

# ACP - EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

SUMMARY REPORT  
OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THURSDAY 11 OCTOBER 1979

LUXEMBOURG

SITTING OF THURSDAY 11 OCTOBER 1979

IN THE CHAIR

MR JACQUES DENIS

Vice-President

The sitting was opened at 10.05 a.m.

1. Statement by the Commission

Mr CHEYSSON, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, warned the Assembly against the risk of engaging in a debate on negotiations which were being conducted at executive level when in fact this meeting between representatives of the people provided a unique opportunity to broach the real problems.

The Commission gave its full support to the provisions contained in the Convention on sugar which was a vital product for the ACP. This particular issue must not be confused with others. The Commission also gave its unreserved support to the condemnation of racism by the Joint Committee. He welcomed the reference made to the code of conduct and to the London Conference on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia which likewise deserved all possible support. He had already spoken at length in the Joint Committee on the content of Lomé II and proposed now to consider the Convention in a wider context. One thing was certain: the old economic order was dying - he could only hope that its successor would be an improvement. For it to be so, it must serve all the rights of man which had been so clearly highlighted at Monrovia. The reciprocal fascination exerted on each other by the two super-powers perhaps held out a better prospect of independence and non-alignment for the smaller countries. The ACP were working together in the Group of 77, in the OAU and other fora, showing a cohesion which the Community respected all the more as it had been born of a common struggle against the colonial order. A number of major problems needed to be approached at world level: the scandal of hunger, the inevitable and foreseeable energy shortage and the financing of development. The need for this new international economic order had been clearly voiced at the United Nations. Greater allowance must also be made for the needs of the Third World in the more limited negotiations in which the industrialized countries still try to settle the big issues among themselves.

Why were the results of all these international meetings so meagre? There were many reasons: the difficulty inherent in the problems, the varying motivations of the negotiating partners, the absence of the Eastern Bloc countries and, on the Western side, the egocentric nature of American policy; the problems of the developing countries also varied widely. Progress was therefore bound to be very slow.

Was the solution to enlarge Lomé still further? No: to remain effective our cooperation must be held within certain limits. But others were already following our example and the system of Lomé could be backed by complementary systems: the system of generalized preferences, food aid, aid to non-associated countries and support for the non-governmental organizations. Lomé could not therefore be viewed in isolation from efforts being made elsewhere.

Turning to the internal situation in the ACP countries, Mr Cheysson felt that each ACP State must remain master of its own destiny. He quoted certain examples of the freedom of choice which carried with it certain responsibilities. As for Europe, there was a situation of crisis and unemployment; no improvement was in sight, given the lack of economic growth. While it was easy under these conditions for the industrialization of the developing countries to be criticized by certain interests, there was a growing realization among persons in positions of responsibility of the fundamental importance of the Third World to the industrialized countries, and more particularly to the people of Europe who were seeking economic growth. The essential restructuring in this context presupposed foreseeable trends and a measure of security which did not characterize world trade at present but must be ensured by the Convention of Lomé. In this context Mr Cheysson cited the example of agriculture, fisheries and energy.

Global and effective cooperation could only be possible if governments, economic interests and trade unions were able to pronounce on precise

developments in a realistic context. One innovation of Lomé II was the opportunity afforded by it of regular consultations on rapidly evolving sectors.

We had not come to the end of the road, but the path that we must follow was now clear. We must progress resolutely and the directly-elected European Parliament, together with the Consultative Assembly of representatives of the people can, and must play an eminent role in this process.

(Applause)

## 2. Implementation of the Convention of Lomé

Mr AHMED, deputizing for the rapporteur, began by underlining that the Convention of Lomé had resulted in various successes and improvements for the ACP countries and had generated a climate of mutual trust. The Convention had also improved development policy instruments, but had given rise to certain difficulties and problems. The speaker then read out the text of the motion for a resolution adopted by the Joint Committee in which the latter:

- expressed its deep concern at the erosion of the special tariff advantages granted to the ACP States and urged the Community to help the ACP States to take corrective measures;
- considered that the present arrangements for beef and veal were not in the interests of certain ACP countries;
- was not satisfied with the implementation of the protocol on rum as regards consultation;
- deplored the fact that the Community had not fulfilled all its obligations in respect of the banana protocol and called on the Community to support the common organization of the banana producing ACP countries and to deal with any cases of unfair competition;
- regretted that the sugar protocol had not so far been properly implemented, asked that the guaranteed price for ACP sugar should be properly negotiated in future and urged the Community to keep the cultivation of sugar beet at a reasonable level, to reconsider its decision on Zambia's application for accession to the protocol and to sign the International Sugar Agreement as soon as possible;
- hoped that the Community would continue to give the ACP States preferential treatment in respect of fruit and vegetables;

- drew attention to the fundamental importance of trade promotion, called for the creation of a trade promotion centre, the promotion of tourism in ACP States and the creation of a special fund or other scheme to further trade promotion activities.

(Applause)

### 3. ACP-EEC cooperation

Mr JAQUET said that the new Lomé Convention, which would not be finalized for several weeks, was at present undoubtedly the centre of attention.

On the subject of Lomé, it was necessary to bear in mind a number of general principles, and in particular the fact that the peoples of the third world wanted to be recognized as full partners in the international community. Such a partnership was not possible while some countries were dependent on the assistance of others and it was for this reason that the peoples concerned were anxious to achieve genuine participation in the decision-making process. Indeed, the time for charity was over and it was necessary to recognize that in fact North and South were truly interdependent.

The developing countries had justifiably made a number of claims. For example, they had called for regulation of the raw materials and basic products markets, they wanted their products to have easier access to the markets of the industrialized countries, they were anxious to see transfers of technology from the industrialized countries to the developing countries and they had asked for the financial aid granted to them to be increased to 0.7% of the gross national product of the industrialized countries.

The new Lomé Convention would have to be an association of equal partners. However, equality was perhaps sometimes more theoretical than real. At all events continuing efforts should be made to create a true partnership.

Aid should henceforward be organized on a multilateral rather than a bilateral basis, i.e. on a European basis, because all too often the colonialism of former days was replaced by a no less objectionable form of neo-colonialism. Moreover, multilateral aid was easier to accept because it was more disinterested.

The speaker then drew attention to a number of shortcomings in relations between the industrialized and developing countries:



- financial aid was inadequate because it fell far short of the 0.7% of the GNP originally envisaged;
- industrial cooperation by no means met requirements;
- there was a real risk for the ACP countries that their development could come under the control of the multinational undertakings.

Finally, the speaker said that he realized that the issue of human rights was a difficult one, which often irritated the ACP countries because they were afraid that it could be used as a pretext for keeping a check on them. He thought this fear was unfounded. In fact, the association must be an association based on solidarity and he would not be surprised if the ACP countries one day called into question, on the basis of human rights, the behaviour of European countries.

Our measures to promote development were inadequate but positive and were not confined, moreover, to the ACP countries alone. In the final analysis we should be judged by our ability to find solutions to the general problems of underdevelopment and hunger in the world.

(Applause)

Mr WIJNTUIN, President of the Parliament of the Republic of Surinam, welcomed the opportunity to raise within the Assembly the question of rice which was a vital one for his country. Surinam did, of course, enjoy favourable export terms for this commodity but it needed to be remembered that other goods, such as those required for livestock feeding, were imported on far less favourable terms. People were no longer content to eat only the cheap cuts of meat but wanted their share of the choice cuts too. If this desire were to be satisfied, the rice problem would have to be solved in cooperation with each of his country's trading partners.

The speaker then moved on to the question of race relations, which had now become such a fashionable talking point. This had not, however, put a stop to suffering and oppression, which still went on in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Resolutions were adopted condemning the policy pursued by South Africa and yet that policy was still being pursued. All over the world the ideal of the equality of all men was being actively championed and yet in Paris and elsewhere people from the Third World were still being forced to accept the most degrading jobs. Had not we all learned at school that 'God is white and the devil is black'?

Mr Wijntuin wound up his speech by expressing the hope that he would one day see the peoples of the Third World delivered from their suffering and the advent of a world of justice, equality and prosperity.

(Applause)

Mr BERSANI, chairman of the Joint Committee, expressed his view that democratic, joint parliamentary institutions could guarantee the constant progress of ~~relations between the industrialized and developing countries~~ towards positive objectives.

The problems were admittedly becoming increasingly difficult, but the very fact that there was an awareness of them and that they were the subject of debate constituted a guarantee.

Lome remained unique. Beyond its limits and shortcomings there was an underlying dynamism and progressive spirit: a tendency for the volume of financial aid to increase and for trade to expand.

Mr Bersani turned to two partially new aspects of the dialogue between representatives of the industrialized and developing countries within the parliamentary institutions. There was now a human and social dimension, which he had always hoped for, in addition to the strictly economic dimension. Reflection was now taking place on the role and importance of man. He went on to stress the political aspects of non-alignment: the ACP countries were tending increasingly to become a great non-aligned region. Cooperation with the ACP must be increasingly inspired by a criterion of political neutrality.

Mr Bersani went on to point out that the activities of the Consultative Assembly had made an undoubted contribution to the cohesion of the ACP and promoted the advance of regional policy.

Closer attention to concrete aspects such as that of financing was important in the future. The new feature of agricultural cooperation was vital: it must not be forgotten that 90% of the population of the ACP lived in rural areas. New proposals were needed on cereals.

Turning to the rights of man, Mr Bersani agreed that the problem had been badly posed in the past. However, there was a positive trend now in the ACP countries. Perhaps the debate in the parliamentary bodies had not been in vain, despite its shortcomings.

We must now forge ahead, face up to the new problems and progress together towards a new world economic order founded on justice, equality and freedom.

(Applause)

Mr Georges Marchais expressed the solidarity of his people and his party with the peoples of the ACP States, Asia and Latin America, but he said he was also speaking on behalf of the interests of his country which he wished to be independent and attentive to the need for wide and diversified cooperation.

The leaders of the imperialist countries, in an attempt to create conflict between the interests of the developing countries and those of the developed countries, wanted to make us believe that the desire of the raw materials producing countries to secure remunerative prices for their products was the cause of the crisis in the developed countries. Mr Marchais was convinced that that was a lie and that the developing countries' demand for economic independence and national sovereignty was not necessarily incompatible with the interests of countries such as France in the context of a new international order.

Present upheavals in the world were the result of social emancipation, the desire for peace and the elimination of colonialism. There were all sorts of ways in which these aspirations could be satisfied: by promoting peaceful coexistence, encouraging detente, putting an end to the arms race and by economic, social and cultural development based on scientific and technical progress. How then could one fail to be appalled by the disparity between these opportunities and the misery endured by hundreds of millions of people? How could one fail to realize that the present crisis was by no means ineluctable but was the result of a system of exploitation in a state of crisis caused by the redeployment strategies of the big industrial and financial monopolies?

The new Convention had to be assessed in the light of current international trends. During the negotiations the 58 ACP States had submitted practical proposals, rejecting the inclusion of a clause on human rights - an instrument of interference in other nations' affairs - and the Community's demands in respect of investment guarantees.

Today those countries were disillusioned as the provisions of the new Convention fell well short of requirements since, for example, financial cooperation was still inadequate and the STABEX system was nothing other than an instrument which served the import requirements of Community industries. It was therefore essential that the ACP countries should be fully associated with the Community and that the role of the Consultative Assembly be widened.

Drawing attention to the divisive attempts to create conflicts between the interests of the ACP countries and those of the French Overseas Countries and Territories, whose right to self-determination was inalienable, the speaker made reference to the negative position adopted in international negotiations by leaders of EEC countries who wanted to block demands for sovereignty and economic independence in their determination to revive neo-colonialist domination and plundering. Indeed they had not even shrunk from contriving on occasion to destabilize sovereign states so as to block the establishment of a new international economic and political order.

On this important issue the speaker stressed three main points: democracy in international relations, cooperation in respect of raw materials and the fight against hunger. More democracy meant the recognition of the right of peoples to sovereignty and of their right to determine their own policies. It was this basic right that Mr Marchais' party was determined to protect when it rejected the integration of France within any of the world's power blocs.

Raw materials were a second central problem: they constituted the bulk of exports from the ACP countries and were a vital instrument for their development. The purchasing power of primary commodities must therefore be guaranteed. The marketing of these products must be taken out of the hands of the multinational combines which organized artificial shortages and sought to profit from price fluctuations.

In this particular context, the integrated programme for primary commodities put forward by the Group of 77 was an instrument which would enable the interests of all the parties to be effectively safeguarded. France for its part must contribute to the success of the negotiations opened on this subject by deciding to make available to the second tranche of the Common Fund a financial contribution of 500,000,000 francs.

The last problem to which Mr Marchais wished to draw the attention of the Assembly was the crucial issue of world hunger and deprivation. How could we tolerate the death of 50 million people from starvation each year? It was therefore urgently necessary to make available the resources required to remedy this disastrous situation which was not an ineluctable phenomenon because the common agricultural policy was also a contributory factor. This policy had up to now disregarded the needs of the peoples, and even of France, for the sake of sheer profit. This was all the more deplorable as vast resources were swallowed up by the arms race.

After drawing attention to these three central topics, Mr Marchais appealed for a broad current of opinion to be generated in France in service of the struggle against underdevelopment and hunger throughout the world. He stressed the role which France must play in the United Nations in this specific area.

After a brief reference to the tragedy of Kampuchea, Mr Marchais emphasized the resolve of the French Communists on whose behalf he was speaking here, to contribute, beyond the defence of the interests of the peoples of the Community - particularly the people of France - to the creation of a new and more equitable world economic order.

(Applause)

Mr Pannella denounced the purely illusory unanimity of the Assembly and the platitudes contained in the resolutions. His conviction was that the Assembly's role was, rather, to highlight the real problems and inevitable divergencies of opinions.

The speaker stressed that the real tragedies that were being acted out in the world were out of all proportion to the initiatives being taken in parliamentary assemblies.

It was intolerable that millions of people were dying or were doomed to die of starvation around the world. There was a pressing need to create 'food security'.

Mr Pannella criticized Mr Marchais for his excessively nationalistic approach centred on French problems alone. What was needed was an international openness of mind. Despite the fine words pronounced by Mr Bersani, Italy had recently become the world's fourth arms exporter.

Affirming that he did not accept 'the intimidation of common sense', Mr Pannella announced that he would shortly be going on hunger strike with a number of Italian radical MPs to demonstrate their solidarity with the victims of hunger. He urged Mr Cheysson and the Assembly to give evidence of greater confidence in themselves and more imagination in their efforts to attain the objectives and the ideals they claimed to defend.

(Applause)



Mrs FOCKE stated that after the elevated tone of some previous speeches she wished to return on a more sober note to the topic on the agenda, namely the present state of cooperation under the Lomé Convention. The Convention must after all serve to improve the living conditions of the people of the ACP countries: at present she was struck by the fact that only one-quarter of the available funds had actually been spent, while plans existed to spend only two-thirds of the remainder. In other words, we had the money but no proper structures to ensure efficient spending. Rapid expenditure of the available resources was imperative: by helping to ensure this we would also be helping to improve the social conditions in the ACP countries and, by corollary, the situation of human rights. One obstacle at present was the excessive bureaucracy in Brussels and in the ACP States: we must learn to work together in joint bodies more smoothly and efficiently. She wondered whether field projects in the ACP countries were well-chosen and properly approached. Over the past two years she had visited a number of rural development projects in Africa, designed to step up production. She had observed that women were not included in the process of consultation although they played a vital role in agriculture and must therefore be directly involved in these projects. Mr Wijntuin had spoken of cultural cooperation, and it was indeed essential to take more account of the local sociological and cultural background to ensure effective participation of all concerned. A further point was the imperative need to make use of all training possibilities to ensure that qualified personnel were available for local projects. This too would contribute to faster utilization of available funds.

Lomé II gave priority to specific sectors such as rural development and energy. Genuine progress in these sectors was imperative to demonstrate the effectiveness of our cooperation and solidarity. We must for example step up agricultural production, village development and first-line health services. Also, regional cooperation between the ACP countries must be encouraged. Europe could set the example in this, since the views of certain speakers on national independence were not shared by the majority of European members. Structural changes were needed to bring about a new international division of labour putting an end to the situation in which the ACP were confined to the role of raw materials producers while industrial activity remained in the EEC.

The view had widely been expressed that the funds available under Lomé II were not sufficient. She suggested that the best way of mobilizing more funds was to spend rapidly the money that was already available: it would be much easier for the European representatives to press their governments to make more money available if the funds already earmarked were exhausted.

(Applause)

Mr MICHEL stressed that one of the main tasks of the working party responsible for considering the problems of migrant workers would be that of clandestine workers. It was imperative to put an end to this type of migration. With this end in view the speaker asked for all the necessary documentation on scholarship holders and trainees to be made available to the working party.

Respect for social rights required the cooperation of all social sectors. To obtain this essential social dimension, permanent consultations were necessary between the social partners in the ACP and the EEC.

Denouncing once again the shameful exploitation of child labour in structures of employment whose continuation the Community must do its utmost to avoid, the speaker recalled that the Commission had put forward proposals to the Council aimed primarily at making the granting of aid subject to respect for the standards laid down by the international labour office.

There could not be two different interpretations of the basic rights and needs of man. Concern for these rights must be the guiding force underlying all development projects having social connotations; there must be no preconceived ideas or ulterior motives.

Wishing to end on a more hopeful note, the speaker highlighted two recent events which suggested that the situation in Africa was evolving favourably; last June, the mission of enquiry undertaken in Bangui by a group of judges had signed the death warrant of the dictatorial regime; last July, an African charter of the rights of man had been adopted in Monrovia. This progressive movement which could no longer be disregarded in diplomatic circles, deserved our resolute and united support.

(Applause)

4. Deadline for tabling amendments

On a proposal from President DENIS, the Assembly set the deadline for tabling amendments to all working documents under consideration at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

The sitting was suspended at 1.00 p.m. and resumed at 3.15 p.m.

IN THE CHAIR : Mr Satcam BOOLELL

Vice-president

5. ACP-EEC Cooperation (continuation)

Mr PEDINI stated that, as a former Member of the European Parliament and a Member of the new directly elected Parliament, he was pleased to note, with the ACP representatives, that there had been a positive development over the years.

He alluded to the need for Europe not to be inward-looking and pointed out in this connection that the association had adapted its workings to enlargement: from a regional association it had become a world association.

It must now be made an agency for the utilization of world resources and human skills, enabling all the resources at its disposal to be administered equitably and effectively.

Respect for human rights was a requirement which could not be disregarded. This principle must be accepted by all the partners.

As to the serious problem of world hunger, it was quite certain that as we developed an efficient organization so we would move towards a solution. Mr Panella had rightly drawn the attention of the Assembly to this matter, but we must avoid creating an impression of handing out charity in a spirit of pity, in other words a basically neo-colonialist attitude to the ACP.

We must create genuine solidarity in both directions by establishing a new international economic order and ensuring the redistribution of productive activities. It would be useful for the Soviet Union to join in efforts to this end, particularly in the monetary sphere.

As chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on Culture and Youth Mr Pedini highlighted the need for cultural and scientific cooperation. He wanted the movement of cultural assets to be facilitated and contacts between universities fostered. The Commission must be supported in its policy of awarding study grants. The access to advanced training for ACP students in European universities should be facilitated.

In the industrialized countries young people were living through a far reaching moral crisis which went far beyond the economic crisis. Indeed the moral difficulties appeared to some extent to be engendered by prosperity. Economic wellbeing was no guarantee of peace or human happiness. There was a vital need for ultimate progress towards cultural and moral goals.

Mr MAKMOT drew particular attention to three areas namely human rights, cultural cooperation and industrial cooperation.

Uganda opposed the inclusion of a human rights clause in the Convention because such a provision was open to misuse. The fear was that it could be extended to areas which it was not designed to cover. The issue of human rights was open to ideological interpretation. For example, some people might take the view that Cuba and Russia had violated human rights in certain fields whereas others would disagree.

Referring to the inclusion of a clause to protect immigrant workers in Europe, he said that it was hoped in Uganda that emigrants who had left the country to study would return in due course to help the developing countries and indeed should be under an obligation to do so. A clause on the protection of immigrant workers should not therefore be excessively rigid, and should not favour the brain-drain.

As for cultural cooperation, the speaker said that this was not a priority in Uganda and the steps should be taken to make it very clear that such cooperation did not drain away the meagre resources of the EDF. He felt that it would be preferable to organize cultural cooperation on a bilateral basis.

On the subject of industrial cooperation Mr Makmot welcomed the transfer of technology as a positive move but stressed that machinery and equipment should be suitable for use in hot countries. It was extremely expensive, he said, to use air-conditioning to protect equipment, such as computers, which could not withstand the heat. Research should be aimed at developing equipment for use in tropical climates.

Basic industries should be established in the ACP countries themselves so that the latter could use spare parts produced on the spot instead of importing them from Europe, which might involve waiting for several months. The new Lomé Convention should help to make this possible.

Industrial aid mostly involved equipment from donor countries, and as a result it was quite possible for two different firms in a single state to be using machinery from different countries. Steps should be taken to change this situation by transferring funds to the country from which the ACP States wished to obtain their equipment. Under the new Lomé Convention, training institutes should be based in Africa rather than Europe as a means of preventing the brain-drain. Individuals trained in Europe might decide to stay there.

The ACP countries had reservations about the convention's provisions on investments (Article 64). Investments, the speaker said, were for the most part governed by national legislation reflecting the needs of the individual countries concerned. He felt that this should be made clear and that the clause in question should be rewritten, or deleted.

(Applause)

Mr Konrad SCHÖN thanked Mr Makmot for his frankness and clarity. He said that human rights should be left out of the Lomé debate as they could be manipulated as a pretext for power politics. It remained the case, however, that in Europe there existed a consensus on certain basic rights which all human beings had. Each person had a right to let his own life and personality develop, irrespective of his country. This right must therefore be recognised in all countries. This was a moral issue which had to be taken into account.

We lived in an interdependent world. It was wrong to try to put everything into compartments: industry, economy, society and so on. Human rights were not something separate.

Europeans and the citizens of the ACP countries should improve their personal contacts with one another. They must discover their identities - their own and each other's. The new cultural element in Lomé II had an importance that went beyond such things as museums. Again, contacts must be pursued at all levels. It must not be left to state organizations and funding.

He rejected the charge that the European side were imperialists trying to create neo-colonial structures. At the same time, Europe could do more, given the political will and a determination to coordinate efforts. Indeed, referring to newspaper reports of one developing country where full use was not being made of aid, he said it was up to everyone to take responsible action.

In conclusion, he thought progress could be made by attention to human rights, cultural policy and personal contacts. Lomé I and II might be small steps, but they were better than no cooperation policy at all. His political group, the Christian Democrats, were committed to pressing ahead in the spirit of Lomé.

(Applause)



Mr RAMAZANI said that this meeting of the Consultative Assembly was being held at a time when, with the new Association Convention due to be signed shortly, the European Community and the ACP States were taking stock of Lome I and getting ready for the new experience of Lome II.

Over and above the tangible advantages for each party, there existed a vast area of relations which could not be expressed in figures, for the Convention was a work of man which inevitably had certain imperfections. However, whenever problems had occurred, the parties had had the courage to seek appropriate solutions. The Consultative Assembly had played an important role in that process which Zaïre fully appreciated.

Among the problems to be dealt with under the new Convention, there were two of particular concern to Zaïre. The first was the inclusion of copper in the STABEX system; the second was the need for Zaïre to be classified as a landlocked country.

The failure to reach agreement in the negotiations for the renewal of the Association led to a declaration on copper by the ACP countries, in which they asked for the question to be examined as soon as the new Convention entered into force. The ACP countries had also issued a declaration undertaking to give further consideration to the second problem.

Copper was vitally important to Zaïre - both its export earnings and its level of employment depended upon it. The fall in the price of copper was a national disaster affecting almost the entire population. Zaïre therefore looked to Europe to find a solution to this grave problem.

As regards its classification as a landlocked State, Zaïre was aware of its geographical situation. Its 37 kilometres of coastline could not represent an effective means of shipping its various products, and Zaïre therefore considered itself landlocked. It hoped that the Community would enable it to enjoy the facilities reserved for landlocked countries.

Finally, Za'ire hoped that the Community had solutions in mind which would help it to cope with its problems. STABEX would have been inconceivable ten years ago, but now, thanks to the Community's courage, it had been proved possible. Everything was possible, therefore, including the incorporation of copper into the STABEX system.

(Applause)

IN THE CHAIR : Mr Lloyd BRATHWAITE

Vice-president

Mr KOMBOT-NAGUEMON, Ambassador of the Central African Republic to the EEC, was glad of the opportunity to address Members of the European Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage. Their contribution to the work of the Joint Committee had been positive, and the tone of the speeches had changed. But it was an empty gesture on the part of these Parliamentarians to make big statements and to reproach the representatives of the ACP countries for not having been demanding enough in their claims. Who had fixed the limits and the ceilings if it was not the former Members of Parliament, working from the existing treaties, from the positions of their respective governments and the climate of opinion of their peoples?

It must never be forgotten that the ACP countries were not there to judge their Community partners, nor, for their part, to receive lessons in morality whether these concerned commercial negotiations or human rights. Speeches settled nothing. Practical measures were needed which could help the ACP States out of their underdevelopment.

In this regard a new Convention was being prepared which could still be partially adjusted. This was where the newly elected Members could play an important role if they were sincere. They could - and this would be the speaker's first wish - encourage the Lomé II negotiators, due to meet on 14 October, to make the necessary improvements to this Convention, by adopting the resolutions put forward by the Joint Committee.

Mr Kombot asked for notes to be taken of his wish as well as of the need to keep the population of Europe better informed on the problems facing the developing countries. Finally, on behalf of the Central African government, he expressed the hope that the next meeting of the Joint Committee would be held at Bangui.

(Applause)

On behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group of the European Parliament, Mr IRMER welcomed the forthcoming conclusion of the negotiations on the Lomé Convention and hoped that the problems still outstanding would be solved. Despite their shortcomings, agreements such as this were an important step in the right direction. Their success was a touchstone for the European Community which had itself been established as a result of the awareness that a great many problems could no longer be solved by countries acting on their own. If this form of cooperation failed to eliminate the disparities between the North and South, the European Community and the whole world were heading for disaster. The Europeans were perfectly aware of the need to continue on the path already taken and were ready to do so.

The worst violation of human rights was in reality a situation in which much of mankind was suffering from hunger, disease and abject poverty. The Europeans were aware of their responsibility in this regard and accordingly committed to act; but the process would be long drawn out and a constant struggle would have to be waged.

He felt that a reference in the Convention to human rights would be psychologically useful in that it would make aid to the developing countries more popular in Europe. There could be no question of seeking to name guilty parties on either side; the simple need was to urge both parties to respect fundamental rights.

Referring to the methods to be followed, Mr Irmer recognised that compromise solutions were not ideal, but they alone could gain the broad majority needed for the resolutions adopted to be effectively implemented. Democracy was not threatened by unanimity if that unanimity was arrived at on moral appeals.

Regretting that the Consultative Assembly was little more than a forum for grandiloquent declarations and appeals, Mr Irmer expressed his own view that it should enable each representative to put forward in simple terms his own point of view on clearly defined issues. He hoped that in future provision would be made for treaties such as the Convention of Lomé to be ratified by the European Parliament itself.

(Applause)

Mr LUWULIZA KIRUNDA, speaking as leader of the Ugandan delegation, said that his country had suffered eight years of humiliation and torture with the EEC looking on.

A lot had been said about human rights. It was time an African country like Uganda explained its own experiences. Uganda condemned all violations of human rights, and had already denounced two countries in the OAU. However, Uganda had refused to use the EEC or the OAU as mere political platforms for heads of state.

Mr Luwuliza Kirunda went on to say that his country also condemned South Africa and the Smith regime. He himself had had to flee the Amin dictatorship and had witnessed murderous acts in southern Africa financed by European multinationals, supported by European governments. These multinationals now protected white people's kith and kin and fuelled oppression in Africa with European government backing.

Civilian governments in Africa which had opposed South Africa and Zimbabwe had been overthrown by West-backed coups. The coup d'etat in Uganda in 1971 was a case in point. Yet Idi Amin had been granted a state visit within 36 hours of his siezing power. He then proceeded to kill 10,000 people in one week, while the Western press either said nothing or spoke of a 'bloodless coup'. Only when Amin killed one white lady did the West start to show concern for human rights in Uganda. Was the issue total human rights or white human rights? The EEC continued to have relations with countries violating human rights. However, when the victims were non-whites, the EEC was not concerned.

The President pointed out that the situation in southern Africa constituted the next item on the agenda. The speaker would have every opportunity to express his views at that stage, and was asked to confine himself to the item under discussion.

Mr Luwuliza Kirunda then went on to say that Uganda had had no support from any foreign power while faced with a horrific war. Its whole infrastructure was now destroyed. EEC and other Western countries

asked for assistance made it conditional upon the elevation to power of the puppet choice of one EEC State. Countries that had promised aid under Amin now refused to supply it.

The speaker voiced his opposition to the double standards employed by Western Europe, which never acted until its own interests were at risk. The EEC must realize that its needs and the ACP States' development needs were very different. European aid must be geared towards African priorities. As raw material producing-countries, the ACP States looked to the EEC, their biggest trading partner, for help to attain a tolerable quality of life.

(Applause)

Mr KANU, Ambassador to the EEC, began by congratulating the directly elected Parliament on behalf of Sierra Leone.

Speaking on the issue of human rights, he noted that a number of German members had asked the Assembly, and in particular the ACP States, to allow the insertion of a clause on human rights in the Convention, or in a resolution, in order to justify the increased volume of aid which was needed. However, it was important to remember that in some ACP countries the issue of human rights was not purely theoretical. The threats and dangers associated with violation of human rights were known at first hand in these countries. In particular, the speaker had noted the assertion that European tax payers needed an assurance that human rights were being observed if they were to continue to support ACP development.

It was pointed out that the relationship between the ACP countries and the EEC was not a relationship between donors and beggars but a relationship based on true interdependence.

The speaker had been told that it was not possible for the EEC to increase aid because of current economic difficulties. He fully recognized what these difficulties were but although they were new to Europe they had for many years been a fact of life in the ACP countries.

The Federal Republic of Germany, the speaker said, derived many of its raw materials from African countries but paid very little for them. On the other hand there was resistance from Europe to the idea of the ACP States processing their own products in their own countries because this would mean that European factories might have to close down. It should be remembered that the ACP States were not allowed a share in the increased value of the processed products and that, in proportion, they received very little from the EEC.

Liberia, for example, contributed about 23% of the raw materials used by the German iron and steel industries. However, that country's 1976 budget amounted to only US \$176 million. Thus, the notion of charity was completely false. A cooperative effort was needed. The deprived members of the association were asking for fairer treatment.

On the subject of industrial cooperation, promises had been made at the beginning but these had come to nothing. The Assembly had to ensure that, under the new Convention, everything was done to demonstrate to governments and to the public the need to grant assistance to the ACP States if they were to achieve even a modest level of development.

The ACP countries had experienced difficulties in selling the small number of items they produced, whereas the increase in exports from Europe to the ACP States had been considerable. Steps should be taken to overcome the obstacles to ACP exports. In Sweden the population had been asked on two separate occasions to allow increases of aid to the developing countries. The reaction had been favourable both times. Sweden had educated its people to recognize the needs of the ACP countries and the EEC should do the same. The ACP States were, after all, making a considerable contribution to Europe's economic well-being.

(Applause)



Mr VERGES began by discussing the situation in his own country and then moved on to the more general problem of the associations between the developing countries and the industrialized countries.

As a native of Réunion, a small island in the Indian Ocean, he emphasized the seriousness of the decisions taken by the Community in Brussels, for small islands, insofar as they did not always take full account of their problems. For Reunion these problems related to sugar, a monoculture for which that island paid out more than it received, rum which ought to be covered by an organization of the market, stock rearing which suffered from the heavy levies on feeding stuffs and rice which was also subject to levies paid by consumers.

The speaker then condemned the safeguard clauses in the Convention benefiting the overseas departments. This situation had been inherited from the colonial system. The development potential of these territories should in no event be dependent on safeguard clauses in respect of the ACP which invariably aroused public opinion in these departments against neighbouring ACP countries. In these matters as in all others it was solidarity that needed to be encouraged.

Turning to the problem of the landlocked and island countries, the speaker emphasized the difficulties inherent in the coexistence of large numbers of islands of different status - integrated, associated or third country. In this situation how could the forms of cooperation recommended by the Convention of Lomé be achieved? How could the colonial heritage be overcome? The correct approach was clearly to see these problems in a more practical light.

These differences of status among neighbouring islands also gave rise to varying social conditions and an emigration problem from which the industrialized countries benefited by playing one island off against another.

In the context of the new Convention, everyone talked about his own concerns. It would be more useful, however, to start by taking stock of Lomé I. The results of this stocktaking were disappointing. There was therefore growing apprehension about the outcome of Lomé II, especially if one considered the problems of energy, population growth etc. which had now arisen. The common market was in a state of serious crisis and any attempt to reach an agreement could therefore only have sombre prospects. Nevertheless, efforts had to be made to make future prospects as positive as possible since each side needed the other.

Turning to the question of apartheid, the speaker said that for centuries Africa had suffered from racialism, which destroyed whole societies. To condemn a people because of its colour was totally unacceptable. Until apartheid was eliminated racialism and neo-colonialism would continue in the African continent, which brought home the merely relative value of talk about human rights.

Other speakers had said that the problem of human rights had been raised at the UN and the OAU; those, however, were political assemblies and not economic assemblies like the one meeting here today!

What in fact were the real prospects offered by Lomé II for these islands? They remained integrated in the capitalist system, and this system was all the more effective as it was dominated by multi-national corporations which ensure that the export prices of products from these countries would never catch up with the prices of imported products. With the energy crisis and the population explosion as further complications, they would inevitably be faced with the spectre of malnutrition or famine, the effects of which were always fatal. All Lomé II offered, however, was restrictions on aid whereas it should be increasing it. The speaker concluded by saying that it was extremely difficult to deliver a final verdict on the Convention as it could hardly be expected that within the space of a few years a situation characterized by colonial exploitation, which had made possible expansion of the industrialized countries, could be corrected.

(Applause)

Mr NARDUCCI, speaking also on behalf of Mrs Cassanmagnago-Cerretti and other colleagues, said he hoped the difficulties encountered in the negotiations on Lomé II could be resolved in the quickest and best manner possible.

He said he regretted that the European Parliament had not been able to be directly associated with the conclusion of the new Convention.

On human rights, he said progress had been made on both sides. The European countries had given up a unilateral conception of human rights. Human rights were above all the right of every citizen in the countries concerned to a minimum standard of living and to dignity. These were the concrete steps which counted in this matter.

Mr Narducci stressed in conclusion the importance of permanent consultation between all social and cultural forces.

(Applause)

Mr Boubakar KASSE, President of the Parliamentary Group of the Mali National Assembly, began by pointing out that despite its considerable scope Lome I had not met all expectations because the objective of developing the production of the ACP States had not really been reached, the scourges of suffering and famine had not been eliminated and the developing countries remained impoverished, if they were not actually regressing.

Thus, the inadequacies of Lome II were a cause for concern, particularly in view of the increase in the ACP's requirements and in their debts. They were not asking for charity, said the speaker, but were proposing to Europeans a practical arrangement and a 'love-match' which would be of the utmost value to our peoples. To this end the role of the Consultative Assembly and its relations with the competent bodies of the Commission and the Council should be defined; the sole objective should be the interests of our peoples, of which the Consultative Assembly is the embodiment.

Mr Kasse made three recommendations:

- The people of Europe should be better informed on the problems of the ACP countries so that they could understand them more fully and thus contribute to their solution.
- The countries of Europe should increase their national aid to the ACP countries so that the latter could meet their requirements.
- Finally, the competent bodies of the Community should tackle the problems of Lome II, transcending difficulties which were minimal by comparison with the real problems.

The various statements made by the Europeans in this Assembly gave grounds for hope that the problems of the ACP countries had found sympathy with most of the delegations.

(Applause)

The President declared the debate closed.

6. Situation in Southern Africa

Mr Boubakar KASSE, President of the Parliamentary Group of the Mali National Assembly, in his capacity as Chairman of the Drafting Committee introduced the three motions for resolutions on the agenda on

- the situation in Southern Africa (Doc. ACP-EEC/12/79);
- sugar in the ACP countries (Doc. ACP-EEC/13/79);
- the proceedings of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/14/79).

He pointed out that these resolutions had been adopted unanimously by the Drafting Committee and that a number of amendments had been tabled.

In conclusion the speaker expressed the wish that the Assembly would consider and adopt these resolutions in a spirit of understanding and cooperation which would promote the Association.

Mr PEARCE described the resolution on southern Africa as too incomplete to be acceptable as it did not include other oppressive regimes that also needed to be condemned. The main opponent of the European Community and the ACP countries was the Soviet Union. He pointed out that it was important to be mindful of the fact that voters needed to know that aid would not be indirectly helping the Soviet Union, which posed a threat to the way of life in Europe and the ACP countries; partnership with it led ineluctably to oppression. He warned against the illusion that Russia was the friend of the developing world, drawing attention in this connection to the Soviet Union's poor record on aid (in 1975 Soviet Union aid totalled 374 million dollars as compared with EEC aid of 6,000 million). It was the common cause of the ACP countries and Europe to defend themselves against the Soviet threat and to maintain and develop their prosperity. He therefore called for this biased motion to be replaced by a motion condemning oppression throughout the world and stressing the need to resist the 'Russian bear'.

(Applause)

Mr LUWULIZA-KIRUNDA said this was not the occasion to discuss power politics. Reference by an earlier speaker to the Soviet Union had been out of place. There had been talk of the Soviet Union 'threatening' a certain way of life, but South Africa had destroyed the African way of life, and the EEC had done nothing.

The wording of the present resolution was not harsh. It had been watered down for the benefit of thin-skinned colleagues in the EP.

He had personally seen the barbarous acts of the South African and Rhodesian regimes. He had himself treated, had indeed amputated the limbs of victims of Ian Smith's troops in Rhodesia. He pointed out that when 400 Africans were killed this was only tail-end news in the Western media, but when 10 Europeans were killed it made headlines. Was this human rights?

Multinationals had taken away Zambia's wealth to South Africa, subjugating the citizens of Zambia, and the EEC had supported this. He doubted, however, if such things were supported by the ordinary man in the EC countries. He had hoped that this annual meeting would provide a great opportunity. Previously, ACP representatives had talked to EC officials. Now they were talking to elected Members of Parliament. He complained that the ordinary man in the EC was kept in darkness about the true state of affairs in Africa and about the exploitation there.

He noted that when human rights were alleged to have infringed in ACP countries in Africa, aid was stopped, but nothing had been done after the savage treatment of Mr Biko by the South African authorities to halt trade with that country.

What he and his colleagues wanted was for the EEC to stop their multinationals trading with South Africa so as to strangle South Africa and Rhodesia. Some people would argue that if this was done the first victim would be the African himself. But Mr Luwuliza-Kirunda invited a comparison with the situation in Uganda under Amin. The same argument had been used then - until the Amin regime killed a white woman.

He regretted the need to water down the resolution, which had been done out of the courtesy of the ACP countries.

(Applause)



Mr NAKONDE pointed out that the name Zimbabwe-Rhodesia was not recognized by any country: the correct designation was Zimbabwe. When a people rose against its oppressors, history showed that victory was certain; the people of southern Africa would win no matter how long their struggle took. The loss of life in the front line states was due in no small measure to the assistance provided by companies in EEC states which supplied arms and oil to the white regimes in southern Africa. Similarly, the 'killers' of southern Africa were violating the airspace of his country with impunity to massacre innocent people. At the same time bodies like the ACP Assembly were passing resolutions: how many more resolutions would be needed before military support to the illegal regimes was brought to a halt? The governments of the EEC countries were responsible for companies operating on their territory: they would have suspended their support if the many resolutions adopted had in fact been implemented. The resolutions spoke in cold words but the people of Zambia who saw what was happening spoke with emotion. He appealed to the EEC to 'stop companies from supporting our killers in southern Africa'.

(Applause)

Mr KANU said he had decided to speak again following the statement by a British Member of the European Parliament.

The Members of the Consultative Assembly should not be drawn into conflict. One of its primary functions was to establish creative dialogue between the EEC and the ACP countries. This could not be done through the introduction of deliberately tendentious matters.

The ACP States deeply regretted temporary infringements of human rights. However, they made a distinction between such cases and institutionalized racism in South Africa. Although they unreservedly condemned policies in South Africa which, he presumed, would not be tolerated in the EEC, that did not mean that the ACP States turned a blind eye to human rights violations in their own countries. To say that the present resolution was too harsh was to deny the right to condemn South African policy in this Assembly.

Every change in South Africa over the last thirty years has dragged the country deeper into the mire. He therefore urged Members to vote for the motion for a resolution.

(Applause)

Mr BALFE said that he could not let Mr Pearce's speech pass without putting it on record that such views were quite unacceptable to the British Socialist movement.

The British Conservative Government was now tying aid to foreign policy objectives, and the Ministry of Overseas Development had become part of the Foreign Office machine. In addition, that government's attitude towards South Africa was a source of great regret to many people. More police were now being brought out for the present rugby tour in the UK than for visiting heads of state. Racialist sport was now being played in Britain, and this was particularly regrettable in view of the fact that Ireland and France had opposed such tours.

This resolution was not extremist, but very moderate, dragging Russia into it did not help matters. The debate should not concern itself with a certain form of British paranoia, but with building relations between the EEC and the ACP States. Many ordinary working-class people in the UK expressed goodwill towards the Third World, and opposed power-broking and sabre-rattling.

What the ACP States needed was not charity but equal treatment. Many people felt that they had every right to react strongly in view of the way in which they had been treated in the past.

(Applause)

Mr DIARRA said that as a newcomer to this Assembly he had heard much and learned little: words, as the old African proverb went, were dangerous and should be saved for the wise men ...

If the military past had been something to deplore, the present was even more bitter. Yet only two speakers had referred to the enormous sums swallowed up by the European countries in war machines which were only designed to kill. In this ruinous race, capitalist and communist alike spoke more or less the same language.

The maintenance of economic structures inherited from the colonial past had fostered the propagation among the ACP States of micro-nations, all forced to equip themselves with arms, which Europe was always ready to provide.

Stressing the usefulness of meetings which facilitated exchanges of views such as the present, the speaker concluded by appealing to the sincerity of all.

(Applause)

Mr Boubakar KASSE, in his capacity as chairman of the drafting committee, expressed his surprise that the speakers had not confined their remarks to the actual subject of the motion for a resolution on Southern Africa.

The President announced that the motion would be put to the vote the following morning.

He declared the debate closed.

7. A.C.P. Sugar

Mr TURNER began by expressing agreement with Sierra Leone that there was a basic difference between South Africa's attitude to colour and the attitude of the other African countries.

Moving on to the resolution, he said that sugar was a simple question of fact. When the UK had entered the Common Market special arrangements had been made in respect of Caribbean and ACP sugar. He had noticed that, during the election campaign for the European Parliament, it was quite common for the ordinary voter in the UK to refer to the EEC's special obligations to the ACP countries with regard to sugar.

Referring to beet-sugar, he said that next year would see a renegotiation of quotas in Europe. The UK had not managed to grow as much sugar beet as it had wished. However, any realignment must benefit the cane-sugar growers of the ACP countries rather than European beet-sugar growers. The UK felt that sugar was one of the key issues of the EEC and it would stand by its moral obligations in the matter.

The speaker then pointed out that he had heard that the Commission was proposing to 'cook the books on sugar' by removing aid to European beet-sugar exports from one section of the budget and transferring it to another. He did not condone this action and would take steps to prevent any move in that direction.

He felt that the ACP countries were lucky in the matter of sugar because the UK had pinned its colours to the masthead' and would honour its obligations.

In conclusion, he expressed support for the resolution and hoped everyone else would do the same.

(Applause)

Mr CHASLE expressed his gratitude for Mr Turner's opening remarks and said that the Assembly had moved from a bitter debate to the subject of sugar, but here too all was not sweetness. His feelings were mixed because the long negotiations which it had been hoped would lead to an exemplary protocol had resulted in some disappointment. The protocol did, however, provide an outlet for specific quantities of sugar. Sugar was a product which reminded his country of the days of colonialism. His people had thought that independence, and later on partnership under the Convention arrangements, would herald better times. But in fact the level of overproduction was now giving rise to grave concern. He felt that the resolution should be adopted as it stood since its content was very moderate. He could not understand the reason for the amendments which had been tabled since the resolution only pointed to facts.

There were certain criticisms of the protocol relating, in particular, to the fact that the ACP sugar producers had for years been deprived of the right to negotiate the sugar price: the structure of prices had been unilaterally changed by the European partners who had also imposed a storage levy on ACP sugar but not on European sugarbeet producers. Why should there be this difference in treatment?

He was also dissatisfied with the force majeure clause. He awaited a Commission decision on this to restore the full quotas to those countries which depend heavily on their sugar exports to the EEC. The Community was now proposing to review its internal sugar marketing arrangements but this review must not be allowed to prejudice the commitment to import specified quantities which must continue to be respected. He welcomed the assurance that imports of ACP sugar would be treated as a trade arrangement and on no account as a form of aid. The trade arrangements must also provide a specified outlet and an opportunity to negotiate prices. He pointed out that under the ACP arrangements

the Commonwealth sugar producers had in fact lost a substantial part of their previous guarantee market. He felt that the sugar protocol was unique and must be properly implemented as a workable instrument. The Community must harmonize its beet sugar production with its contractual obligation to the ACP. He emphasized that the Community must on no account accept the beet producers' demand for imports of cane sugar to be treated as aid. The people of his country were heavily dependent on exports of sugar and beet production must not be increased against their interests. The overall market for sugar should be harmonized to preserve the interests of both sides.

In conclusion, he repeated that his feelings on this subject were mixed and hoped that one day implementation of the protocol would give cause for satisfaction to both sides.

(Applause)



IN THE CHAIR:

MR KOMBE

Vice-President

Mr INSANALLY, Ambassador of the Republic of Guyana to the European Community, pointed out that certain threats had arisen to the full application of the protocol, which the ACP States regarded as a ginding contract. These threats included the alleged transfer of sugar arrangements to the Community's aid budget which implied that sugar was not trade but aid. There was thus a danger of ACP sugar being regarded as extraneous. He stressed that sugar was the life blood of the ACP countries, and that their economies were heavily dependent on it. He disapproved of Amendment No. 2 to the resolution which failed to recognize the real problems involved. He considered that as it stood the resolution reflected the ACP's major concerns in that area and recommended its adoption by the Assembly.

(Applause)

Mr DELATTE said there was no intention to question the ACP Agreements on sugar. They were very important because of the historical aspect which they represented. Nor was there any intention to question the basis of the finance of sugar exports.

As co-author of the three amendments tabled to the motion for a resolution, he said they had only been put forward to simplify the text and not to question the basis of the agreements.

Amendment No. 1 would delete paragraph 3, since this paragraph appeared to put pressure on the management of the system. However, a procedure had been set up by common agreement at the beginning of 1978, and this applied to all. The sugar protocol was based on a reciprocity of obligations: an obligation on the Community to buy, an obligation on the ACP countries to supply.

Amendment No. 2 would slightly modify paragraph 5 so as to show more clearly that the redefinition of the Community's sugar policy must take account, in its guidelines, of the international context as a whole.

In his view, the purpose of amendment No. 3 was to delete paragraph 6 on the grounds that the import of sugar coming from the ACP countries was an established fact.

(Applause)

Mr BERSANI, chairman of the Joint Committee, felt that the matter under discussion was of vital interest and importance. Many ACP countries were heavily dependent on the sugar agreements and it was imperative for the Community to honour its undertakings.

He welcomed the fact that a separate resolution on sugar had been drafted at this fourth annual meeting of the Assembly.

There could be no doubt that Europe must work towards the limitation of its own sugar production. Beet farmers in his constituency were fully aware of this need.

Another important factor was that the protocol was to be concluded for an indefinite period. The only outstanding problem was that of the implementing procedures.

Mr Bersani laid particular stress on the importance of the negotiations referred to in paragraph 2 of the motion for a resolution. He was not opposed to minor amendments to paragraphs 3 and 6 if they were felt necessary.

(Applause)

Mr PAJETTA was firmly against the deletion of paragraphs 5 and 6.

He said the motion for a resolution had already been moderated and 'sweetened' beyond what anyone could reasonably have desired.

He thought that many beet farmers had derived very little reassurance as regards the policy which Europe was conducting on sugar. Mr Bersani would have to use all his eloquence to persuade the competent authorities, and particularly the Italian Government, of the need for a fundamental restructuring of the agricultural policy in Europe.

(Applause)

The President announced that the motion would be put to the vote the following morning.

He declared the debate closed.

8. Proceedings of the Joint Committee

Since no-one wished to speak, the President declared the debate closed.

He announced that the vote on the motion would be held the following morning.

Mr KANU said that he had told the Chair in the morning that he would be presenting an additional resolution. The details had been submitted before 4.00 p.m. as requested.

Mr RAINFORD pointed out that several speakers had been heard on the important matter of sugar, and asked if more Members could be given the opportunity to speak the following day.

Mr CHASLE requested that, as arguments had been advanced against parts of the resolution, people should be permitted to speak in favour of the resolution the following day.

9. Document received

The President announced that he had received a motion for a resolution, tabled by Mr KANU, on ACP-EEC cooperation in the matter of the development of fishing in the ACP States (Doc. ACP-EEC 15/79)

Pursuant to Article 15 (2) of the Rules of Procedure, this motion had been referred to the Joint Committee for consideration.

10. Agenda for next sitting

The President announced the following agenda for the next sitting, which would be held on Friday, 12 October 1979 :

10.00 a.m. :

- Vote on the motion for a resolution on Southern Africa
- Vote on the motion for a resolution on sugar
- Vote on the motion for a general resolution on the Joint Committee's proceedings
- Any other business.

The sitting was closed at 8.10 p.m.