provisions, and he therefore welcomed the Fiji decision to set up a working group to monitor ACP exports and to consult the ACP before finalizing the GSP for 1978.

Sir Geoffrey agreed that it was vital that both sides remained flexible in their relations. He also believed that efforts should be made to get other wealthy industrialized countries – in both West and East – to do more to help the Third World.

Sir Geoffrey closed with the following quotation as an illustration of the concept of the brotherhood implicit in aid to developing countries:

'On a steep and stony path I met a little girl who was carrying on her back her young brother. "My child," I said to her, "you are carrying a heavy burden!" She looked at me and said; "It is not a burden, sir, it's my brother!"'

Tiamiou Adjibadé (People's Republic of Benin) congratulated Lord Reay on his courageous and careful report and expressed satisfaction at the promising start made by the second Consultative Assembly, in which the European parliamentarians had shown their determination to do everything possible to reduce the gap that separated the industrialized countries from the Third World and thus facilitate the achievement of a new world economic order. He hoped that the Member governments of the Community shared this determination.

Expressing satisfaction at the understanding shown by the European Parliament for the situation in Southern Africa, Mr Adjibadé said he hoped this understanding was shared by the European governments and that they would take action against South Africa and Rhodesia to deprive them of the means to sustain their racist régimes. In line with the interventions by the Zambian minister and Mr Claude Cheysson, the speaker proposed an amendment to the motion for a resolution contained in Lord Reay's report adding, in the third line of paragraph 17, the words 'and against racism' after the words 'for independence'.

Mr Adjibadé concluded by stating on behalf of his delegation that his country was willing to deal with the problem of human rights in any framework on condition that the Lomé Convention did not become an institution able to interfere in the domestic affairs of its Member States.

Hans-August Lücker (Ge, CD) said, on behalf of his group that he endorsed the objectives of the Lomé Convention, which were well on the way to being achieved, notwithstanding certain problems. He pointed out that the Christian Democrats had recently announced in Brussels their basic programme founded on peaceful cooperation between nations, inspired by the Lomé Convention.

However, the Convention could and should be extended and implemented to the full and three principles must be observed: world peace, to which it was everyone's duty to contribute; the fight against racial discrimination and the safeguarding of human rights and freedoms; genuine international social justice as a basis for solidarity between nations.

Although relations between Africa and Europe had considerably improved as a result of the Dakar Conference, there was scope for further progress in the context of the Lomé Convention.

He concluded with a reference to the North-South dialogue, which had failed to live up to expectations because the participants had not made a systematic attempt to offer their partners maximum concessions and because of the failure to put forward constructive proposals in good time for the establishment of a more equitable social system.

Dr. S.H. Kanu (Sierra Leone) referred first to the problems of the mineral-exporting ACP countries. Mr Cheysson had said that it was difficult for the Community to give extensive coverage for ACP minerals under the STABEX scheme because of the enormous cost that that would entail and the risk of price manipulation by the multinationals. Dr Kanu conceded that the cost to STABEX would be high but said it must be seen against the pittance earned by the ACP countries from their finite resources: there was a need to restore justice in ACP-EEC relations. He cited the example of bauxite, for which the producers earned only 5 to 10 dollars per tonne while in the EEC transporters carrying the product from ports to factories charged more than that per tonne. He felt that the interests of the mineral-producing countries should receive closer attention.

He then turned to the question of human rights raised by various European speakers, including Lord Reay, and urged caution on this sensitive and divisive issue. The purpose of the Consultative Assembly was to promote unity, and it was an affront to come here and compare so-called 'barbaric' régimes in the ACP with the situation in South Africa. That was both insulting and misleading. Most of the ACP countries in fact respected human rights but at some time in its history every country in the world had seen victims of political or religious beliefs. The subject of human rights might be discussed at an appropriate time, but he pointed out that some countries in Europe seemed to find it convenient to trade with South Africa, overlooking the apartheid in that country which was an insult to the whole human race. The discussion of such matters was out of place in this Assembly.

Hector Rivierez (Fr), speaking on behalf of the Group of European Progressive Democrats, welcomed the extraordinary success of the Lomé Convention, thanks to the considerable efforts of both the ACP countries and the EEC

Member States, insofar as after only a few months all the structures provided for had already been established.

It was true that there were still certain problems: for instance, those connected with rum and bananas, and the request by certain ACP States for the scope of the STABEX system to be extended. Undoubtedly the ACP States could be granted further concessions.

But the chief merit of the Convention was that it had established a system based on the law and founded on respect for the dignity of one's fellowmen.

One of the basic factors of the spirit of Lomé was that it left it to the ACP States themselves to decide how they should develop. Europe merely helped them to achieve their objectives.

Claude Cheysson had reassured those who saw generalized preferences as a threat to the advantages enjoyed by the ACP countries; funds and resources were limited but obviously those who had the best claim would be given priority.

The Lomé Convention, with its unique system for guaranteeing resources, was an example that would in the future be copied in other parts of the world.

Invited by the President to reply to a question raised by Lord Reay on the economic and social sectors of the EEC Member States and the ACP States, Mr Matoka, President-in-Office of the ACP-EEC Council, said that the Council had examined this matter at its meeting in Fiji in the light of the Consultative Assembly's resolution of June 1976. The Council of Ministers had instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to continue with this examination.

This would make it possible to take account of the results of the meeting between the Assembly and the economic and social sectors. It would also involve the institution of a contact group proposed by the Community in the context of industrial cooperation. These contacts, the principle of which was generally accepted and was contained in the Convention of Lomé, had to be organized with caution and care. They also had to take account of the particular situation of each of the partners of the Convention and ensure that the solutions adopted would assist flexibly and efficiently the implementation of the Convention.

Pierre Deschamps (Be,CD) pointed out that the Consultative Assembly, by definition, was not empowered to take binding decisions. Its task was to pave the way for such decisions by means of clear and realistic resolutions in the context of a policy aimed at the establishment of a new international economic order.

There were various aspects of the 'spirit of Lomé':

- the need to ensure a more equitable distribution of research
- a realistic approach in the choice of essential sectors and appropriate methods
- a sense of proportion, in other words willingness to make progress in all the various forums of discussion.

Mr Deschamps felt that there were several lessons to be learned from the experience gained so far:

- It was important to show solidarity between the various groups represented; thus, if the Convention was to be successful, Europe must continue to prosper.
- It must be said quite frankly that the three objectives laid down in Paris – the creation of a permanent energy consultation body, the stimulation of investments and the continuity of access to raw materials – were in no way egotistical.
- No sector, even a sector as minor as clove production, could be regarded as negligible if it was important to one of the partners.

Mr E.T.S. Adriko (Uganda) spoke of the ACP's difficulties in transporting their products to Europe and the rest of the world because of their weak transport infrastructures and the high rates charged by shipping lines often controlled by multinational companies. This problem was particularly acute for the landlocked and island countries, and should, in his view, be examined in the context of the Lomé Convention.

Turning to a matter of principle concerning the work of the Consultative Assembly, Mr Adriko felt that sensitive issues such as human rights should not

be raised in the context of the Lomé Convention or negotiations on its renewal. The problem of human rights was complicated by political interpretation and sometimes biased newspaper reporting, and had now become a weapon in the cold war between the USA and the USSR. The EEC must on no account draw the ACP into a similar conflict otherwise the benefits of Lomé would be jeopardized. The ACP countries respected the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs. They had no joint forum like the European Parliament to prepare a common position; they were justly proud of their national sovereignty and would on no account sacrifice it to considerations of tied aid or trade.

The South African problem was of a different nature. Condemnation of apartheid was general, and in his view the EEC should look for ways of providing material, financial and moral support for the liberation movements in Africa. Mr Adriko felt that paragraphs 17 and 19 of the motion for a resolution should be amended to that effect.

Ferruccio Pisoni (It,CD) began by stressing the novel character of the cooperation model established by the Lomé Convention. The latter was not based on vague sentiments of brotherhood or, indeed, paternalism, or on relationships of force and domination, but on reciprocity of advantage and the recognition of the interdependency of industrialized and developing countries.

The absence of major differences of opinion between the Community and the ACP, together with the general feeling of satisfaction which had been expressed during the debates, clearly demonstrated the value of the system.

Turning to the question of human rights, the speaker agreed that this issue should not become a source of division between the Lomé Convention partner states. However, he felt that respect for human rights should remain a prime objective, which was, moreover, in line with the spirit of Lomé.

Albert Sambhat (Gabon) felt that cooperation was progressing satisfactorily despite certain problems, which were mainly the result of the current economic situation.

Despite the difficulty of the sugar negotiations, agreement had been reached on the prices guaranteed to the ACP States. However, there was still a great deal of work to be done in regard to other products.

Mr Sambhat stressed that Gabon was anxious to cooperate with the other ACP States in combating under-development; like all the other participants it had a sincere belief in the Lomé policy, and indeed, that was why they were here.

John Osborn (Br,EC) said that one of his main concerns was to consider possibilities for the creation of wealth which in turn could provide the means of enhancing the quality of life. Wealth-creating activity was necessary if the developing countries were to purchase the Community's agricultural surpluses. Relations should be stabilized through commodity agreements. The developing countries had to be provided with industrial and technological know-how. It was essential to expand the introduction of intermediate technology to these countries, which must be enabled to help themselves if their serious unemployment and balance of payments problems were to be checked. At the same time, the industries introduced to developing countries should be geared to local conditions and needs.

There was an unfortunate tendency to be suspicious of firms making a profit of multinational undertakings. It should be remembered that the multinationals in particular were capable of providing a strong and independent investment. Companies would not invest unless they expected to make profits and their investment was secure.

It was natural for developing countries to look to Europe to provide investment and know-how. But they must understand that its capacity depended on its economic situation. The natural resources of many developing countries were a source of great potential wealth which could be realized through cooperation with European undertakings on mutually beneficial joint operations.

André Magale, Minister of State of the Central African Empire, said that regional and inter-regional cooperation was important in that it ensured the diversification of the economies of the ACP States, reduced their economic dependence, opened up wide markets and enabled the resources of each State to be used to the full. The Lomé negotiations had the particular advantage of having provided for special arrangements for industrial promotion and for transport and communications and of having equipped the Convention with the necessary financial resources to guarantee development in these sectors.

He welcomed the establishment of the first outline programme and proposed, in an amendment to paragraph 11 of the motion for a resolution, that a second

programme should be drawn up, relating in particular to the least developed countries. He also welcomed the setting up of the ACP-EEC sub-committee to study specific problems of development affecting the landlocked countries and islands.

Mr Magale expressed the hope, on behalf of his delegation, that the Committee of Ambassadors would consider the suggestion included in the recommendations of the ACP Council meeting in Fiji that an agricultural development centre should be set up for the ACP States to help those countries whose economies depended mainly on agriculture.

Finally, he endorsed the views of the ACP representatives who had protested against the minority racist régimes in Southern Africa. The right of self-determination was sacred. However, he did not feel that the Lomé Convention should be a platform for political and moral discussions on such matters, its purpose was primarily economic.

Renato Sandri (It,CA) said that the Lomé Convention, a new approach to relations between the developing and industrialized countries, had, and would continue to have, international repercussions: it had already provided the inspiration for the agreements with the Maghreb and Mashrek countries. It had also had an effect at intellectual level. It was thus that the STABEX system had in a way been taken as a point of reference, in the North-South dialogue. It was true that the Convention had its faults, but it was nevertheless a reality.

In view of the shortcomings of other international forums, he stressed the danger of referring everything to the Lomé Convention. For example, it was impossible to extend the STABEX scheme to every product; a better solution would be to seek to increase the funds allocated under this system so as to make aids granted by the Community more effective. Nevertheless, the problem of stabilizing the prices of primary commodities should be dealt with at world level and not solely in the framework of the Lomé Convention.

The ACP countries should call on the Community to display the political will that it had not shown in the North-South dialogue. Account should be taken of the fact that Africa was going through an unsettled period which might well bode a more serious upheaval. There was a real risk that the major political and military powers would become involved in Africa. Was Europe in a position to prevent this? The speaker thought that it was, although he stressed that, to do

so, the Community would have to provide the countries of Africa with:

- (1) total support in the struggle for independence
- (2) total support in the struggle for racial equality and
- (3) effective help which respected both the options and identities of these countries.

Jules Razafimbahiny (Madagascar) after referring briefly to the position on the land-locked countries, the use of ilang-ilang, the importance of infrastructures and aid for the development of lines of communication, went on to discuss four fundamental questions: Lomé or the continuation of Yaoundé, the generalized preferences system, human rights and relations between Lomé and the North-South Conference.

In regard to the first of these points, he drew attention to the concern expressed by the ACP States: certain countries had been granted more advantageous terms for the import of some products to the European market. Since Lomé was a continuation of Yaoundé, the associated states should have the 'right of primogeniture'. He therefore felt that these countries should be granted more favourable terms under Lomé II.

As regards preferences, the ACP States were members of the Group of 77, which, in all its resolutions, included a clause upholding the benefits conferred under the Lomé Convention. The EEC's preferential system included such powerful developing countries as Brazil, which carried much more weight than the weaker countries. The Common Market, which was a 'polygamous' organization, must look after the interests of the ACP States, which stood in the same position as a 'lawful wife', rather than favouring more recently acquired 'concubines'.

On the question of human rights, Mr Razafimbahiny endorsed the view expressed by most of the ACP delegates and felt that some of the requests that had been made could have an explosive effect. The Convention's objectives were primarily economic and should not be jeopardized by introducing subjective considerations; it was better to let well alone.

Mulwa Kasanga (Kenya) began by stressing the value of micro-projects, which, he said, had a more immediate impact, especially in rural areas, than major long-term projects. But there was a need to simplify procedures to enable such micro-projects to be implemented rapidly and flexibly.

The speaker noted that some European parliamentarians had expressed concern about the possible repercussions of the transfer of technology to ACP countries. It might be better, he felt, to talk of 'sharing technology' rather than 'transferring technology'. However, there was a problem, and one could not realistically argue for 'limited industrialization' in the ACP with a view to preventing unemployment in Community countries.

After all, unemployment in the ACP was a far greater problem than in Europe and development of the agricultural sector could not replace industrialization as a source of jobs.

Turning to the question of human rights, Mr Mulwa said he thought that a distinction should be drawn between violations of human rights in South Africa and Rhodesia and alleged violations elsewhere.

He stressed that the Kenyan delegation was not opposed to discussing the issue, but who, in the framework of the Lomé Convention, was to be the judge of violations, and who was going to prosecute? It would be better to leave the question of human rights to the United Nations, where the relevant machinery already existed.

The results of the Consultative Assembly's discussions had been, the speaker concluded, both practical and fruitful, and had helped lay the groundwork for the later negotiations on Lomé II.

Guy Naba Hien (Upper Volta) expressed his satisfaction at the results achieved under the Lomé Convention. The emergence of this new spirit, embodied in an agreement which met fundamental needs on both sides, would have a significant impact on future developments.

The outline existed and it remained to fill in the details. Great achievements were within our grasp provided that mankind remained the focus of our attention.

In the light of all the ideas and suggestions that had been put forward, the rapporteur, Lord Reay, said that he would concentrate on a few main points in winding up the debate.

With regard to generalized preferences he agreed that the benefits granted to a first group of countries should not be diluted by subsequently extending the

scheme. A distinction should be made between trade preferences and financial or food aid in this connection. As a general rule beneficiary countries should have an idea in advance of the subsequent trade policy of their partners.

He still felt that it had been right not to include proposals for additional products to be covered by the STABEX scheme at the present stage. He agreed, however, that the European Parliament should give further consideration to the possibility of including mineral products.

He then turned to the question of Southern Africa and human rights. He hoped that the ACP delegates would not leave the Conference feeling that the EEC was trying to interfere in the internal affairs of their countries. He agreed that there was a fundamental difference between the oppressive régimes in Southern Africa which were based on the institutionalized philosophy of apartheid, and the denial of human rights by a régime that depended on the life of one person.

At the same time he felt that a provision or regulation on human rights should be considered carefully at some time in the future. This could strengthen the Convention, in particular vis-à-vis outside critics, by underlining its common political philosophy and the common standards to which all its members adhered in principle. This was, however, a delicate matter which could not be rushed.

He felt that the Conference procedure would be improved if information relating to the meeting of the Council of Ministers were made available immediately to the rapporteur and the rapporteur invited to attend the meeting of the Council.

After adopting the amendment tabled by Mr Adjibade (Benin) to paragraph 17 of the motion for a resolution, inserting the words 'and against racialism' after the word 'independence', the Assembly adopted the motion for a resolution thus amended (see annex).

COOPERATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GROUPS

Giovanni Bersani (It,CD) in his capacity as co-chairman of the Joint Committee, presented a motion for a resolution on cooperation with representatives of economic and social interests in the ACP and EEC States. This followed on from the conclusions reached by the Joint Committee in Lomé on 3 December 1976 (see annex), which Mr Kasongo Mukundji (Zaire, co-chairman of the Joint Committee) had reported to the Assembly, and an initial meeting on this subject held in Luxembourg on 9 June 1977.

After expressing his satisfaction at the results achieved at the meeting held the previous day, he pointed out that the participants had unanimously advocated the organization of an annual dialogue of this kind in order to promote participation of the various social groups in the implementation of the Convention of Lomé.

However, opinions differed on the best way of implementing such a project. Some people felt that the provisions of Article 80(5) of the Convention provided the necessary framework for the Consultative Assembly and its bodies, while others maintained that participation of economic and social interests should also be encouraged in other agencies, such as the Centre for Industrial Development and the Joint Centre for Agricultural Development, perhaps on the basis of Article 74 of the Convention. Finally, some delegates wanted an institutional framework to be provided rapidly for this dialogue while others preferred to await the outcome of the studies and initiatives of the other institutions established under the Convention.

In view of the complex nature of the problem and the diversity of the positions adopted, the Joint Committee asked the Consultative Assembly for authorization to continue its consideration of procedures for closer cooperation with representatives of economic and social interests in the ACP and EEC States; it would report back later.

The Assembly then adopted the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Bersani.

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 June 8th – 10th 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. ACP-EEC 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 procedure 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 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 by both ACP States and 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 campaign year 1975/1976 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 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's 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 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 resolution 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 representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP States and the EEC

The Consultative Assembly,

- 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 regular meetings between the members of the Joint Committee 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.

(*) The main points of this statement were as follows:

- a day should be set aside for this consultation
- the members of the Joint Committee and members from each associated country and each EEC Member State should participate in the consultations
- only two representatives from each country should be invited as spokesmen for the two sides of industry. Members of the Economic and Social Committee would represent economic and social circles in the Community
- the choice of ACP representatives should be left to the ACP States themselves
- it should be possible to express a wide range of views in the consultations.

MEMBERS OF THE ACP-EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Minutes of the meeting of 8th June 1977)

ACP		EP
The Commonwealth of the Bahamas	— —	Rudolf Adams (Ge,S) Jochen van Aerssen (Ge,CD) Heinrich Aigner (Ge,CD)
Barbados	— —	Willem Albers (Du,S) Francesco Albertini (It,S) Giuseppe Amadei (It,S)
People's Republic of Bénin	Tiamiou Adjibade Blaise Amegnaglo	Jan Baas (Du,L) Cornelis Berkhouwer (Du,L) Giovanni Bersani (It,CD)
Botswana	Mrs E B Mathe K K Motshidisi	Pierre Bertrand (Be,Ind) Lord Bessborough (Br,EC) Gérard Bordu (Fr,CA)
Burundi	Jérôme Ntungumuranye —	Pierre Bourdellès (Fr,L) Jan Broeksz (Du,S)
United Republic of Cameroon	Tandeng Muna Simon Nko'o Etoungou	Jean-Marie Caro (Fr,CD) Mrs Maria Luisa Cassanmagnago Cerretti (It,CD)
Central African Republic	André Dieudonné Magale Nestor Kombot Naguemon	Lord Castle (Br,S) Michele Cifarelli (It,L) Emilio Colombo (It,CD)
Chad	— — —	Alfredo Covelli (It,Ind) Paul De Clercq (Be,L) Fernand Delmotte (Be,S)
The Comoro Archipelago	— —	Pierre Deschamps (Be,CD) Willy Dondelinger (Lu,S)
People's Republic of the Congo	Alfred Raoul Jean Blaise Soukamy	Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Br,S) Jean Durieux (Fr,L) Tom Ellis (Br,S)
Ethiopia	Kebede Temesgen —	Ludwig Fellermaier (Ge,S) Mario Fioret (It,CD) Lady Fisher of Rednal (Br,S)
Fiji	— —	Gerhard Flämig (Ge,S) Miss Colette Flesch (Lu,L) Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Br,EC)
Gabon	Moïse Nkoghe Mue Albert Martin Sambhat	Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (Br,S) Carlo Alberto Galluzzi (It,CA) Aart Geurtsen (Du,L)
The Gambia	A K N'Jie Mamodou Abdoulie Sisay	Ernest Glinne (Be,S) Mrs Marie-Thérèse Goutmann (Fr,CA) Willie Hamilton (Br,S) Frankie Hansen (Lu,S)

ACP

Ghana	Ebo Bentsi-Enchill Cameron Duodu
Grenada	– –
Equatorial Guinea	– –
Guinea	– –
Guineau-Bissau	Boubacar Tourè –
Guyana	Harry E Dyett –
Republic of the Ivory Coast	Philippe Yacé Edouard Ebagnitchie
Jamaica	Donald B Rainford –
Kenya	Mulwa Kasanga Joseph Muliro
Lesotho	E M Lerotholi E M Sekantsi
Republic of Liberia	Charles Sherman A Robert Bright
Republic of Madagascar	Jules A Razafimbahiny Jean Jacques Maurice
Malawi	M L Y Kwengwere N G Wandale Thupuwela
Republic of Mali	Mamadou Traore –
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Abdoul Aziz Sall Mohamed Fall Babaha
Mauritius	Raymond Chasle Balmookoond Taposeea

EP

Ove Hansen (Da, S)
Michael Herbert (Ir,EPD)
Erik Holst (Da,S)
Xavier Hunault (Fr,EPD)
Michel Inchauspé (Fr,EPD)
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Gabriel Kaspereit (Fr,EPD)
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Christopher Price (Br,S)
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Lord Reay (Br,EC)
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Lord St. Oswald (Br,EC)
Renato Sandri (It,CA)
Jacques Santer (Lu,CD)
Manfred Schmidt (Ge,S)
Willem Schuijt (Du,CD)
Wolfgang Schwabe (Ge,S)
Hermann Schwörer (Ge,CD)
Horst Seefeld (Ge,S)

ACP

Niger	Lambert Messan Maï Maigana
Federation of Nigeria	Alhaji Abubakar Gabriel O Ijewere
Rwanda	Jean Chrysostome Nduhungirehe Augustin Maharangali
Senegal	Amadou Bouta Gueye André Guillaibert
Seychelles	— —
Sierra Leone	S H Kanu J S A Funna
Somali Democratic Republic	Ali Mattan Hashi Abdullahi Jusuf Shiil
The Democratic Republic of the Sudan	Mustafa Taha Hassan Karar Elsayed Bakri
Surinam	E L A Wijntuin R B R Nooitmeer
Swaziland	S S Nxumalo S A Pato
United Republic of Tanzania	S Munabi L D Omari
Togo	Nangbob Barnabo Kodjovi Vinyo Dagadou
Tonga	— —
Trinidad & Tobago	J O'Neil Lewis Maurice O St John
Uganda	George B Kihuguru E T S Adriko

EP

Georges Spénale (Fr,S)
James Spicer (Br,EC)
Altiero Spinelli (It,CA)
Mrs Vera Squarcialupi (It,CA)
Marcel Vandewiele (Be,CD)
Vincenzo Vernaschi (It,CD)
Mrs Hanna Walz (Ge,CD)
Kurt Wawrzik (Ge,S)
Peter Würtz (Ge,S)
Mario Zagari (It,S)
Werner Zeyer (Ge,CD)

Republic of the Upper Volta	Guy Naba Hien Koudibi Jean-Charles Kabre
Western Samoa	Vaovasamanaia R Philipps Mrs Sina Annandale
Republic of Zaire	L A Kasongo Mukundji Ramazani Mwene Malungu
Zambia	L Lubamba M S Beyani

MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

(Minutes of the meeting of 8th June 1977)

Chairmen

L A Kasongo Mukundji	(Zaire)	Giovanni Bersani
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Members

	(Bahamas)	Heinrich Aigner
	(Barbados)	Giuseppe Amadei
Blaise Amegnaglo	(Bénin)	Jan Baas
Mrs E Mathe	(Botswana)	Pierre Bertrand
Jérôme Ntungumburanye	(Burundi)	Jan Broeksz
Simon Nko'o Etougou	(Cameroon)	Lord Castle
André Dieudonné Magale	(Central African Republic)	Pierre Deschamps
	(Chad)	Willy Dondelinger
	(Comoros)	Jean Durieux
Jean Blaise Soukamy	(Congo)	Ludwig Fellermaier
Kebede Temesgen	(Ethiopia)	Mario Fioret
	(Fiji)	Gerhard Flämig
Albert Martin Sambhat	(Gabon)	Miss Colette Flesch
A K N'Jie	(Gambia)	Charles Fletcher-Cooke
Ebo Bentsi-Enchill	(Ghana)	Sir Geoffrey de Freitas
	(Grenada)	Ernest Glinne
	(Equatorial Guinea)	Mrs Marie-Thérèse Goutmann
	(Guinea)	Ove Hansen
Boubacar Touré	(Guinea Bissau)	Xavier Hunault
Harry E Dyett	(Guyana)	Mrs Leonilde Iotti
Edouard Ebagnitchie	(Ivory Coast)	Erhard Jakobsen
Donald B Rainford	(Jamaica)	Léon Jozeau-Marigné
Joseph Muliro	(Kenya)	Gabriel Kaspereit
E M Lerotholi	(Lesotho)	Jan de Koning

A Robert Bright	(Liberia)	Lothar Krall
Jules A Razafimbahiny	(Madagascar)	Mrs Clara Kruchow
M L Y Kwengwere	(Malawi)	Cornelis Laban
Mamadou Traore	(Mali)	Pierre Lagorce
Mohamed Fall Babaha	(Mauritania)	Pietro Lezzi
Raymond Chasle	(Mauritius)	Hans-August Lücker
Mai Maigana	(Niger)	Charles McDonald
Gabriel O Ijewere	(Nigeria)	Jens Maigaard
Jean Chrysostome Nduhungirehe	(Rwanda)	Christian de la Malène
André Guillabert	(Senegal)	Mario Martinelli
	(Seychelles)	Thomas Nolan
S H Kanu	(Sierre Leone)	Georges Pianta
Abdullahi Jusuf Shiil	(Somalia)	Christopher Price
Mustafa Taha Hassan	(Sudan)	Lord Reay
E L A Wijntuin	(Surinam)	Lord St. Oswald
S S Nxumalo	(Swaziland)	Renato Sandri
S Munabi	(Tanzania)	Willem Schuijt
Kodjovi Vinyo Dagadou	(Togo)	Horst Seefeld
	(Tonga)	Georges Spénale
J O'Neil Lewis	(Trinidad & Tobago)	Marcel Vandewiele
George B Kihuguru	(Uganda)	Vincenzo Vernaschi
Guy Naba Hien	(Upper Volta)	Mrs Hanna Walz
Vaovasamanaia R Philipps	(Western Samoa)	Kurt Wawrzik
L Lubamba	(Zambia)	Peter Würtz

OBSERVERS

(Minutes of the meeting of 8th June 1977)

Cape Verde Islands	Louis Fonseca
Papua-New Guinea	Peter Dickson Donigi
Sao Tomé and Principe	Mrs Maria de Amorin