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**COMMISSION REPORT TO THE ACP-EEC
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL
AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN 1983,
UNDER THE LOME CONVENTION**

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INTRODUCTION

This report on the management of financial and technical cooperation in 1983 is the third of its kind, drawn up by the Commission in collaboration with the European Investment Bank, pursuant to the second Lomé Convention. It therefore covers a year ending only 14 months before the five-year lifetime of the Convention itself (which expires, in accordance with Article 188, on 28 February 1985).

The conventions between the Community and a number of developing countries (membership has increased steadily, a sure sign of interest) have changed radically in style and substance since 1958. All the conventions, however, have had at least one point in common: their five-year span. Yet experience has shown that in the crucial area of financial and technical cooperation the implementation of a convention takes much longer than that, perhaps as long as ten years, particularly (though not exclusively) with regard to disbursements. Despite the fact that there has been no hiatus, one convention having succeeded another without a break, it is a situation which has given rise to certain misunderstandings.¹ Might it not be desirable to have a legal instrument more adequately reflecting the reality?

The aim of the annual report is to allow the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to review progress made towards the objectives of financial and technical cooperation. The timing of the exercise is not in fact ideal, in that the aims of cooperation remain unchanged from year to year, and the reasons for success and causes of difficulties will also be essentially the same.

¹Article 110(1)(c) of the Convention notwithstanding.

A yearly report is thus liable to make somewhat monotonous reading - though at least the figures change! (They are set out in full in the statistical annexes to the report). This time, however, the Commission has been greatly helped to avoid this danger by the work of the Joint Committee set up under Article 108(6) of the Convention to report to the Council of Ministers. The Committee's subordinate organs - the small, blessedly informal technical working party, often meeting twice a week and into the night as well, and the group of authorized representatives (ambassadors and senior officials) - have done an excellent job, producing, in particular, a joint report to be submitted to the ministers themselves. The report, which takes as its basis inter alia the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers at Libreville (14 May 1982) and Brussels (18 May 1983), reviews the following crucial aspects of financial and technical cooperation activities:

principles: cofinancing, microprojects, regional cooperation, programme aid;

procedures: financing of overruns, payment procedures;

sectors of cooperation: agriculture, rural projects and food strategies; energy; human resources; health care and social services; transport and telecommunications; environment and development.

Commission and EIB commitments in 1983 under the second Lomé Convention totalled 892.4m ECU, compared with 1095.3m ECU in 1982, a fall in "turnover" of 202.9m ECU in value terms, or 18.5%. That is the combined result of a variety of negative and positive items: in order of importance, they are (with reference to the previous year's performance):

<u>Down</u>	<u>million ECU</u>
Grants	- 121.4
Sysmin	- 95
Stabex	- 39.6
EIB loans from own resources	<u>- 29.2</u>
	- 285.2
<u>Up</u>	
Special loans	+ 73.5
Risk capital	<u>+ 8.8</u>
	+ 82.3

This gives a final negative figure of $- 285.2 + 82.3 = - 202.9$ m ECU.

By the end of 1983 a total of 2 683.2m ECU had been committed; just over half (50.4%) of the total available sum of 5 322m ECU.

Disbursements from fifth EDF resources totalled 416.8m ECU in 1983, compared with 328.1m in 1982, a rise of 26.8%. To this should be added disbursements under the fourth EDF (280m ECU) and a small amount from the third Fund (13.5m ECU), giving an overall total of 710.3m ECU. When we include payments by the EIB out of its own resources (101.5m ECU) the total for disbursements rises to 811.8m ECU, well above the previous year's figure of 719.7m ECU, an increase of 12.7%.

These overall figures give a clear indication of the greatly improved performance in the field of financial and technical cooperation proper, since the other major items which go to make up the total have declined, namely Stabex (down by 39.6m ECU) and Sysmin (no financing decisions at all during the year under consideration, representing a decline of 95m ECU).

We should also bear in mind that while the Lomé Convention holds a special place in ACP-EEC cooperation, it is not the only source of Community funds for those countries. Despite the general belt-tightening which is hitting hard at other sectors, the ACP States get a sizeable proportion of the funds from the Community budget.

In 1982¹ they received almost 70% of the Community's total "bilateral"² official development assistance,³ a sum in excess of 1 500m ECU, which included considerable amounts from the budget. Budget financed operations in 1983 included food aid, the continued work on food strategies in four ACP States (Mali, Rwanda, Kenya and Zambia), the financing of a special programme to combat hunger in the world, the launching of a programme of scientific and technical research for development, energy cooperation, and cooperation with non-governmental organizations.

This year's report is organized rather differently from the last. The Commission as we have seen wanted to avoid the risk of monotony inherent in the production of a yearly statement, there being no dramatic changes, generally speaking, from one year to the next. However, sectoral developments are both more marked and more easily quantifiable, and the part dealing with this aspect of cooperation has been retained. And in reporting on progress towards the various goals of financial and technical cooperation, the Commission has of course followed the guidelines laid down by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, notably in the resolution adopted in Brussels on 20 May 1983, which represents the most up-to-date statement of policy in this field.

¹ At the time of writing (April 1984) not all the figures for 1983 were available.

² Excluding Community financings executed by other bodies, e.g. the UN.

³ Official development assistance is defined as having a "grant (concessionary) element" of over 25%. A "grant" as such is 100% concessionary.

CHAPTER I: COMMITMENT

1. Programming

Programming is one of the greatest importance for financial and technical cooperation activities, since as Article 109 of the Convention says, the programme sets out "the guidelines and scope" of cooperation as well as "specific projects and programmes" ("where they have been clearly identified").

In its Brussels resolution the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers instructed the Article 108 Committee to investigate the reasons for the gap which had opened up between the objectives set out in Article 110 of the Convention and the actual rate of commitment of funds. At the time of writing (April 1984) the Committee's subordinate working parties, and hence the Committee itself, had been unable to tackle this question in detail, partly because of the heavy workload imposed on its members by the negotiations for the new ACP-EEC convention. The matter is due to be examined shortly, and the findings will be incorporated in the Article 108 Committee's next report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

Nevertheless, the Commission has felt it worth taking stock of the situation. In mid-1983 it reviewed the programming of the funds it administers itself, and settled on a final amount for the indicative programmes (the allocation having been originally left open with a maximum-minimum bracket), notifying the ACP States individually of the results.

As was explained to the ACP Heads of State at the start of the Convention, the idea of fixing a bracket for the indicative programme in this way was to enable account to be taken of the amount of development aid from non-programmable EDF and EIB resources going to the various countries during the lifetime of the Convention.

Accordingly, allocations for each ACP State were to be finalized in the light of the non-programme aid received or imminent under the regional cooperation heading, or as subsidized loans or risk capital from the Bank; countries getting less in the way of non-programmable resources were to get a correspondingly increased allocation.

As part of the same exercise, amounts initially programmed as special loans were converted into grants to help certain countries in a particularly difficult financial position, or heavily indebted.

The year under consideration also saw a fairly satisfactory increase in commitments under the indicative programmes, up (as at 31 December 1983) to 52% of allocations, compared with 34% at end 1982.

The 52% is of course an average, which, as in previous years, covers an extraordinary range of commitment levels for different countries - from 2% to 93%. Nevertheless, the average does betray a certain lag in the implementation of indicative programmes, since the optimum rate, according to Article 110 of the Convention, would have been 65%.

This stage of affairs is due in part to accumulated earlier delays, and also to:

- the general increase in allocations resulting from the review exercise described above;
- the difficult political and economic circumstances in certain countries;
- the concentration of funds under some indicative programmes on one or two "megaprojects" which by their nature take longer to process, and on which the rate of implementation of the whole programme thus depends;
- the need to rework some countries' programmes root and branch, with projects which were over-ambitious or insufficiently prepared for implementation under the present Convention being abandoned.

However, the commitment outlook for 1985 promises a marked improvement for most of the states currently falling behind the optimum rate.

2. Identification and preparation of projects and programmes

It is by now a truism that the management of financial and technical cooperation involves an ongoing dialogue. That is, nevertheless, the hallmark of the Lomé Convention both in principle and in practice. Dialogue starts at the programming stage, and continues through the identification, preparation, appraisal and implementation of the projects or programmes to their evaluation. It is at the stage of identification and above all preparation that the national authorities, under Article 111 of the Convention, have the most administrative, financial and technical responsibility; programming and evaluation are joint processes.

Project preparation, then, is a crucial part of financial and technical cooperation activities. In practice, however, it not infrequently happens that the proposed operation is presented in its bare outlines, and needs to be fleshed out by a more or less complex study bearing on the technical, economic and financial aspects before a proper project dossier is completed, ready for financing.

In its Brussels resolution the ACP-EEC Council stressed the importance of this point, agreeing "on the need for increased assistance to help the ACP States, particularly the least developed countries, to define and prepare projects or action programmes for submission for Community financing."

Aid for project preparation exists, and has worked well, particularly for the least-developed countries, since as we have seen the average commitment of indicative programmes for the ACP States as a whole was 52% at 31 December 1983, but higher for the least-developed, landlocked and island states.⁽¹⁾ Such aid comes essentially in two (complementary) forms: help from the Commission delegates, and the services of experts or consultancies.

Delegates: it is explicitly stated in Article 123(2)(f) of the Convention that delegates shall "participate in the preparation and negotiation of service contracts", and naturally the ACP authorities can always count on that assistance, which varies, according to the wishes of those authorities themselves, from full collaboration (joint drafting of the terms of reference for contracts and participation in negotiations) to a greater or lesser degree of consultation.

Experts and consultancies: here the ACP State itself chooses the provider of these services from a short list submitted by the Commission, and also negotiates the contract.

(1) It is interesting to note that more than three quarters of the EDF technical co-operation personnel are employed in these states. (See Table XI).

The help given by the Community to its partners, when they so request, with the identification and preparation of projects therefore seems to have been effective. Initially, efforts were made, naturally enough, to get what were regarded as priority operations under way as quickly and economically as possible. As a result, projects were sometimes appraised and approved purely on their individual merits, without being sufficiently related to the broader context. Inevitably, these projects have had only a limited impact, with little or no wider influence on the sector concerned. They are, as they have been evocatively described, "cathedrals in the desert".

The trouble is that here we have two distinct, if not conflicting, imperatives: the need for rapid commitment of the available funds, both in response to the situation on the ground and to avoid the ravages of inflation, and the importance of seeing that the operations supported actually contribute to the implementation of a sectoral policy aimed at self-reliant and self-sustaining development or, in the words of Article 92 of the Convention, at fostering "the sustained and harmonious growth of the ACP States' economies". It is undoubtedly no easy task to reconcile these two imperatives, but it must be done if the project is to play its proper role in the development process as a whole.

3. Drawing up and signature of financing agreements

In 1983, 128 financing agreements worth a total of 528.3m ECU were signed under the fifth EDF, just over one every three days. The number of agreements was therefore slightly up on the 1982 figure of 124, while the value was slightly down (585m ECU in 1982), a logical consequence of the decline in the value of commitments. Most of the agreements were for grant-financed operations: 108 in all, worth 361.8m ECU. Seven special loan financing agreements were signed (24.2m ECU), and the remaining thirteen were for combined grant/loan operations (73.4m ECU worth of grants and 68.9m ECU worth of loans). (Note again the increase in special loan financings.)

The year also saw an end to commitments under the fourth EDF proper, with only four agreements signed in 1983, for a total of 24.5m ECU. Noteworthy, however, is the effective combined use made of the two Funds, a considerable sum of fourth EDF money - over 44m ECU - being mixed with fifth EDF resources in nine agreements. This is a further proof of the practical flexibility of the EDF.

Most financing agreements are signed within a period of from one month to three-and-a-half months. As the ACP-EEC Council has already pointed out, it is eminently desirable that financing agreements, on whose conclusion the actual implementation of the projects and programmes depends, should be drawn up and signed as quickly as possible. The Commission for its part took measures at the end of 1983, including staff increases, to see that this was done.

CHAPTER II: IMPLEMENTATION

1. Invitations to tender, contracts

In its Libreville Resolution (14 May 1982) the Council of Ministers showed interest in the practice adopted by the Community of issuing invitations to tender before the financing decision has been taken. In its Brussels Resolution, the Council of Ministers drew the parties' attention in particular to the need to avoid unnecessary delays in this regard.

This advance issue of invitations to tender procedure is intended mainly to avoid such delays and thereby enable operations to commence more swiftly and the contract to be awarded immediately after the signing of the financing agreement. This practice is tending to become more and more common, with the number of what may be termed "advance" invitations to tender amounting of a fifth of the total in 1982 and almost a quarter in 1983. During 1983, the procedure (fourth and fifth EDFs together) was applied to 31 international invitations to tender representing in aggregate 124m ECU, i.e. respectively 24% of the number and 46% of the value of the invitations to tender issued during that year.

Among the reasons justifying the advance issue of invitations to tender, the urgency (of the works or supplies in question) is a more compelling reason than the financial sum involved. The urgency may be as great for a small invitation to tender as for a large one; such is the case, for example, with fertilizers which must be supplied at the right time if a crop season is not to be wasted. The advance invitation to tender procedure also makes it possible to limit or even eliminate the risks of an overrun, which is a particularly important point in a period of inflation.

It also makes for better coordination with other donors applying the same rule. It would seem clear therefore that the advance issue of an invitation to tender offers considerable advantages and constitutes a substantial procedural improvement.

The practice involves, however, certain strict constraints. The advance issue of an invitation to tender may be considered only where the technical and administrative preparation of the document is thorough and of good quality. Furthermore, a rigorous timetable must be observed if the financing decision and signing of the financing agreement are to take place within the period of validity of the tender. The invitation must, therefore, be issued neither too soon nor too late.

During 1983, 109 international invitations to tender were issued under the fifth EDF, representing a total sum of 241 012 000 ECU, as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount (ECU)</u>
Works	16	103 185 000
Supplies	91	129 827 000
Studies	2	8 000 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	109	241 012 000

By comparison with the previous year, these figures show a marked increase in the number of invitations to tender (up 60%) and a slight reduction in their value (down 17%); this reduction is observed particularly in the case of works contracts (down 34%), whereas the increase in number is accounted for by supply contracts (up 75%), the total value of which is virtually the same as the previous year's. Such trends indicate that the projects put out to tender are individually smaller than in the past, which is a sign of the fifth EDF having reached normal operation, as evidenced by the undertaking of smaller-scale works and the supply of small and medium-scale equipment.

Under the fourth EDF, 21 invitations to tender worth a total of 30m ECU were issued in 1983. As with the financing agreements, these figures mark the completion of commitments under this Fund.

2. Payments and accounting procedures

In its Brussels resolution the Council of Ministers "recommends that both parties take measures designed to ensure a speedy payment system by seeing to it that formalities and administrative procedures are reduced to the minimum compatible with ... sound financial management."

As instructed by the Council of Ministers, the Article 108 Committee reviewed measures taken in 1982 and 1983, all of them aimed at cutting red tape. Some indeed go beyond simple procedural streamlining, and eliminate certain requirements altogether.

Up to 60% of supply contracts can now be paid in advance, for instance. Until 1982, the down payment to suppliers which accompanied the placing of the order was limited to 30% of the contract value; that has now been doubled. Another change is that contractors working on projects financed by EDF special loans can now be paid direct. There was a considerable increase in such operations in 1983, and the new system, dating from May 1983, brings the payment procedures into line with those in force for grant-financed projects. Until then, contractors on projects financed by special loan had to apply for payment to the actual borrower, who relayed their application to the Commission, and

this two-stage procedure caused certain delays. Contractors can now, always provided they have the approval of the ACP State concerned, obtain payment from the Commission direct; otherwise the old system still applies. The Commission delegates have been instructed to notify ACP government authorities about this new facility.

There has also been streamlining at the purely procedural level. From now on both authorizing and accounting departments will be using a single payments form, on which all the necessary information will be entered. This standardized presentation will not only speed matters up considerably, but facilitate both electronic data-processing and accountancy procedures, thus helping the Directorate-General for Development to cope with the increase in its workload; the number of payment operations rose from 2 500 worth 208m ECU in 1975 to some 12 000 (700m ECU) in 1982.

Again, provided the Commission delegate has checked that both performance and payments are in order, the procedure for approval of payment orders is now considerably simplified. Forms no longer have to go back to Brussels, which should speed things up quite a bit.

The Article 108 Committee has reacted most favourably to these measures by the Commission.

NB. Payments in 1983 totalled over 800m ECU.

3. Start-up; operation and maintenance

These two points were dealt with in the Brussels resolution in that order, i.e. in chronological order. At this stage we are no longer talking strictly about execution, since clearly once the project is commissioned it is physically "finished". Nevertheless, there are points which are linked closely to, and indeed in a sense precede, execution, given that the operation and longevity of a project should be taken into consideration from the design stage, and some observers¹ feel that they in fact pose greater problems than identification, appraisal or even execution.

With regard to the first point, start-up, the Council of Ministers recommended that the ACP States set up in good time "the administrative, technical or financial structures essential for the starting up of the projects or action programmes". Community support may be called for, and is provided, here as elsewhere, in the form of money to finance technical assistance or help from the delegations to government authorities.

¹Court of Auditors' report for 1981 (OJ C 344, 31.12.1982, p. 123).

The second point - maintenance proper - was discussed by the Article 108 Committee's technical working party in connection with programme aid. The working party referred to the conclusions adopted by the Council of the European Communities on 3 December 1982, setting out the purpose of maintenance assistance (the maintenance of productive capacity) and the rules for granting it - there must be a legal basis, and the aid must be limited in time and degressive. Maintenance assistance raises problems both practical and of principle, with which both ACP and Community authorities are familiar; they have been discussed repeatedly, inter alia in the Commission's report on operations in 1982. The crux of the matter is whether, since available funds are bound to be limited, maintenance assistance can only be provided at the expense of new projects. There were no major new developments in 1983, and the Commission agrees with the Article 108 Committee's technical working party that this highly important policy matter should be discussed at ministerial level.

CHAPTER III: OPERATIONS BY SECTOR

1. Industrialization and energy

Commitments in this sector for 1983 approached 220m ECU, a full third below the 1982 total of 330m ECU. Note that there were no Sysmin financings in the mining sector in 1983, whereas major operations had been undertaken in the previous year in Zambia (55m ECU) and Zaire (40m ECU).

However, the slump in 1982, which continued for a number of minerals into 1983, has led to four new applications being submitted: by Guyana, badly affected by the worldwide problems of the bauxite industry, Rwanda (tin), Zaire and Zambia (both for copper).

In spite of the fall in commitments in 1983, industrialization and energy, accounting for almost a quarter of the year's total financing operations, ranked second in order of importance among the sectors; over the whole period of the Convention to date, indeed, this sector heads the list with a cumulative 30% of the total funding.

Five operations totalling almost 10m ECU were, however, financed in the mining sector (classed in the statistics as "extractive industries") from EIB-administered risk capital; they accounted for 7% of the EIB's operations. Of that, 6m ECU will go towards the reconstruction and modernization of a mine in south-west Ghana; the rest was used to finance studies concerned with the identification or possible working of deposits in Gabon (iron), Congo (tar sands), Senegal (gold) and Sudan (mining and extractive industries generally). Commission grant-financed operations totalled 5.4m ECU.

Industry proper accounted for 52% of EIB financing operations (including global loans) in 1983, a total of almost 70m ECU. The falling off in the level of commitments noted in 1982 was more marked in 1983. The EIB had difficulty in identifying openings for direct capital financing in industry for a variety of reasons. One is that once the most obvious industrial investment projects have been undertaken, viable import substitution schemes become increasingly thin on the ground, while projects aimed at setting up export industries based on the processing of local resources are currently stalled by the slackness of demand. These problems have been exacerbated by the world recession in the last few years, particularly for industries which would be competing with those in industrialized countries.

One of the salient features of 1983 was the continuation for the second year running of the increase in the proportion of the money (42% of all financings) going to development banks to fund small or medium-sized, mainly industrial, businesses.

In 1983 the EIB undertook ten operations channelling a total of 56.9m ECU towards various development banks, 50m ECU in the form of four loans on the EIB's own resources, at subsidized rates of interest, and the remaining 6.9m ECU in the form of six risk capital operations. The loans went to financial institutions in Botswana, Congo, Nigeria and Belize; the risk capital operations were of varying kinds, with three global loans to development banks in Djibouti, Rwanda and East Africa (regional), two loans to governments (Zimbabwe and Belize) to enable them to acquire or increase their stakes in development banks, and one operation consisting of the acquisition by the EIB on behalf and at the risk of the Community of a stake in the equity of the Zimbabwe development bank.

Almost 20m ECU was used under current global loans in 1983 to undertake fifty-one investments in small businesses, mainly in manufacturing (36 operations, totalling 16.8m ECU).

The EIB accorded direct loans worth a total of 12.5m ECU (9.5% of total financing operations) to an agro-industrial project in Madagascar (fisheries), a textile mill in the Central African Republic, and a clinker plant in West Africa.

In all, these individual operations and the investment under global loans should contribute to the creation and the stabilisation of about 10.000 jobs.

Financing operations in the industrial sector from Commission-administered resources were worth a total 15m ECU. The manufacturing projects funded in seven ACP States were all in agro-industry (tea, oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, maize, leather, textiles), a clear reflection of the priorities of the countries concerned.

Operations undertaken on behalf of small and medium-sized enterprises took the form of either credit lines or the provision of back-up and technical cooperation services. But they were on a small scale, indicating that the ACP States did not regard this as an area of great priority. Yet SME usually prove highly beneficial to the cause of development and economic independence. They generate jobs, added value and savings, allow import substitution and foster the geographical spread and sectoral diversification of industry, and ought surely to be given greater encouragement and financial support in future.

Finance for industry from the EDF is also channelled through the Centre for Industrial Development (CID), to the tune of 6.04m ECU in 1983. The CID has now attained its "cruising speed".

In the energy sector, financings totalled 116.1m ECU in 1983, compared with 84.7m ECU in 1982, an increase of more than 30%.

EIB operations in the sector were worth 28m ECU, 21% of total financing. It granted a 25m ECU loan to Cameroon for two 48 MW turbogenerator sets for the Song-Loulou hydro-electric power station, and a 3m ECU risk capital operation in Malawi will be used to finance the installation of a fourth 20 MW generator at the Nkula Falls power station. The two projects, once they are in full operation, will benefit these countries' oil balance of trade to the tune of some 220 000 tonnes a year, via imports saved and additional exports. Adding that to the other projects financed since the start of the first Lomé Convention in 1976, we arrive at a positive contribution of some 1.9m tonnes of oil-equivalent a year, approximately 6.5% of total ACP imports of petroleum products in 1982.

Commission operations in the energy sector (referred to in the statistical annexes as projects with an "energy bias") totalled 88.1m ECU in 1983, more than double the previous year's figure. Over 90% of that went on large-scale hydro-electrification schemes. Such projects are undoubtedly of value, but opting for them has perhaps led to a slackening of earlier efforts to promote new and renewable energy sources; operations in that field totalled less than 3m ECU compared with over 6m ECU in 1982. There is cause for satisfaction, on the other hand, in the inauguration of a fossil fuel development project, with a grant of 600 000 ECU.

In addition to commitments in 1983 under the Lomé Convention, the Commission financed a number of energy schemes and studies in 1982 from the general budget. The largest of these operations, worth 1.1m ECU, was for Rwanda and Burundi; the money will go towards an R&D programme concerned with cellulose materials. Niger also got technical assistance for the development of a fuelwood strategy and the promotion of improved portable stoves. Energy operations financed out of the Community budget for ACP States since 1981 will be worth a total of almost 7m ECU by the end of this year.

2. Rural development

Commitments in the rural development sector totalled 152.8m ECU in 1983, compared with 355.2m ECU in 1982, a drop of 57%. Nevertheless, with financing of 582.3m ECU over the lifetime of the Convention so far (21.3% of the total), it still takes second place in the sectoral ratings. And most important of all, it still accounts for 39.2% of the indicative programmes, so it is bound to be up to that percentage by the end of the execution period. Therefore, the fact that a high level of commitment one year is followed by a decline the next is purely contingent, a result of the difficulties inherent in preparing rural development projects, particularly the larger ones.

Over two-thirds of the money for rural development under Lomé II will be spent on operations geared mainly to food production. This is the continuation of a tendency discernible under the first Convention, although initially there had been a preference for cash crops. The present trend answers a clear need in Africa, where the food situation has been deteriorating from the west coast through the Sahel region and East Africa down to the southern part of the continent.

While this emphasis on food crops is a response to a need, the distinction between food crops and cash crops is not as hard and fast as one might imagine. An example from the year under review is the Commission-financed 10.3m ECU project which forms part of Ivory Coast's second Palm Plan. Nearly 13 000 hectares of oil palms are to be planted, replacing or extending existing plantations, over a three-year period, the first phase of a 15-year plan covering 95 000 hectares in all. There is a continuation of a vast undertaking started in 1963 with considerable financial support from the Community and elsewhere, which can be regarded as an archetypal cash crop scheme. It involves 100 000 hectares of palms, 13 oil mills, and 15 000 workers, and was intended originally to serve export markets. Today, however, an increasing proportion of the output is consumed locally, and the huge agro-industrial complex, including its village plantations, is making a contribution to self-sufficiency in food.

This is a crucial point. The ACP States and the Community are well aware of it, and have endeavoured not only to make use of the full potential of the Convention but to harness additional resources from the Community budget.

In 1983 the Community gave support to food strategies¹ in four countries, Kenya, Mali, Rwanda and Zambia. Machinery and procedures for coordination with these countries are being set up, and technical studies have been put in hand which will serve as a basis for implementation of the strategies; this work can be regarded as the "infrastructure" for the strategies. At the same time, more substantive measures have been taken; indicative programmes have been brought into line with the strategies, and counterpart funds generated by food aid operations or Stabex transfers have also been applied to this end - in Kenya, Stabex funds have been used to support the National Cereals and Produce Board.

Under the 50m ECU special programme to combat hunger in the world, also financed from the Community budget, 34m ECU went to ACP States. This money is intended to finance two types of operation:

¹ For the World Food Council's definition of food strategies, see Annex VII to the ACP-EEC Council Secretariat's document No 16/84 (ACP-EEC 108).

measures to help increase food self-sufficiency in eight ACP States (this mainly involves back-up aid which will be used to purchase agricultural inputs and tools to enable farmers to step up food production and improve processing and marketing arrangements);

"thematic" campaigns aimed at the conservation of natural resources; in particular, measures to control desertification and economize on the use of fuelwood. These operations are mainly concentrated in the Sahel region, and take the form of studies, inventories and the exchange and dissemination of information about desertification, and reafforestation programmes.

At the end of 1983 the European Parliament voted an additional 58m ECU for the continuation of the special world hunger programme (aimed particularly, in accordance with the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly's resolution of 23 September 1983, at combating drought in the Sahel region).

The ACP States continue to show enthusiasm for livestock projects, with financings totalling 13.8m ECU in 1983 and over 52.8m ECU since the Convention's entry into force. The emphasis on this sector is justified by the recrudescence on a large scale in Africa of contagious livestock diseases, not only rinderpest but tsetse fly-borne diseases as well.

The Commission has therefore financed vaccination campaigns in a number of countries, but is convinced that such ad hoc operations, though necessary, are not enough by themselves. Only a properly-funded long-term policy coordinated at regional level can eradicate these diseases, and the Commission is pressing for such a policy to be adopted by other aid donors too.

Also popular are measures to help small livestock producers and their families, and to encourage mixed farming and the use of animal traction in agriculture.

It was with reference to livestock farming, and in particular the question of meat prices, that the Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels tackled the issue of agricultural prices. The Article 108 technical working party has gone into this tricky but important question in detail; its findings clearly indicate that there is still a long way to go before it is settled.

The year under review saw an important development in the fisheries field. In November 1983, the fisheries ministers of the Gulf of Guinea countries - Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire and Congo - met for the first time in Libreville to set up a regional board to manage fisheries resources. The meeting, financed by the Community, formed the natural sequel to a regional project on the evaluation of the Gulf's fishery resources financed from fourth EDF regional funds, and 1985 may see the signing of an "Inter-State Convention" on resource management and the definition of a regional fisheries project.

Regional cooperation is vital in the management and exploitation of fish stocks, since fish naturally ignore inter-national frontiers. Similar operations launched this year include measures to develop commercial tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean and fisheries resources in Lake Victoria. Operations are also planned for the Pacific and the Caribbean.

At the national level a number of projects to improve artisanal fishing were approved in 1983, including those in Sierra Leone and Gabon. The Sierra Leone project is especially interesting in that it represents an experimental attempt to introduce more suitable forms of propulsion for small fishing boats; fuel for motorized pirogues currently accounts for at least 60% of recurrent operating costs.

3. Transport and communications

An adequate transport system is often a precondition for projects in other sectors, particularly in agriculture. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that many ACP States are keen on projects designed to build up an efficient, rapid transport system.

The trend is clearly marked for 1983, when this sector clocked up more commitments than any other: over 250m ECU, nearly 30% of the year's total and 123% up on the previous year.

We saw a similar swing for rural development (in that case, in the opposite direction), and we should not conclude that the transport sector has moved permanently into the lead. While it attracted a particularly high level of commitments in 1983, it accounts for only 16.7% of commitments over the lifetime of the Convention to date. Again, therefore, we see that while a yearly report can give an accurate reading of the state of financial and technical cooperation at any one moment it cannot provide a forecast of achievements over the whole period.

Nevertheless, the transport sector remains crucial, and within it, surface transport projects are overwhelmingly predominant, accounting for over 200m out of the 250m ECU. Transport projects are often too large to be undertaken other than by co-financing. In Cameroon, for instance, the Community is involved in the upgrading of the transport system in the Douala-Yaoundé corridor; in addition to the road-building operations, including the building of a bridge over the Dibamba to which the EDF is contributing 10 300 000 ECU, there is the work on modernization of the final Eseka-Maloumé section of the Transcameroon railway, to which the Community is contributing 12 200 000 ECU.

There are two difficulties facing road schemes, which are not specific to the sector but are nevertheless of particular importance: high construction costs on the one hand and maintenance and repair problems on the other. These difficulties are nothing new; the problems of maintenance were referred to both in the

1982 annual report (pp. 20-21), and by the Council of Ministers itself in the Brussels resolution. Neither is the high cost of road-building a recent discovery, or the reasons for it, the main one being that it is closely linked to the price of petroleum products: fuel for the heavy earth-moving equipment and vehicles to transport soil and other materials, bitumen for surfacing, etc. Formerly, however, the cost escalation was, not surprisingly, less marked near the coast than in the interior, where it was a long and difficult business to get supplies to the site of the works. Now, costs are rising everywhere, a trend which, if it continues, must give cause for concern. The cost of an ordinary asphalted road in a coastal country was put at 185 000 ECU a kilometre in 1980/81; by the beginning of this year it was up to 320 000 ECU. It looks as though externally-caused cost escalation provoked by rising fuel prices is being exacerbated by "inbuilt" inflationary factors, and in particular the tendency of contractors to cover themselves against all conceivable financial and other types of risk. It is noteworthy that disputes in this field are more frequent and serious than elsewhere.

The members of the Article 108 technical working party rightly pointed out in connection with their review of transport and communication problems that the priority accorded to operations in a given sector has to be weighed against their cost; a particularly costly scheme can only be carried out at the expense of other necessary projects. There is a corollary to this:

the amount of money devoted to any sector is not in itself a sure indication of that sector's importance for the development process. Nor, luckily, is it a sure indication to the contrary! It simply shows us that there are hard choices to be made.

A number of non-surface transport operations were financed during the year under review. The Leeward Islands Air Transport company got 5.5m ECU for ground equipment to provide better facilities for the planes to be purchased this year.

The EIB financed two operations in 1983 with a combined value of 25m ECU (18.5% of its total operations) in the field of telecommunications systems.

4. Social development

Financings in this sector totalled 123 m ECU in 1983, up from the previous year's figure of 117.5m ECU and an increase in percentage terms from 10.7% to 14.2%. Social development covers education and training, health, water engineering, urban infrastructure and housing.

Education and training, laying the foundations for the development of human resources, again head the list for the sector, with 77.3m ECU, compared with 65.6m ECU in 1982. Nineteen multiannual training programmes were adopted in the year under review. While study and training grants continue to hold an important place in the programmes currently under way, there is a more marked trend towards the provision of support for existing local training establishments and departments of employment, and cooperation between universities in Community and ACP countries - e.g. Nigeria in 1983. There are now only a handful of programmes still consisting mainly of study and training grants. We should also bear in mind that many projects which are not primarily training operations do contain a training component, often technical assistance-based. The Article 108 Committee's technical working party noted serious problems in this connection - the technical assistants tend to replace rather than train local staff - but work in this field was generally thought nevertheless to be heading in the right direction.

In contrast to 1982, when little in the way of education infrastructure was financed, financing decisions were taken in the year under review for 23 such operations, to a total value of 29m ECU. Nine of the financing decisions were for projects directly concerned with vocational training facilities in fields ranging from agriculture in Southern Africa to the tourist industry in Togo. The largest sum - 12.5m ECU - was for the faculty of veterinary medicine in Zimbabwe, a good example of a project with a regional role to play in the training of vets.

Urban and rural water engineering projects were worth a total of 32.7m ECU, with ten village water supply schemes (an important step towards basic self-sufficiency) and eight infrastructure projects.

Commitments for health projects totalled 17m ECU. One operation which looks as though it will be particularly interesting is the reorganization of the health service in Chad. It is an example of extremely fruitful cooperation between the country's own authorities, a very dynamic NGO, Médecins sans frontières, which is doing all the technical assistance (thus lowering the cost of the TA), and the Commission, via the funds from the EDF.

5. Emergency aid

Earlier reports¹ have already gone at length into emergency aid procedures under Article 137 of the Lomé Convention. Here we will simply recall that a total of 200m ECU of emergency aid was provided for the whole lifetime of the Convention.

In the year under review, 45 emergency aid operations were undertaken for a total sum of 12.7m ECU, compared with 19.1m ECU in 1982 for only 30 operations. Thus, while the total value was lower, the number of operations was up. Nineteen ACP States were beneficiaries.

¹See especially the 1982 report, p. 66.

These relief operations were mainly in response to drought (39%), hurricanes (22%) and other natural disasters (14%). A quarter of the operations addressed the ongoing problem of refugees and displaced persons in Africa.

Drought relief (almost 5m ECU) went to Chad, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Mauritius.

Emergency aid operations are of course implemented by government authorities, but also with the help of international and non-governmental organizations.

Most operations are set in train within a few days of the application being submitted, in other words well within the six months' limit set by the Convention.

6. Stabex

Stabex does not, strictly speaking, come under the heading of financial and technical cooperation. Stabex transfers are nonetheless also financial flows beneficial to the economy of ACP States, and the operation of the system is therefore generally reviewed briefly in the annual management report to the Council of Ministers.

Payments in 1983 in respect of claims for 1982 totalled 103.2m ECU. As only 89.4m ECU was actually available for that year (the 111.7m ECU yearly instalment, minus 22.3m ECU carried forward, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, to be used against claims for 1981), the Commission went to the Committee of Ambassadors for authorization to bring forward 13.8m ECU from the 1983 instalment. It was thus possible this time to pay all justified claims in full.

The Commission has been reviewing reports submitted by ACP States on the utilization of transfers in respect of claims for 1980 and 1981. For both those years, it was found that the Commission had received only a third of the reports required under Article 41(3) of the Convention. Apparently a considerable number of ACP States fail to make the connection between the timely preparation of reports and the credibility of the system. This is an important problem, which should be brought to the attention of the relevant authorities.

From the reports the Commission did receive it was found that in the vast majority of cases the funds had been used for purposes wholly compatible with the aims of the system as laid down in the Convention, going either to agricultural projects designed to increase, restore or diversify productive potential or to measures to support producer prices.

CHAPTER IV: IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC CONVENTION PROVISIONS

1. Measures to help the least-developed, landlocked or island ACP States

In its Brussels resolution of 20 May 1983, the Council of Ministers re-affirmed the need for special treatment to be accorded to the least developed ACP States, and for special measures in favour of the landlocked and island states.

"Special treatment" for the least-developed ACP countries essentially comes under the heading of financial and technical cooperation, affecting, for instance, the amounts of funds which they are allocated. When the EDF programmable resources were being divided up, special criteria were applied to give least developed states preferential treatment.

Landlocked and island states get special treatment under Stabex, where they are treated on the same footing as least developed countries, and in the industrial cooperation field.

When the allocations for the indicative programmes were finally fixed, total programmable resources going to least-developed, landlocked or island states amounted to 1 908.6m ECU, as against 605.1m ECU for all other ACP States. The countries in the former group are therefore getting 76% of total indicative programme resources; twice as much per capita, on average, as the others.

Note that this money is available on particularly "soft" terms; most of it is in the form either of grants, or, in certain appropriate cases, of special loans or risk capital.

At 31 December 1983 commitments of EDF resources for least-developed, landlocked or island ACP States had reached 1 018.1m ECU, 53% of their indicative programmes. The corresponding figure for the other ACP States at that date was 48%.

At end 1983 commitments for least-developed, landlocked and island states of EDF resources as a whole (not only the programmable resources, but also Stabex, interest rate subsidies, risk capital and emergency aid) stood at 1 430.5m ECU, 61.7% of the total 2 315.6m ECU. In its Brussels resolution, the Council of Ministers noted the efforts made by the Community on behalf of least-developed, landlocked and island states, and called on the relevant ACP-EEC institutions to examine the real impact of the measures as soon as possible.

Between July 1982 and April 1983 the Community for its part responded by providing detailed information about measures taken under all the special Convention provisions for the countries concerned. Despite an invitation issued by the Community on 29 July 1983, however, the ACP-EEC Subcommittee has not met since November 1982, and the ACP States have not made known their reactions to the information supplied by the Community.

2. Regional cooperation

In the year under review, regional cooperation made fairly good progress in terms of the commitment of funds; total commitments (including EIB subsidized loans and risk capital operations) amounted by the end of the year to 44% of the overall 631.5m ECU allocation, up from 25% at the end of 1982.

Naturally, this overall figure conceals marked differences between regions, with the level of commitments ranging from 28% for East Africa to 59% for the Pacific.

In sectoral terms, of total commitments in the various regions (not counting commitments from the 100m ECU set aside for the CID, the TCA,¹ and other general measures for the ACP as a whole) 36% were in the transport and communications sector, 26% in rural development, 22% in industry, energy and mines and the remaining 16% in training and technical assistance.

¹CID: Centre for Industrial Development
TCA: Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation.

While there has been this encouraging progress with commitments, the same cannot be said of project identification, which has slowed down. Projects worth some 200m ECU still need to be identified. Reasons for the slowness of project identification include the complexity of the operations themselves (e.g. North and Central Corridor projects), the need to find cofinanciers, and the mixed degree of enthusiasm shown by potential beneficiaries of regional projects.

In order that the money for projects which are not going to be ready for financing under the present Convention should not be kept on ice indefinitely, it might become necessary to modify the programmes for some regions and switch to other operations in a more satisfactory state of preparedness, which genuinely address problems common to a number of ACP States.

The Commission's view is that we should be doing more in the regional cooperation field altogether, and going beyond the "classic" regional projects such as roads and dams. One area in which regional efforts could be stepped up is university education and research; national resources are almost invariably inadequate, and countries would benefit from joining forces.

3. Cofinancing

Pursuant to the Brussels resolution, the Article 108 Committee's technical working party reviewed the cofinancing situation. A clear consensus having been reached on the superiority of joint financing to parallel financing, the Committee's experts considered the difficulties encountered in mounting cofinanced operations as a result e.g. of differences in the various financing bodies' rules and procedures. The efforts already being made to achieve greater standardization have produced encouraging results, and will continue.

In 1983 eighteen projects were cofinanced; the total fifth EDF input was 124m ECU, making 382m ECU in all since the entry into force of the Convention - a quarter of the programmable resources committed by end 1983. Adding to that a further 161m ECU from the earlier Funds we get the overall figure of 19% for EDF contributions to the financing of these projects.

Our main partners in projects cofinanced from EDF resources continue to be the Arab Funds (16%) and Community Member States (11%). The ACP States themselves contribute 5%.

In the year under review the EIB cofinanced six projects, the other partners being the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, the World Bank, the Commission, the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and the International Finance Corporation.

4. Microprojects

The Council of Ministers reaffirmed its support for microprojects in both the Brussels and the Libreville resolutions. At the Brussels meeting in particular, attention was drawn to the new procedures designed to speed up the implementation of microprojects by voting global appropriations under Article 114(1) of the Convention.

The Article 108 Committee's technical working party undertook a thorough review of the new procedures, which include indicative programming of microprojects. Under the old rules, each individual microproject had to be separately costed before it could be entered in an annual programme, with the danger that estimates might turn out to be too low by the time the decision on the whole programme was taken. The new system, therefore, whereby microprojects are approved in the form of an indicative programme designating sectors but not individual projects, is a major step in the right direction.

Despite problems inherent in the very nature of microprojects, scattered as they are over wide areas, they generally turn out to be successful provided there is sufficient local involvement. The ACP States' continued interest in this form of cooperation is reflected in the fact that financings in 1983 totalled 18.7m ECU.

CHAPTER V: EVALUATION

The importance the Council of Ministers attaches to evaluation was shown in the resolution it adopted in Libreville in May 1982, referred to in the report for 1982. The Council of Ministers returned to this theme again, specifically in connection with technical assistance, in its Brussels resolution of 20 May 1983, at the end of which it mandated the Article 108 Committee to carry out an "in-depth review of the cost and quality of technical assistance, taking into consideration among other assessments the Commission's study on evaluation of such assistance, in order to improve the implementation of the relevant sections of the Convention".

Towards the end of 1983 the Commission completed the preparatory work for a meeting of experts on this important topic to be held at Harare in April 1984. While the Article 108 Committee's technical working party managed to do a substantial amount of work on evaluation, as we shall see, it had to shelve for the time being the question of technical assistance because of the workload imposed on its members by the current negotiations.

The actual fieldwork for the comprehensive evaluation of operations in Zaire and Zambia has been completed, as has an evaluation of peasant education. The summary reports will be available in the first half of 1984.

Towards the end of 1983 the Commission also put two more evaluation exercises in hand, the first on agricultural irrigation schemes and the second on trade promotion operations.

ACP and EEC experts met at Niamey from 30 May to 3 June 1983 to discuss road projects. They produced a set of Basic Principles for operations in the road infrastructure sector, plus two annexes with the evaluation findings and the experts' recommendations, which will be submitted to the Council of Ministers at its meeting in May 1984.

The Commission has continued to take part in the work of the group of experts on evaluation set up within the OECD's Development Assistance Committee in Paris. The group deals with questions of methodology and has started work on a report on the practical lessons to be learned from evaluation findings to date.

Following an earlier ministerial-level decision by the Article 108 Committee to deal systematically with all issues relating to evaluation, a meeting of the Committee at authorized representative level set up a technical working party to prepare its future deliberations on ex post evaluation.

The working party met several times towards the end of 1983 and early in 1984, taking as its basis proposals from ACP States and the Community. It produced four documents:

a draft resolution on improvements to the ex post evaluation system;

a draft report on the application of basic principles in two sectors, health and the provision of drinking water;

a draft report on the basic principles in the education and training sector;

a draft resolution on the basic principles for road infrastructure.

(million ECU)

	Development of production				Economic infra-structure	Social development	Trade promotion	Emergency aid	Stabex (1)	Other	Total
	Industrialization	Avsimin	Tourism	Rural production							
Least Developed ACP States											
Antigua and Barbuda											-
Belize	2,6										2,6
Bénin	3,8		3,5	0,2	1,1			0,4	2,7	0,8	12,5
Botswana	4,7			1,6		0,2		0,2			6,7
Burundi	13,5			0,2	9,0	4,6		0,2			27,5
Cape Verde											
Central Afr. Rep.	5,1			10,6		3,0			1,7		20,4
Comoros								0,2	1,1		1,3
Djibouti	0,1									1,6	1,7
Dominicae				0,1	2,3						2,4
Ethiopia	33,0					0,2		2,3			35,5
Gambia	0,2			0,3	0,9	2,3			2,0		5,7
Grenada				0,2		0,3			1,6		2,1
Guinea	0,2			5,1		0,3		0,1			5,7
Guinea Bissau									0,4	0,5	0,9
Equatorial Guinea	0,2			0,1	0,1	0,1				0,3	0,8
Upper-Volta	10,3			14,8		1,5			1,0	0,2	27,8
Kiribati				0,1	0,2	0,3			1,0		1,6
Lesotho				0,1					0,7		1,5
Malawi	3,1			0,7	31,3	3,8		-0,2	2,7	0,4	41,8
Mali				0,3	9,6	7,4			3,5		20,8
Mauritania	1,5				5,0			0,3			6,8
Niger	0,5			0,5		5,3					6,3
Uganda				0,1	14,7	5,8		0,8		0,6	22,0
Rwanda	0,8			1,9	17,9	0,3					20,9
St. Lucia				0,3		0,2		0,2			0,7
St. Vincent & Grenadines				0,4							0,4
Solomon Islands					1,0				1,7		2,7
Western Samoa	0,6					0,1		0,2	1,4		2,3
Sao Tome and Principe				0,4	1,1				2,7		4,2
Seychelles				0,4		2,4					2,8
Sierra Leone				1,0	0,3	0,1			6,3		7,7
Somalia	0,1					0,3					0,4
Sudan	1,2			20,8	7,0			0,3			29,3
Swaziland				0,4		9,0			3,1		12,5
Tanzania			0,3	0,7	0,2		0,3	0,4			1,9
Chad				5,1		5,7		0,7	3,6		15,1
Togo	0,1			3,6	1,1	4,6	0,2	0,1	7,1	0,1	16,9
Tonga									2,7		2,7
Tuvalu									0,1		0,1
Vanuatu				1,6							1,6
TOTAL	81,6		3,8	71,6	102,8	59,4	1,2	6,2	47,1	2,9	376,6
Landlocked ACP States											
Zambia				2,1		0,7					2,8
Zimbabwe	5,0			7,7	17,7	10,4		1,5		0,1	42,4
and island											
Bahamas				0,9							0,9
Barbados			0,2	0,1							0,3
Fiji				1,4	4,0	0,4	0,4	2,5	0,8		9,5
Jamaica	3,1			3,7							6,8
Madagascar	5,0			2,3	13,7	5,3	0,1				26,4
Mauritius	0,9										0,9
Papua New Guinea				1,6	6,3		0,1		24,1		32,1
Trinidad & Tobago				0,2		3,4					3,6
TOTAL	14,0		0,2	20,0	41,7	20,2	0,6	4,0	24,9	0,1	125,7
Other ACP States											
Cameroon	29,4			1,3	17,9		0,4			0,2	49,2
Congo	5,0				23,5						28,5
Ivory Coast	2,4			13,4				0,8			16,8
Jabon	2,6			0,1							2,7
Kenya	6,0			2,2				1,7	31,2	0,2	41,3
Luyana	1,0			4,0		0,7					5,7
Kenya	0,3			6,4		1,2				0,4	8,3
Liberia	0,1			1,7		1,0					2,8
Nigeria	45,1					17,1					62,2
Senegal	1,7			4,3		5,7	0,2			0,2	12,1
Suriname				2,7							2,7
Malre	0,1			17,0	26,0	10,0					53,1
TOTAL	93,7			53,1	67,4	35,9	0,6	2,5	31,2	1,0	285,4
Regional aid	30,0		7,6	8,1	39,2	11,5	4,7			3,6	104,7
TOTAL	219,3		11,6	152,8	251,1	127,0	7,1	12,7	103,2	7,6	892,4

1) Transferts carried out for 1982.

An amount of 17.000.000 ECU from Stabex resources has been committed for development projects and has therefore not been included in the Stabex column.

TABLE II.A : Breakdown of commitments in 1983 by sector and method of financing

(ANNUAL)

(million ECU)

	Grants	Special Loans		Stabex	Risk Capital	EIB Ordinary Loans	Total	%
			Syamin					
I. Development of production							383,7	43,0
1. Industrialisation							219,3	24,6
General	15,5				6,9	50,0	72,4	8,1
Extractive industries	5,4				9,7		15,1	1,7
Metal industries	0,1						0,1	-
Manufacturing industries	0,2				7,5		7,7	0,9
Agricultural and food industries	1,4	0,9			5,0		7,3	0,8
Projects with energy bias	37,7	50,4			3,0	25,0	116,1	13,0
Handicraft	0,6						0,6	0,1
2. Tourism	11,6						11,6	1,3
3. Rural production							152,8	17,1
General	8,2	15,5					23,7	2,7
Plantations	12,4	4,1					16,5	1,8
Hydro-agricultural schemes	2,4						2,4	0,3
Agriculture	48,1	10,3					58,4	6,5
Credit & marketing cooperatives	0,3						0,3	-
Stock farming	10,2	3,6					13,8	1,5
Fisheries	4,6	-0,5					4,1	0,5
Forests	0,6						0,6	0,1
Micro-projects and other	18,7						18,7	2,1
Integrated projects with agricult. bias	14,3						14,3	1,6
II. Economic Infrastructure								
4. Transports & communications								
General	0,7						0,7	0,1
Roads & Bridges	140,1	40,8					180,9	20,3
Railways	1,1	21,9					23,0	2,5
Ports & inland waterways	6,4				2,0		8,4	0,9
Airports	9,8						9,8	1,1
Telecommunications	3,3				10,0	15,0	28,3	3,2
III. Social Development							127,0	14,2
5. Education and Training								
General	0,4						0,4	-
Education infrastructure	25,8	3,2					29,0	3,3
Specific projects vocational training and provision of instructors	4,0						4,0	0,4
Study & training grants	43,9						43,9	4,9
6. Health							17,0	1,9
General	2,2						2,2	0,2
Infrastructures	8,0						8,0	0,9
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	6,8						6,8	0,8
7. Water engineering, housing & urban infrastructure								
Village water supply	17,3						17,3	1,9
Urban water supply	7,4	7,5					14,9	1,7
Urban drainage	0,4						0,4	0
Town planning	0,1						0,1	0,1
IV. Trade Promotion	7,1						7,1	0,8
V. Emergency Aid	12,7						12,7	1,4
VI. Stabex				103,2			103,2	11,6
VII. Other	7,6						7,6	0,9
Information, documentation, seminars, planning, general technical cooperation								
TOTAL	497,4	157,7	-	103,2	44,1	90,0	892,4	100 %

TABLE III.A : Financing situation IN 1983 by method of financing and by administrative body

(Annual)

(million ECU)

	Total volume (art. 95 of the Convention)		Commitments				TOTAL	
	Amount	%	Aid administered by the Commission		Aid administered by the EIB		Amount	%
			Amount	%	Amount	%		
<u>EDF Resources</u>	<u>4.637</u>	<u>87,1</u>	<u>744,9</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>57,5</u>	<u>39,0</u>	<u>802,4</u>	<u>89,9</u>
- Grants	2.996	56,3	484,0	65,0	13,4	9,1	497,4	55,7
(of which interest rate subsidies emergency aid)	(175) (202)	(3,3) (3,8)	(12,7)	(1,7)	(13,4)	(9,1)	(13,4) (12,7)	(1,5) (1,4)
- Special loans	518	9,7	157,7	21,2			157,7	17,7
- Risk capital	284	5,3			44,1	29,9	44,1	4,9
- Stabex	557	10,5	103,2	13,8			103,2	11,6
- Special financing facility Sysmin	282	5,3	-		-		-	
<u>EIB Resources</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>12,9</u>			<u>90,0</u>	<u>61,0</u>	<u>90,0</u>	<u>10,1</u>
- Loans from EIB resources	685	12,9			90,0	61,0	90,0	10,1
TOTAL	5.322	100	744,9	100	147,5	100	892,4	100

TABLE I.B. - Breakdown by country and sector of commitments AT END 1983 (5th EDF and PIR ordinary loans)

	(CUMULATIVE)				(million Ecu)						
	Development of production				Economic infra- struc- ture	Social develop- ment	Trade promo- tion	Emer- gency aid	Stabex	Other	Total
Industrial- ization	Sysmin	Tourism	Rural produc- tion								
Least Developed ACP States											
Antigua and Barbuda						0,1					0,1
Belize	2,6					0,1					2,7
Benin	4,0		3,5	3,2	1,1	7,0		0,8	3,4	0,9	23,0
Botswana	23,0			2,4	1,5	3,7	1,1	0,2		0,2	33,0
Burundi	18,8			8,6	9,0	5,3		0,2	11,0		52,9
Cape Verde	1,8			0,4		0,8		1,0	0,2		4,2
Central Afr. Rep.	5,2			20,7	18,2	3,2		0,5	3,9		51,7
Comoros	0,3				0,3	0,9		0,4	2,2		4,1
Djibouti	2,3			1,1		1,7		0,1			5,2
Dominica	1,0			0,3	2,4	0,2		0,5	2,9		7,3
Ethiopia	45,5			27,2		58,6		4,3	0,8		136,4
Gambia	0,2			2,0	0,9	5,9		0,1	13,4	0,2	22,7
Grenada	2,4			0,2	0,3	0,5			1,8	0,1	5,3
Guinea	7,4			5,8		5,3					19,1
Guinea Bissau				9,1		2,2		0,6		0,6	13,8
Equatorial Guinea	0,2			0,1	0,1	0,2					0,9
Upper-Volta	10,3			18,5	17,0	21,2			1,0	0,2	68,2
Kiribati				0,3	0,2	0,3			1,5		2,3
Lesotho	8,5		0,1	0,1		2,5	0,8	0,1	1,2	0,2	13,5
Malawi	3,1		3,0	1,1	31,3	7,6	0,2	0,2	4,5	0,4	51,4
Mali	2,6			31,7	9,6	11,5	0,4	0,8	6,6		63,3
Mauritania	1,5			20,5	5,5	0,8		0,3			28,6
Niger	14,0			8,4	19,4	5,8	0,4	1,1			40,4
Uganda	10,0			14,4	14,8	10,0		4,1		0,8	54,1
Uwanda	3,8			26,8	17,9	5,5		2,0	7,1	0,1	63,2
St. Lucia				0,5	1,3	0,2		0,2	1,4		3,6
St. Vincent & Grenadines				0,4		2,9		0,2			3,5
Solomon Islands				1,6	1,0	1,8			2,3		6,7
Western Samoa	8,6				0,4	0,1		0,2	4,3		13,6
Sao Tome & Principe				2,6	1,1				3,5		7,2
Seychelles	1,0			0,4		2,5		0,2			4,1
Sierra Leone			0,1	14,1	0,5	5,1			8,1		27,9
Somalia	2,6				19,0	6,4	0,7	16,0	2,6		47,3
Sudan	2,4			60,3	7,2	3,0	0,1	2,0	21,9		96,9
Swaziland	8,9			0,4		12,6			3,1		25,0
Tanzania	10,0		0,3	33,7	5,2	17,3	0,3	0,5	6,8		74,1
Chad				12,2		6,2		3,7	6,2		28,3
Togo	0,2			8,8	22,7	5,7	0,2	0,1	7,1	0,2	45,0
Tonga	1,0				0,3	0,1		1,4			6,1
Tuvalu	0,2			0,1	0,1				3,3		6,6
Vanuatu	1,0			3,9		0,2			0,2		5,1
TOTAL	205,3		7,0	341,9	208,3	225,0	4,2	41,9	134,2	4,5	1.172,3
Landlocked ACP States											
Zambia	42,4	55,0		14,6		11,6	0,8	1,1			125,5
Zimbabwe	29,8			9,1	17,7	11,2	0,1	2,5		0,1	70,5
and island											
Bahamas				0,9		0,4					1,3
Barbados	4,0		0,2	1,4		0,3	0,2				7,0
Fiji	16,0			2,1	5,8	1,4	0,5	2,8	2,1		30,7
Jamaica	8,4			3,8		4,8			3,2		20,2
Madagascar	7,2			15,6	13,7	5,9	0,1	1,3	3,9		47,7
Mauritius	7,8			4,5		3,2					15,5
Papua New Guinea	61,3			1,6	6,3	3,3	0,3		37,9		110,7
Trinidad & Tobago	9,1			0,7		4,1					13,9
Total	186,9	55,0	0,2	54,3	43,5	46,2	2,0	7,7	47,1	0,1	441,0
Other ACP States											
Cameroon	43,3			15,1	31,7	0,4	1,1		13,5	0,4	105,5
Congo	5,4				23,6	3,7	0,1				32,8
Ivory Coast	16,3			18,0	12,4	12,2	2,3	0,8	46,8		108,8
Gabon	35,0			5,6		0,6					41,2
Ghana	6,1			6,8	7,0	2,0		1,9	56,8	0,2	80,8
Guyana	2,0			4,0	0,5	3,4	0,1				10,9
Kenya	30,5			24,7	10,0	2,2		0,7	26,5	0,6	96,3
Liberia	1,3			2,1		1,1					4,5
Nigeria	45,1			0,6		18,0		0,3			64,0
Senegal	30,6		1,8	27,9	2,5	12,7	1,3	0,2	59,1	0,2	136,3
Suriname				2,9	2,6						5,5
Zaire	14,8	40,0		17,4	26,1	11,6		2,8			112,7
TOTAL	231,3	40,0	1,8	125,1	116,4	67,9	6,0	6,7	202,7	1,4	799,3
Regional aid	68,3		8,4	61,0	79,8	22,8	12,7			15,6	268,6
T O T A L	691,8	95,0	17,4	582,3	448,0	361,9	24,9	56,3	384,0	21,6	2.683,2

TABLE II.B : Breakdown of commitments at end by sector and method of financing

(CUMULATIVE)

(million PCU)

	Grants	Special Loans	Syamin	Stabex	Risk Capital	FIR Ordinary Loans	Total	%
I. DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION							1,386,5	51,7
1. Industrialisation							786,8	28,3
General	47,0				42,7	90,5	180,2	6,7
Extractive industries	17,2		95,0		21,7	65,0	198,9	7,4
Metal industries	0,1					0,1	0,1	0,0
Chemical industries	3,0				3,9	11,0	17,9	0,7
Manufacturing industries	11,8	2,5			11,5	16,5	42,3	1,6
Agricultural and food industries	8,3	7,2			8,6	25,2	49,3	1,8
Projects with energy bias	97,2	50,4			19,9	120,0	287,5	10,7
Infrastructure linked with industrial projects		10,0					10,0	0,4
Handicraft	0,6						0,6	0,0
2. Tourism	12,6				4,8		17,4	0,7
3. Rural production							582,3	21,7
General	39,0	47,0					86,0	3,2
Plantations	94,4	8,3					102,7	3,8
Hydro-agricultural schemes	25,9						25,9	1,0
Agriculture	182,7	10,3					193,0	7,2
Credit and marketing cooperatives	0,6						0,6	0,0
Stock farming	46,7	5,6					52,3	2,0
Fisheries	13,3						13,3	0,5
Forests	3,4						3,4	0,1
Micro-projects and other	40,8						40,8	1,5
Integrated projects with agric. bias	59,6	4,7					64,3	2,4
II. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE							448,0	16,7
4. Transports and communications							448,0	16,7
General	1,1						1,1	0,0
Roads and bridges	259,7	57,1					316,8	11,8
Railways	5,0	22,7				10,0	37,7	1,4
Ports and inland waterways	9,5						9,5	0,3
Airports	19,9				4,6	4,4	18,5	0,7
Telecommunications	13,1	5,9			10,0	25,0	54,0	2,0
III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT							361,9	13,5
5. Education and Training							164,8	6,2
General	1,0						1,0	0,0
Education infrastructure	31,5	3,2					34,7	1,3
Specific projects, vocational training and provision of instructors	12,4						12,4	0,5
Study and training grants	116,7						116,7	4,4
6. Health							35,5	1,3
General	2,2						2,2	0,1
Health infrastructure	25,8						25,8	0,9
Health campaigns and technical cooperation	7,5						7,5	0,3
7. Water engineering, housing and urban infrastructure								
General	53,9	5,0					58,9	2,2
Village water supply	50,0	8,0					58,0	2,1
Urban water supply	24,5	7,5					32,0	1,2
Urban drainage	8,3						8,3	0,3
Town planning	4,4						4,4	0,2
IV. TRADE PROMOTION	24,9						24,9	0,9
V. EMERGENCY AID	56,3						56,3	2,1
VI. STABEX				384,0			384,0	14,3
VII. OTHER	21,6						21,6	0,8
Information, documentation, seminars, planning, general technical cooperation								
TOTAL	1.453,5	255,4	95,0	384,0	127,7	367,6	2.683,2	100,0

TABLEAU III B : Financing situation at end 1983 by method of financing and administrative body

(Cumulative)

(Million ECU)

	Total volume (art. 95 of the Convention)		Commitments				Total	
	Amount	%	Aid administered by the Commission		Aid administered by the EIB		Amount	%
			Amount	%	Amount	%		
<u>EDF Resources</u>	<u>4.637</u>	<u>87,1</u>	<u>2.112,1</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>203,5</u>	<u>35,6</u>	<u>2.315,6</u>	<u>86,3</u>
- Grants	2.996	56,3	1.377,7	65,2	75,8	13,3	1.453,5	54,2
(of which interest rate subsidies emergency aid)	(175) (202)	(3,3) (3,8)			(75,8)	(13,3)	(75,8) (56,3)	(2,8) (2,1)
- Special loans	518	9,7	255,4	12,1			255,4	9,5
- Risk capital	284	5,3			127,7	22,3	127,7	4,8
- Stabex	557	10,5	384,0	18,2			384,0	14,3
- Special financing facility Sysmin	282	5,3	95,0	4,5			95,0	3,5
<u>EIB Resources</u>	<u>685</u>	<u>12,9</u>			<u>367,6</u>	<u>64,4</u>	<u>367,6</u>	<u>13,7</u>
- Loans from EIB resources	685	12,9			367,6	64,4	367,6	13,7
TOTAL :	5.322	100	2.112,1	100	571,1	100	2.683,2	100

TABLE IV.1.A : Sectoral summary for 1983, showing percentage breakdown, method of financing and administrative body
(programmable aid and Sysmin)

(ANNUAL)

(million ECU)

	Development of production				Economic infra- struc- ture	Social develop- ment	Trade promo- tion	Other	Total	
	Industrialization of which Sysmin	Tourism	Rural produc- tion	Total						
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1) to (5)	
I. Aid administered by the Commission										
- Programmable grants	50,2	-	11,6	119,8	181,6	158,7	116,3	7,1	7,6	471,3
- Special loans	51,3			33,0	84,3	62,7	10,7			157,7
Total	101,5		11,6	152,8	265,9	221,4	127,0	7,1	7,6	629,0
Breakdown in %	16,1		1,9	24,3	42,3	35,2	20,2	1,1	1,2	100
II. Aid administered by the EIB										
- Loans from EIB resources	75,0				75,0	15,0				90,0
- Interest rates subsidies	10,7				10,7	2,7				13,4
- Risk capital	32,1				32,1	12,0				44,1
Total	117,8				117,8	29,7				147,5
Breakdown in %	79,9				79,9	20,1				100
III. Grand total										
	219,3		11,6	152,8	383,7	251,1	127,0	7,1	7,6	776,5
Breakdown in %	28,2		1,5	19,7	49,4	32,3	16,4	0,9	1,0	100

TABLE IV.2.A : SECTORAL SUMMARY FOR 1983, SHOWING PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN, METHOD OF FINANCING AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODY

(programmable and non programmable aid)

(ANNUAL)

(million ECU)

	Projects and programmes	Emergency aid	Stabex	Total
	(1) to (5)	(6)	(7)	(1) to (7)
I. <u>Aid administered by the Commission</u>				
- Programmable grants	471,3			471,3
- Special loans	157,7			157,7
- Emergency aid		12,7		12,7
- Stabex			103,2	103,2
Total	629,0	12,7	103,2	744,9
Breakdown of total in %	84,4	1,7	13,9	100 %
II. <u>Aid administered by the EIB</u>				
- Loans from EIB resources	90,0			90,0
- Interest rates subsidies	13,4			13,4
- Risk capital	44,1			44,1
Total	147,5			147,5
III. <u>Grand total</u>	776,5	12,7	103,2	892,4
Breakdown of total in %	87,0	1,4	11,6	100 %

TABLEAU IV.1.B. : Sectoral summary at end 1983, showing percentage breakdown, method of financing and administrative body

(programmable aid and Sysmin)

(CUMULATIVE)

(million ECU)

	Development of production				Economic infra- struc- ture	Social develop- ment	Trade promo- tion	Other	Total	
	Industrialization of which Sysmin	Tourism	Rural produc- tion	Total						
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1) à (5)	
I. Aid administered by the Commission										
- Programmable grants	119,8		12,6	506,4	638,8	297,9	338,2	24,9	21,6	1.321,4
- Special loans	70,1	95,0		75,9	241,0	85,7	23,7			350,4
Total	189,9	95,0	12,6	582,3	879,8	383,6	361,9	24,9	21,6	1.671,8
Breakdown in %	11,4	5,7	0,7	34,8	52,6	22,9	21,7	1,5	1,3	100
II. Aid administered by the EIB										
- Loans from EIB resources	328,2				328,2	39,4				367,6
- Interest rates subsidies	65,4				65,4	10,4				75,8
- Risk capital	108,3		4,8		113,1	14,6				127,7
Total	501,9		4,8		506,7	64,4				571,1
Breakdown in %	87,9		0,8		88,7	11,3				100
III. Grand total										
Breakdown in %	30,8	4,2	0,8	26,0	61,8	20,0	16,1	1,1	1,0	100

Table IV.2.B : Sectoral summary AT END 1983 showing percentage breakdown, method of financing and administrative body (programmable and non programmable aid)

(CUMULATIVE)

(million ECU)

	Projects and programmes	Emergency aid	Stabex	Total
	(1) à (5)	(6)	(7)	(1) à (7)
<u>I. Aid administered by the Commission</u>				
- Programmable grants	1.321,4			1.321,4
- Special loans	350,4			350,4
- Emergency aid		56,3		56,3
- Stabex			384,0	384,0
TOTAL	1.671,8	56,3	384,0	2.112,1
Breakdown of total in %	79,1	2,7	18,2	100,0
<u>II. Aid administered by the FIP</u>				
- Loans from FIP resources	367,6			367,6
- Interest rates subsidies	75,8			75,8
- Risk capital	127,7			127,7
TOTAL	571,1			571,1
<u>III. Grand total</u>	2.242,9	56,3	384,0	2.683,2
Breakdown of total in %	83,6	2,1	14,3	100,0

TABLE V A : Situation of commitments and payments in 1983 - EDF resources

(ANNUAL)

(million ECU)

	Administered by the Commission Commitments					Administered by the EIB Commitments		Total EDF commitments (8) 5+6+7	Payments (9)	Payments as % of commitments (10) 9 : 8
	Projects & Programmes (special loans and grants)	System (special loans)	Stabex	Emergency aid	Total	Risk capital	Interest rate subsidies			
<u>Least Developed ACP States</u>										
Antigua & Barbuda						0,6		0,6		
Belize					12,5			12,5	5,8	46
Benin	9,4		2,7	0,4	12,5			12,5	2,1	78
Botswana	1,8			0,2	2,0		0,7	2,7	9,1	33
Burundi	27,3			0,2	27,5			27,5	1,6	
Cape Verde									9,3	46
Central African Rep.	13,6		1,7		15,3	5,1		20,4	0,9	69
Comoros			1,1	0,2	1,3			1,3	0,5	29
Djibouti	1,6				1,6	0,1		1,7	1,1	46
Dominica	2,4				2,4			2,4	24,3	68
Ethiopia	33,2			2,3	35,5			35,5	5,7	74
Gambia	3,7		2,0		5,7			5,7	2,1	100
Grenada	0,5		1,6		2,1			2,1	5,0	102
Guinea	5,6			0,1	5,7			5,7	1,7	180
Guinea-Bissau	0,5		0,4		0,9			0,9	0,1	12
Equatorial Guinea	0,8				0,8			0,8	12,0	46
Upper-Volta	26,8		1,0		27,8			27,8	1,6	81
Sierra Leone	0,4				1,4	0,2		1,6	2,2	147
Lesotho	0,9				1,5			1,5	1,7	4
Malawi	36,3			-0,2	36,1	3,0		41,1	0,7	47
Mali	17,3		3,5		20,8			20,8	6,8	60
Mauritania	6,5			0,3	6,8			6,8	10,5	167
Niger	6,3				6,3			6,3	5,2	24
Uganda	21,2			0,8	22,0			22,0	7,6	36
Rwanda	20,2				20,2	0,7		20,9	0,3	43
St. Lucia	0,5			0,2	0,7			0,7		
St. Vincent & Grenadines	0,4				0,4			0,4	1,2	300
Solomon Islands	1,0		1,7		2,7			2,7	2,3	81
Western Samoa	0,7		1,4	0,2	2,3			2,3	4,9	213
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	1,5		2,7		4,2			4,2	3,8	90
Seychelles	2,8				2,8			2,8	0,3	11
Sierra Leone	1,4		6,3		7,7			7,7	8,5	110
Somalia	0,4				0,4			0,4	12,4	310
Sudan	28,8			0,3	29,1	0,2		29,3	27,1	92
Swaziland	0,4		3,1		12,5			12,5	3,7	38
Tanzania	1,5			0,4	1,9			1,9	0,6	505
Chad	10,8		3,6	0,7	15,1			15,1	6,9	46
Togo	9,7		7,1	0,1	16,9			16,9	16,8	98
Tonga					2,7			2,7	2,9	107
Tuvalu			0,1		0,1			0,1	0,2	200
Vanuatu	1,6				1,6			1,6	0,7	44
TOTAL :	106,7		47,1	6,2	360,0	9,9	0,7	370,6	225,7	61
<u>Landlocked ACP States</u>										
Zambia	2,8				2,8			2,8	2,0	71
Zimbabwe	18,2			1,5	19,7	5,0	2,7	27,4	8,8	32
<u>and island</u>										
Bahamas	0,9				0,9			0,9		
Barbados	0,3				0,3			0,3	0,2	67
Fiji	6,2		0,8	2,5	9,5			9,5	5,9	62
Jamaica	6,8				6,8			6,8	2,6	38
Madagascar	21,4				21,4	5,0		26,4	9,9	38
Mauritius	0,9				0,9			0,9	2,0	222
Papua New Guinea	6,2		24,1		30,3	1,8		32,1	29,3	91
Trinidad & Tobago	3,6				3,6			3,6	1,6	44
TOTAL :	67,3		24,9	4,0	96,2	11,8	2,7	110,7	62,5	56
<u>Other ACP States</u>										
Cameroun	19,8				19,8		4,4	24,2	3,0	12
Congo	23,5				23,5	0,5	0,5	24,5	6,6	27
Ivory Coast	13,6			0,8	14,4	2,4		16,8	6,8	40
Gabon	0,2				0,2	2,5		2,7	2,8	104
Ghana	2,4		31,2	1,7	35,3	6,0		41,3	1,9	5
Guyana	5,7				5,7			5,7	0,9	16
Kenya	8,3				8,3			8,3	12,4	149
Liberia	2,8				2,8			2,8	0,8	29
Nigeria	17,1				17,1		5,1	22,2	5,5	25
Senegal	11,6				11,6	0,5		12,1	9,3	77
Suriname	2,7				2,7			2,7	0,3	11
Zaire	53,1				53,1			53,1	32,2	61
TOTAL :	160,8		31,2	2,5	194,5	11,9	10,0	216,4	82,5	38
Regional Aid	94,2				94,2	10,5		104,7	46,1	44
GENERAL TOTAL :	629,0		103,2	12,7	744,9	44,1	13,4	802,4	416,8	52

TABLE V B : Situation of commitments and payments END 1983 - EDF resources

(cumulative)

(million ECU)

	Administered by the Commission Commitments					Administered by the EIB Commitments		Total EDF commitments (8) 5+6+7	Payments (9)	Payments as % of commit- ments (10) 9 : 8
	Projects and programmes (special loans and grants)	Syamin (special loans)	Stabex	Emergency aid	Total 1 & 4	Risk capital	Interest rate subsidies			
Least Developed ACP States										
Antigua & Barbuda	0,1				0,1			0,1		
Belize	0,1				0,1	0,6		0,7		
Benin	19,7		3,4	0,8	23,9			23,9	6,4	27
Botswana	9,0			0,2	9,2		4,8	14,0	6,4	46
Burundi	36,4		11,0	0,2	47,6	5,3		52,9	22,5	42
Cape Verde	1,2		0,2	1,0	2,4	1,8		4,2	2,9	69
Central African Rep.	42,2		3,9	0,5	46,6	5,1		51,7	12,0	23
Comoros	1,3		2,2	0,4	3,9	0,2		4,1	2,6	63
Djibouti	2,8		0,1		2,9	2,3		5,2	2,2	42
Dominica	2,9		2,9	0,5	6,3	1,0		7,3	4,6	63
Ethiopia	130,8		0,8	4,3	135,9	0,5		136,4	26,8	20
Gambia	9,2		13,4	0,1	22,7			22,7	13,7	60
Grenada	1,1		1,8		2,9	2,4		5,3	2,4	45
Guinea	18,5			0,6	19,1			19,1	7,2	38
Guinea-Bissau	11,9		1,9		13,8			13,8	3,9	28
Equatorial Guinea	0,9				0,9			0,9	0,1	11
Upper-Volta	67,2		1,0		68,2			68,2	16,6	24
Kiribati	0,6		1,5		2,1	0,2		2,3	1,9	83
Lesotho	9,2		1,2	0,1	10,5	3,0		13,5	4,0	30
Malawi	40,7		4,5	0,2	45,4	6,0		51,4	4,2	8
Mali	55,8		6,6	0,9	63,3			63,3	21,0	33
Mauritania	28,3			0,3	28,6			28,6	9,8	34
Niger	34,7			1,1	35,8		3,6	39,4	17,2	44
Uganda	40,0			4,1	44,1	10,0		54,1	8,8	16
Rwanda	53,4		7,1	2,0	62,5	0,7		63,2	21,1	33
St. Lucia	2,0		1,4	0,2	3,6			3,6	2,9	78
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,3			0,2	3,5			3,5	2,3	66
Solomon Islands	4,4		2,3		6,7			6,7	2,8	42
Western Samoa	5,8		4,3	0,2	10,3	3,3		13,6	7,9	58
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	3,7		3,5		7,2			7,2	4,7	65
Seychelles	2,9			0,2	3,1	1,0		4,1	0,9	22
Sierra Leone	19,8		8,1		27,9			27,9	10,8	39
Somalia	26,1		2,6	16,0	44,7	2,6		47,3	38,6	82
Sudan	72,8		21,9	2,0	96,7	0,2		96,9	63,1	65
Swaziland	13,0		3,1		16,1		1,9	18,0	5,6	31
Tanzania	59,3		6,8	0,5	66,6	7,5		74,1	27,2	37
Chad	18,4		6,2	3,7	28,3			28,3	12,5	44
Togo	31,9		7,1	0,1	39,1		1,5	40,6	19,6	48
Tonga	0,1		3,3	1,4	4,8	1,3		6,1	5,7	93
Tuvalu	0,3		0,2		0,5	0,1		0,6	0,4	67
Vanuatu	4,1				4,1	1,0		5,1	0,7	14
Total :	885,9		134,2	41,9	1.062,0	56,1	11,8	1.129,9	424,0	37
Landlocked ACP States										
Zambia	27,9	55,0		1,1	84,0	1,5	8,5	94,0	36,5	39
Zimbabwe	21,0			2,5	23,5	5,4	6,6	35,5	10,1	28
and Island-										
Bahamas	1,3				1,3			1,3		
Barbados	2,1				2,1		0,9	3,0	1,2	40
Fiji	8,0		2,1	2,8	12,9	1,8	4,0	18,7	11,9	63
Jamaica	12,0		3,2		15,2	5,0		20,2	6,1	30
Madagascar	35,3		3,9	1,3	40,5	7,2		47,7	19,0	40
Mauritius	10,2				10,2			10,2		24
Papua New Guinea	9,7		37,9		47,6	13,8	1,4	62,4	40,5	77
Trinidad & Tobago	4,7				4,7		1,2	5,9	1,8	30
TOTAL :	132,2	55,0	47,1	7,7	242,0	35,2	23,4	300,6	137,9	46
Other ACP States										
Cameroun	35,2		13,5		48,7		11,1	59,8	23,4	39
Congo	27,8				27,8	0,5	0,5	28,8	6,9	24
Ivory Coast	32,5		46,8	0,8	80,1	2,4	4,7	87,2	59,2	68
Gabon	9,5				9,5	2,5	7,2	19,2	10,6	55
Ghana	16,1		56,8	1,9	74,8	6,0		80,8	28,0	35
Guyana	10,9				10,9			10,9	2,2	20
Kenya	39,0		26,5	0,7	66,2	1,5	5,1	72,8	46,6	64
Liberia	3,8				3,8	0,7		4,5	1,5	33
Nigeria	18,6			0,3	18,9		5,1	24,0	5,7	24
Senegal	45,7		59,1	0,2	105,0	4,7	5,6	115,3	75,9	66
Suriname	5,5				5,5			5,5	0,5	9
Zaire	63,9	40,0		2,8	106,7	6,0		112,7	37,4	33
TOTAL :	308,5	40,0	202,7	6,7	557,9	24,3	39,3	621,5	297,9	48
Regional Aid	250,2				250,2	12,1	1,3	263,6	75,9	29
GENERAL TOTAL :	1.576,8	95,0	384,0	56,3	2.112,1	127,7	75,8	2.315,6	935,7	40

TABLE VI

ORDINARY LOANS AND RISK CAPITAL COMMITTED BY THE
EIB IN ACP COUNTRIES IN 1983 (LOME II)

- Breakdown by sector -

S E C T O R	Loans from own resources			Risk capital from EDF resources			TOTAL		
	No	Amount (M Ecu)	%	No	Amount (M Ecu)	%	No	Amount (M Ecu)	%
General (including Lines of credit)	4	50,0	55,5	6	6,9	15,7	10	56,9	42,4
Mining and associated industries				5	9,7	22,0	5	9,7	7,2
Agri-industrial				1	5,0	11,3	1	5,0	3,8
Manufacturing industries				3	7,5	17,0	3	7,5	5,6
Energy	1	25,0	27,8	1	3,0	6,8	2	28,0	20,9
TOTAL INDUSTRY	5	75,0	83,3	16	32,1	72,8	21	107,1	79,9
Economic infrastructure :									
Transport and watersays				2	2,0	4,5	2	2,0	1,5
Telecommunications	1	15,0	16,7	1	10,0	22,7	2	25,0	18,6
TOTAL	6	90,0	100,0	19	44,1	100,0	25	134,1	100,0

TABLE VII

ORDINARY LOANS AND RISK CAPITAL COMMITTED

BY THE EIR IN ACP COUNTRIES IN 1983 (LOME II)

- Breakdown by location of project -

COUNTRY	Loans from own resources			Risk capital from EDF resources			TOTAL		
	No	M Ecu	%	No	M Ecu	%	No	M Ecu	%
<u>AFRICA</u>	5	88,0	97,8	16	41,5	94,1	21	129,5	96,6
<u>West Africa</u>	1	40,0	44,4	4	18,9	42,8	5	58,9	43,9
Ivory Coast				1	2,4	5,4	1	2,4	1,8
Ghana				1	6,0	13,6	1	6,0	4,5
Nigeria	1	40,0	44,4				1	40,0	29,8
Senegal				1	0,5	1,1	1	0,5	0,4
Regional				1	10,0	22,7	1	10,0	7,4
<u>Central and Equatorial Africa</u>	2	29,0	32,2	5	8,8	20,0	7	37,8	28,2
Cameroon	1	25,0	27,7				1	25,0	18,6
Central African Rep.				2	5,1	11,6	2	5,1	3,8
Congo	1	4,0	4,5	1	0,5	1,1	2	4,5	3,4
Gabon				1	2,5	5,7	1	2,5	1,9
Rwanda				1	0,7	1,6	1	0,7	0,5
<u>East and Southern Africa</u>	2	19,0	21,2	7	13,8	31,3	9	32,8	24,5
Botswana	1	4,0	4,5				1	4,0	3,0
Djibouti				1	0,05	0,1	1	0,05	0,1
Madagascar				1	5,0	11,4	1	5,0	3,7
Malawi				1	3,0	6,8	1	3,0	2,2
Sudan				1	0,2	0,5	1	0,2	0,2
Zimbabwe	1	15,0	16,7	2	5,0	11,4	3	20,0	14,9
Regional				1	0,5	1,1	1	0,5	0,4
<u>CARIBBEAN</u>	1	2,0	2,2	1	0,6	1,4	2	2,6	1,9
Belize	1	2,0	2,2	1	0,6	1,4	2	2,6	1,9
<u>PACIFIC</u>	2	2,0	2,2	2	2,0	4,5	3	2,0	1,5
Kiribati				1	0,2	0,5	1	0,2	0,2
Papua New Guinea				1	1,8	4,0	1	1,8	1,3
TOTAL	6	90,0	100,0	19	44,1	100,0	25	134,1	100,0

TABLE VIII ORDINARY LOANS AND RISK CAPITAL COMMITTED
BY THE EIB IN ACP COUNTRIES IN 1983 (LOME II)

- breakdown according Art. 155 -

COUNTRY	Loans from own resources		Risk capital from EDF resources	
	M Ecu	%	M Ecu	%
<u>I. Least developed ACP States</u> (Art. 155)	<u>6,0</u>	<u>6,7</u>	<u>9,9</u>	<u>29,3</u>
Belize	2,0	2,2	0,6	1,8
Botswana	4,0	4,5		
Central African Rep.			5,1	15,2
Djibouti			0,05	0,1
Kiribati			0,2	0,6
Malawi			3,0	8,9
Rwanda			0,7	2,1
Sudan			0,2	0,6
<u>II. Other ACP States</u>	<u>84,0</u>	<u>93,3</u>	<u>23,7</u>	<u>70,7</u>
Cameroon	25,0	27,7		
Congo	4,0	4,5	0,5	1,5
Ivory Coast			2,4	7,1
Gabon			2,5	7,5
Ghana			6,0	17,9
Madagascar			5,0	14,9
Nigeria	40,0	44,4		
Papua New Guinea			1,8	5,4
Senegal			0,5	1,5
Zimbabwe	15,0	16,7	5,0	14,9
T O T A L	90,0	100,0	33,6 (1)	100,0

(1) Excluding 2 regional actions.

TABLE IX

NORMAL LOANS AND RISK CAPITAL COMMITTED BY EIB IN

1983 IN ACP STATES

(LOME II)

BY PER CAPITA INCOME

COUNTRY (per capita GDP-US \$ 1981)	Loans from own resources		Risk capital operations		Total	
	M Ecu.	%	M Ecu.	%	M Ecu.	%
<u>Per capita GDP < US \$ 410</u>	-	-	<u>20,2</u>	<u>60,2</u>	<u>20,2</u>	<u>16,4</u>
Central African Rep.			5,1	15,2	5,1	4,1
Ghana			6,0	17,9	6,0	4,9
Kiribati			0,2	0,6	0,2	0,2
Madagascar			5,0	14,9	5,0	4,0
Malawi			3,0	8,9	3,0	2,4
Rwanda			0,7	2,1	0,7	0,6
Sudan			0,2	0,6	0,2	0,2
<u>US \$ 410 < Per capita GDP</u>	<u>90,0</u>	<u>100,0</u>	<u>8,5</u>	<u>25,2</u>	<u>98,5</u>	<u>79,7</u>
<u>≤ 1.100 US \$</u>						
Belize	2,0	2,2	0,6	1,8	2,6	2,1
Botswana	4,0	4,5			4,0	3,2
Cameroon	25,0	27,7			25,0	20,2
Congo	4,0	4,5	0,5	1,5	4,5	3,6
Djibouti			0,05	0,1	0,05	0,1
Nigeria	40,0	44,4			40,0	32,4
Papua New Guinea			1,8	5,4	1,8	1,5
Senegal			0,5	1,5	0,5	0,4
Zimbabwe	15,0	16,7	5,0	14,9	20,0	16,2
<u>US \$ per capita GDP > 1.100 US \$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,9</u>	<u>14,6</u>	<u>4,9</u>	<u>3,9</u>
Ivory Coast			2,4	7,1	2,4	1,9
Gabon			2,5	7,5	2,5	2,0
TOTAL	90,0	100,0	33,6(1)	100,0	123,6(1)	100,0

(1) Excluding two regional actions.

TABLE X

INTEREST RATE SUBSIDIES IN 1983

(Lomé II)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name of project</u>	<u>Amounts in million Ecu</u>	
		<u>EIB loan</u>	<u>Amount of subsidy</u>
Botswana	Botswana Development Corporation Ltd	4,0	0,65
Cameroon	SONEL II (Sté Nationale d'Electricité)	25,0	4,36
Congo	Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo	4,0	0,49
Nigeria	Nigerian Industrial Development Bank	40,0	5,12
Zimbabwe	Post and Telecommunications Corp.	15,0	2,73
	Total :	88,0	13,35

TABLE XI : Numbers of technical cooperation staff employed in ACP countries in 1983

Sector	TOTAL ACP	Least-developped landlocked or island countries	%
- Planning and administration	41	34	82,9
- Public utilities	105	85	80,9
- Agriculture	464	331	71,3
- Industry (building and banking)	220	156	70,9
- Trade	18	13	72,2
- Training	88	71	80,7
- Health and social services	59	59	100
- Multi-sector and other	76	73	96
	1.071	823	76,8

Table XII

STATISTICAL SITUATION OF FIFTH EDF AT 31 DECEMBER 1983

(cumulative)

Breakdown including ACP, OCT and other countries

(000 ECU)

Nationality of firms	Works contracts			Supply contracts			Technical cooperation contracts			Total contracts		
	Amount	% 31.12.83	% 31.12.82	Amount	% 31.12.83	% 31.12.82	Amount	% 31.12.83	% 31.12.82	Amount	% 31.12.83	% 31.12.82
Germany	61.364	13,17	17,69	50.041	26,44	19,04	19.307	21,66	21,62	130.712	17,56	18,61
Belgium	16.894	3,63	2,79	4.102	2,17	2,43	5.963	6,69	7,94	26.958	3,62	3,62
France	116.488	25,00	20,75	50.612	26,74	16,69	19.710	22,11	28,43	186.810	25,10	21,35
Italy	41.828	8,98	4,91	23.947	12,65	16,50	8.451	9,48	10,11	74.226	9,97	7,88
Luxembourg	-	-	-	994	0,53	-	1.042	1,17	0,76	2.036	0,30	0,13
Netherlands	-	-	-	18.857	9,96	14,07	6.302	7,07	6,23	25.159	3,38	3,59
Denmark	-	-	-	36	0,02	0,01	3.319	3,72	2,63	3.355	0,45	0,46
United Kingdom	46.228	9,92	0,06	25.720	13,59	19,96	15.225	17,08	13,63	87.173	11,71	5,95
Ireland	-	-	-	9.175	4,85	8,83	2.553	2,87	1,58	11.728	1,57	1,85
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	0,19	-	170	0,02	-
ACP-OCT	163.234	35,04	44,99	5.388	2,85	2,22	7.063	7,92	7,00	175.685	23,60	30,79
Third countries	19.855	4,26	8,81	384	0,20	0,25	35	0,04	0,07	20.274	2,72	5,77
	465.891	100,00	100,00	189.256	100,00	100,00	89.140	100,00	100,00	744.286	100,00	100,00
	62,60 %			25,43 %			11,97 %			100,00 %		