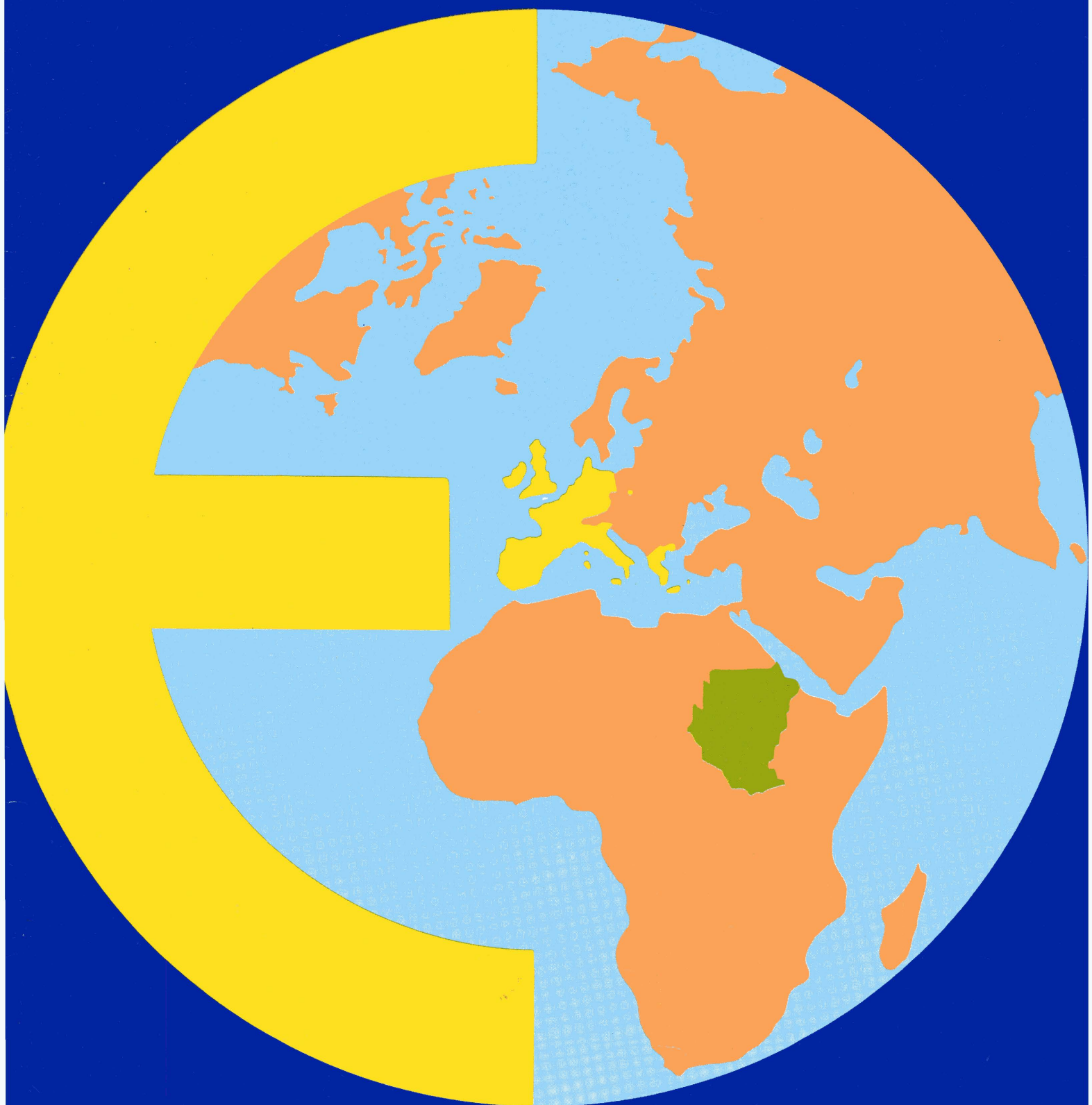


SUDAN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



SUDAN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



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IRELAND

UNITED KINGDOM

NETHERLANDS

BELGIUM

LUXEMBOURG

FRANCE

ITALY

PORTUGAL

SPAIN

AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

Sudan has strong links with the European Community.

As a member of the Lomé Convention, which associates the European Community with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) developing countries, Sudan enjoys trading advantages in the European Common Market.

The European Community is one of Sudan's most important trading partners, both as a client and as a supplier. In 1984 for example, the Community took 25% of Sudan's exports and accounted for 37% of Sudan's imports.

It is also one of Sudan's major partners in cooperation for development. In 1984 the European Community's Member States, bilaterally and multilaterally, provided 30% of total official development assistance to Sudan.

Sudan maintains an Embassy and an Ambassador accredited to the European Community in Brussels, where the latter's headquarters are, and the European Commission maintains a delegation in Khartoum headed by a delegate accredited to the Sudan Government. The current Ambassador accredited to the European Community is H.E. Mr. Osman El Sammehouni and the European Commission's Delegate in Sudan is Mr. Jean-Paul F. Jesse.



DENMARK

Berlin

FEDERAL
REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY

GREECE

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The Community in Europe

The European Community is made up of twelve countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. All these countries have signed three treaties which form the framework for the construction of a united Europe:

- the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) treaty of 1951;
- the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) treaty of 1957;
- the European Economic Community (EEC) treaty of 1957.

The aim of the treaties is the formation of an economic union — bringing with it closer political cooperation — in which goods, people, capital and services can circulate freely and where foreign trade, agriculture, transport and other sectors of the economy are governed by common policies.

The European Community exists to promote prosperity in Europe, to guarantee peace between its member states, and to help other countries by means of trade and financial cooperation.

There are five Community institutions:

- The Council of Ministers, which has the power to take decisions. The

member states are represented in the Council at ministerial level. Decisions are taken either unanimously, or by a qualified majority, i.e. at least 54 votes out of a total of 76 (France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom each have 10 votes, Spain has 8, Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands and Portugal have 5 each, Denmark and Ireland both have 3, and Luxembourg has 2).

- The Commission, which proposes and administers common policies, and makes sure that the treaties are observed. The Commission has 17 members, called "commissioners", who in the exercise of their duties are required to act in the interests of the Community as a whole and not of their own respective countries.
- The European Parliament, which, with 518 members directly elected every five years, represents the inhabitants of the Community. The Parliament gives its opinion on the proposals submitted by the Commission. It is the Parliament which adopts the Community budget every year after discussions with the Council of Ministers.
- The Court of Justice, which is responsible for settling disputes arising from

the application of Community law. The Court has 13 judges.

- The Court of Auditors, which has 12 members, checks that Community funds are properly spent.

In addition to these institutions, there exist other bodies involved in the running of the Community, in particular:

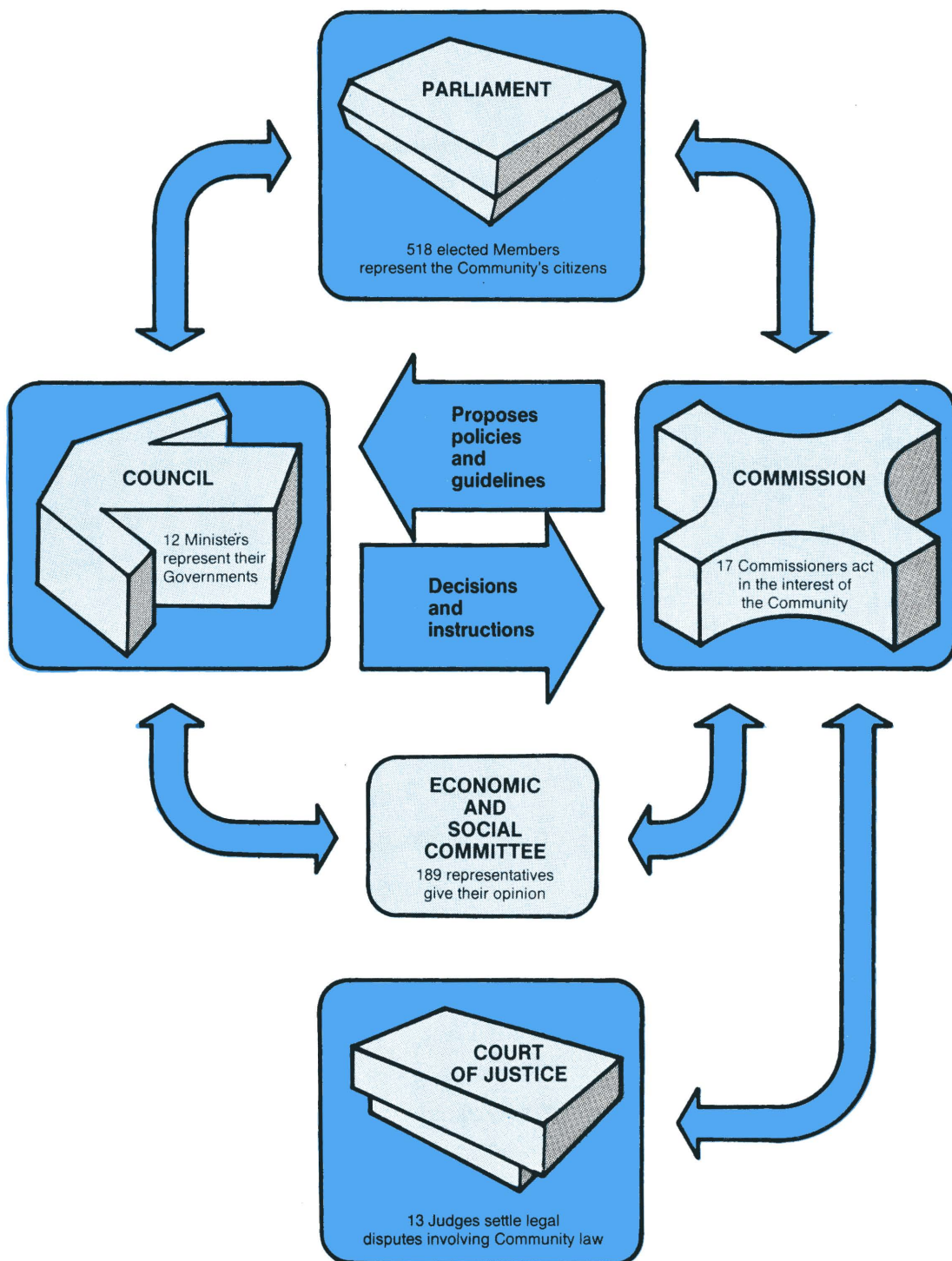
- The Economic and Social Committee, an advisory body with 189 members representing employers, trade unions and other interest groups such as farmers or consumers. Like the Parliament, it must give its opinion on Commission proposals before these can be adopted by the Council.
- The European Investment Bank, which has its own powers of decision, and which is endowed with capital subscribed by the member states, raises money on the capital markets to finance loans to Community countries and to developing countries which have comprehensive cooperation agreements with the Community (Mediterranean and ACP countries).

The whole Community edifice is crowned by the European Council of heads of state or government, who meet two or three times a year to discuss the broad direction of European policy.



Headquarters of the Commission (centre) and the Council of Ministers (left), Brussels, Belgium.

HOW THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WORK





The Court of Justice in Luxembourg.



The European Parliament, Strasbourg, France.

The Community in the World

In its relations with third countries, the European Community pursues a policy based on freedom of trade, as well as a forward-looking policy of aid and co-operation with developing countries.

It supports the spirit underlying the GATT multilateral negotiations. As the body responsible for the common commercial policy of its Member States, the Community has taken an active part in the successive rounds of talks conducted by GATT to lower customs tariffs and remove non-tariff barriers to trade. The average level of its own external tariff is currently, at under 4%, one of the lowest in the industrialised world.

The Community took the lead, when it introduced its scheme of generalized preferences in 1971, to encourage developing country exports. Since then, it has consistently widened the scope of its scheme, which at present covers some 120 countries and a vast number of products.

The Community is a party to all major international commodity agreements,

and will participate fully in the Common Fund when finally established.

It is a member of the international wheat agreement, and has become, with the United States, the main supplier of food aid to the developing countries.

In addition to its trade activities, the Community co-operates in the economic development of the majority of countries in the third world. With expenditure on bilateral and multilateral aid running at about 12,000 million dollars a year, the Community and its Member States between them provide roughly one third of all official development assistance to developing countries.

The Community as such is present in Asia and in Latin America where it finances a growing programme of rural development aid, and encourages regional groupings such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the countries of the Andean Pact.

A series of trade and aid agreements concluded with eight southern and south-eastern Mediterranean countries

reflect the Community's support for this region's development. The Community wishes to go further and is working for inter-regional co-operation between EEC and Arab League countries in the framework of the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

Finally, the Lomé Convention, a collective agreement between the twelve countries of the European Community and sixty-six African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, backed up with substantial funds and joint institutions, gives rise to multiple activities in the field and a permanent dialogue at institutional level.

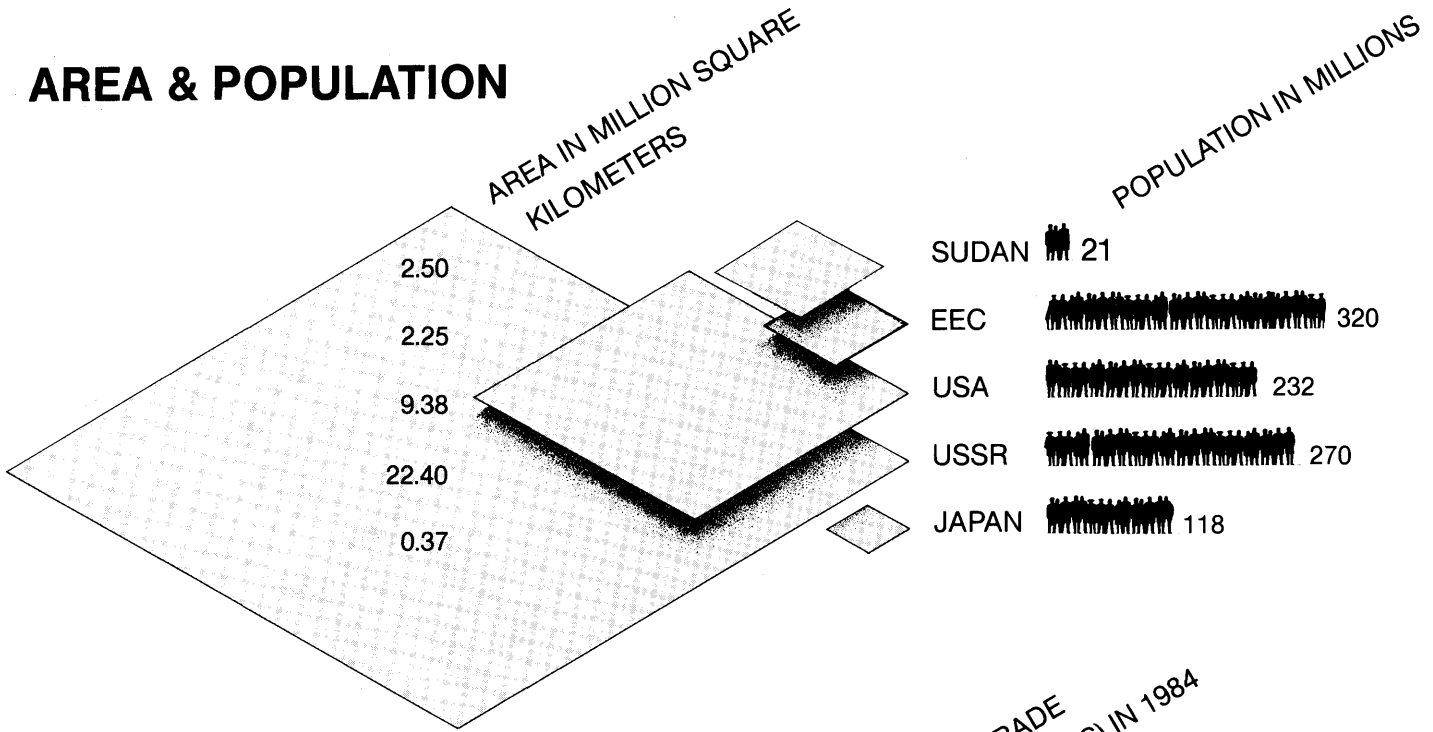
The extent of these activities is reflected in the network of overseas offices which the Commission maintains — there are 47 Delegations in the ACP countries alone — and in the two-monthly magazine "The Courier", which includes features on ACP and EEC countries, articles on development topics, news of the institutions' activities, and summaries of the latest EEC-financed operations in ACP countries. 550 copies are distributed every two months in Sudan.



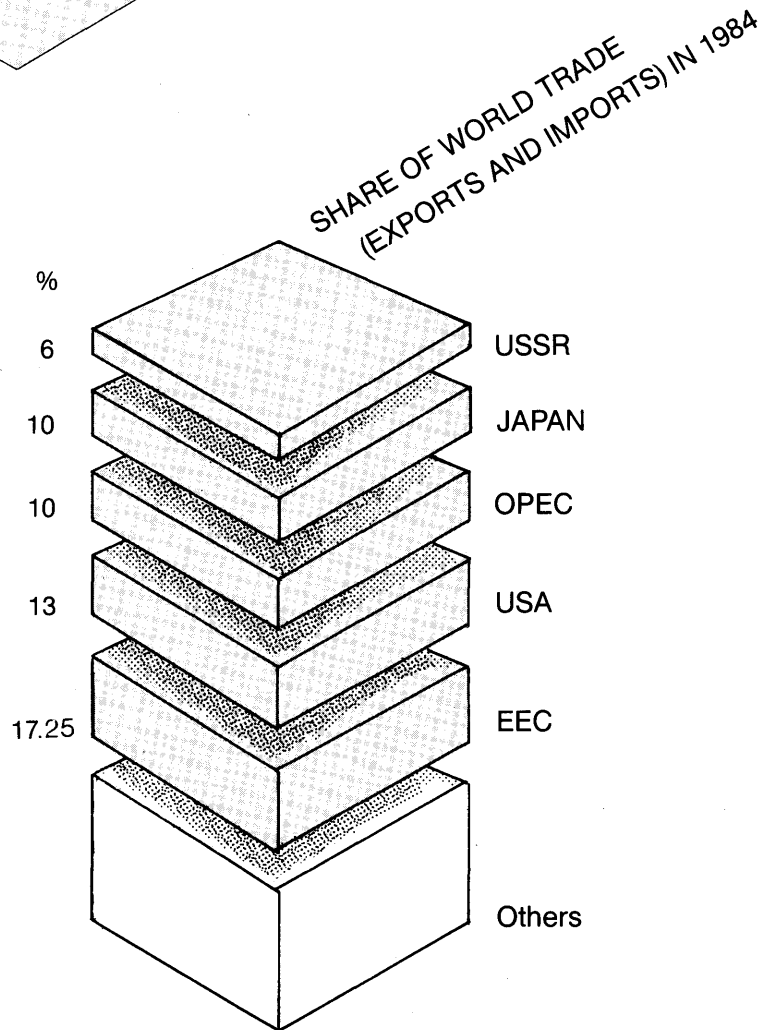
The Courier.

BASIC FACTS : a few comparisons

AREA & POPULATION



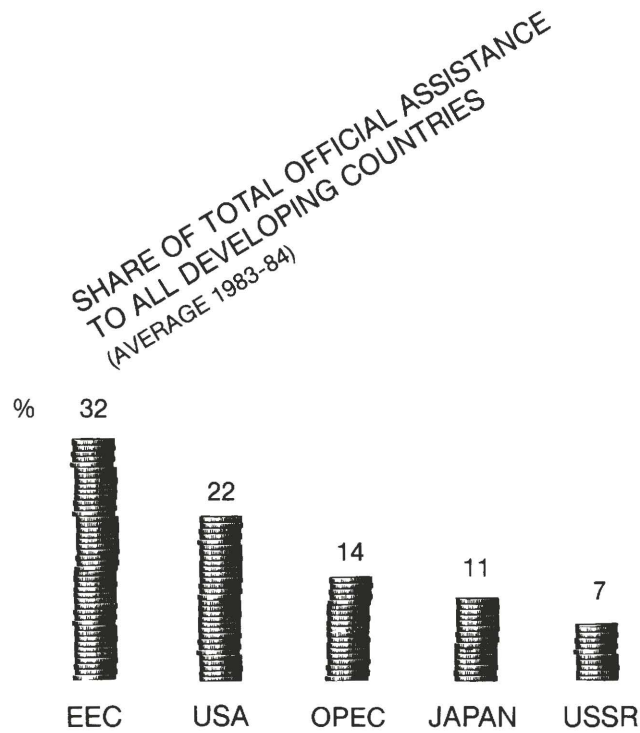
TRADE



Source: United Nations

EEC, USA, OPEC, USSR, JAPAN

AID



Source: OECD

PRODUCTION

	MOTOR VEHICLES in millions (Passenger & commercial vehicles)	CEMENT in million tons	CRUDE STEEL in million tons	CEREALS in million tons (Average 1980-82)
EEC	11	135	111	127
USA	7	57	68	311
USSR	2	124	147	170
JAPAN	11	80	100	14

1982

Source: Eurostat

THE LOMÉ CONVENTION

A MINI NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

The Lomé Convention remains the Community's most fully developed cooperation policy. Lomé has four basic features which make it the only example of North-South dialogue in practice:

- i) non-aligned cooperation between two regional groups, based on respect for the political and economic options of each partner;
- ii) secure and lasting cooperation, based on legally binding arrangements set down in a freely-negotiated contract;
- iii) overall cooperation, combining the full range of aid and trade development instruments;
- iv) permanent dialogue, through 3 joint institutions:
ACP-EEC Council of Ministers
ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors
ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

AID AND TRADE

Aid

The European Development Fund (EDF) provides grants and soft loans and the European Investment Bank (EIB) provides loans for national and regional development projects.

In addition, there are three specific funds:

- Stabex — for cash transfers to offset serious losses on agricultural exports
- Sysmin — soft loans for mining industries in difficulty
- Emergency aid — grants for natural disasters and serious refugee situations.

Trade

The main arrangements are:

- duty and quota-free access to the EEC market for almost all ACP exports
- guaranteed purchase by the EEC of up to 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar at EEC prices
- funds for trade promotion.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	million £S	million ECU
LOMÉ I (1976-80)	7,348	3,450
LOMÉ II (1981-85)	12,141	5,700
LOMÉ III (1986-90)	18,105	8,500

Breakdown of LOMÉ III resources

	million £S	million ECU
Grants and loans for national and regional programmes (1)	12,290	5,770
Stabex	1,970	925
Sysmin	884	415
Emergency/ refugee aid	618	290
EDF total	15,762	7,400
EIB loans	2,343	1,100
Grand total	18,105	8,500

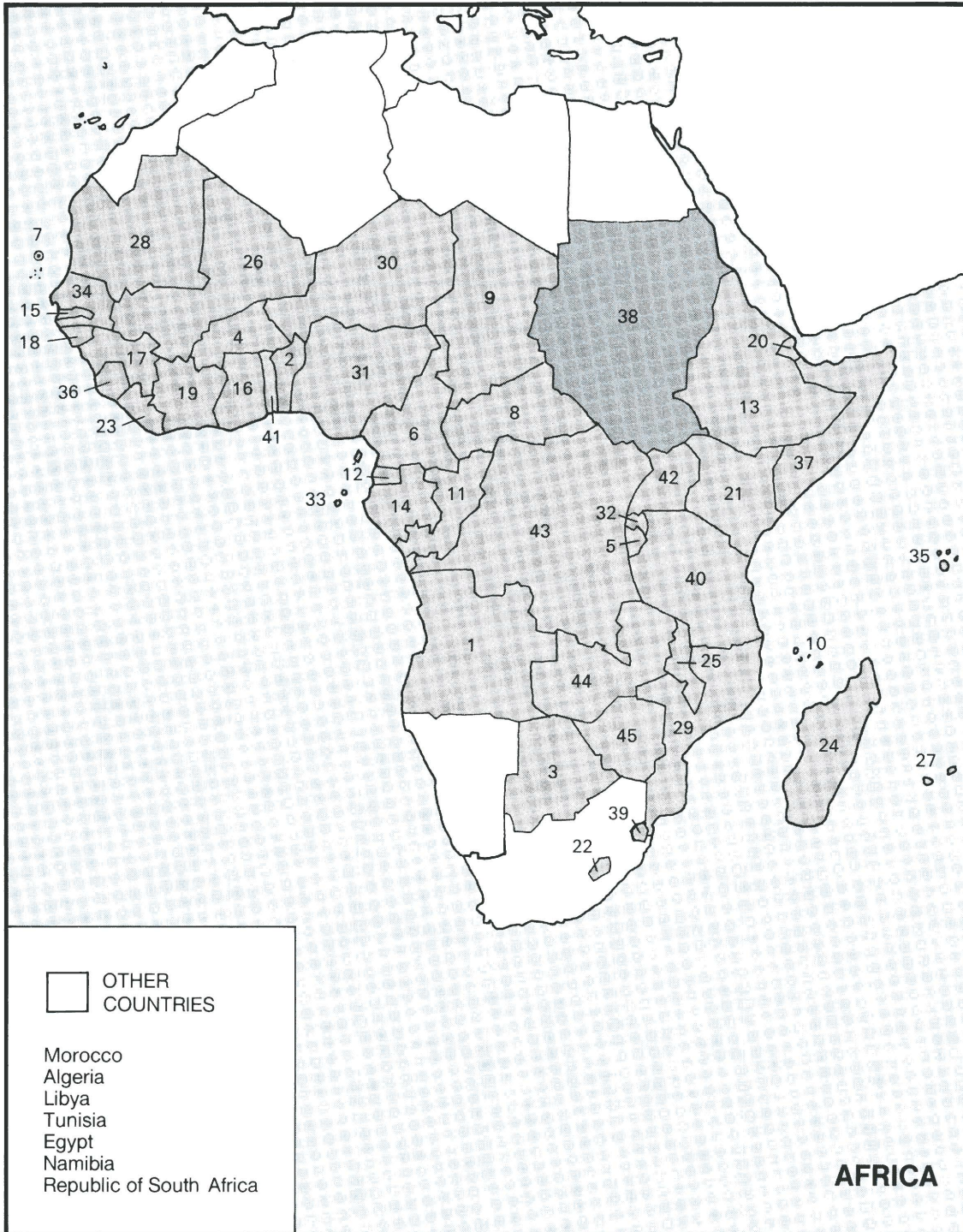
(1) The amount earmarked for regional cooperation is 1,000 million ECU (2,130 million £S).



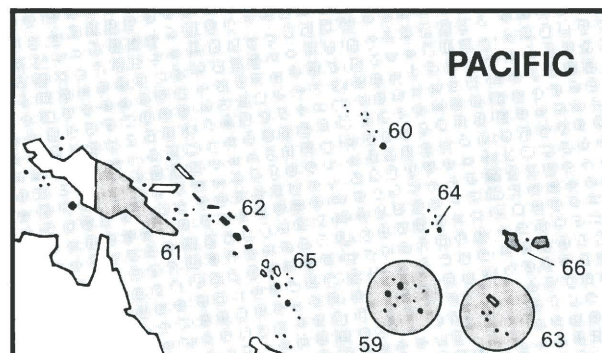
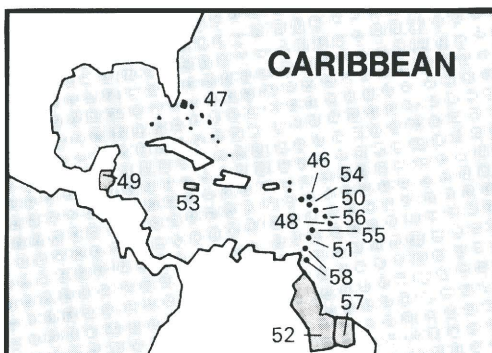
Sudan signs the third Lomé Convention, 8 December 1984.

ACP COUNTRIES

 **ACP COUNTRIES**



- AFRICA**
- 1 Angola
 - 2 Benin
 - 3 Botswana
 - 4 Burkina Faso
 - 5 Burundi
 - 6 Cameroon
 - 7 Cape Verde
 - 8 Central African Republic
 - 9 Chad
 - 10 Comoros
 - 11 Congo
 - 12 Equatorial Guinea
 - 13 Ethiopia
 - 14 Gabon
 - 15 Gambia
 - 16 Ghana
 - 17 Guinea
 - 18 Guinea Bissau
 - 19 Ivory Coast
 - 20 Jibuti
 - 21 Kenya
 - 22 Lesotho
 - 23 Liberia
 - 24 Madagascar
 - 25 Malawi
 - 26 Mali
 - 27 Mauritius
 - 28 Mauritania
 - 29 Mozambique
 - 30 Niger
 - 31 Nigeria
 - 32 Rwanda
 - 33 Sao Tome Principe
 - 34 Senegal
 - 35 Seychelles
 - 36 Sierra Leone
 - 37 Somalia
 - 38 Sudan
 - 39 Swaziland
 - 40 Tanzania
 - 41 Togo
 - 42 Uganda
 - 43 Zaire
 - 44 Zambia
 - 45 Zimbabwe



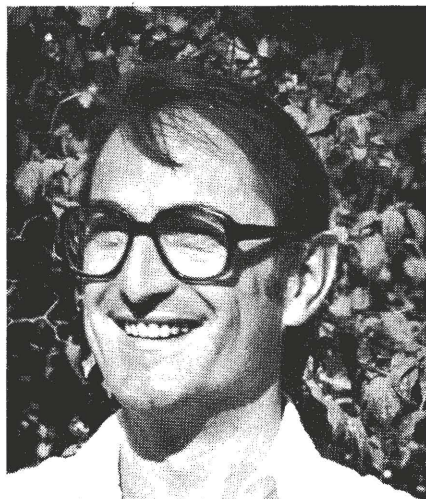
- CARIBBEAN**
- 46 Antigua and Barbuda
 - 47 Bahamas
 - 48 Barbados
 - 49 Belize
 - 50 Dominica
 - 51 Grenada
 - 52 Guyana
 - 53 Jamaica
 - 54 Saint Christopher & Nevis
 - 55 Saint Vincent
 - 56 Saint Lucia
 - 57 Suriname
 - 58 Trinidad & Tobago
- PACIFIC**
- 59 Fiji
 - 60 Kiribati
 - 61 Papua New Guinea
 - 62 Solomon Islands
 - 63 Tonga
 - 64 Tuvalu
 - 65 Vanuatu
 - 66 Western Samoa



The Prime Minister of the Sudan, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, holds discussions with EEC Development Commissioner Mr. Lorenzo Natali in Brussels.



Dr. Abdel Moneim M. El Sheikh, Chairman of the Working Committee for Agricultural and Rural Development of the Euro-Arab Dialogue and Mr. George Gwyer, Economic Adviser of the EC Delegation in Sudan.



Mr. Jean-Paul Jesse, EC Delegate in Sudan.

SUDAN AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Political co-operation

Although Sudan has particularly strong historical, economic and cultural links with one European Community member state, the United Kingdom, relations have also grown with the other European countries. Today, 9 out of the 12 EEC Member States are represented in Khartoum (Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom) as well as the Commission of the European Communities. In turn Sudan is today represented in most of the Member States as well as in the EEC.

In 1972, on the occasion of the negotiations on the United Kingdom's entry into the Community, independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific were invited by the Community to negotiate association agreements or trade agreements with the nine European Member States. Sudan was one of them. In July 1973 negotiations began in Brussels which were concluded in Lomé, capital of Togo, on the 28th of February 1975. The first Lomé convention was born with Sudan having played an important and constructive role and being amongst the first signatories of the Convention.

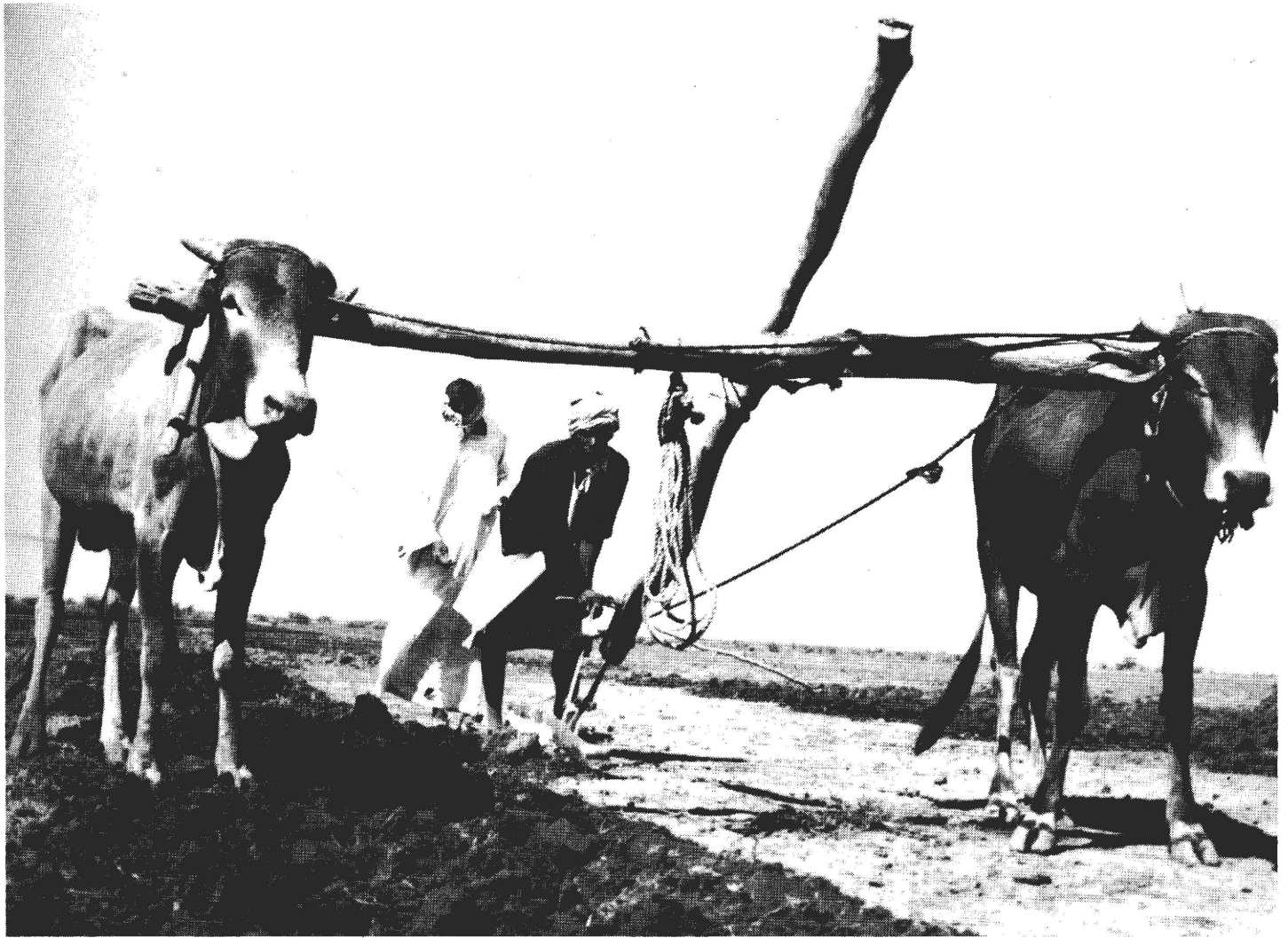
It should be noted that, during the Lomé II negotiations, at the Khartoum summit of the OAU in July 1978, a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction with the model framework of co-operation represented by the Lomé convention.

Since then Sudan has signed the Lomé II Convention (1979) and the Lomé III Convention (1984) which defines for a new period of five years the contractual relations between the country and the European Community on the one hand and 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific states on the other.

Sudan is among the few countries that belong to both the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League. Its Afro-Arab character is not only reflected in the Sudan's interest in EEC policies in Africa but also in its interest in the Southern Mediterranean European approaches. Hence its participation in the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

In June 1975, the first meeting of the Euro-Arab Dialogue was held in Cairo. In 1978 Sudan held the Presidency of the Euro-Arab Dialogue between April and September. A political meeting was held in Luxembourg in November 1980 to lay down guidelines for the continuation of the Dialogue but in 1983, in Athens, the General Committee was unable to reach agreement on the political aspects of the problem and this prevented progress in other areas of co-operation: transfer of technology, investment protection, trade promotion, agricultural development, studies of industrialisation, scientific co-operation and cultural exchange, to which both parties allocated financial resources. Sudan presently holds the co-chairmanship of the working committee on Agricultural and Rural development in the Euro-Arab Dialogue. The Sudanese Co-chairman is Dr. Abdel Moneim el Sheikh, Director General of Planning and Agricultural Economic Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Since the beginning of Sudan/EEC cooperation under Lomé and the Euro-Arab Dialogue, successive Commissioners for Development, Mr. Claude Cheysson, Mr. Edgard Pisani and Mr. Lorenzo Natali (who is also Vice President of the Commission), have all visited Sudan on several occasions for discussions at the highest level. Mr. Lorenzo Natali's last visit took place in May 1985.



Animal traction is an important technology for Sudanese agriculture. Training of oxen is one of the main elements of the Nuba Mountains Rural Development Project.

Financial and technical co-operation

By the end of December 1985, after ten years of EC-Sudan co-operation, the Community had provided Sudan with assistance of one kind or another worth in all 450 million Ecu, or some 950 million Sudanese pounds at current rates.

Sudan was allocated **ECU 90.6 million (£S 193 million)** (1) from the European Development Fund (EDF), which provides the resources for Lomé concessionary aid, for the period 1976-1980 (Lomé I). However, total European Community financial co-operation during this period was almost double that amount as a result of loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB), Sudan's participation in regional projects financed by the European Community, interventions in emergency situations, and European assistance in fields not covered by the Convention such as food aid and co-financing of projects with non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Sudan is also benefiting substantially from the provisions of the second Lomé Convention which includes a financial co-

operation programme from the European Development Fund of **ECU 103 million (£S 219 million)**, most of it committed during the period 1981-1985. As in the case of Lomé I, other financial resources from the European Community increased this amount to some ECU 200 million (£S 426 million) in all.

For the 1986-1990 period, under the Lomé III Convention which was recently signed in Togo, Sudan has been allocated **145 million ECU (£S 309 million)** out of which ECU 130 million (£S 277 million) are in the form of grants.

Financial and technical co-operation between Sudan and the European Communities since 1975, has focused essentially on agriculture and rural development, transport and communications, education and social infrastructure, and on regional co-operation with neighbouring countries.

The Lomé I strategy responded to the objectives of balanced regional development and focused on the South (Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal) and the West (Darfur and Kordofan).

Most of the projects implemented were first-time interventions in these areas, e.g. Upper Talanga Tea Project, Juba University, Aweil Rice Project, Jebel Marra Proj-

ect and Nuba Mountains Project. The Lomé II Indicative Programme sought to consolidate the achievements of the above projects while supporting Sudan's export expansion strategy through input provision and rehabilitation programmes, particularly in the Gezira, within the framework of a sector strategy.

Agriculture and rural development projects have been given priority by Sudan in the European Development Fund's programme.

- Two large fertiliser shipments of 79,853 metric tons of urea delivered in 1983 and 97,435 metric tons of urea in 1984 were financed under the "Agricultural

المالى
والقائى
النهج
ون

(1) 1 ECU = 2.13 Sudanese pounds (December 1985 rate).



Camel ploughs are being promoted in the Jebel Marra Rural Development Project.



Fertilizer shipments from Europe help to boost Sudan's cotton exports.



Juba Airport Terminal.

Inputs and Rehabilitation project" for use by the Gezira Board (35 million ECU or £S 75 million). The counterpart funds from the sale of these fertilisers are being used for rehabilitation in the agricultural sector.

- The "Upper Talanga Tea Project" located in the Imatong Mountains in East Equatoria started operations in 1978. Its purpose is to establish 500 hectares of tea with supporting infrastructure including a tea factory and a saw milling operation (ECU 20.35 million or £S 43 million).
- Again in 1980 the "Nuba Mountains Rural Development Project" commenced operations in the Kadugli area, its purpose being to increase the income of traditional farmers of South Kordofan through the introduction of animal traction leading to improved field techniques and an extension of the area under cultivation (5.5 million ECUs, £S 11.7 million).
- A programme of "micro projects" was implemented together with the government of Sudan and the local population involved, the EEC funding 50% and the latter two 25% each of the necessary financial support (2.47 million ECUs, £S 5.26 million).
- Various studies were undertaken, for the production and marketing of out-of-season vegetables, the development of gum arabic, cash crop production in Equatoria Region, production of tea in the same region, the establishment of a new mill in the "Upper Talanga Tea Project", the Jonglei Canal range and swamp ecology, rice production in Bahr el Ghazal, the local production of agricultural implements and the rehabilitation of various existing agricultural projects (3.6 million ECUs, £S 7.66 million).
- "Technical Assistance" experts were provided to the Directorate of Animal Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Animal Production Public Corporation, as well as in the fields of control of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and micro projects (800,000 ECUs, £S 1.7 million).

In a country as large as Sudan, which is in fact bigger than the European Community of the Twelve, transport and communication infrastructure is crucial for development. The European Development Fund programme contributes to the general upgrading of Sudan's road, rail and air network.

- The purpose of the "Juba Airport project" is to upgrade the airport to international standards by constructing a new 2400 m runway and providing buildings and aircraft guidance equipment. The runway has been virtually completed and is operational but the building and the navigational aids which have been delivered to the site are not yet functioning (15.8 million ECUs, £S 33.6 million).

- Under the "Babanousa - Abu Zabad" railway project the corresponding 193 km section of the track in Southern Kordofan is being upgraded with the assistance of new sleepers and equipment (9.27 million ECUs, £S 19.74 million).
- A computerised international telephone exchange in Khartoum was supplied and installed under the "Telecommunications Improvement Project" to upgrade the Umm Haraz Satellite earth station (6.2 million ECUs, £S 13.2 million).
- So as to assist rural development in East Equatoria and more especially the Upper Talanga Tea Project, 47 km of the "Magwe - Upper Talanga access road" is being constructed in an area of very high agricultural potential (1.2 million ECUs, £S 2.56 million).
- The studies concerning transport and communications financed during the same periods cover the improvement of the Nile river transport system, Port Suakin facilities, Port Sudan - Haiya railway, Juba - Laboni feeder track, Kadugli - Talodi road, as well as Juba airport (2.11 million ECUs, £S 4.5 million).

Education and social infrastructure, which is not traditionally a sector financially as demanding as Agriculture or Transport, remained however one of the priorities in Sudan/European Community co-operation

during the Lomé I - Lomé II period.

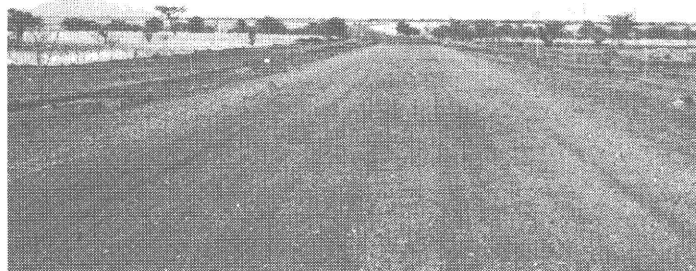
- Juba University, the first national university to be established outside Khartoum so as to help meet the southern region's urgent need for trained professionals, technicians, teachers, etc... has been getting support since 1977. The first part of the project, the town campus, has now been extended by the construction of a new campus including residential accommodation on the East bank of the White Nile (9.12 million ECUs, £S 19.4 million).
- A "Multiannual Training Programme" has been designed and is presently being implemented to assist Sudan in providing awards for citizens who will remain in the country and make a contribution to its development (8 million ECUs, £S 17 million).
- Three higher "Secondary Technical Schools" are being upgraded and equipped to increase the supply of middle level skilled manpower in the Gedaref, Torit and Tonj areas in the Eastern Region, Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal (6.9 million ECUs, £S 14.7 million).

The Lomé Conventions put great emphasis on regional co-operation, with the European Development Fund being the main financial source. Sudan is one of the beneficiaries of this form of co-operation.

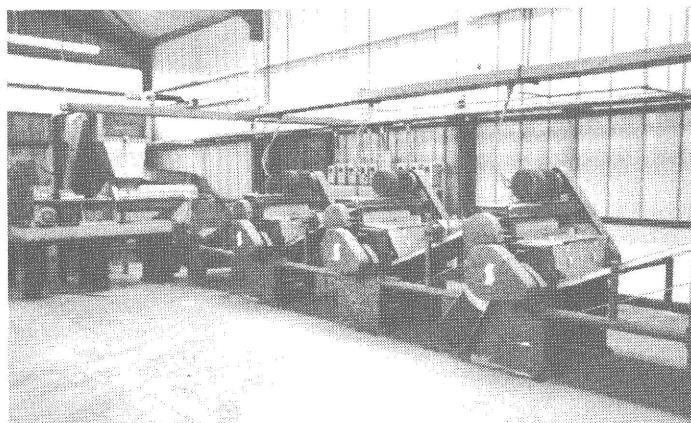
- Under this scheme, part of the Kenya-Sudan road project, which covers an

all-weather road, linking northern Kenya with southern Sudan, has been completed. As a result the travel time for the 270 km of this road in Sudan has been reduced from 12 hours to 5 hours (10 million ECUs, £S 21.3 million).

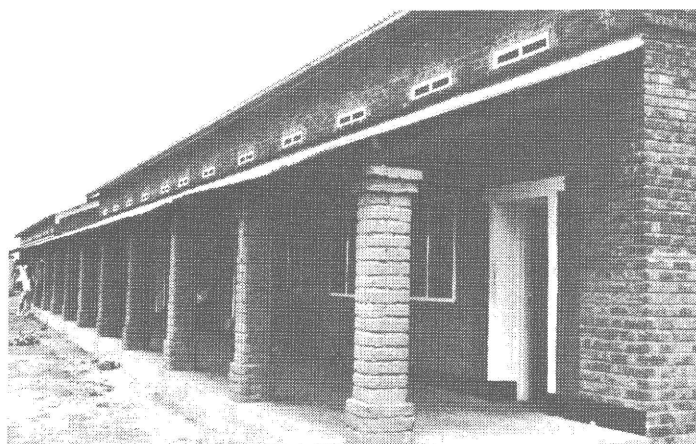
- As a member of the African Groundnut Council, Sudan is benefiting from the resources allocated to the Aflatoxin research programme. A pilot industrial plant is being established for the detoxification of groundnuts in Port Sudan (4.4 million ECUs, £S 9.37 million).
- Nile valley co-operation is the subject of a proposal for infrastructure, environmental projects and connected developments related to the Jonglei Canal but the appraisal of these intended projects has yet to be completed. Complementary national studies to establish a resource inventory (range and ecology) and studies on the impact of the canal on human and animal movements have been completed.
- Several research projects and associated training are being funded to control migrant pests in Eastern Africa, desert locust, army worm, quelea-quelea and to fight against Tsetse fly, livestock ticks, epizootic diseases, rinderpest etc... The regional institutions involved are the Desert Locust Control organisation (DLCO) in Addis and the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) in Nairobi (4.8 million ECUs, £S 10.22 million).



The Kenya-Sudan Road has been financed out of regional cooperation funds.



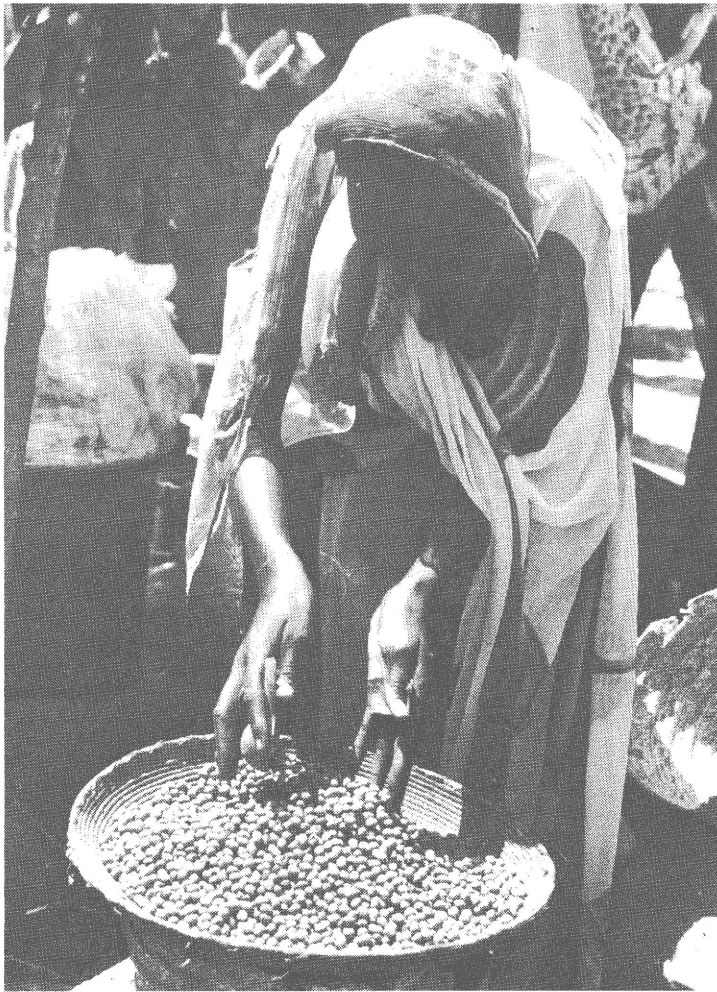
Upper Talanga Tea factory.



Technical Secondary School in Torit.



Equipment in use at the International Telephone Exchange, Khartoum.



Shortfalls in Sudan's export earnings from groundnuts have been compensated by Stabex.



Karkadeh is the Sudanese national drink. Exports are being promoted with assistance from the EC.

Trade and industrial co-operation

Under the Lomé Convention Sudan enjoys free access to the EEC market. The only exception are certain products covered by the European Common Agricultural Policy, but it still enjoys preference over imports from other non-African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

The European Community is one of Sudan's most important trading partners. In 1984, for example, the Community took 25% of Sudan's exports and accounted for 37% of its imports.

In order to help Sudan promote its trade the European Community has supported various operations since co-operation started. Financial support was provided to Khartoum International Fair for several successive years, technical assistance to Sudanexpo, some marketing studies and missions abroad (hides and skins, Karkadeh, food items) and Sudan's participation in several international fairs. For example, in 1984, EEC assistance went to Sudan's presence in the International

Food Fair in Barcelona in March, the International Fair in Milan in April, the Nairobi International Fair and the Paris Leather Week in September. A trade promotion adviser was provided to the Ministry of Co-operation, Commerce and Supply (500,000 ECUs, £S 1.06 million).

Under the "Stabilisation of export earnings system" (STABEX), Sudan is eligible for compensation for earnings lost either through crop failures due to natural disasters or a drop in world market prices. About a quarter of Sudan's total export earnings (cotton, groundnuts, sesame, raw hides, skins and leather, gum arabic) are covered by STABEX. Furthermore, as Sudan features among the 24 least developed African, Caribbean and Pacific States it receives this aid in the form of non-repayable transfers. Between 1977 and 1983 Sudan received 71.6 million ECUs (£S 152.5 million) of STABEX funds for hides and skins, sesame, cotton and groundnuts.

The Centre for Industrial Development, a joint institution created by the European Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, is involved in Sudan in the promotion of economically viable light industrial projects of interest to

small and medium-sized companies. Its contacts with the private sector through Sudan Development Corporation, the Industrial Bank of Sudan, the Agricultural Bank of Sudan and Sudan Industries Association permitted the identification of various projects of mutual interest in the field of food and agro-industries, building materials and construction industry, engineering, basic metal and chemicals.

The European Development Bank gave its financial support to the Gezira and Managil Textile corporation which received 6.5 million ECUs (£S 13.8 million) in the form of risk capital. The Bank is also involved in feasibility studies for the exploitation of minerals.

The European Development Fund also financed various studies for the pulp industry, the development of the building material industry, and the production of alcohol and cattle feed from molasses. It also provides technical assistance to the Sudan Rural Development Company Ltd. (SRDC) which plays a role in the development of small and medium-scale industries in the rural areas. Its contribution to this sector is evaluated at 1.5 million ECUs (£S 3.2 million).

Food and emergency aid

Since the first Lomé Convention came into force the EEC has been providing Sudan every year with food aid in the form of cereals, skimmed milk powder and butter oil either directly to the Food Aid National Administration (FANA) or indirectly through the World Food Programme, the Red Cross, Non-governmental Organisations and the United Nations Childrens Fund. For example in 1984 prior to the drought Sudan received from the EC as food aid: 33,406 tons of cereals, 1,590 tons of Skimmed Milk Powder, 385 tons of butter oil and 300 tons of vegetable oil valued at ECU 11.94 mn (£S 25.4 million).

In case of natural or even man-made disasters the European Community traditionally intervenes to support the stricken population. For example, in 1979 an amount of nearly 1 mn ECUs (£S 2.26 mn) was devoted to the purchase of building materials for people affected by floods. From 1977 to 1984 refugees in Sudan received 6.5 mn ECUs (£S 13.8 mn) channelled mainly through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

During the 1984-1985 drought and famine crisis in Sudan the main thrust of European Community emergency assistance focused on the most acute areas of crisis, and was directed to the most needy.

The EEC topped up supplies of cereals (most of which came from other sources),

but the emphasis in food supplies was put on providing complementary foodstuffs to improve the nutritional balance of the most vulnerable populations (displaced persons and refugees, children, pregnant women, the old and the sick) in the form of pulses, edible oil, sugar and milk powder. A total of 73,000 tons of complementary foodstuffs was provided by the European Community along with 265,000 tons of cereals supplied together with the European Community Member States between the 1st of August 1984 and the 30th of September 1985.

In the worst affected regions of Sudan a special programme of humanitarian operations was implemented with the Community's assistance by many relief organisations which participated in the distribution of food and seeds and provided medical assistance in support of the needy populations. Under this programme the EEC operated in Darfur, Kordofan, Eastern and Central Sudan (including the Red Sea Hills). As part of this, two mobile "European Community Emergency Teams" worked in Darfur, a region most particularly affected.

In the field of transportation the railway system was consolidated to facilitate the bulk movement of foodstuffs and diesel to Kordofan and Darfur. This initiative was complemented by a landbridge to El Fasher organised with the League of Red Cross and "The European Community Emergency Team". As far as the most essential supplies to areas cut off by the rains were concerned, a "European

Community Airbridge" was operated between Khartoum, Nyala, El Fasher and above all Geneina. Between May and December it is estimated that approximately 70,000 tons were delivered by rail, 18,000 tons by the Community Landbridge and 16,000 tons by the Community Airbridge.

As far as the rehabilitation of the productive capacity of the drought stricken areas is concerned, the EEC has mounted together with its Member States a joint operation to tackle in a coordinated way the post-drought recovery problems of Kordofan and Darfur. Within this framework a seed programme provided the poorest small-scale farmers with groundnuts, sesame and millet. Meanwhile two long-term development projects financed by the EEC at Jebel Marra in the Zalingei area and the Nuba Mountains in the Kadugli area were strengthened to contribute to the general rehabilitation efforts of these regions.

During the difficult period August 1984-September 1985 the total value of EEC assistance in relief and rehabilitation operations to drought-affected populations reached 114 mn ECUs (£S 243 million), out of which 75% went to the Sudanese population and 25% to the refugees. Together with the European Member States' aid in cereals and the European Community Airbridge, the overall effort came to 180 mn ECUs (£S 383 million), which does not include the individual European countries' direct involvement in relief operations and in the rehabilitation programme.

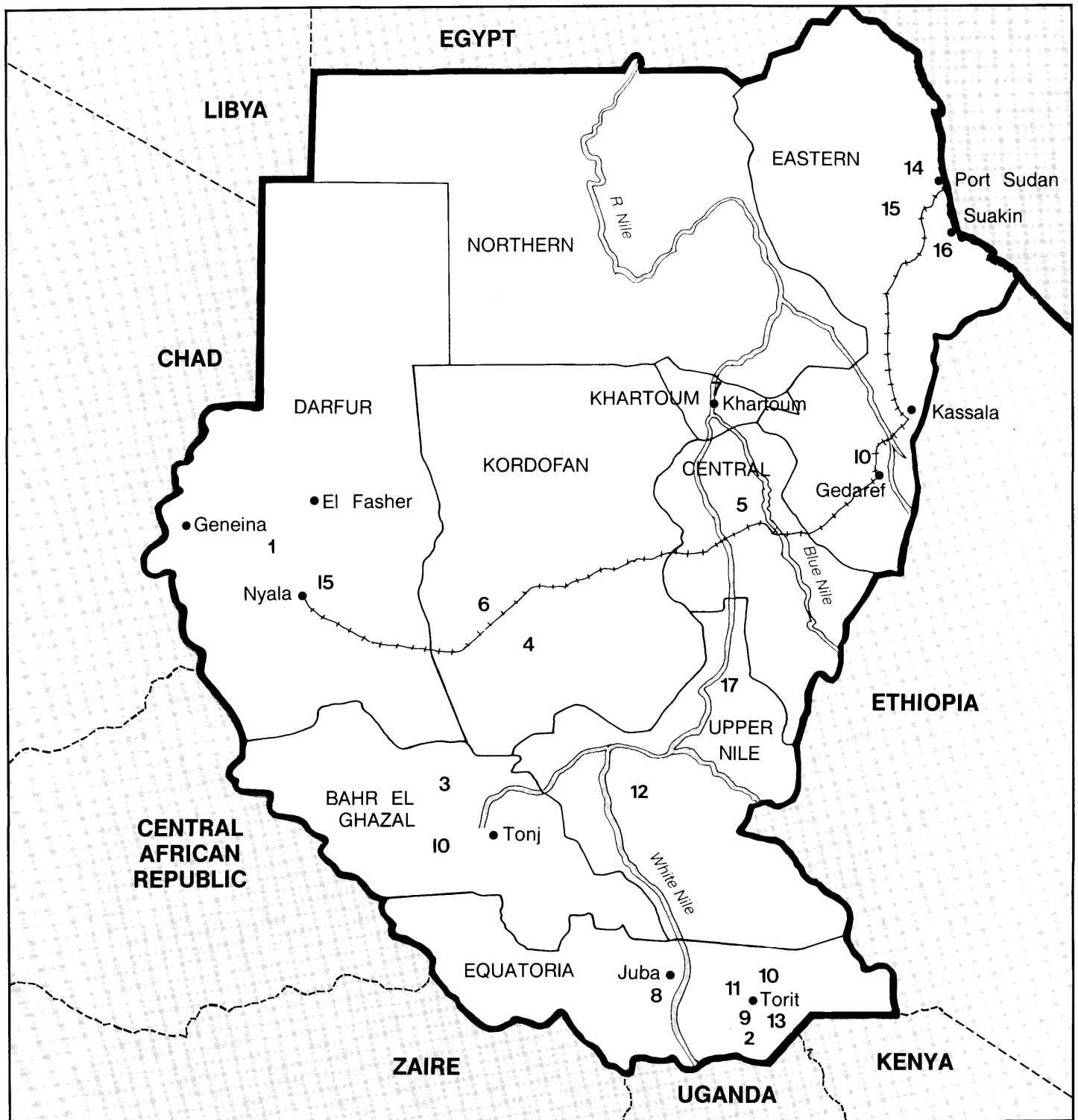


Emergency food aid is prepared to help feed victims of the drought.



Provision of seed from EC emergency aid to enable farmers to plant a crop after the drought.

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY FINANCED PROJECTS IN THE SUDAN



LOCATION OF EC PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Jebel Marra Rural Development Project | 10) Technical Schools (Torit, Gedaref, Tonj) |
| 2) Upper Talanga Tea Development Project | 11) Juba University |
| 3) Aweil Rice Development Project | 12) Jonglei Canal Studies |
| 4) Nuba Mountains Rural Development Project | 13) Kenya - Sudan Road |
| 5) Agricultural Inputs Rehabilitation Programme | 14) Affatoxin Factory (Port Sudan) |
| 6) Babanousa - Abu Zabad Railway | 15) Block Trains |
| 7) Telecommunications (Khartoum) | 16) Port Suakin |
| 8) Juba Airport | 17) Nile River Studies |
| 9) Magwe - Upper Talanga Access Road | |

NGO PROJECTS IN SUDAN

Co-financed by Non-Governmental Organisations and the European Community

NGO	PROJECT
1977	
CAFOD (UK)	Construction of a rural training centre at Amadi
1978	
OXFAM (UK)	Socio-Medical Centre, Obbo, Southern Sudan
OXFAM (UK)	Kapoeta Sheep Farm
DEN AFFRICANSKE LAGEFOND (DK)	Primary Health Care Programme
SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (UK)	Maritime and inland transport for the SCF's Food Aid programme
1979	
OXFAM (UK)	Procurement of vehicles for a family planning programme in villages in the Khartoum Region
1980	
OXFAM (B)	Assistance to a clinic for handicapped Eritreans in Port Sudan
ALIMENTATION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DE L'ENFANCE (F)	Improving mother and child nutrition in the Jonglei Province
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (UK)	Mobile maintenance unit for equipment of technical schools in North Sudan
1981	
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (UK)	A mobile construction unit and construction programme in the Southern Region
MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES (F)	Medical relief assistance for Tchad refugees
1982	
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (UK)	Support for a mobile construction unit for the refugee camps in the region of Showak, province of Kassala
WAR ON WANT (UK)	Support for an agricultural credit programme for a refugee camp at Qala en Nahal
1983	
FONDS POUR LA COOPERATION AU DEVELOPPEMENT (B)	Contribution towards the literacy campaign for Ethiopian women in the refugee camps in the province of Kassala
VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS (UK)	Support for a reconstruction programme and mobile unit, province of Jonglei
BRIDDERLICH DELEN (L)	Acquisition of 20 weaving looms for Ethiopian refugees
TROCAIRE (IRL)	Community development programme in the Juba commune
WAR ON WANT (UK)	Acquisition of equipment for a vocational training centre at Gedaref
	Support for a health education and post-natal care programme for Ethiopian refugees, including the acquisition of a solar powered autoclave sterilisation unit
1984	
INTERNATIONAL EXTENSION COLLEGE (UK)	Extension of refugee training centre at Khartoum
TROCAIRE (UK)	Rehabilitation of a clinic at Lul near Malakal
OXFAM (UK)	Purchase of equipment for a handicapped children centre at Juba
OXFAM (B)	Medical and surgical support for refugee population at Port Sudan
1985	
SOS SAHEL	Village Extension and Afforestation Project in the Nile Province



Emergency/refugee aid : tents donated by the EEC at Wad Sharifa refugee camp, Kassala (Photo : Aurea Singh)



NGOs have transported emergency food aid by air, rail and camel.

Principal abbreviations used in this brochure

- ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which have signed the Lomé Convention
- EEC: European Economic Community
- CEC: Commission of the European Communities
- EIB: European Investment Bank
- EDF: European Development Fund
- NGO: Non-governmental Organisation (Save the Children Fund, Oxfam, etc)
- ECU: European Currency Unit (the EEC's accounting unit, worth 0.95 dollar in February 1986)
- STABEX: Stabilisation of export earnings
- GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- OAU: Organisation of African Unity



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