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EEC-ACP
TRADE ANALYSIS
(1972-1977)

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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ITALY
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THE ACP STATES

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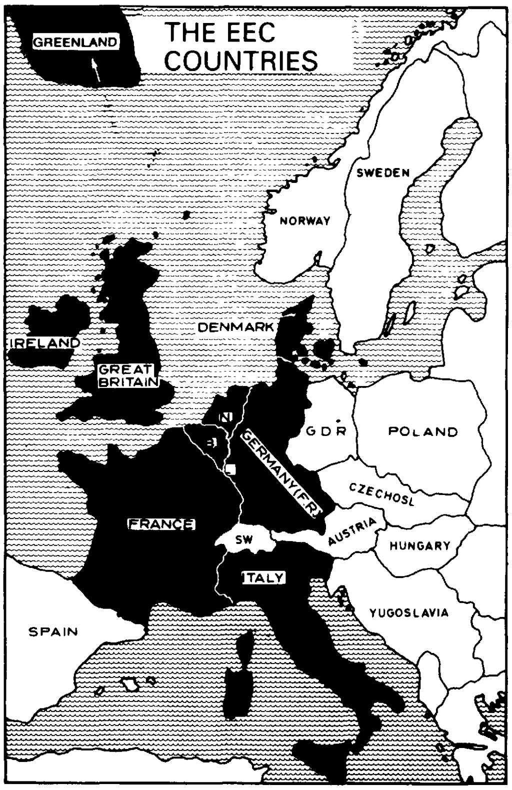
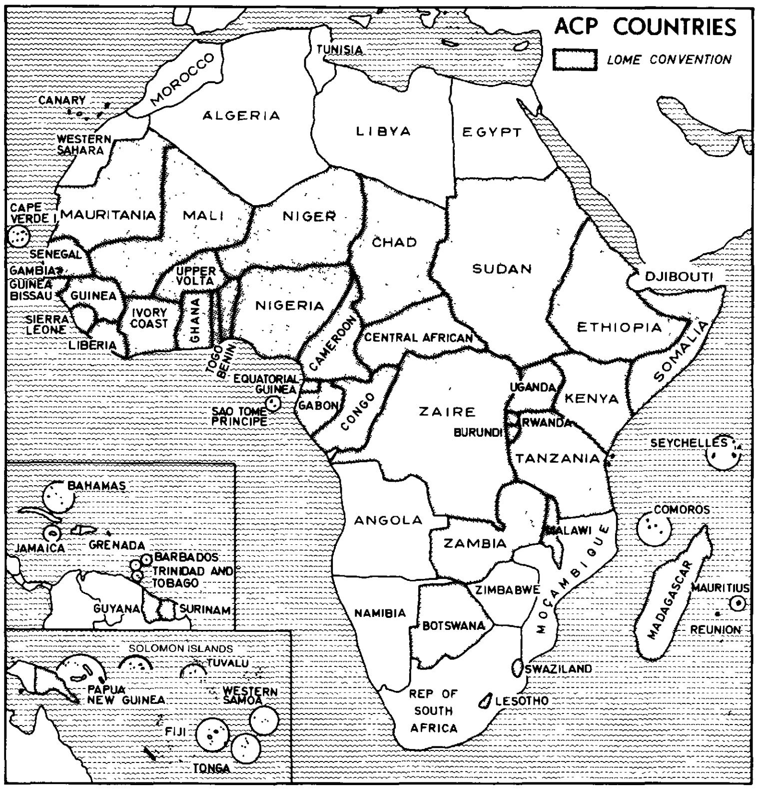


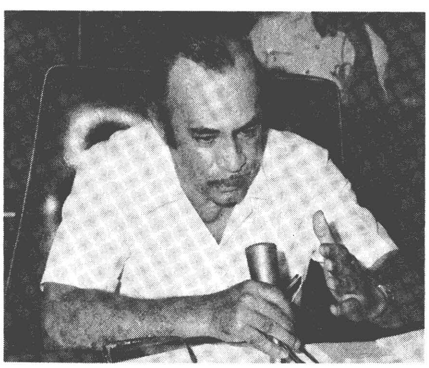


Cover — *Loading Senegalese groundnuts, the country's main product; Europe is the main customer*

EEC-ACP talks. Negotiations on a new ACP-EEC cooperation convention opened on 18 September in Brussels, with the ACP team led by K.B. Asante, chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, and the EEC side by the director-general of development at the Commission, K. Meyer. The main lines of the talks, as defined by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, were put forward. "Our common aim is a pact for mutual progress", Mr Asante declared. **Page 2**

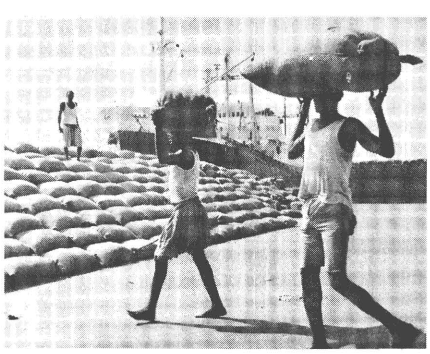
Ireland. Despite being one of the smallest EEC countries and being unable to help all the developing countries bilaterally, Ireland has a clear commitment to development cooperation and concentrates on the poorest countries, including Tanzania and Lesotho. Irish foreign minister Michael O'Kennedy, recently back from a fact-finding trip to Africa, describes Irish cooperation policy. The future of cooperation between Europe and Africa is bound up with the political situation in southern Africa, he feels. **Page 4**

Senegal. President Senghor answers the *Courier's* questions on the economy of his country, the Lomé Convention and the new negotiations, culture and Africa. Relatively optimistic about the future of Africa, he nonetheless feels that "only a devotion to dialogue can help Africa solve its problems." On the cultural subjects dear to him, President Senghor describes modern art as characterised by the fusion of reasoning and intuition and agrees with the painter Soulages, his friend, that "negro-African aesthetics are the soul of 20th century aesthetics" **Page 15**



Trinidad and Tobago. Being an oil producer and exporter today means having a head start in building an industrial economy. The economic future of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago depends on the firmness of the foundations that are now being built with the revenue from oil, and soon from natural gas. The present industrialization plan is based on the processing of oil and gas and the government is determined to make the best use of this primary resource. Frank Barsotti, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance, explains how. But with industrialization all set to go, can agriculture keep up? **Page 34**

Dossier. No full analysis of EEC-ACP trade had been made until recently for lack of available comparable statistics, especially on the ACP side. The EEC's statistical office in Luxembourg has now filled this important blank in the cooperation picture by publishing a comprehensive report on trade between the Community and the ACP countries from 1972 to 1977. It emerges that the volume of trade has grown in favour of the ACP, but this was largely due to Nigerian oil exports. Overall, the ACP countries had a positive trade balance with the EEC. **Page 45**



THE COURIER

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY — AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC

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Negotiations begin on new EEC-ACP convention

MEYER: "Practical measures as concrete solutions to precise problems"

ASANTE: "We do not come empty-handed— the EDF as it stands is totally inadequate"

The first round of negotiations for another economic cooperation agreement began on 18 September in Brussels between the 53 states of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and the nine members of the European Community, in accordance with Article 91 of the Lomé Convention, which expires on 1 March 1980.

The ACP countries will be represented at the negotiations, as they were for the Lomé Convention, by the ambassadors, whose committee is chaired by K.B. Asante (Ghana). The Community team, as before from the Commission, will be led by Klaus Meyer, director-general for development. The negotiations started with three speeches by Messr. Cheysson, Asante and Meyer.

Describing the chairman of the ACP ambassadors as "a formidable but responsible partner", Mr Cheysson reminded those present that, as far as the Community was concerned, the framework for negotiations was as described by Mr Genscher, chairman in office of the EEC Council of MInisters (see *Courier* no 51 — yellow pages 1), last July. He then went on to set the present Convention, which "contains many positive elements", in the present context of international relations; in spite of its "exaggerated but not undeserved reputation", the Lomé Convention "is a model which exemplifies the changeover from grants of aid to a system of entitlement". Mr Cheysson said this change "will probably mark international relations in the coming years".

Commissioner Cheysson emphasized the unity of the ACP group, which is negotiating as a bloc with Europe, and "global ACP-EEC cooperation which covers all subjects and all milieux". He appealed to the spirit of "responsibility of all those who will be negotiating the agreement to follow the Lomé Convention, particularly in the economic situation in which both parties now find themselves... There is a tendency to

EEC — J.L. DEBAIZE

Klaus Meyer
Director-general of development

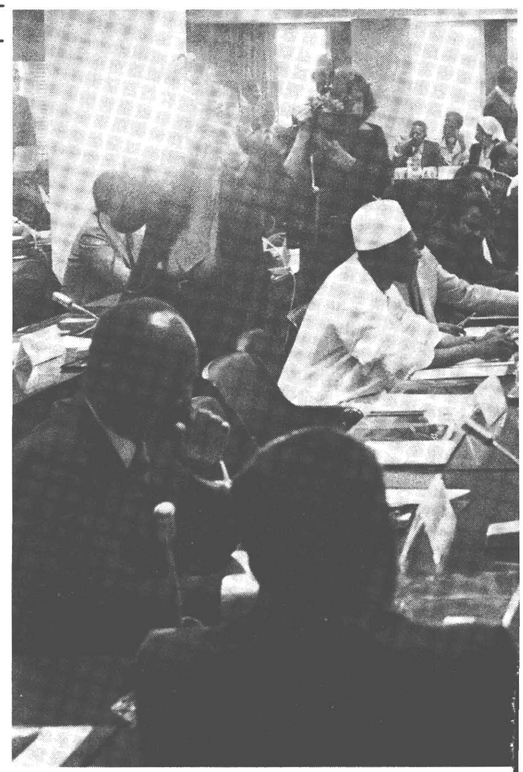
forget that times are changing for our society and for international relations".

Mr Cheysson went on to say that "cooperation with the ACP countries is not a marginal problem", and that "cooperation these countries must be for the good of all". Since the extent of their needs may lead the ACP countries to make sizeable demands, Mr Cheysson asked them to take Europe's current economic capacity into account.

"The aim of these negotiations", the EEC development commissioner concluded, "is to establish an agreement between ACP and EEC countries to work in harmony, and so the negotiators' first duty must be to fight against economic and mental protectionism".

Mr Meyer wanted the negotiators to be practical, concrete and precise in their approach to the various subjects, which cover a vast scope.

Mr Meyer went over the main lines of the negotiations and the timetable as decided by the ministers in July, and



The first plenary session of th

said the work involved was of "considerable importance" as the future of EEC-ACP cooperation depended on it. "While being aware of the very wide scope of the questions under consideration, we must approach the various subjects in a concrete, practical and precise manner. Indeed, one of the original aspects of EEC-ACP cooperation is that instead of getting lost in resolutions, statements, words, it attempts to find practical measures as concrete solutions to precise problems", he said. The Community approached the talks with "an open mind" but the "essential" point, Mr Meyer stressed, was to "consolidate what has been achieved under the Lomé Convention, while, of course, taking account of changes in the international economic situation, including that of the Community".

Mr Meyer put forward the following points for the negotiations:

"In industrial cooperation, the possibilities of the present Convention should be used to the full. We should set up consultation mechanisms so that both sides are better informed about market trends and capacities for production, consumption and export in those sectors which particularly interest either of them. It is a matter of moving industrial cooperation away from the present sporadic activities onto an overall, coherent footing.

"Among our proposals will be a call for measures designed to promote and protect our respective investments.

ACP-EEC negotiations, at the Manhattan Centre (Brussels) on 18 September

EEC — J.L. DEBAIZE

K.B. Asante, chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, with C. Cheysson, development commissioner at the Commission of the European Communities

These measures can contribute to the development of your natural resources and your industries.

"Fisheries are the subject of a wide-ranging Community policy. We intend to put forward proposals on the bases of cooperation in the interests of both sides.

"As regards financial and technical cooperation, we fully recognize the importance of the problems of the poorest ACP countries. Together we must study how to find adequate solutions to their difficulties. We must do the same for regional cooperation, an innovation of the Lomé Convention which has proved particularly fruitful and for which we might think of increasing its share of the financial envelope... Again, the micro-project programmes have proved a success which should be built on ...

"Negotiating on behalf of the Community, the Commission will spare no effort and will show all possible good will in order to achieve results of use to the development of each ACP state", Mr Meyer concluded.

What the ACP want

Mr Asante began by agreeing that "in the industrialized countries of Europe, both time and events have eroded the belief in unlimited growth and expansion, occasioned by the need to repair the ravages of war and to build a better future.

"We can either discreetly hope that, in spite of our protestations, another major catastrophe will come and provide the opportunity, once the damage is done, for another period of euphoria. Or we may return to our old sense of humanity and wisdom and unremittingly seek ultimate, reasonable solutions for our apparantly insoluble economic problems", Mr Asante said. "The key to the situation", he went on, "does not lie in a static statistical analysis nor in a magic belief in the trends determined by the behaviour forced upon us by the present system ... We must start out on a fresh path. Europe cannot go on buying its own vehicles and machinery indefinitely, any more than it can go on selling them to Japan or the US. These are markets that will be saturated sooner or later... Attempts at finding answers to the economic crisis within the industrialized countries will only bring temporary solutions", he added, "and this is why the ACP countries, which constitute a vast market of more than 250 million consumers, will have to be carried along in the mainstream of the international economic system.

"It is better to recognize our mistakes than to present the world with a worthless document as if it were an important testament", he said. The chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors said the ACP side considered the EDF as it stands to be "totally inadequate", and found the present rate of disbursement "very discouraging". The size of the EDF should not be dictated by the present economic situation in the Community, but the needs of the ACP states and their ability to absorb effectively the influx of resources, he said.

Ambassador Asante recognized the importance of the pressure of public opinion in the "democratic" countries of Europe, but, he added, "European governments know how to get their people to agree by convincing them their support is vital to the national "interest". He stressed "the importance of your political will to get your peoples to understand that our common aim is a pact for mutual progress".

"We do not come empty-handed, like beggars, to the negotiating table. Which is why, without asking for any favours that are not granted for Community products, we want our products to have free access to the Community market, as well as large-scale trade promotion. We also want greater cooperation in agriculture and industry; an adequate separate budget for the Centre for Industrial Development, and the sort of rules of origin the ACP countries have not had the benefit of so far. We should also like to see a considerable extension of Stabex, a system which should provide genuine compensation for falls in ACP export earnings". Mr Asante also stressed the "crucial problem of the least-developed and the landlocked countries".

It was agreed that in the next three weeks, the following subjects should be covered: Stabex, industrial and agricultural cooperation, regional cooperation including transport and communications, trade, customs, financial and technical cooperation, EEC-ACP institutions and general affairs. □

LUCIEN PAGNI

IRELAND

Michael O'Kennedy:

"We should above all else be very consistent in our approach to Africa"

Ireland, a newcomer to the EEC in 1973, has in recent years made increasing efforts to establish a development cooperation policy. Its 1978 budget allocation for ODA(1) reached £9.6m, and taking account of carry-over funds, £10.5m, or 0.17 % of its GNP, was this year available for development expenditure. This represents in real terms a fourfold increase in five years, since in 1973 ODA was about 0.04 % of GNP. Only obtaining its own independence in 1921, Ireland was itself dependent upon foreign capital aid until the '50s. In the light of this, its present development cooperation efforts are the more remarkable.

Ireland allocates more than 80 % of its ODA on a multilateral basis, the remainder being directed mainly to five priority countries: India, Lesotho, Zambia, Tanzania and Sudan. Michael O'Kennedy (42), who succeeded Dr. Garret FitzGerald as foreign minister in July 1977, has just made a trip to the four African priority countries and to Swaziland. During his trip he opened the first Irish Development Cooperation Office, in Lesotho, and on his return gave an interview to the *Courier* on his impressions and the direction of Irish development policy.

"We should not impose our judgements"

▶ *You have just returned from a visit to five African countries. What was the purpose of the visit, and what have you learned from it?*

— It was a multipurpose visit. Most of the countries I visited are the countries with which we cooperate in our development cooperation programme. So I wanted to be able to see for myself how our programme was being implemented, what improvements we could make and how we could ensure that we could build on the results of it. Secondly, we saw the need to establish direct political contacts with East Africa. We have no direct diplomatic representation in East Africa. The whole range of issues that come up for discussion amongst the Nine are obviously ones on which we want to have a level of information and perception ourselves, and for that reason this trip enabled me to establish that contact, with a view, if possible, to opening new diplomatic missions in the region. Thirdly, there has been an Irish presence in East Africa but it has not been an official Irish presence. It's been the presence of missionary priests, nuns, doctors; people who have generated goodwill towards Ireland, who have proved their commitment to the well-being of the people of these countries. I feel an obligation to build on that goodwill from the official point of view. Those, in brief, were the three purposes of my trip.

If you ask me what impressions I got, first of all I have impressions that are reassuring. I think the African countries that I visited have a very keen awareness of the effectiveness of the cooperation programme being undertaken between them and our partners of the Community, either on a bilateral or a multilateral basis. It doesn't confine itself to the Community, incidentally, because it is fair to say that many other countries, notably the Scandinavian countries, have been playing a very consistent role in this direction. So there is a very keen awareness in these countries that, in partnership, we can help them to achieve their targets.

Secondly, the dimensions of the problems are in a sense greater and also different from what I might have expected. Greater in the sense that even the sheer size of a country like the Sudan means that before you can deal with a particular aspect of development, say agricultural development, in whatever region you are concerned with, you have also to ensure that you have the infrastructural development in the first instance to maximize the consequence of that agricultural development. That's true in the Sudan, in Zambia, in Tanzania, where you are dealing with huge countries that have a great need for infrastructural development, in road communications, transport, telecommunications, etc.

Thirdly, while the problems are great, the potential in a sense is even greater. The fact is that the problems of these countries are not that they haven't got natural resources, but that they haven't yet been able to exploit and develop them. And I do see, even if one were only to think in terms of the selfish interest of the developed world, that it is very much in our interest to cooperate with these countries in exploiting that development, so that in, say, two decades' time, we ourselves will also be able to cooperate with them in exploiting our common interest through their economic and social development.

Those are some of the more reassuring impressions that I have formed of the enormity of the task.

"Before they can reach economic development... these people have to achieve the dignity of their own freedom"

There were other matters that occurred to me. For instance, sometimes we impose on these countries our judgements, by our standards: that's wrong. I think we should look at ourselves to see to what extent we should allow their position to be judged by their standards. When one talks of the nature of the system by which they are governed, I think we shouldn't apply our criteria. We should take account of the inheritance that they have to live with, and many of us, one way or another, were involved in that inheritance.

In the liberation struggles in Africa, I think we should take account of the fact that for many of these people, before they can reach economic or social development or plan for their own future, they have to achieve the dignity of their own freedom. Sometimes that determination means taking up positions or being aligned in

(1) Official Development Aid.

One of Michael O'Kennedy's principal meetings during his recent trip to Africa was with President Nyerere of Tanzania

own time we have overcome these problems through very clear and consistent planning and through bodies such as our semi-state agencies. We have an opportunity of applying this experience in the developing countries.

And thirdly, we are a small country and there is an advantage being a small country which doesn't have a colonial past. If we have a colonial past, we are unique in that our colonial past is exactly like theirs, only it lasted for very much longer than theirs. Therefore there is a certain amount of goodwill which we can use, not just to our own advantage, but to the advantage of all our partners. I think we have an obligation to effect a certain amount of bridge-building when that's necessary. Also many of these countries, the Sudan, Lesotho and now rather belatedly Zambia, have set agricultural development as a priority area. The level of agricultural expertise and technology that we can apply is very considerable and that's a characteristic of our cooperation programme in many of these countries.

some way with other countries to achieve liberation. I think that's something that we should take account of, and we should above all else be very consistent in our approach to Africa because we can't look on Africans as being acceptable only when they are friends on our terms, and unacceptable and difficult when they are not friends on our terms. A good example is Rhodesia and South Africa. I have no doubt that there is goodwill, a very considerable goodwill, building up between the developing countries of Africa and the countries of the free world as represented particularly by the EEC. Equally I have no doubt that some of our historical trade associations with South Africa are obviously not to our advantage in developing understanding with these countries. It is a matter that has been exploited, for instance, by the Soviet Union. Each time South Africa presents itself as being the guardian of the values of democracy, it presents itself in fact as the best ally of the Soviet Union. I think that's something you have to look at, because before you talk in terms of economic and social development you have to talk first of all in terms of the dignity and freedom of each individual to achieve his own destiny in his own land. That's a question that remains to be resolved in some of the countries of Africa.

Some common points in the background

▶ *So this trip will lead you to new incentives in Irish cooperation policy. What are the main guidelines of this policy?*

— Irish development policy is of comparatively recent origin. I might perhaps explain why that's so. First, our membership of the European Economic Community in 1973 offered us new avenues that were not open to us before. Coincidentally, it was only then that the new targets for development programmes, namely the UN target of 0.7 %, became a factor in Ireland. So all of these pressures started to arise at the same time, and fortunately for us it came at a time when our own economic development was reasonably assured. So we started our development policy rather late, but we started, I think, with a very firm commitment.

The guidelines that we apply depend on our financial resources, which are inevitably limited, though I hope our level of commitment will increase each year very considerably. What we have to do is to ensure that our cooperation programme is tailored to the best and most effective contribution that we can make. There is a traditional Irish presence in Africa based on personal, voluntary commitment, not for any material benefit. I don't suppose that we as a government can emulate that kind of commitment but we can use it as an example.

Secondly, our own economic development is comparatively recent by contrast with that of most of our EEC partners. Therefore, we know some of the problems, if not in the same dimension, of developing countries. In our

Development policy criteria

▶ *Apart from this commitment, is there a specific target or objective as to the evolution of Irish ODA, since Ireland is not a member of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee?*

— Since we are not a member of the DAC we obviously have to be guided by criteria promoted by the United Nations, and also through greater coordination amongst the Nine, which I myself have been very much promoting. I think it is important that we in the EEC coordinate and inform each other on a wider range of matters than we have been doing. Since I have come back from Africa, I have raised this with my colleagues at an informal session over lunch and with commissioner Cheysson. There are limitations on this, but everyone acknowledges that we should in fact apply to our bilateral programmes the greatest degree of coordination possible and that means at least information and, where possible, coordination. The criteria are already established for us and, though not involved in the DAC, we do nevertheless apply their criteria. For instance, we accept that one should not work on the concept of tied aid and we certainly do not and will not do. The main target of our aid is Lesotho. Of all the countries in Africa, I think one could say that it's the one that we've had the least association with. And of all the countries in Africa I think one could say that it is also the one that we are least likely to derive benefit from.

So I think we can consistently say that we are fulfilling our criteria.

We are also adopting the criteria of concentrating on the least developed countries, and for good reasons. We don't have the capacity to help the more developed—that's more suitable for some of our EEC partners—and this is where Lesotho, Tanzania and to a certain extent Sudan come in. We would perhaps like to be more directly involved in the DAC as members but, as I say, our level of commitment is not unlimited and the time and difficulty it takes to service resources is something that we have to take into account. But we do maintain a liaison and I think the criteria we apply are entirely consistent.

"Mutual help is often the best form of self-help"

▶ *If there were a big increase in Irish ODA in the next few years, would this continue to be aimed at these target countries, or would you aim at a larger number?*

— I think we will continue to aim at the targets, if not at the same target countries. I think we prefer to do a job well where we are doing it. But where the need arises and where our capacity to deal with that need is clear—and that's very important because there is no point in us over-stretching ourselves—then indeed we would look to other areas. To give an example: obviously the francophone countries of Africa are ones in which we perhaps would like to be involved on a bilateral basis, but I have to acknowledge at this time that our capacity to commit our personnel effectively in some of these countries, Rwanda for instance, is limited, since technically qualified people will be inhibited by the fact that they don't speak French. We will, I think, in time, try to cooperate with them on a different basis such as in joint ventures. We haven't got to that point as yet and, in a sense, mutual help is often the best form of self-help. At the moment we're simply identifying the areas where we can obviously help, and let me say we haven't as yet got anywhere near the limit of that identification.

For instance, in the development of electrification schemes, we are involved in Tanzania and Lesotho and the question is arising in Swaziland; so that's a huge area where our personnel commitment can be very considerable. Also in trade promotion, attraction of industry, etc., we have great experience. Our people are involved in this in Tanzania, again, and to a lesser extent we are going to start in the Sudan. In airline development we fulfil some key roles in Kenya, Zambia, Lesotho and Swaziland. That is very important for those countries.

"The presence of missionary priests, nuns, doctors—people who have generated goodwill towards Ireland": an Irish nun at Kipsaraman (Kenya)

It is a question of where you set a limit. It is not for us to set the limits, it is a question for the governments of the developing countries themselves to set the limits, and also the targets. They see what we can do, then they tell us where they need our cooperation and we supply it, provided we have the personnel resources to do it.

The main agents of Irish development policy

▶ *You are very concerned with the effectiveness of this cooperation programme. What specific measures does Ireland take in order to make development assistance as effective as possible?*

— First of all, the para-statal bodies here in Ireland have been a key element in our own economic development. We decided that the expertise they have generated is of considerable importance and can benefit the development cooperation programme. So we established DEVCO, which is the overall coordinating body for the development cooperation activities of our own semi-state bodies. Through DEVCO nothing is done independently. We receive their reports in my department, and when I see then that there is a need which our Agricultural Institute, for instance, can service or which the Tourism Board can service, then I ask them to undertake projects financed by my department. So they act as agents, if you like, in the bilateral aid programme. We also have the Agency for Personnel Service Overseas, APSO. There is a great tradition in Ireland of service overseas. APSO has been established here for about three years. Last year I doubled the resources available to it for training programmes for the personnel who are going abroad. The experience of this personnel is guaranteed, because we won't allow them to go unless they are highly qualified people who can make a contribution. APSO also has orientation courses on the conditions in which they will be working. There is a great level of coordination. They also identify areas of action through the various contacts they have.

Linking up the NGOs with government policy

The third level, of course, is the NGO level, the non-governmental organizations; that has been a particular characteristic of Irish activities. They were active before any of us started in development cooperation. We have very close liaison with the NGOs. Tanzania, for example, is an area where not only are they working effectively, but they're working within the range of the policy decisions of the government. I would be very anxious to ensure that the non-governmental organizations do not just "do their own thing" without it being consistent with the aims of the government concerned. We are not trying to establish a little bit of Ireland in any of these parts of the world, except in so far as that little bit of

Ireland is consistent with that little bit of Africa.

Finally, you have the private sector, which is very much the basis of our own programme. When I talk about the semi-state organizations here, they simply create the conditions in which the private sector can move and expand, both at home and in the ACP countries.

All of this, I hope, will be coordinated even more because I will shortly be establishing a Development Advisory Council which would incorporate all of these elements and which, when it is established, I'm quite sure will act as a fairly constant pressure, if not irritant, on me, to ensure that I meet the standards that they feel I should meet.

Identifying needs on the spot

▶ *To what extent does the Irish aid programme respond to the basic needs strategy?*

— In each case I'd like to think our development programme is definitely determined by the basic needs in a country, because, first of all, it's easy to identify needs when you put personnel on the spot. We don't decide from a distance what we want to do. We go out there and take a look at what the problems are and commit our people for some considerable time to study the problems locally, in close cooperation with the local authorities. So, we find ourselves involved in programmes, such as teaching programmes in Lesotho, even pony-breeding programmes there, through which we are going to give them a new possibility for exports.

"Interdependence is the future"

▶ *What would you say has been the significance of Ireland's contribution to the Lomé Convention in 1975, Ireland itself having joined the EEC in 1973?*

— Well, I suppose the first significance was that fortunately it was during the period of office of my predecessor, as President of the EEC Council, that the Lomé Convention was concluded. I think that in itself was a significant contribution, that a small country which was, one might say, the least developed of the developed countries, was able to play that role. Lomé is a very exciting cooperation instrument.

As a small country, we are very conscious of the importance of cooperation, as distinct from dependence or domination. I'm not saying that the others are unconscious of it—I want to make that quite clear—but as a small

Lesotho is the main beneficiary of Irish bilateral aid

country we obviously have a certain perception. Interdependence is the future; this is becoming very clear. Future market outlets, even for the developed world, will be determined to a very considerable extent by the manner in which we improve the purchasing power of the developing countries. During my trip I discussed some of the main issues of Lomé: obviously the whole question of the development and extention of Stabex, the range of commodities, the application of the EDF, the procurement of contracts and particularly the speed at which these things can be done. This visit gave me a great opportunity to learn at least at first hand some of the problems.

Lomé is a new experiment for everybody and therefore it's too much to expect we would have solved all the problems overnight. But one of the things which I mentioned to commissioner Cheysson when I came back, that occurs to me now, is the delay in committing funds. That is something that we must look into. I think that's very important, because obviously they may be slow on occasions to get their plans ready in some countries. Well, we must help them, we can't blame them for being slow. We must commit people to help them, otherwise in fact what we are doing is penalizing them for not being able to do the things we want to help them to do. I think we should help to prepare outline programmes. Having done that, we should certainly respond quickly, and if I'm to judge by some of the views that have been expressed to me, some countries feel that we've been a little less than urgent in our response.

The question of procurement of contracts is also important in certain cases: some of the smaller countries, like Lesotho and Swaziland, are to a certain extent economically dependent on South Africa. I would hope that whatever conditions we set them in relation to that country would be the same as for ourselves. I think above all else we must be consistent in this and we must not impose restrictions on them that we would not impose on ourselves.

Another concern I have, having come back from Africa, is that there are what you might call "popular" countries for aid. They're popular because they generally have fairly efficient administrations and because, in a sense, one can fairly readily and fairly early see the fruits of one's labour. There are other countries that are less popular because the administrations are obviously much weaker and a lot of effort can apparently be wasted. Now, we have to tackle that. I believe that where the administration and the management expertise is weak, even where the direction of policy may be absent, we still have an opportunity to work there, to provide a base on which we can help. Otherwise you will find that we all tend to concentrate on the popular countries to the detriment of the unpopular ones. I think that's something that the Community could look at. It is something that I feel Lomé, if not specifically directing itself towards, could keep in mind. On a bilateral basis we would certainly look at it as far as we can, but we're a small country and we can only help the administrations in small countries. To do so in the bigger countries we would obviously need to have the resources either of a bigger country amongst the Nine, or of the Community as a whole. □

Interview by
ROGER DE BACKER

BERLIN

"PARTNERS IN PROGRESS" FAIR

Michel Hauswirth: Helping the ACP economies to take off

Michel Hauswirth
Deputy director-general of development

This year, 11 ACP states and seven non-associated developing countries took part in the 16th "Partners in Progress" overseas exports fair, held in Berlin from 30 August to 3 September with financial backing from the EDF as well as the Federal German government.

The ACP countries were: Congo, Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Zambia; non-associated states Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Jordan, Malaysia, Paraguay, El Salvador and Sri Lanka took part under the Community programme of participation of non-associated developing countries in international trade fairs and exhibitions.

The main aims of the Community programme include:

— the promotion of products from ACP and non-associated developing countries on European, African and third country markets;

— promoting industrial investment by European operators in ACP and non-associated developing countries;

— organizing information sessions and meetings between European importers and representatives of production and marketing in the ACP and non-associated developing countries, with a view to stepping up exports to Europe and enabling trade promotion policies to be defined in certain cases.

Madagascar's stand at the fair

It should be remembered that the ACP and the non-associated states export many quality products to Europe, including coffee, cocoa and its derivatives, tea, oil seeds, fresh tropical fruit and off-season vegetables, frozen fish and shellfish, preserved fruit, vegetables, fish and meat, aperitif snacks, hides and skins, tropical woods, natural and processed rubber, gum Arabic, cotton fibre and textiles, minerals and a wide range of craftwork that is little known in Europe.

The EEC Commission was represented at the fair by Michel Hauswirth, deputy director-general for development at Brussels, who spoke at the opening ceremony on 30 August, outlining the Community's development policy with particular reference to trade and the outlook for the negotiations for Lomé II that began on 24 July 1978.

Mr Hauswirth stressed the importance and the reputation of the Berlin fair and went on to describe the European approach to development policy, which involved international solidarity — "progress cannot occur in isolation", he said

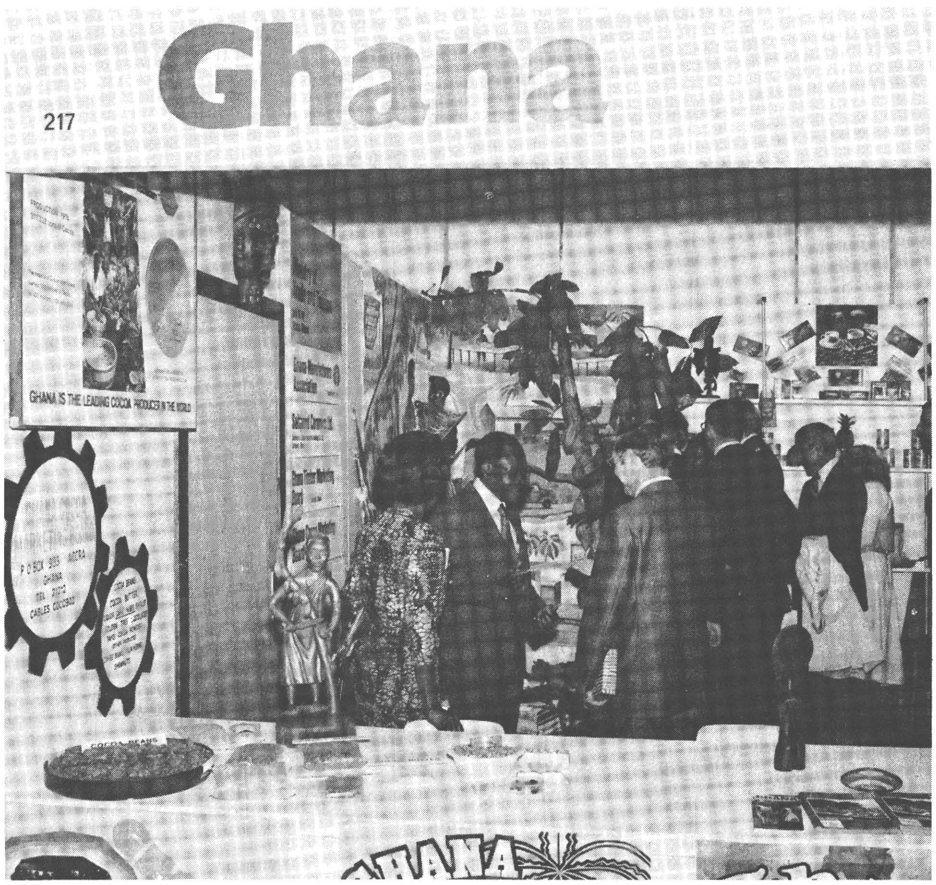
The Community: "particularly receptive to the needs of the Third World"

"Responsibility and necessity" combined to make the Community a partner "that is particularly receptive to the needs of the Third World" where millions of people live "in dire need", Mr Hauswirth said. This explained why the Community was quick to introduce a general system of preferences, in 1971. « Since then the system has undergone annual improvement and has also assisted the steadily increasing volume of imported goods. In 1978, imports from the developing countries as a result of this offer by the EEC amounted to 6 400 m European units of account, or nearly $ 8 000 m," he reported.

Different countries had taken advantage of the system to different extents, and one of the aims for 1979 must be to improve the poorer countries' possibilities of benefiting from the GSP as regards commercial advantages, Mr Hauswirth said. "In addition, we should not be merely satisfied with offers—nor simply with an improved offer as suggested here. Neither is it sufficient just to permit trade—it must be actively encouraged", he added.

The promotion of economic development represented a "cornerstore" of effective economic policy and the financial efforts of the Community in this area had been considerably stepped up in recent, from 2 m EUA in 1974 to nearly 10 m in 1977 (approx. $ 12.5 m), Mr Hauswirth pointed out. The figure for 1979 should be around 14 m EUA.

The Community's determination to help effectively was clear from the Lomé Convention and the Maghreb and Mashraq agreements, Mr Hauswirth said. The political content of the Lomé agreement was "well-known", it offered the ACP countries "a whole range of instruments for cooperation" while leaving them free to define their own pattern of development and their own priorities. "This model of the relationship between the industrialized nations and the countries of the Third World is characterized by a liberal attitude and mutual responsibility", he said. The Lomé deal runs out early in 1980 and Mr Hauswirth turned to its successor, for which talks officially opened on 24 July. The Community was open-minded but felt that the essential point of the talks was to consolidate and strengthen what had already been achieved, he said: for example, industrial cooperation should be further oriented towards supplying domestic markets, and trade promotion problems should be dealt with more systematically, starting from the production stage.



Ambassador Asante of Ghana visits his country's stand

"The world economic crisis" obviously prevented the Community from instituting a reorganization of international relations on its own, and made it difficult to adjust particular domestic sectors within the Community, Mr Hauswirth stressed. "The solution of these problems must be sought in an open dialogue between the partners responsible. Action in any other form would represent a departure by Europe from the path of a resuscitation of growth.

"A path that could conceivably be followed would consist of giving more emphasis to our aid, with the aim of promoting a more effective economic recovery by the developing countries, thereby stimulating demand in new areas on the international market.

"This would lead to more equality for our partners and greater security within our Community," Mr Hauswirth claimed.

"Europe's strengths are also its weaknesses"

To guarantee a constant increase in living standards, the EEC countries have to sell their products abroad. "The developing countries took approximately 36 % of all EEC exports in 1976.

To be able to manufacture, Europe is forced to import; its dependence is thus considerable, and certainly greater than that of such very large countries as the USA and the USSR because 75 % of its raw material requirements have to be obtained from other countries.

In 1976, of the share of EEC imports from non-members of the Community, 44 % came from developing countries. "Free access to the markets of the industrialized nations is thus a prerequisite for the development of Third World countries, whereas the free exchange of goods is absolutely essential for the Community, which is heavily dependent on foreign trade" Mr Hauswirth said. □

The interdependence of Europe and the Third World

Since 1973/74, the energy crisis has revealed the delicate balance of the economies of the industrialized world, which are based on cheap supplies of raw materials from the underdeveloped countries. The developing countries have awakened to the fact that they have an important part to play in the economic life of the developed world and a new concept has come to light, namely that the industrialized countries are just as dependent on the developing countries as the developing countries are on them.

Below are the conclusions of a study on the interdependence of Europe and the Third World, carried out for the development directorate at the EEC Commission by a journalist and independent expert, Michel Noelke, with the collaboration of Corinne Jenart, Eduardo Maria Cadete and Wolfgang Hager.

Writing for the general European public, in the foreword the author says: "cooperation with the Third World is more than a moral duty or a political imperative. It has become a vital economic necessity for the Community. We, the industrialized countries of Europe, depend as much on the developed countries as they do on us. The oil crisis has opened our eyes to this growing interdependence and focussed attention on our relations with the Third World, a problem long considered as of only marginal importance. The only cooperation which will really serve our interest is cooperation which is of genuine assistance to the development of the Third World."

Interdependence

Europe, unlike the superpowers, has an economy which is fundamentally dependent on the outside world for energy, raw materials and markets.

The Community, for example, imports 90% of its oil requirements (the US imports 40% and the USSR is a net exporter) and 75% of its raw materials (US 15%; USSR 7%). The Community's exports to third countries represent some 12% of its GNP, while the American figure is only 5-7%.

The European economy is closely linked to the international economy and so is particularly subject to the influence of any change or fluctation in it. Hence the Community's interest in ensuring that economic relations develop harmoniously and in mutually beneficial conditions.

The Community has more interest than other countries in seeing that North-South relations are stabilized and in setting up relations on the basis of cooperation with the Third World(1).

The Community is particularly dependent on the developing countries which supply it with raw materials and energy and are a principal outlet for its exports. The oil crisis has increased this dependence. The price rises which OPEC fixed in 1973 and 1974 led to an extraordinary transfer of revenue to these countries and to a profound change in the structure of trade and financial patterns.

Oil imports now account for more than one third of the Community's total imports and more than two thirds of imports from the developing countries. The Arab League has become the EEC's second biggest customer and its biggest supplier.

In 1977, the countries of the Third World took 38% of Community exports, almost twice as much as the US (12.5%) and Eastern Europe (8.0%) put together. In fact the only markets to expand during the recession were those of the developing countries, particularly the oil producers, but the ACP, the Maghreb and the Mashreq countries, which have special relations with the Community, as well.

But the oil price rises led to a serious deterioration of the financial position of the non-oil producing developing countries, whose situation was further worsened by the economic slow-down in most of the industrialized countries (those of Europe in particular), leading to less demand for raw materials and a drop in their prices.

3 000 000 more unemployed in Europe if the developing countries had not adapted to the economic crisis

Had these countries not been able to find (very often risky) ways and means of financing their balance of payments deficit, largely by incurring futher debt, the crisis that shook Europe would have been more dramatic still. It has been shown that if, in 1974 and 1975, the non-oil producers of the Third World had cut their imports to counter the soaring cost of oil, there would have been a world economic slump and three million more unemployed in Europe(2)

However, many developing countries now owe so much money that they cannot contemplate maintaining their import capacity by incurring further debt and, since 1976, many of them have had to slow down imports and shelve part of their development projects.

Their bankruptcy would be a disaster for Europe, since it would undermine one of the foundations of our economic wealth, external trade.

The consequences would be even worse for the countries of the Third World, since the possibilities of adaptation are far more limited when minimum vital needs can only just be covered.

At the economic summit in London in 1977, the great industrial powers noted that the world economy could only return to sustained growth if the Third World was involved. It has since been recognized that new growth in the economy of the industrialized countries is directly linked to the development of the Third World. This is particularly true in the Community.

(1) Cf. Dieter Frisch: *Eine neue Welwirtschaftsordnung—Aus der Sicht der EWG* in: Texte und Dokumente zur politischen Bildung, 1/1977.

(2) Results of a study by two IBRD experts. Quoted by Claude Cheysson in a speech on the Third World's contribution to the relaunching of the world economy. See *Diplomatica*, Vol. XXXI, N° 1, p. 10.

More than 40% of its exports to the developing countries are capital goods (machinery and transport equipment included), i.e. things which are directly used for development. The developing countries have by far the most dynamic markets, as is illustrated by the fact that, in 1976, they bought 43% of our exports of capital goods, almost as much as all the industrialized countries put together.

If they are to import the goods and services they need for development, the developing countries must have foreign exchange. In most cases, their financial needs outstrip own financing capacity, hence the need to develop their purchasing power, partly by a transfer of resources. The oil-exporting countries have solved this problem by increasing oil prices. The others need to mobilize additional financial means, in the form of loans, grants or bigger investments.

A large part of these means must come from the oil producers' surplus. Investments from Europe must be channelled, as a matter of priority, into sectors of interest both to the developing countries and to the EEC. These sectors include energy, mining, large-scale infrastructure projects and agriculture.

This, however, can only be achieved if there is a global effort to which all the industrialized countries contribute.

More than just money is required. The developing countries must be able gradually to step up their own means of financing their development. This means that:

— they must develop their production of raw materials and processed products (including import substitution);

— their import earnings must not vary to an intolerable extent;

— they must have sure outlets for their production.

This means that there can be no question of the Third World contributing to reflation and renewed growth on a purely short-term basis. Here again, Europe is more concerned than the rest and if the Third World can help make the European economies grow again, that growth must be used to make the adjustments now needed to bring about the vital integration of European industry in the new international division of labour.

As the Commission noted in a recent report on certain structural aspects of growth (COM (78) 255, p.I): "It is in the Community's interest for the poor two thirds of manking to obtain a greater share of industrial production, thereby joining the industrial revolution that began 200 years ago and creating new markets which, towards the end of the century, will help form the principal sources of economic growth for the whole planet".

The conclusions of the study

Europe's dependence on the Third World for its energy

Europe, far more than the superpowers, depends fundamentally on the Third World for its supply of energy and energy is, and will long continue to be, mainly oil. It was available and it was cheap and so it became the main source of energy, to the detriment of other types of fuel. Oil supplies from the Third World, the Middle East in particular, represent 90% of the EEC's oil consumption and cover 50% of its energy requirements. However successful the Community's policy to reduce its dependence is, oil will be a key element in supplies for some time to come.

The rise in oil prices decided by OPEC members in 1973 and 1974 led to an extraordinary transfer of income to these countries and to a profound change in the structure of trade and the flow of finance. These countries have become the Community's largest suppliers and its second largest customers.

All reliable estimates suggest that oil will become a less plentiful and more expensive source of energy.

Three-quarters of world oil reserves are in the Third World, primarily in the Middle East. But world energy requirements will probably have doubled by the year 2000. The developing countries, with two-thirds of the world's population, will need four times as much as they do now. And it requires little imagination to predict the conflict there will be when there is an international energy shortage, maybe even before the end of the century.

So the industrialized and the developing countries have every interest in promoting cooperation in this sector and in developing research, exploiting new or alternative sources of energy and encouraging more rational use so that, in the long term, they both have easier access to the world energy market. The industrialized world, particularly the Community, can help the developing countries assess their requirements and identify their potential resources and can also help them develop their conventional energy resources and promote more rational ways of utilization. The industrialized countries also have an important part to play in perfecting new technologies so that alternative sources of energy, of which solar energy is but one example, can be tapped.

Europe's dependence on the Third World for raw materials

A distinction should be made between food products and raw materials for use in industry. The Community gets 46% of its food imports from the developing countries. All its tropical products (such as coffee, cocoa and bananas) have to be imported and the developing countries are almost the only producers of these. They are also the world's principal producers of rubber, sisal, jute, tin, bauxite, cotton, manganese and copper, to list only the most important.

But commodity prices are extremely unstable. The surge in 1973 and 1974 was followed by a slump in 1975, largely due to a slow-down in economic activity in the industrialized countries, the biggest buyers. The effect of this fluctuation on the developing countries' export earnings will be discussed below.

Markets must be stabilized if Europe is to be assured a regular supply of raw materials. This would, among other things, have a favourable effect on investments, particularly in mining. The search for new reserves must also be stepped up, but, primarily for political reasons, there is less and less prospection and development of these reserves in the developing countries and more and more in the industrialized countries and the oceans.

There are two preliminary conclusions to be drawn here:

(1) The developing countries will benefit very little from any future expansion of the world minerals market and will thus be deprived of potential export earnings.

(2) The world, and Europe therefore, will pay higher prices than it needs for its raw materials because of the exploitation of low-grade reserves in the industrialized countries instead of higher grade ones in the developing countries.

Importance and growth of EEC exports to the developing countries

Since 1973, slower growth in the industrialized countries and higher oil prices have radically altered conditions of trade expansion in the Community. The developing countries' share of total EEC exports rose from 28.8 % in 1973 to 37.6 % in 1977. By far the most dynamic export markets are those of the developing countries and their purchases from the EEC have increased threefold in three years, now representing almost 17 % of the Community's exports (as against 8 % in 1973).

The share of the non-oil producing developing countries still stands at around 20 %, whereas that of the industrialized countries has dropped to 52.5 %.

It should also be noted that, over the period of recession, the ACP and the southern Mediterranean countries, which are linked to the Community by preferential agreements, emerged as stable, reliable markets.

Together they absorbed 15.6 % of EEC exports in 1976, as against 7.5 % in 1973. The Arab League countries have become the Community's second largest customers and its largest suppliers, well ahead of the US.

The Community countries have taken unequal advantage of the new outlets in the developing world, Italy, Germany, Ireland and Belgium showing the biggest rates of increase in their export trade to these countries.

Electromechanical products represent 65 % of EEC exports to the OPEC countries and 53 % of exports to the non-oil producing developing countries, but only 46 % of our exports to the US. An increasing amount of the developing countries' purchases are capital goods for direct use in development. "Growth in the Communities' manufacturing and service industries —particularly in the key capital goods industry—will depend to a large extent on the pace of development of the Third World and the share of Third World markets which the Community can secure" (3).

But the developing countries are also on the way to becoming the biggest buyers of the Community's exports of food products, their share having risen from 36.6 % to 43.7 % between 1973 and 1976.

(3) EEC Commission report on certain structural aspects of growth: COM (78) 255 page 8.

The EEC is still the developing countries' major supplier, although its importance is declining in comparison with Japan and, in certain cases, with North America. However, the EEC still accounts for half the oil exporters' and about one third of the other developing countries' markets. This comparison does not take account of trade between the developing countries, which has increased a good deal.

The Community's balance of trade with the developing countries and the rest of the world

The Community's trade balance has changed radically since 1973 and, since the oil price surge, there has been a far larger deficit as far as the OPEC countries are concerned. OPEC's surplus *vis-à-vis* the rest of the world is structural in nature because of the low import capacity of Saudi Arabia and certain other thinly populated Arab states.

But the Community's trade deficit with the US and Japan has also increased. However, trade with developing countries that do not produce oil is far better balanced, although there are considerable differences between one region and another.

There is an increasing deficit with south-east Asia, the non-oil producing developing countries of black Africa and Brazil and, corresponding to this, there is an increasing surplus with the non-oil producing Arab countries.

The increasing deficit with south-east Asia is mainly due to the large increase in imports of textiles, clothing and other consumer products from this part of the world. However, the Community's biggest surplus as far as manufactures and consumer goods are concerned is with the developing countries as a whole.

This is because of the structure of trade with these countries. Manufactures in fact represent 86 % of EEC exports to the non-oil producing developing countries and 89 % of imports to the oil producers, but only 36 % of imports from non-oil producing developing countries and 1.4 % from OPEC.

Industrialization in the Third World — danger or opportunity for Europe?

Industrial production in the Third World is concentrated in a handful of countries and represents some 8 % (1973) of world industrial production, which is equivalent to Japan. The countries in question are Brazil, Mexico and one or two countries of south-east Asia (Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea). Their industrialization was boosted by the wave of prosperity in the industrialized countries, the main buyers of the developing countries' manufactures, in the '60s. Their production expands faster than it does in the "old" industrialized countries and has continued to do so in recent years, while it has dropped to 1973 levels in the industrialized world.

The number of countries achieving a certain level of industrialization has been increasing rapidly for some years now. But production is always very unevenly spread. Latin America has 50 % of Third World industry and south-east Asia 15 %, but Africa and the Indian sub-continent have only a very small share of world industrial production in comparison with the size of their populations.

There is a tendency to overestimate the importance of manufactures exported from the Third World. They represent 30 % of production in the small countries of south-east Asia (EEC 25 %, including intra-Community trade) and only 4 % in Latin America.

Almost half the manufactures exported come from just four countries (Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore) and they, together with Brazil, India and Mexico seven countries in all, account for 70 % of the manufactures exported from the developing countries.

But the range of products is marrow and more than half the exports are clothing (17 %), textiles (15 %) and electrical goods and machinery (22 %).

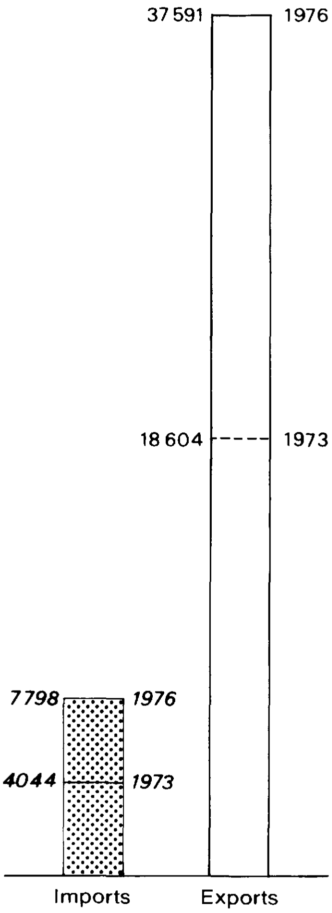
Clothing from the developing countries represents 32 % (1975) of world exports and they also have a considerable share (18 %, 1975) of the world textile trade.

Industrialized countries in the West are the main buyers of developing country manufactures (63 %) and they take an even bigger percentage of exports of clothing (86 %) and electrical goods (82 %). Only a very small percentage of these exports go behind the Iron Curtain.

Figures illustrating the new trends in the Europe/Third World division of labour are particularly interesting:

— An increasing proportion of the EEC's imported manufactures come

Trade in manufactures between the EEC and the developing countries



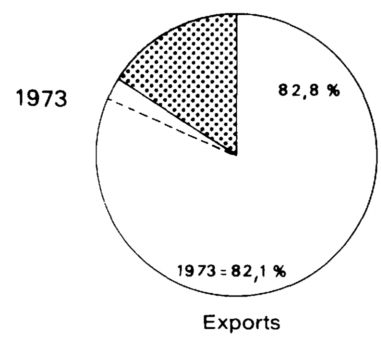
Index: 1973 = 100

	Imports	Exports
1974	*121*	147
1975	*130*	185
1976	*193*	202

% of total extra-EEC imports and exports

1973	*12,2*	28,1
1976	*15,9*	37,5

Import/export ratio
in 1973 and 1976



Source: EEC trade with the developing countries in the Community's trade network; (1970-1976), November 1977.

from the developing countries (16 % in 1976, as against 9 % in 1970).

— Manufactures represent an ever-increasing proportion of the non-oil producing developing countries' exports to the Community (37.4 % in 1976, as against 21.4 % in 1965).

— Thanks to the oil producers' markets, EEC industrial exports are increasing faster than imports. The opposite occurs in EEC trade in manufactures with the developing countries as a whole. This is true for all groups of products but particularly for consumer goods (electrical domestic appliances, clothing and textiles, where the Community now has a deficit) and for trade in steel, iron, office furniture and communications equipment.

— Just four semi-industrialized countries in south-east Asia (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan) supply 45 % of the manufactures imported from the developing countries. This is also the only group with which the Community has a large trade deficit.

The rapid increase in certain imports from the Third World obviously poses sectoral problems (e.g. in clothing and textiles) which will be all the more difficult to solve given that employment in the EEC will stay high. The acuteness of the problem of restructuring Community industry is heightened by fiercer competition between the industrialized countries. However, industrialization in the developing countries also pushes up the Third World demand for imports from the industrialized world. A French and a German study, often referred to here, conclude that, in the long term, trade with the Third World probably creates as many jobs as it destroys. The French study (by the Commissariat Général du Plan) says that: "As far as France is concerned, by 1985, industrialization in the Third World will be an opportunity for development and will have positive effects in terms of added value, outlets and probably even employment to be created in agriculture, industry and services".

The German study stresses, among other things, the benefits in productivity to be obtained from the development of trade with the developing countries. Furthermore, development funds would only need to be increased by DM 300 - 500 million p.a. to create 6 000-10 000 extra jobs in Germany by stimulating demand in the developing countries.

Increasing the developing countries' purchasing power

The developing countries finance their development mainly from national production and exports. The different policies which make it possible to step up their capacity for growth are the essential components of the global cooperation policy. Industrialization in the developing countries, the transfer of technology and the opening of EEC markets to industrial products from the developing countries are only three aspects of this global policy.

The bulk of exports from the vast majority of developing countries are commodities, representing more than 60% in the non-oil producing developing countries. In three-quarters of the developing countries, more than half and often as much as 90% of export earnings are based on one, two or three commodities. But the raw materials markets are notoriously unstable and this has repercussions on prices and incomes in the developing countries. Excessive fluctuation in the price of many raw materials prevents effective long-term development planning. Any system of price stabilization which prevents long periods when prices fall below production costs will involve a modest increase in the earnings and, therefore, in the purchasing power of the developing countries (e.g. Stabex).

Quite apart from any moral considerations, Europe has an interest in increasing the developing countries' purchasing power since this is reflected in orders placed abroad and, therefore, in orders for Community products. Since the most dynamic export markets are the manufacturing markets, and those in capital goods in particular, Europe must obviously concentrate on developing them.

However, the developing countries' purchasing power, which could be used for industrial products, is reduced because they have to spend a large part of their financial resources on importing the essentials of survival, i.e. oil and food. So it is in Europe's interest for the developing countries to become less dependent on their food and oil imports, since this will free resources which can then be spent on capital goods. Europe has the means of helping the developing countries develop their energy and agricultural production.

Developing countries' access to official aid and to external financial markets

Export earnings in most of the non-oil producing developing countries are inadequate to finance development and will remain so for some time to come. They must be made up by real transfers of resources in the form of goods and services. This will involve a deficit in the balance of current payments, something which is thereby inherent in the development process.

Since 1974, the developing countries have had to spend an increasing percentage of their export earnings on servicing their public and private debts.

Direct investment in the developing countries by the EEC as compared with the other OECD development aid committee countries (DAC) — 1960-1976

Source: C.A.D. (O.C.D.E.), 1977 study

The main beneficiaries of external credit (and of official development aid) are those developing countries with medium-level income and relatively good development prospects. So official development aid to the poorest countries must be stepped up if their purchasing power is to be maintained. And there must also be an increase in financial transfers to developing countries with the sort of economic growth that provides something of guarantee as regards reimbursement. This would not only mean that development would go faster. It would also mean that new needs would be created, increasing their imports of goods and services and thus increasing demand in the industrialized countries, European ones in particular. Private investments provide a large part of these transfers. However, for some years now, direct European investments in the developing countries have been on the decline, particularly in the mining sector.

In 1974 and 1975, the deficit in the developing countries' balance of current payments rose to four times what it was in the six years preceding the oil crisis, largely due to the recession in the industrialized world (stagnation of export markets and fall in the price of rawe materials), the temporary but sharp rise in the price of cereal imports from the developing countries and the more lasting problem of higher oil prices. But the deficit was nevertheless reduced in 1976 and 1977 thanks to revived economic development and austerity in the developing countries. In real terms, i.e. bearing in mind inflation and the much higher level of economic activity, the deficit is no higher than before the crisis (the situation is obviously very different from one country to another).

The radical change is in the method of financing deficits. In order to meet the exceptional demands of recent years, a large number of developing countries contracted loans, many of them far too burdensome in the long run from both their and their creditors' points of view. Net loans and reserves are increasingly important in the financing of deficits. In particular, there is a rapid increase in private credit and Euroloans. Official development aid (ODA) now only represents 32.5% of net contributions of resources, as against 50% in 1970. Industrialized countries belonging to DAC are spending smaller and smaller amounts of their GNP on ODA (0.31% in 1977) and therefore getting further and further away from the 0.7% target. Wholesale recourse to non-concessional resources has led to a disproportionate growth in payments to service the debts. □

SENEGAL

President Léopold Senghor:

"Only a devotion to dialogue can help Africa solve its problems"

President Léopold Sédar Senghor, his thoughts and his writings are at the crossroads of the civilizations of Africa and of Europe and at a crossroads of languages and cultures. He is now the only head of state in the world to be a poet. He is a Catholic in a predominantly Moslem country.

His wife is French, from Normandy. A man of letters who loves Latin and Greek, he is fascinated by mathematics and modern languages as well. He is a politician who sees himself as a man of culture and associates his own name with the concept of negritude, that "amorous abandonment to nature".

In this *Courier* interview, President Senghor answers questions on Senegal's economy, the Lomé Convention and the present ACP-EEC negotiations, on culture and on Africa.


EEC — J.L. DEBAIZE

Léopold Sédar Senghor

Portrait of Senegal

▶ *In a tormented Africa, Senegal seems to be free of religious, ethnic and tribal problems. Is this true and, if so, why?*

— Yes, it is true. 86 % of our people are Moslems and only 7 % Catholics, yet I have been President of Senegal for 18 years now and not even at the height of the election campaigns has anyone ever held being a Christian against me. But this is because of our history. In 1959, just before independence, we were the oldest French colony, with our own representatives in the French parliament since 1948. Tribalism and religious quarrels are a thing of the past thanks to colonization, that is to say, thanks to French culture. This is one of the positive aspects of French colonization.

▶ *Senegal is also an example of democratic development based on free elections and a limited pluralistic system. What is democratic socialism to Senegal?*

— As we see it, socialism is many things. We began with a Senegalese negro-African interpretation of Marx and Engels, just as Lenin had an interpretation for the Russians and Mao Tse Tung for the Chinese. As we see it, socialism is not atheism. Marx himself says that atheism isn't vital to his system. As we see it, socialism is the development of productive forces that will increase the production of both material and spiritual goods. Hence the priority we have put on maths teaching and on education in general. We spend 30 % of our on education and training.

Thus, per capita annual income in Senegal has gone up from $ 160 to $ 360, in spite of the fact that we have had drought for nine out of the last 18 years.

So the first result of socialism was the development of productive forces and the production of material and spiritual goods. The second thing was social justice. The ratio of highest to lowest wages in Senegal is, with only a few exceptions, exactly what it is in France, 10 to 1. And then our social security is certainly the best organized in the whole of French-speaking Africa. Even part-timers are covered. Finally, we have taken to heart something Marx said in the socialist review of 1848, to the effect that man's first activity is to satisfy his animal needs, for food, shelter and clothing, and only then to embark upon specifically human activity, the ultimate aim of man being to create beautiful things.

As for democracy since 1848, Senegal has always had several parties, two or three main ones and various small groups. So I did nothing new. I reduced to three the number of parties and we are now about to revise the constitution to include a fourth. Look at the opposition press in Senegal. it is very violent. This is real democracy at work. But it poses us the problem of how to cope with smear campaigns. One answer is to take those responsible to court and this is what the government has decided to do. We are going to take one of the opposition newspapers to court on three counts but there will be no prior notification or guarantee. Once again, this democratic socialism has grown out of our historical situation and our desire to stay what we are and to produce a negro-African interpretation of Marx and Engels.

▶ *What do you think about Senegal's current economic situation now that the price of phosphates on the world market has dropped and the drought has reduced the 1977/78 groundnut harvest?*

— The big problem is the deterioration in the terms of trade. The economy is no longer based on trade but on the deterioration of the terms of that trade. Today, as you know far better than I, GDP in the countries of Europe grows at the rate of 3% or 4%, but only thanks to a deterioration in the terms of trade. Year after year, Europeans get more money for the same work and people in the developing countries get less. This, if you like, is the big problem and this is why we think the North-South dialogue should be continued.

As to Senegal's economy, as I said, half the past 18 years have been years of drought. But we have still managed to double the per capita income of our people and our industry now represents 27% of GDP as against 10% in 1960. We managed this because we took our inspiration from socialist and democratic thinking. Just before independence, we drew up a plan. At that stage we had $ 160 per capita, and we are now halfway to our objective of $ 600 in the year 2000.

Lomé and the future convention

▶ *What is your overall view of the way the Lomé Convention has been applied to your country and what improvements would you like to see in the next convention now being negotiated?*

— Senegal is one of the countries which get the most aid under the Convention, largely thanks to Mr Lanari, the Commission delegate, whom we are very sorry to be losing shortly. I think that Lomé is a model for the North-South dialogue, although, obviously, it isn't perfect, which is why we want to make certain changes now Lomé II is being discussed. Take the trade provisions. The preferences granted to 53 ACP states—when there were 53 of us—were partly destroyed by generalized preferences. You cannot be everybody's best friend and there must be a greater difference between the GSP and the preferences granted to the ACP countries.

Then, the price stabilization system for raw materials, the famous Stabex, does not include essential products like copper and phosphates. Phosphates are our second most important product. What good is it to cut out phosphates for a Sudano-Sahelian country in the throes of drought? Then there are the industrial provisions. This is a fine framework, but we want something to put in the frame.

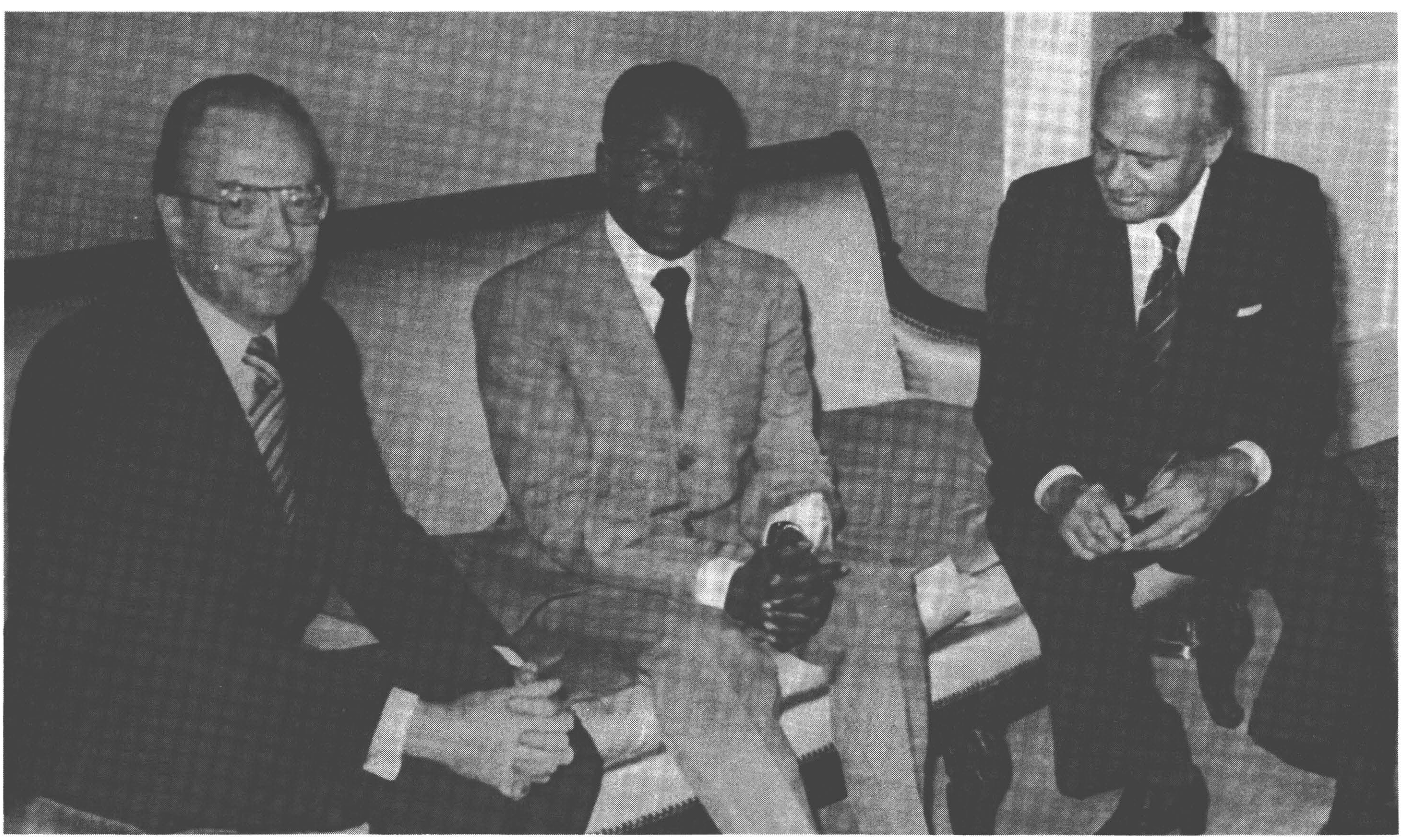
There is also the question of knowing whether aid to the ACP countries should be stepped up. I think the EEC should make an effort, as at the moment, its aid amounts to only $ 2 per head per year. Not much.

Having said this, I still think that the Euro-African association is a model one. If I personally could make a wish, I would ask for this association to be extended from economic to cultural affairs, as our cultures are complementary. There must be a symbiosis of discursive reason and intuitive reason and I think it is this symbiosis which typifies modern art. Soulages, the painter, a friend of mine, says that negro-African aesthetics are the soul of 20th century aesthetics.

Culture

▶ *Now that Ho Chi Minh and Mao Tse Tung are dead, you are the only head of state left also to be a poet. How did you take up poetry and how do you think it fits into the modern world?*

— When I was 10, I took my first communion and I wanted to be a priest and a teacher. However, I was made to realize that this was not for me. I was already a sort of general secretary for my fellow pupils at the seminary and I represented them to make our demands. I went to a lay school for my secondary education. When studying



President Senghor with Alain Lacroix (left) and Lorenzo Lanari philosophy in the final year, I wanted to be a teacher and a poet. Naturally, I started writing poems like Victor Hugo and the Romantics, but in the end I found my own poetic vocation. I became a teacher because I wanted to teach. But I came into politics of necessity, as I was on the commission that General de Gaulle set up to look into colonial representation in the French parliament and it was after this that the socialist federation in Senegal asked me to stand. I thought about it for a month and it was the poverty of the peasants in my region that finally decided me.

Now I work as a politican as I tried to work as a teacher. That is to say, conscientiously and methodically. But I don't think I'm a political genius. I don't think there are such things in politics. How do I reconcile poetry and politics? I devote some time to both. I generally take long holidays when I write poetry and I see no contradiction between that and politics. I think if I wasn't a politician my poems would have been far less committed.

▸ *You are an intellectual of world renown with an advanced university qualification in grammar and you are a statesman of action, two different temperaments rarely seen in the same man. Is one stronger than the other? How do you reconcile the two?*

— The poetic temperament is the more dominant, if you like, but I think that a new and fruitful form of politics requires imagination and a vision of the future. What is poetry? The expression of a cosmic vision of the world. Which is why, if we really want to get out of a rut, to create, to revolutionize our country and to transform it, bringing greater liberty and greater production, I think we need a vision of the future and the imagination of a poet.

▸ *Your personal standpoint is at the crossroads of the civilizations of Africa and Europe, of languages and of cultures. Would it be right to talk about a crossbreed of cultures?*

— Let me tell you a story about de Gaulle. When he decided to give citizenship to people in the colonies, one of the governors asked him if he wasn't ashamed of polluting French blood with Arab blood and black blood. De Gaulle replied, "my dear governor, you are a bourgeois. The future is for crossbreeds". In the '30s I remember, after my higher degree, I studied for a certificate in ethnology. My anthropology teacher, Dr Rivet, used to say that all the great civilizations of history

VIVANT UNIVERS

Saint Louis, capital of Senegal until 1895

began around the world at the latitude of the Mediterranean where black, white and yellow peoples meet. He also used to say that it was crossbreeding that created homo sapiens. Here in Senegal, we are at the frontier where negro-Africans meet Arab-Berbers and we are therefore crossbred. We have our roots in negritude but we are open to other civilizations as well. This is why, with French as our official language, the second language of international communication in our secondary schools has to be a Germanic one, either English or German, and half the pupils also have to study a third language which may be another Romance language like Italian, Spanish or Portuguese or it may be Russian. I think it is precisely this meeting of the ways in my country which has enabled us, since independence, to create a new negro literature in French, new sculpture, new painting and tapestry.

▸ *You have associated your name with the concept of negritude which you have described as an "amorous abandonment to nature". What do you mean by this?*

— There are two types of reason. I remember a passage from Descartes where he says that reason is thought, will and feeling. I say there are two forms of reason. Discursive reason and intuitive reason. Europeans are gifted with discursive reason. It is a perceiving reason which keeps the object at a distance, analyzes it, dissects it and kills it so that nothing is known but its utilitarian qualities. Intuitive reason, on the other hand, approaches the object, enters into it and is one with it so as to feel its pulse and its sensitive, sensual qualities. Thus it is that with intuitive reason, we become other people, we identify with them.

And we think that this intuitive knowledge is the fullest and most complete understanding. In *Nichomachean Ethics*, Aristotle, the founder of modern ethics, says that intuitive reason is superior to discursive reason. Curiously enough, it was Socrates and Plato who hardened discursive reason with the harshness of their concept and it was Aristotle, whom everybody berates, who had second thoughts and recognized the superiority of intuitive reason.

This is what I mean when I talk about an "amorous abandonment to nature".

Intuitive reason is therefore one of the most important things that Africa can give to European civilization?

— And is why Emmanuel Berl's revolution, in art, literature and poetry, is the invasion of intuitive reason in European civilization or an overpowering return of intuitive reason. The revolution began with Rimbaud when he said "I am black".

We have never really understood what "I am black" means but Rimbaud is in fact returning to intuitive reason here. Furthermore, I often talk about the revolution of 1889, which is the date of Bergson's famous book. So this revolution of intuition coincides with the eruption of negro values in European civilization, starting with French civilization.

Africa

To come back to politics, the superpowers seem to have transferred their rivalries from Asia to Africa. What do you think about this?

— I have been making my opinions clear since June. With the end of the war in Indochina, East-West rivalry, particularly between the two superpowers, has been transferred to Africa. As you know, there are more than 50 000 Cubans in Africa. Fidel Castro himself said so. He has also just said that Cuba will go on helping Africa, which means that the East-West clash will become more intense and more widespread. Alongside 50 000 Cubans, there aren't even 10 000 Frenchmen.

What has to be done is to rid Africa of East-West rivalry. This was one of

"I still maintain that a poem is unfinished unless it is a song, both words and music together. Fashionable poetic diction, in the style of theatrical or street language, is anti-poetry. For rhythm, underneath its variety, is a monotony which conveys the felt movement of cosmic forces, of the eternal... It is time to stop the process of disaggregation in the modern world, and in poetry first of all. Poetry must be restored to its origins, to the time when it was sung and danced—as in Greece, in Israel and especially in the Egypt of the pharaohs. As in black Africa today. Like "a house divided against itself", all divided art can only perish. And that must not happen to poetry. Otherwise, what hope would there be in the world?"

Strasbourg, 24 September 1954
(Ethiopiques)

AFRIQUE PHOTO — NAUD

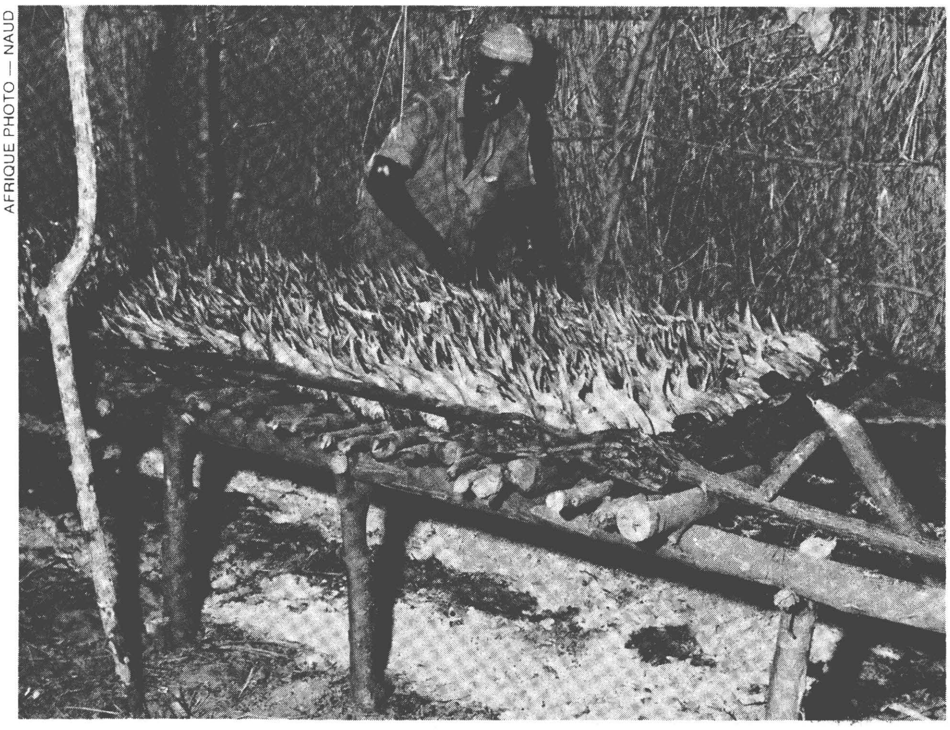
AFRIQUE PHOTO — NAUD

Groundnuts are Senegal's main export; salt is also an important product the main problems discussed at the last OAU summit in Khartoum. I put forward a resolution proposing practical measures to prevent any external military intervention in Africa.

It is the so-called progressives who have been the main ones to complain about foreign intervention so far, but it was the so-called progressive nations that voted against my resolution, which then failed to get two thirds of the votes. Which at least had the advantage of clarifying the argument. Those who call themselves Marxist-Leninists and progressives don't want peace in Africa.

That much is obvious. And what is equally obvious is that we intend getting organized to resist. The so-called moderates in fact include social-democrats and there are liberals and there are right-wing dictators.

In Dakar tomorrow, we shall be creating the "Socialiste interafricain" to drawn the attention of the African public, of the whole continent, to the dangers of transferring East-West rivalries to Africa.



AFRIQUE PHOTO — NAUD

Dried fish provides a steady income for coastal villages

▶ *Isn't it somewhat oversimplifying matters to say, as the international press often does, that there is a moderate Africa and a progressive Africa?*

— There are in fact four tendencies. There is the Marxist-Leninist or Communist way of thinking, there is socialism, there is liberalism and there are right-wing dictatorships.

But the progressives aren't progressive, because they fail to improve any aspect of their people's lot. Look at French-speaking Africa.

The most developed countries, the Ivory Coast, Gabon, Cameroon and Senegal, do not claim to be progressive.

On the contrary, without exception, all the countries that do claim to be progressive or Marxist-Leninist have seen their economies stagnate or decline.

▶ *You have always emphasized the need for dialogue. Do you think that any headway is being made with the dialogue as far as solving the current inter-African conflicts is concerned?*

— In spite of appearances, I think the dialogue is getting somewhere. We set up the OAU in 1963 and, in the same year, a special commission solved the problem of the Algerian/Moroccan war and brought peace. As you know, the presidents of Angola and Zaire met recently, settled their differences and started out along the path back to cooperation. As you also know, a decision was taken at the Khartoum summit to set up a special commission of five to deal with the problem of Western Sahara. And finally, Chad has embarked on a process of national reconciliation.

You also know that the attempts of the five (Western) permanent members of the UN Security Council at bringing peace to southern Africa are now bearing fruit in Namibia. I hope that their efforts will also lead to a solution to the Rhodesian problem. So I think a sense of dialogue and only a devotion to dialogue can help Africa solve its problems.

▶ *Doesn't West Africa, compared to other parts of the continent, seem a particularly peaceful area, where inter-Africa democracy and cooperation are growing up?*

— At the constitutive conference, in 1963, I said that we could not achieve African unity, particularly economic unity, in one go, and that the first step had to be to set up regional economic communities, one for North, one for East and one for West Africa and, once the colonies in the south gained independence, one for southern Africa too.

The Economic Community of West African States is under way. We have already met in Lagos and I think we will even manage to negotiate a defence pact.

▶ *Do you think that, in the foreseeable future, Africa's development could be achieved within the Euro-African framework?*

— I think that by the year 2000, most African countries will have got their economies off the ground, although there will still be low-income countries where people earn less than $ 200 p.a. I have just read the World Bank's report on development suggesting that 600 million of the world's population will still not have the basic minimum requirements in the year 2000.

So I am partly optimistic. But if we are to succeed, the conflicts in Africa have got to stop and the North-South dialogue has got to get results. But, as I said, there will be no new international economic order if there is no new international cultural order first. At the moment.

Americans with $ 7 000 p.a. think they are hard done by but they also think that it is fine if Africans, who they think are savages after all, get $ 200. I think that, at the same time as we forge our new international economic order, we should establish a new international cultural order as well.

This is why we shall be setting up a university on the slave island of Gorée in January, with Roger Garaudy, the philosopher, at the head. The idea is to provide three-month courses on the essential features of all great civilization and teach students that the civilization of the 21st century will be a symbiosis of them all, including the negro-African civilization. □

Interview by
ALAIN LACROIX

Senegal: an economic and politica

Area: 196 722 km²

Population (1976): Total: 5 114 630; urban: 1 518 440 (29.7 %); rural: 3 596 190 (70.3 %). Density on arable land: 146 per km². Growth rate: 2.87 % p.a.

Capital: Dakar (Greater Dakar: 798 000 ha).

Other main towns: Thiès (pop. 117 300), Kaolack (106 900), Saint-Louis (88 400), Ziguinchor (72 000).

Official language: French.

Date of independance: 20 August 1960.

Political system: Presidential, with a national assembly.

Political parties: Socialist Party (PS), member of the Socialist International. Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS). African Independance Party (PAI).

Head of State: Léopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic.

Member of: CEAO, ECOWAS, CILSS-/Club du Sahel, OCAM, OMVS, OMVG, OAU, UMOA.

Currency: CFAF CFAF 1 000 = US$ 4.35 (May 1978).

Gross domestic product (GDP): CFAF 365 960 million (US$ 1 591.1 million).

Per capita: US$ 310.

Main products (1976-1977):

Food crops: 713 000 t, including millet and sorghum 534 000 t; maize 47 000 t; rice 112 000 t.

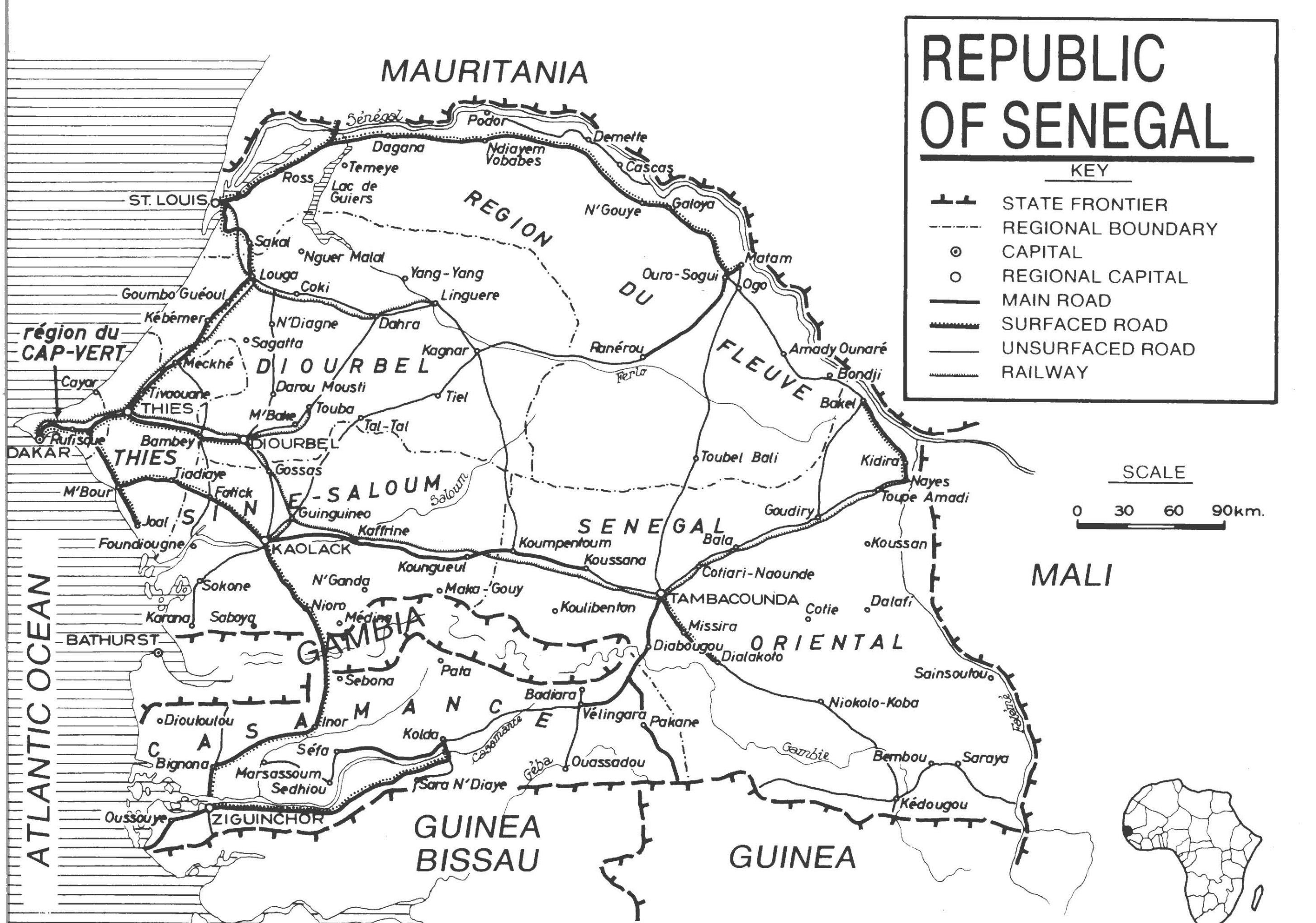
Agro-industrial crops: groundnuts (1 182 000 t), cotton (47 200 t), market gardening (90 000 t).

Fisheries (1976): 350 000 t.

Mining (1976): lime phosphates (1 323 000 t), aluminium phosphates (218 000 t), salt (1975: 165 000 t).

External trade:

Imports: CFAF 127 387 million (US$ 554.1 million).



outline

Exports: CFAF 92 433 million (US$ 402.1 million).

Main customers: (in order of importance): France, United Kingdom, Italy, Portugal, Netherlands, Venezuela, Ivory Coast, Nigeria.

Main suppliers (in order of importance): France, Nigeria, Germany, USA, Italy, Cuba, Ivory Coast.

Main exports: Groundnut products, phosphates, preserved fish, salt, baled cotton, petroleum products, shellfish, fresh fish.

Main imports: petroleum products; machinery and equipment; sugar; cars and coaches; wheat; vans and trucks; paper, cardboard.

Port activities, 1976

Main port — Dakar (2 332 000 t unloaded, 2 345 000 t loaded).

1977-1978 budget

CFAF 154 000 m (US$ 689.9 m), including CFAF 89 000 m (US$ 387.2 m) for the operating budget and CFAF 18 000 m (US$ 78.3 m) for the equipment budget plus CFAF 10 000 m (US$ 43.5 m) for the amortization fund and CFAF 47 000 m (US$ 204.5 m) for special treasury accounts.

Development plans

The Vth Plan (1977-1981) provides investments of CFAF 409 000 m (US$ 779.2 m) with a 63 % coverage from external sources. CFAF 111 040 m (US$ 483 m) goes to the primary sector, CFAF 100 050 m (US$ 435.2 m) to the secondary sector, CFAF 75 683 m (US$ 329 m) to the tertiary sector, CFAF 99 013 m (US$ 400.7 m) to welfare, CFAF 14 832 m (US$ 64.5 m) to studies and research and CFAF 9 000 m (US$ 39.2 m) for administrative equipment. Mining and industry get CFAF 85 000 m (US$ 371.9 m).

Education (1975-1976)

Primary — 305 515 pupils.

Secondary and technical — 69 496 pupils.

Higher education — 7 312 students (including 1 000 in various training schools).

THE BLACK WOMAN

Nude woman, black woman.
Clad in your colour which is life, in your form which is beauty!
I grew up in your shadow; the gentleness of your hands bandaged my eyes.
And now in the heart of Summer and the South, from the summit of a high rocky pass, Promised Land I have found you.
And your beauty sears my heart like the flash of an eagle's eye.

Nude woman, shadowed woman.
Firm-fleshed ripe fruit, dark ecstasy of black wine, mouth making lyrical my mouth.
Savannah of clear horizons, savannah shivering under the fervent caress of the East Wind.
Carved drum, stretched drum low sounding under the victor's fingers.
Your grave contralto voice is the spiritual song of the Loved One.

Nude woman, shadowed woman.
Oil no breath can wrinkle, smooth oil of an athlete's flanks, the flanks of the princes of Mali.
Gazelle with celestial trappings, pearls are as stars on the night of your skin.
The red gold glints in wanton pleasure on the watered silk of your skin.
In the shadow of your hair, my anguish is lit by the close suns of your eyes.

Nude woman, black woman.
I sing of your beauty which will pass, I fix your form in the Eternal before jealous
Destiny reduces you to ashes to nourish the roots of life.

(Chants d'ombre)

Translations from the french by the *Courier* we make no claim to their literary merit but hope they will convey some of Senghor s imagery

THROUGH MY SPY-GLASS

Through my spy-glass, the fishermen, the net
The fishermen who sing together, who walk in rhythm,
Asymmetric parallels, the fishermen on the beach,
In the prodigious sea, where all kinds of fish flourish

Through my spy-glass there are fishermen, parallel and naked,
And their long muscles are rhythmic, handsome as statues of basalt.
And the women are vibrant with praise, like the curves of the hillsides,
Their valleys are more fragrant than the gorges of Tyamassass.

Ah! If only we were, and you here, in that limpid nudity of the earliest times,
Our muscles would stretch in joy, and in our limbs and breasts
The pure passions would blaze, brush-fires in the night,
In the transparent beauty of bodies of amber and dark bronze, of hearts of musk.

(Lettres d'hivernage)
Léopold Sédar Senghor

Looking back at Community aid to Senegal

(Reprinted from the newspaper *Le Soleil*, 19 September 1978)

In an interview with *Soleil* manager Bara Diouf, Commission delegate Lorenzo Lanari, who is leaving Senegal after seven years' service, sums up cooperation between the EEC and Senegal: CFAF 35 000 million in seven years plus a 5 000 million Stabex advance.

▶ *Mr Lanari, every year we sum up EEC action in Senegal together. This is a more important assessment than usual as you will soon be leaving Senegal for good.*

— As you know, I am very pleased to answer your questions, partly because it gives me an opportunity to outline what we have done in Senegal. I shall use figures, so as to keep it short and leave you time for more questions.

Over the period from August 1977 to August 1978, the Senegalese authorities, with help from us, have mobilized some CFAF 4 500 million from EEC funds. When I say mobilize, I mean that the work has been carried out and the amount in question actually paid over.

The most important projects got under way are:

— Development of the cotton-growing area.
— Continuation of the groundnut scheme.
— Development of stock-rearing in the forest/prairie region.
— Hydro-agricultural improvements, Nianga perimeter.
— Creation of a peasant market-gardening zone.
— Kolda-Velingara trunk road.
— Soumbédioune bay drainage.
— Bridge over the river Casamance at Ziguinchor.
— 36 boreholes for water supplies for livestock.
— 22 boreholes and 132 wells for village water supplies.
— Exceptional aid to protect cattle.
— Grants and training programme.
— Food aid.

And I could mention 20 more projects where much smaller amounts of financing are involved.

▶ *Are all these projects and schemes being properly carried out?*

— Some are going well, some less well and others with much greater difficulty. But overall, i think the government can be proud of what it has achieved with Community funds.

▶ *You have always been frank. Will you tell us what projects have been difficult and why?*

— Yes I will, but please allow me to tell you about the projects that are giving us the greatest satisfaction as well.

We have had problems with the water projects, because, in my opinion, boreholes and wells are by their nature fairly difficult to sink and they require sound organization and specialist back-up.

The water programmes which the government has been forced to set up because of the drought are enormous and it is by no means easy to put up the right structures overnight.

Another project with teething troubles is the peasant market gardening scheme in Kirène 30 km outside Dakar. There are many reasons for this, but, in my opinion, the problem is there is no proper project leader.

The cotton, Ferlo livestock, Nianga area, Casamance bridge, grants programme and food aid projects are all satisfactory and the cattle protection scheme deserves special mention.

▶ *You have been in Senegal for seven years now. Can you briefly summarize what you have done while you have been here?*

— That's easy if you don't mind a few figures. In seven years, EEC action in Senegal has involved about CFAF 35 000 million plus 5 000 million in Stabex payments.

▶ *CFAF 35 000 million in loans or grants? And have the financing agreements just been signed or have these amounts actually been paid over?*

— 90 % are grants and the rest loans over 40 years with a 10-year grace period and a 1 % interest rate. All this money has actually been paid over. The full amount of financing and other agreements (food aid, etc.) is higher.

▶ *You mention a CFAF 5 000 million Stabex payment. Do you think that the stabilization of export earnings system provided by the Lomé Convention will really make up for the losses caused by the drought in 1977/1978?*

— The 5 000 million is an advance. As soon as we have all the figures for

Good irrigation makes the Casamance an important rice-growing area exports of groundnuts, etc., for 1978, Senegal will receive more. Naturally we will not manage to completely compensate for all the losses the drought caused, but I do think we will go a long way towards doing so.

▶ *What effect did and do EEC schemes have as far as Senegal's 4th and 5th five-year economic and social development plans are concerned?*

— One thing emerges clearly from both your development plans and the 3rd and 4th EDF schemes, and that is that projects are better integrated than before, so that the secondary effects are maximalized. Thus priority has been given to infrastructure in productive regions and rural water projects are now designed with the development of both agriculture and stock-rearing in mind.

Although this interpenetration of the various sectors makes for a less spectacular sectoral presentation of financing, it does reflect definite progress as far as actual effectiveness is concerned.

Furthermore, in line with the aims of the 4th and 5th development plans, aid for communications infrastructure has tended to be actively concerned with regional planning but concentrated on opening up potentially productive regions. Particular emphasis has been laid on the need to give the country permanent roadways which can easily be maintained with money from the national budget. This has led the Community to finance such things as dirt and asphalt roads and a number of road bridges.

Finally, the need to adapt teaching to the demands of development and to coordinate it with project financing has led the Community to grant Senegal (and a increasing number of other ACP countries) study grants for courses in agriculture and technology.

But naturally, as with your development plans, it is the primary sector which benefits most from our financing, with 32.6% of the total amount earmarked for you from the 4th EDF.

The figures for EDF aid with your 4th plan are as follows:

— With CFAF 28 300 million, the EEC is the biggest provider of funds (8.79% of the total for the 4th plan), 90% of them in the form of grants.

— In the primary sector, we have given aid worth CFAF 14 000 million, i.e. 19% of total financing in the sector, again under the 4th plan.

— For road infrastructure under the plan, the EEC has given CFAF 7 500 million (12.7% of the total).

It is early days yet to give figures for the 5th plan. But one thing is certain. All the projects in the 4th EDF indicative programme are included in it.

Let me say something personal here. It is quite normal for there to be this close interaction between our schemes and your development plans, because it is Senegal, and Senegal alone, which decides its priorities and lays down its development aims.

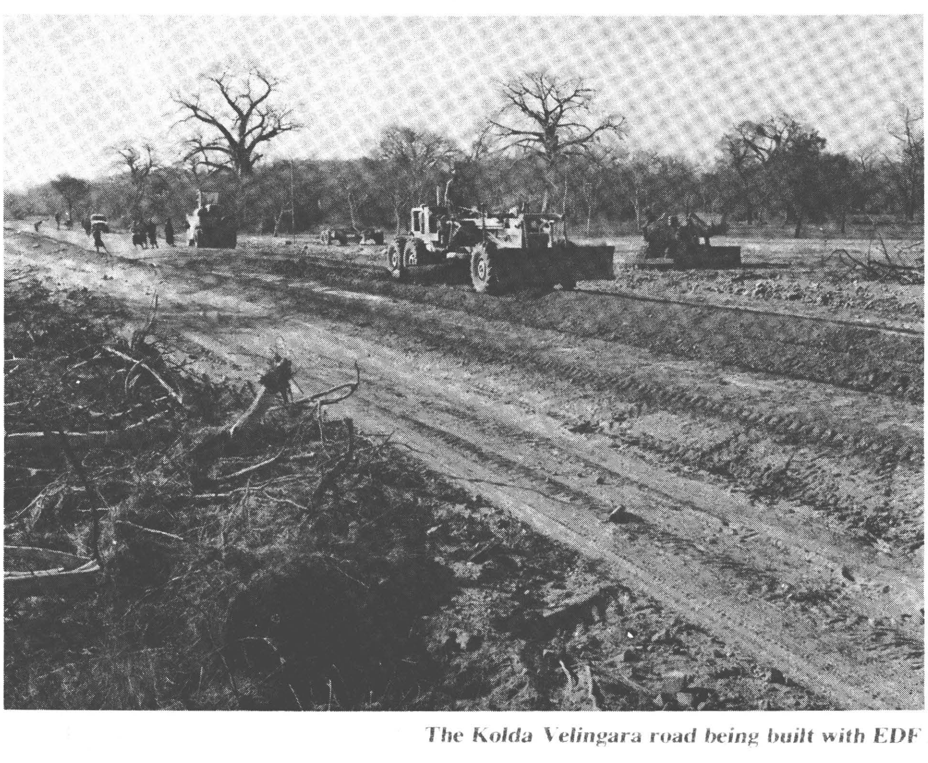
This policy of ours, of 18 years standing, was, quite simply, confirmed and made official in the Lomé Convention.

▶ *You have mentioned financial and technical cooperation and the Stabex scheme, but there is one other important aspect of the Lomé Convention—industrial cooperation. How do things stand here after 2½ years?*

— Industrial cooperation is one of the new and striking features of the Lomé Convention. There is probably no other agreement which has gone into such detail as to how developed and developing countries can cooperate in the industrial sector. This Convention makes no rash promises. It offers a framework for cooperation and, given the right political will and imagination, it should mean that considerable progress can be made.

Right from the start, the ACP countries asked for a special chapter on industrial cooperation. At the Kingston conference in July 1974, the ACP countries presented a note on industrial cooperation and got the Community to agree that it should be mentioned in the Convention. The note was then the basis for negotiations and thus played a decisive role in the drafting of the final wording of the text.

When the Convention was signed in Togo on 28 February 1975, your foreign minister, Mr Babacar Bâ, then chairman of the ACP Council of Ministers, said that there were advantages to be gained from the global character of the Convention and that the development of industrial cooperation would, by increasing the added value of ACP products, enable them to achieve a better balance in their relations with the industrialized world. "So", he said, "the Lomé Convention can well



FED

The Kolda Velingara road being built with EDF funds become the framework for a certain redistribution of industrial tasks, something which we see as one of the main challenges of cooperation".

The part of the Convention on industrial cooperation offers the ACP countries a wide range of possibilities for developing their economies and for ceasing to be just suppliers of the industrialized world's raw materials.

On 31 July 1978, commitments in the industrial sector were as follows:

Ordinary EIB loans	CFAF 40 500 million
Risk capital	CFAF 13 800 million
EDF grants (including interest rate subsidies)	CFAF 23 700 million
Special loans	CFAF 25 200 million
Total	CFAF 103 200 million

Indicative programme (million EUA)

(as of end of June 1978)

Projects	**Original indicative program.**	**Updated indicative program.**
(a) **Rural development**		
groundnut production (1)	4 263	4 200
cotton/cereal production (1)	6 589	6 538
fruit programme (1)	5 813	4 563
water resources study (1)	775	1 000
stock-rearing in forest/prairie region	1 938	2 963
(b) **Road programme**		
Kolda-Velingara road (study for asphalting) (1)	16 666	11 045
Dianke Makam-Kedougou road (study for asphalting) (1)		5 621
(c) **Social infrastructure**		
Soumbédioune drainage (1)	3 875	3 750
Dakar hospital operating theatre block (1)	1 162	1 162
(d) **Training**		
Training and study grants	3 527	3 527
(e) **Technical training**		
National institute of agronomy	1 938	0
National school of technical education	2 907	0
Diourbel technical high school (1)	1 705	4 573
Kaolack technical high school (1)	1 705	3 682
State school of nursing	1 550	1 550
Primary schools	1 938	1 938
(f) **Trade promotion**		
Technical assistance for CSCE	775	775
(g) **Industrial cooperation**		
Promotion of the industrial free zone (1)	1 550	590
Aid for small and medium-sized businesses—		960
Extension services for craftsmen (1)		
(h) Microprojects (1)	387	340
(i) Reserve	0	260
Total	**59 063**	

(1) Funds already partly or fully committed.

So far, Senegal has asked for and obtained financing for three important industrial schemes: the investors' forum at the 3rd Dakar International Fair; extension services for craftsmen; and European offices to promote the Dakar industrial free zone.

So I think I can reasonably say that the balance is a positive one.

▶ *What is the timetable for the Lomé II negotiations?*

— Negotiations for Lomé I opened in July 1973 and ended 18 months later, on 1 February 1975. The Convention was signed on 28 February. The trade provisions came into early effect on 1 July 1975, but the rest of the agreement had to wait for completion of the ratification procedure.

The Convention is due to expire on 31 March 1980 and so, unless we are willing to lose a year, the negotiations, which began officially on 24 July 1978, should end in March or April 1979 to leave enough time for the 62 states concerned to ratify the texts.

▶ *Why 62 states?*

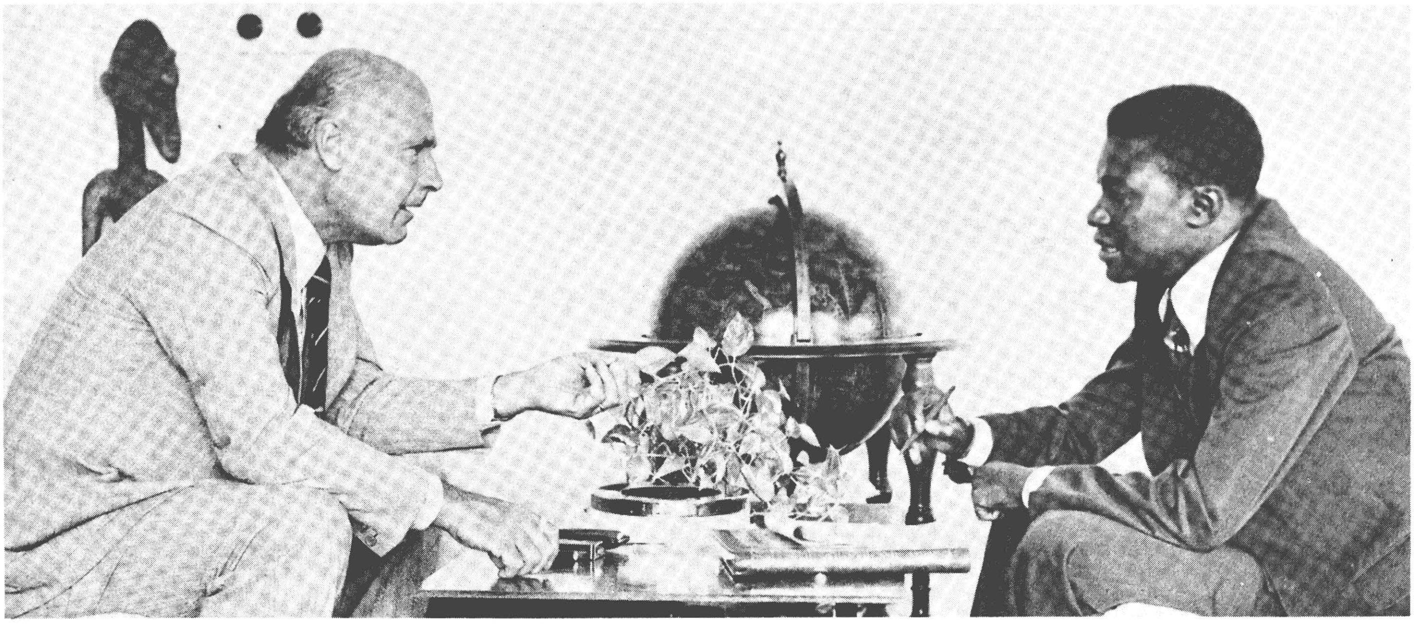
— Nine EEC countries and 53 ACP ones. There were originally only 46 ACP states for Lomé I, but four ex-OCT, Surinam, the Seychelles, the Comoros and Djibouti, became independent and joined too. And then there were three new countries, Sao Tomé Principe, Cape Verde and Papua New Guinea.

▶ *How do you see the negotiations for Lomé II?*

— We will end up agreeing because we are forced to cooperate. Europe needs Africa and Africa needs Europe. Our economies are absolutely complementary and it would be suicide for either side to forget it.

▶ *The nine countries of the Community are going through perhaps the worst economic crisis they have known. Why then have they decided to show their willingness to renew this highly original agreement with 53 of the countries of the Third World?*

— In all probability, as Mr Cheysson has said, there was a certain amount of clear-sightedness on the part of EEC politicians and governments. There was also recognition of the fact that Europe has a fundamental need for close and intimate relations with the countries of the Third World. Mr Cheysson also said that "establishing close relations with the Third World may well be in the interest of these countries, but let us admit that it is in



Lorenzo Lanari answers Bara Diouf

our interest as well. The future of both sides depends, in part, on the closeness of North-South relations, insofar as we are heavily dependent on our relations with them".

▶ *What do you think the ultimate aim of Lomé is?*

— Our cooperation is based on the need to serve mankind and to help people to exist with dignity and with all the rights of human beings and to be free from the yoke of poverty and famine.

▶ *I think that you are referring to human rights here. As you know, the ACP countries look as though they have turned down the idea of having a clause on human rights in the convention, as they feel, among other things, that it might interfere with the right of a sovereign state to run its own affairs as it sees fit.*

— This is true. I should like to answer by quoting part of a speech by the President of the EEC Council on the occasion of the official opening of the Lomé II negotiations.

"The European Community offers aid without interfering in internal affairs. Europe's aim, for the good of all, is to strengthen the political and economic independence of its partners. We hope to have independent partners in the Third World who are politically and economically powerful. This is the only way we can solve the problems of our time."

Consequently, as I see it, there has to be agreement between two points of view which seem to me to be convergent.

▶ *Mr Lanari, you are very much appreciated in Senegal, but it is sometimes said that you "harass" the government.*

— Thank you for your candour. I shall be equally candid in my reply.

First of all, do not forget that I am guest in Senegal and that I have to behave like one. Next, the government has, on a number of occasions, asked for my advice.

Well, I do not think you need give advice on things that are going well. So what I have said has tended to be about matters that were behind schedule. It's a question of confidence. Don't imagine that there's the government on one side and the representative of the source of financing on the other, each of them with divergent interests. This would be a completely erroneous impression. The government and the delegate work together, towards the same goal and with the same interests in view. The action of one is a support for the action of the other. I think I have always worked with this in mind and earned the confidence of your government.

If by "harassing" you mean advising and alerting the authorities about dossiers on which action is required, then I think there is no problem.

▶ *What achievement here has given you the most satisfaction?*

— It is difficult to say. Some projects are striking and others less so. Agricultural projects, for example, are not dramatic, but they have had some tangible results (see the cotton project). But the Ziguinchor bridge project is the most spectacular.

▶ *Do you think your mission has been a success?*

— Heepner said, "it is not the gloss of success but the sincerity of the effort which determines the worth of human life".

▶ *What impressions will you take away with you?*

— I am leaving a country which has given me more than I have given it. You Senegalese are probably not aware of the times you are living through, but they are times that I unhesitatingly call historic. Senegal is a country launched on a formidable course that will ensure the well-being of its people tomorrow.

It is the exceptional personality and universal dimension of President Senghor which have enabled you to take up the challenge which Senegal has thrown down for the year 2000. The human qualities of the Senegalese people, forged in African culture, open the way to everything.

I am leaving here much richer than I came. I am sorry I cannot stay longer and learn more, but my children will come back to Senegal.

I should like, if you will, to take this opportunity of extending my warmest thanks to all the people I have worked with over the last seven years. They have enabled me, through a permanent, constructive dialogue, to overcome our mutual divergences in a spirit of cooperation which, I hope, has borne fruit. It is regular, daily work of this kind which has enabled us to understand each other and which now enables us to say that Euro-Africa is a reality. □

EDF

The bridge on the River Casamance at Ziguinchor

by Lorenzo LANARI (1)

In financing agreement no. 1180/SE between Senegal and the EEC, the Community undertook to provide 3rd EDF financing for a bridge at Ziguinchor over the Casamance. So a long-felt want is now being satisfied and there will now be a permanent link between the two banks of the Basse-Casamance to make them independent of the sometimes unreliable ferry service.

Opening up the Casamance

The project is a logical part of the programme to open up the Casamance area, most of which has been achieved so far with grants from the EEC.

The main EDF schemes in the Casamance infrastructure are the Baila and Diouloulou bridges in Basse-Casamance, the Diaroume bridge over the Soungrougrou, the Kolda bridge over the Casamance, the Kolda-Velingara dirt road, the Senoba-Koulika section of the Transgambian highway, the Kolda-Diana Malari asphalted road, the Diana Malari-Sedhiou dirt road and recent improvements and asphalting of the Ziguinchor-Kolda road with the Niaguisse and Sindonne bridges.

Finally, there is the improvement and asphalting of the Kolda-Vèlingara road, which began under the 4th EDF in September 1978.

Linking four capitals

This bridge brings Senegal nearer to achieving the priority aims of its various development plans to "establish direct, reliable and permanent links, without unnecessary delay, between Ziguinchor (a port and the capital of Casamance), Dakar, via the Transgambian highway, Banjul (the capital of the Gambia) and the whole of the northern parts of Basse-Casamance (of which Bignona is the capital)". The bridge is also one of the last sections of the asphalted highway linking the four capitals of Bissau, Banjul, Dakar and Nouakchott.

It is more than just a dream. Already funds have been earmarked (Lomé Convention regional projects) for studies of the last two constructions, the Ziguinchor-Bissau road and the dam over the River Gambia.

The bridge

The financing agreement was signed on 27 March 1974 and work began on

(1) Delegate of the Commission of the European Communities

The bridge over the Casamance: in the background, the little bridge over the Tobar inlet

27 March 1975 after an international invitation to tender which attracted offers from six firms.

The main features are as follows:

— two bridges of 644 m and 175 m;

— a 746 dyke linking the two bridges over difficult, marshy ground;

— two access ways of 588 m and 716 m respectively;

— total width = 8.50 m;

— width of roadway = 6.50 m;

— width of footway = 2 × 1m.

Technical specifications

— 48 independent girders on piers 46 m from axis to axis (44 m in the case of the end ones);

— reinforced concrete deck on three 42 m pre-stressed reinforced concrete beams;

— 72 piles (1 m diameter, average depth 60 m).

The Groupement Casamance (Italian and Senegalese firms) is carrying out the work. Completion is scheduled for end 1978. The financing agreement provides a grant of CFAF 1 820 m. The work will cost CFAF 1 700 m plus the cost of works supervision (to be carried out by the Geoprogetti consultancy), a contingency fund and a reserve for price fluctuation.

This is, all in all, one of the most important bridges which the EDF has financed in the ACP countries and 4900 m^3 of reinforced concrete and 490 t of steel have been used to build it.

The natural site for the bridge was above the port of Ziguinchor, since this avoided hindering shipping, avoided the need for expensive, complicated solutions such as drawbridges, and enabled the existing Tobor dyke to be used as far as possible.

It did, however, involve building a second bridge to span the Tobor inlet.

The 70 m soundings taken every 100 m where the bridge and the access roads were to be built showed that only grey clay less than 45 m down had the right characteristics, given the proper framework, to support the weight transmitted by the large-diameter piers, with a big enough safety margin and negligible subsidence. □ L.L.

STABEX

A transfer of 5 000 m CFA francs

The EEC has recently transferred 19 million EUA (about CFAF 5 000 million) to Senegal for its Caisse de Péréquation et de Stabilisation des Prix.

It will perhaps be useful to remind readers of the institutional machinery which enabled the transfer to be made and to show how the system can help with the harmonious development of the ACP economies.

Title II of the Lomé Convention

Title II, the stabilization of earnings from commodity exports, has the aim of "remedying the harmful effects of the instability of export earnings and thereby enabling the ACP states to achieve the stability, profitability and sustained growth of their economies".

The export earnings covered by the Stabex scheme are "those accruing from the exportation by the ACP states to the Community of the products on a list" which includes groundnuts, cocoa, coffee, cotton, coconut, palm products, hides and skins, timber, fresh bananas, tea, raw sisal and iron ore.

The system applies to a given country when one of the above products represents at least 7.5% of its total export earnings (2.5% in the case of least-developed, landlocked and island countries).

An ACP country is entitled to request a transfer if, on the basis of figures for a given calender year, its actual export earnings from one of the above products are at least 7.5% below the reference level (average export earnings of the product over the four previous years) and 2.5% in the case of the least-developed, landlocked and island countries. The difference between the reference level and actual income constitutes the basis for the transfer. This is made on an annual basis, but six-monthly advances may be made where the circumstances demand.

Stabex and Senegal

Because of the serious deficit in groundnut production over the last year (due to the drought), Senegal asked for a financial transfer in the form of an advance, as provided for in the Stabex rulings. It opted for an advance because the exact figure of export earnings from the '77/78 harvest will not be known until 1979.

The stated aim of Stabex is of ensuring the stability, profitability and sustained growth of the economy, and the only way of achieving this was to restore the confidence of the hard-hit groundnut growers and give them immediate assistance to prevent them losing heart and dropping such an erratic crop in the coming agricultural year.

So the government decided to partly write off the debts (for seed and to the BNDS) of the growers in question, and a total of CFAF 5 204 112 215 (including CFAF 3 666 205 408 for seed) is now being covered by the price stabilization fund.

The state finances would have been unable to do this without the Stabex advance.

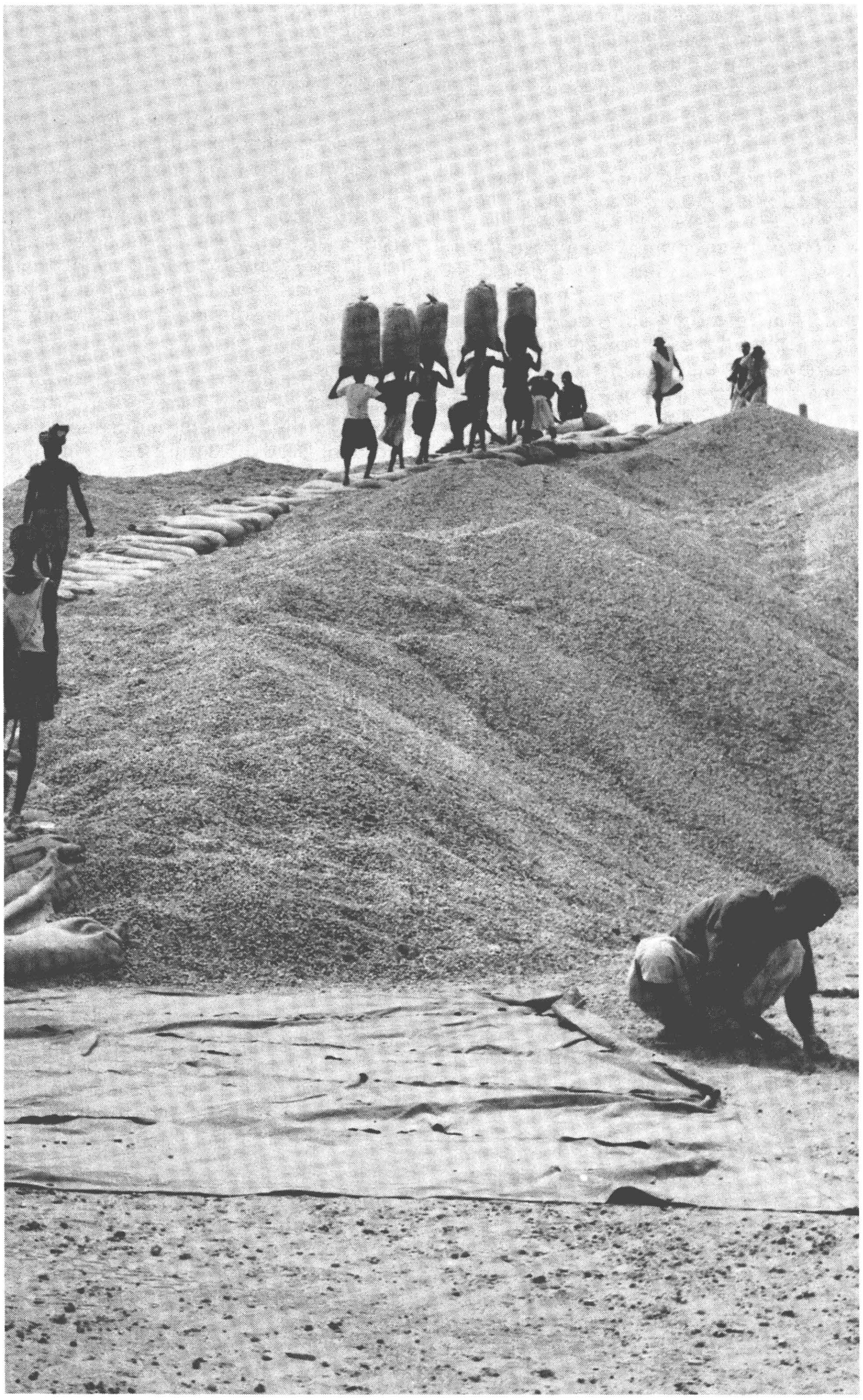
CFAF 107 000 m under the Lomé Convention

Obviously, a system which ultimately provides an insurance against bad years can only continue if the necessary funds are available. So a total amount of 375 m EUA (CFAF 107 000 m approximately) was allocated to cover Stabex payments during the life of the Convention. Eighteen ACP states received transfers in 1975, another 12 in 1976 and seven in 1977 for 73 m, 37 m and 20 m EUA respectively. Since the Community created the Stabex fund with one initial payment, provision had to be made for replenishment, which is why the transfers to all except the LDCs are reimbursable.

The conditions of reimbursement conditions of reimbursement were fixed in such a way as to avoid interfering with the original aim of the system which was, let us not forget, to "achieve the stability, profitability and sustained growth" of the ACP economies. Each country to receive a Stabex transfer has to help reconstitute the fund within five years of the payment being made. In order to respect the aims outlined above, the transfers are interest-free and there are no fixed annual repayments. Money is only reimbursed if trends in the resources derived from export earnings are positive. The Commission has to determine whether the unit value of the exports is higher than the reference unit value and whether the quantity actually exported to the EEC is at least equal to the reference quantity. If the two conditions are met at the same time, the ACP state pays back an amount equal to the reference quantity multiplied by the difference between the reference unit value and the actual unit value. Obviously, repayments never amount to more than the original transfer.

In 1978, two first repayments are being made by countries which have received transfers and are now in a position to pay them back.

If, by the end of the five-year limit, the resources have not been fully reconstituted, decisions will be taken for outstanding sums to be reconstituted wholly or in part, in one or more instalments, or for rights to repayment to be waived.



Stocks of groundnuts in Dakar: drought has hit production badly, but Stabex has provided compensation

"Stabex is more than a means of financing — it is a means of security,,

The Stabex is not a means of financing. It is a mechanism which enables ACP countries with unexpected drops in their export earnings to have rapid access to cash to handle the situation. The system is therefore an insurance, a kind of fail-safe mechanism.

This is why the principle of automatic payments in case of need must be maintained. Practical application means that it must be possible to calculate how far earnings have dropped from official statistics available to the public.

This is the fundamental feature which EEC development commissioner Claude Cheysson mentioned in his speech to the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Grenada on 5 May 1978.

He said, "Stabex is more than a means of financing. It is a means of security. If the system continues to be applied on a product-by-product basis, it will go on making a basic contribution to stabilizing certain goods and improving their production, when there is a very real danger in the Third World, particularly in the weaker areas of the rural economy, of urbanization developing and peasant farmers abandoning their crops to move to the towns".

Today, it is reasonable to say that Senegal is doing just this in applying for Stabex transfers and considerably lightening the burden of repayments on the groundnut producers.

We most sincerely hope that the harvest in the coming years will be large enough to enable the groundnut industry, a vital sector of the Senegalese economy, to recover, thereby helping ensure the permanence of a system which may one day be extended beyond the Lomé framework to provide more insurance and security for the economies of the developing countries which could not otherwise achieve the continuous growth that is vital to the fulfilment and happiness of their peoples. □ J. LEROY

EXCEPTIONAL AID

Project to help Senegal to save its cattle (1)

This project was designed pursuant to article 59 of the Lomé Convention whereby "exceptional aid may be accorded to ACP states faced with serious difficulties resulting from natural disasters or comparable extraordinary circumstances". This followed the request which the Senegalese government made on 2 February 1978 to the EEC delegation and to other countries and international organizations with representatives in Senegal.

The request, entitled "Emergency measures to save the country's cattle from drought", described the pastures ruined for lack of adequate rainfall in the winter of 1977, in the Senegal valley, the forest/pastureland, the groundnut growing basin and the north of eastern Senegal. The plan of operation was to distribute to the herdsmen in question 63 000 t of food for 500 000 head of cattle over four months (March-June 1978) and, alongside this, to run health schemes to combat various new and latent diseases encouraged by malnutrition.

The government's appeal brought three positive replies from the UN (via the FAO and OSRO), USAID and the EEC Commission. On 10 March, the Commission decided to grant Senegal an initial 300000 EUA advance to get the cattle protection scheme off the ground.

Total — CFAF 1 050 m

After more detailed assessment with the direct cooperation of the Senegalese authorities, the Commission fixed total aid at 3 685 000 EUA (to include the advance), i.e. a grant of something like CFAF 1 050 m. It was intended to cover the purchase of

— 30 000 t groundnut oil-cakes: 3 000 000 EUA;
— 13 494 licks: 56 000 EUA;
— disinfectants and vaccinating instruments: 539 000 EUA
— vehicles for supervision and veterinary treatment: 90 000 EUA.

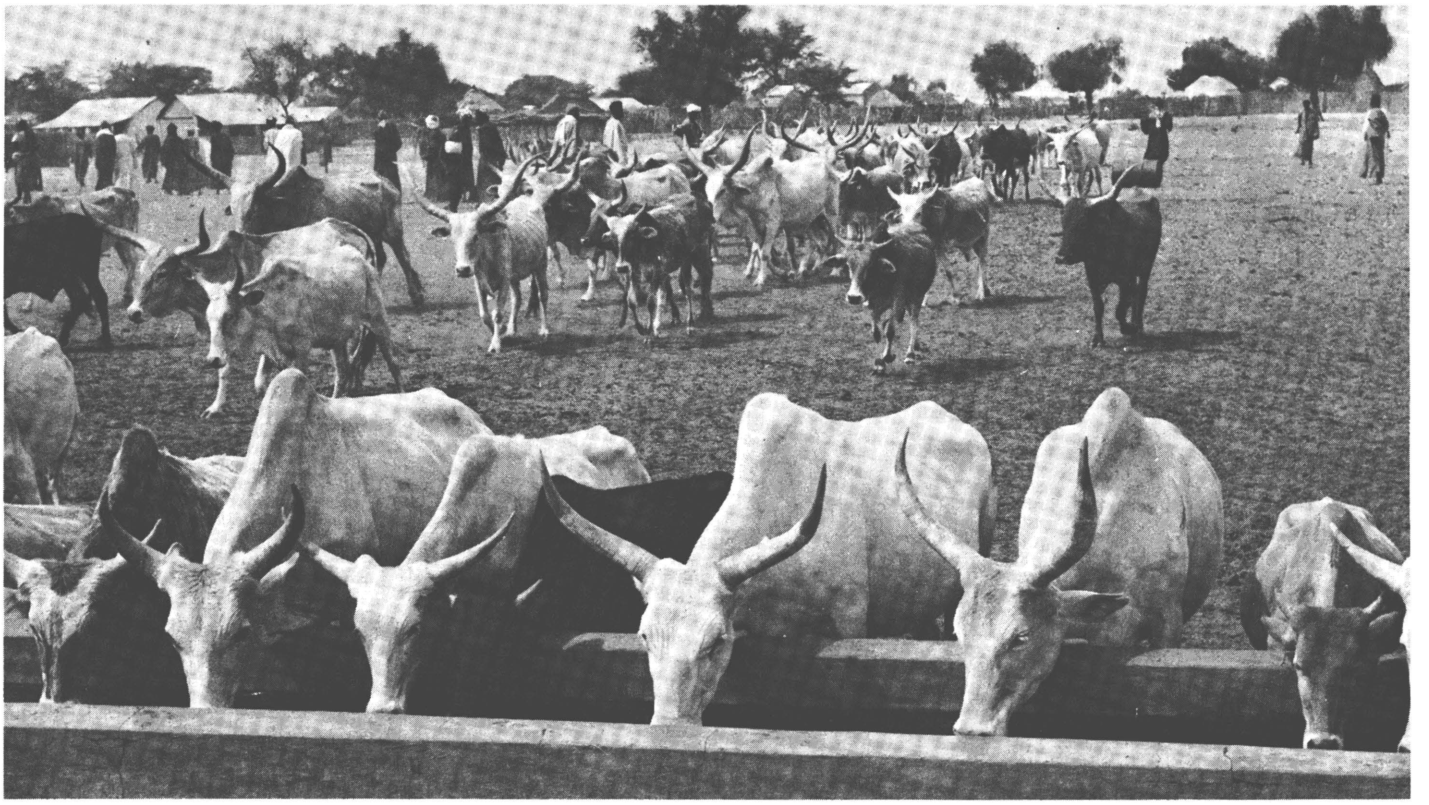
The herdsmen themselves are covering the costs of transporting the oil cakes and the licks.

This is the programme covered by financing agreement 2245/SE which, after the Commission decision of 27 April, was signed in Dakar on 12 May on behalf of the Senegalese government by the finance minister and on behalf of the Commission by the development commissioner.

With a view to simplifying and facilitating the schemes as much as possible, project implementation was handed over to the national authorities (DSPA-directorate for animal health and production). The DSPA is placing orders for supplies and transport after local consultation procedures and will then be distributing the oil cakes and licks to the herdsmen and running the health campaign via its national network.

However, before actual implementation, the DSPA suggested that the herdsmen would not be able to use all

(1) From the Commission delegation in Senegal.



Food for half a million head of cattle has been provided under an emergency plan the oil cakes available for distribution if they were going to have to make a financial contribution towards them.

Most of the herdsmen, it was felt, were unable to sell their cattle now the market was saturated following the drought and did not therefore have the money to pay the requisite CFAF 10 per kg of oil cakes received. It therefore proposed that no money be asked of the herdsmen, that the cost of transport be covered by project funds and that only 25 000 t instead of the original 30 000 t be sold, a reasonable reduction bearing in mind the fact that the next rainy season was only a couple of months away.

The Commission accepted the amendment but maintained the amount laid down in the financing agreement. The final programme was fixed as follows:

— purchase of groundnut oil cakes (25 000 t): CFAF 723 000 000;

— purchase of licks (148 t): CFAF 16 799 100;

— purchase of disinfectant (a selection of 1 600 000 doses): CFAF 171 770 000;

— purchase of injection and sterilization equipment (1 000 syringes, 12 000 needles, etc.): CFAF 3 867 400;

— purchase of vehicles (1 lorry, 3 pick-up trucks, 12 vans and 20 motorized cycles): CFAF 26 955 155;

— contingencies and partial coverage of transport costs: CFAF 107 608 345.

The EDF contribution to the oil cakes is CFAF 27 per kg for the oil-extracted variety and CFAF 30 per kg for the richer expellers. The ex-works prices are CFAF 43 and 46 per kg respectively and the CFAF 16 price difference is covered by the price stabilization fund.

This means the government is providing CFAF 400 m plus some CFAF 100 m for transport.

On 16 May, the DSPA was notified of the implementing dossier and the plan of operation so the scheme could get off the ground.

A Senegalese in charge

The DSPA officer appointed national head of the cattle protection scheme 1978 also became authorizing officer of the advance fund set up to enable delivery and transport costs to be paid rapidly.

The method of organization proved an effective one and thanks are also due to the skill of the national officer. In fact 11 orders had already been placed with suppliers by 22 May and five others by 24 and 25 May.

Oil cake production began immediately in four factories (two in Dakar, one in Kaolack and one in Diourbel) at once and the transporter, with a fleet of 65 heavy lorries, began loading on 29 May.

The periodic reports suggest that, overall, the manufacturers and the transporter kept to and were sometimes ahead of their schedules.

Oil cakes were delivered to the distribution points as follows:

3/6: 2 626 t (9 %);

25/6: 12 283 t (49 %);

30/7: 23 533 t (94 %);

13/8: 24 361 t (97 %);

3/9: 24 998 t (100 %).

By this latter date, all the licks and all the vehicles had also been delivered, although less urgent supplies (disinfectants and injection and sterilization equipment) were still being channelled.

The EEC delegation ran occasional on-the-spot checks on the delivery of oil cakes and licks to the distribution points and on distribution to the herdsmen itself. At various times and in various regions, it surveyed local authorities, local DSPA officers and herdsmen.

The overall conclusion that emerges is that the cattle protection scheme has attained its main objective.

Of course, the cattle would not be quite so thin if the scheme had been launched earlier and it could do nothing to stop weakened animals from dying. However, it did prevent almost certain catastrophe.

Of course, not all the herdsmen affected were reached by the scheme (difficult communications in some areas and the lack or late arrival of transport facilities are to blame here), but it did go a long way towards limiting deaths from drought and preventing wholesale slaughter. □

Food aid

(Cooperation outside the Lomé Convention)

1976 Programme

Senegal received 800 t of milk including:

— 270 t (arrived 9 March 1978) handed over to the "SOS Sahel" relief fund for free distribution in schools;

— 530 t (arrived 22 March 1978) sold.

In addition, seven equipment projects worth CFAF 180 m, from the sale of 3 974 t of wheatflour, and 17 others worth CFAF 80 095 024, from the sale of 530 t milk, are under way, but progress is slow.

1977 Programme

17 000 t of cereals or equivalent have been delivered as follows:

— 8 000 t sorghum (arrived 14 February 1977) used to repay the same quantity borrowed from ONCAD, with the Commission's agreement, for free distribution as from the beginning of the year;

— 4 000 t maize (arrived 14 February 1977) distributed free of charge;

— 2 850 t wheat (arrived 15 January 1978) sold and the money put towards the cost of sea transport for 1977 aid;

— 965 t rice (arrived 13 February 1978) distributed free of charge;

— 200 t butteroil (arrived in June).

1978 Programme

The Commission has agreed to grant Senegal:

— 18 000 t cereals which, at Senegal's request, have been transformed into 5 555 t maize semolina and 3 668 t rice (scheduled to arrive in July);

— 1 860 t milk for free distribution, including 1 500 t for delivery at end July and 360 t for "SOS Sahel" in early 1979. □

Senegal: microprojects as of 30 June 1978

Place	Title	Total cost (CFAF)	Contributions (CFAF) EDF	State	Local authorities
1. Sébikhotane, Cape Verde region	Equipment for social adaptation site	23 615 675	14 840 515	4 275 160	4 800 000
2. Thieppe-Gal-Danel, Louga region	Market gardening in the Niayes	15 508 400	11 348 400	700 000	3 460 000
3. Badiate (Ziguinchor)	Agricultural equipment for young farmers	4 106 035	2 883 667	335 100	887 268
4. Touba Fall M'Bame — Peulh Guè-be-Kaoussarah, Diourbel region	Water supply network from Kaoussarah borehole	57 874 700	11 438 800	45 000 000	1 435 900
5. Waoundé, Fleuve region	Submersible bridge Waoundé slipstream	10 905 000	7 110 000	2 763 000	1 032 000
6. Diakhao, Sine-Saloum region	Construction of a slaughterhouse	1 475 000	990 000	Framing	485 000
7. Senghore Disere Sine-Saloum region	Senghor-Diarere road section	1 856 146	1 535 000	Framing	321 146
8. Djilor (district), Sine region	Well boring, rural wells	2 600 000	1 800 000	350 000	450 000
9. Pout, Thiès region	Water supplies	25 673 562	15 589 025	2 962 640	7 121 897
10. Kayar, Thiès region	Fish-drying equipment	4 070 000	3 555 000	120 000	395 000
11. Tivaouane, Thiès region	Equipment Mecké, M'Bar wells	10 680 000	6 000 000	2 400 000	2 280 000
12. Diender, Thiès region	Equipment for market gardeners	3 641 500	2 725 500	160 000	756 000
13. Fadiouth, Thiès region	Drying equipment for the women's cooperative	4 070 000	3 200 000	70 000	900 000
14. Pout, Thiès region	Construction of vaccination enclosures	3 825 470	2 663 670	200 000	961 800
Total (CFAF)		169 902 088	85 379 577	59 335 900	25 186 611
Total (EUA)		610 000	306 500	213 000	90 500
Contingency fund and reserve for price fluctuations		33 500	33 500		
Grand total (EUA)		643 500	340 000	213 000	90 500

Senegal: allocation of study grants 1976 1978

In Senegal

	1976-1977	1977-1978	Total
Institute of higher technology			
Technological engineering		5	6
Mechanical engineering	7	2	9
Chemical engineering	5	2	7
Electrical engineering	3	3	6
Civil engineering	—	1	1
Marketing	—	1	1
Management	—	1	1
Finance and accounting	—	5	5
University			
Veterinary science	3	—	3
Masters degree in science	4	—	4
Total	22	20	42

Abroad

	Belgium 76/77	Belgium 77/78	France 76/77	France 77/78	Italy 76/77	Italy 77/78	Germany 76/77	Germany 77/78	Togo 77/78
Medical secretarial				1					
Hydraulics			10	3	1			2	
Hydrogeology	1		3	1					
Mining	1			1					
Mining & geology							2		
Agronomy	10	7	1	2	2		2		
Tourism				1					
IEDES (economic & social development)				1					
In-service courses				(a) 1				(b) 1	(c) 3
Grant discontinued	– 1			– 2				– 1	
Total	11	7	14	9	3	—	4	2	3

(a) Dairy industry; (b) Household surveys; (c) Management of public companies.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

Making the best use of oil revenues

Think of the Caribbean and you may picture green islands with golden beaches, an "earthly paradise", the preserve of "suntanned hordes" from America and the former colonial powers. Yet, since independence, the Caribbean islands in the ACP group have realized that they are faced, to varying degrees, with the same problems of economic development as the rest of the Third World.

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is no exception, in spite of its considerable reserves of oil and natural gas and an apparently sound economy (reflected in the now legendary traffic jams in Port-of-Spain, the capital). This country is not fettered by, for example, a balance of payments problem but it does have to establish a national economy that is much less dependent on imported manufactures. It has to build a large-scale industrial economy based on the processing of oil and natural gas, the country's principal raw materials and its main wealth.

The basis of industrialization

Thanks to its oil and natural gas, Trinidad and Tobago is now producing a major plan of industrialization that will use its vast reserves of foreign exchange (some US $ 1700 m in 1978). Industrial projects on the drawing board or already under way mostly involve heavy industry, as the country's leaders feel that few large projects are likely to succeed if they are just geared to the small home market of only 1.2 million consumers. The Port-of-Spain government feels that, in the long and the medium term, export earnings will still be dominated by oil resources and it has therefore put a priority on the diversification of earnings from oil exports by planning for the long term, when the oil runs out, and by making more of available oil revenues. This is a particular need bearing in mind that, in 1977 alone, Trinidad and Tobago had a trade surplus of almost TT $ 900 m(1) (total exports 5 200 m, imports 4 300 m), oil alone accounting for TT $ 4 800 m worth of exports.

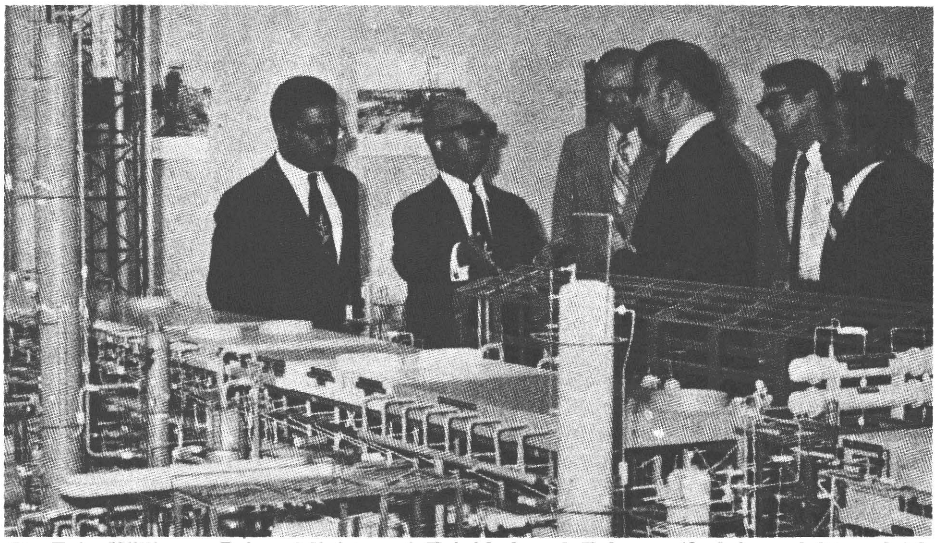
Emphasis is also put on industrialization in general because the country's main European customer, Great Britain, takes less than 2% of its exports and has no need of Port-of-Spain's petroleum products. In 1977, London only bought £ 28 m(2) worth of goods from Trinidad and Tobago and £ 15 m of this was in coffee and cocoa beans. The USA is the biggest buyer, taking almost 60 % of the oil exports.

However, it is felt that European or even ACP outlets will be of vital importance in the general strategy for winning the industrial markets needed

(1) US $ 1.0 = TT $ 2.4.
(2) £ 1.0 = TT $ 4.7.

PHOTO VIC RAMLOCHAN

Petroleum and mines minister Errol Mahabir
Industrialization and unemployment in the front line



Dr Eric Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, (2nd from left) and Mr Mahabir (4th from left) visit the site of an ammonia factory being built at Point Lisas, with Mr O. Padmore (left), minister at the finance ministry

for the country's future economy (see interview p. 34 with Mr Barsotti, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance).

A number of projects have been designed as the basis of Trinidad and Tobago's industry.

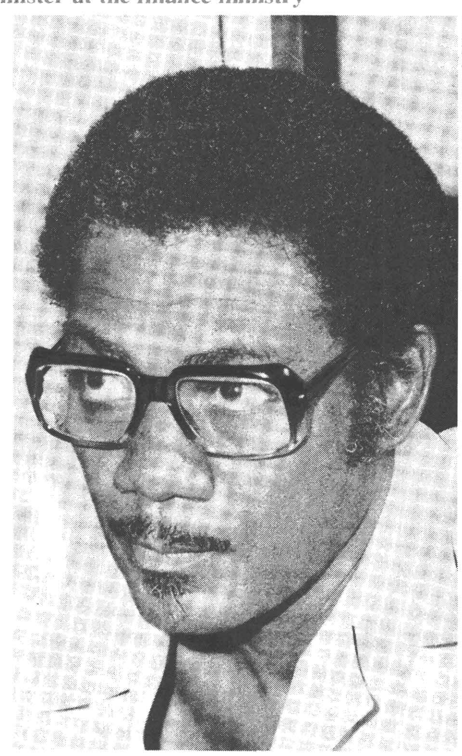
Electricity. This is a major cause of concern for the government. Although the output of the country's power stations was pushed up by almost 190 (from 288 to 480) megawatts between 1970 and 1977, production is still inadequate and the government is planning to have a new 250 megawatt station built by 1980.

Ammonia plant. This is a very important project due to cost about TT $ 110 m. Completion was scheduled for 1977/78 and full production for 1980. The company is a mixed one, with a 50 % government holding. The plant will produce about 600 t p.a. of ammonia products for use in fertilizers and other industrial chemical products. It will provide 2000 permanent jobs.

Iron and steel. Trinidad and Tobago also wants to have a high output of steel and other metals vital to the complex industrial economy which the Port-of-Spain government intends building. A few months back, PM Eric Williams signed an agreement on setting up an iron and steel industry to produce some 400000 t of finished and semi-finished steel.

Cement and petrochemicals. Contracts on expanding cement production and on developing various petrochemical factories and alumina processing plants were signed early this year.

In view of the anticipated industrial expansion in Trinidad and Tobago, the government has developed an industrial zone on the west coast providing every facility industries may require for installation.



VIC RAMLOCHAN

IDC director Eldon Warner

Making better use of national resources through more technology

In addition to petroleum products, gas (estimated reserves of 6000000 m m^3) will also be exported after processing, i.e. in the form of liquid gas. Here again, the USA is the biggest potential customer and the government will be carrying out this project in conjunction with two major American companies.

So, with its many oil resources, this is a country with great industrial ambitions. However, there is considerable awareness, not to say anxiety, of the important problem of the technological means that are the key to the success of all these projects.

Trinidad and Tobago, like other ACP countries, is lacking in such means, which is why the government is taking such an interest in joint ventures and, most important, in cooperation with other ACP countries under the Lomé Convention (or the agreement that will be replacing it — see interview with Mr Barsotti).

At national level, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) is responsible for looking at all practical possibilities of obtaining technology and for assessing the various data on the problem of technology in the industrial programme. This state body, often looked upon as an economic think-tank, has been run by Oxford and MIT graduate Eldon Warner (48) since 1968. "The aim of the IDC is to implement the government's industrial policy, primarily by granting certain concessions, like tax exemption, that will attract firms to Trinidad and Tobago", he explained.

These tax advantages apply to public, private, national and foreign firms and joint ventures alike. When IDC activities began in 1959, the main idea was to supply the country's industrialists with the import products they needed to create national firms. Today it does more than this.

The main beneficiaries are Trinidadians, but, as Mr Warner stressed, this is not to say that foreign firms are no longer concerned. Today contracts between the IDC and foreign firms cover technical assistance and management, which is understandable as Trinidad and Tobago has large quantities of liquid assets available for investment.

The government favours reducing foreign participation in industrial ventures which call for less sophisticated technology and at least 60 % of the capital of such firms must now be held by nationals or by the State.

However, the main problem facing the industrial programme is the lack of skilled labour. As Mr Warner says, Trinidad and Tobago is now feeling the effects of its education system, which for years has produced more white-collar than blue-collar workers. One of the current solutions is to introduce in-service training contracts in factories and to make industrial wages rise faster.

This is why, according to Mr Warner, Trinidad and Tobago categorically rejects the idea of ready-to-use factories which involve no development of the national technical capacity. Close cooperation between the IDC and, under the Lomé Convention, the CID (the Centre for Industrial Development, set up in Brussels) could well help increase the possibilities of obtaining better technology at better prices.

The Port-of-Spain government is certainly optimistic about the country's industrial future.

Critical areas

However, the industrialization process is not without its critical areas. There are problems with agriculture, employment and social development.

Although at first sight Trinidad and Tobago's economy is sound, many people are unemployed, as Errol Mahabir, Minister of Petroleum and Mines, readily admits. Young people, who make up almost 60 % of the population, are the hardest hit.

Statistics, which the authorities suggest should be used with caution, say 15 % of the population is unemployed. The authorities are counting on industrialization to solve this crucial problem, although it should be noted that it will be some time before industrialization, under the current programme, can relieve the situation.

Moreover, unemployment brings major social problems in its wake, particularly as regards housing and food prices. In a speech to parliament, Premier Williams admitted that the housing programme had slowed down, particularly for low-cost accommodation. In five years, house prices have gone up almost 300 % and, according to Dr Williams, something like 10000 new houses are needed every year.

The prices of food and clothing too have all but tripled over the last five years due to 13 % inflation (as opposed to 3 % in the '60s).

Agriculture is also going through a difficult period and energetic decisions are called for. The main products (sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruit, etc.) have dropped and, in 1977, more than TT $ 360 m worth of food products were imported.

The head of the sugar industry, Mr Maingot, suggests that rationalization, involving increasing the size of production units, might improve the situation. In addition to the present actual problems (drought, industrial and social and "class problems" — employees leaving agriculture) of the sector, the basic fact remains that it is still the small farmer who produces the sugar.

Like Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago wants to diversity sugar production, combining it with other products and introducing new agricultural techniques. Although experimental bull and zebu breeding has been successful (a 21-month old bull and a three-year old zebu will yield almost 200 kg meat each), there has still been a drop in meat production.

But if the whole industrialization/revitalization of agriculture programme is to be really successful, Trinidad and Tobago must again develop close economic relations in CARICOM, the principle and most reliable market for its expanding industry. As Eldon Warner and Frank Barsotti freely admit, Port-of-Spain has not pushed the heads of government into speeding up relations between CARICOM members. For many years, Mr Barsotti said, coordination, particularly between the big countries (Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago), has been wanting and certain agricultural projects on maize, rice and sugar, and industrial ones on such things as aluminium production, have "suffered from this situation".

However, in Port-of-Spain, as in Georgetown and Kingston, it is felt that the political will of the leaders and the economic interests of the people of the Caribbean will maintain the vital cooperation between the countries of the region and safeguard the future of CARICOM. □ LUCIEN PAGNI

Frank Barsotti, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance:

"We would need to maintain our relationship with the EDF and I see us making more of the EIB"

Tninidad and Tobago is a sort of Caribbean emirate, the only major oil producer of the region. Its considerable oil and natural gas reserves, and the increasing revenue they bring in, provide a solid base for an industrial economy; talking to people and looking at the ambitious national development plans gives the same impression. Nonetheless, despite the oil income, Trinidad and Tobago cannot go it alone without foreign aid, such as the EDF, in financing those development plans—unlike Nigeria, for instance.

The *Courier* discussed this with Frank Barsotti, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and EDF authorizing officer, Rosemary Mathurin of the Ministry of Planning and Development, George Rampersad, counsellor at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture, and Max Cuffie, deputy director-general of the Industrial Development Corporation.

▶ *How do you integrate the EDF indicative programme in the general development plan for Trinidad and Tobago?*

F. Barsotti — Prior to our request for EDF assistance, a number of weeks ago, we had a long planning session on various aspects of the prospects and programmes which we wanted to establish in one of our counties, called St Patrick. So we sought EDF assistance out of a kind of initiative which is part of our own development thrust.

Rosemary Mathurin — I should add that we normally decide on our projects before we seek assistance. The policy, research and planning unit helps draw up plans and passes them on to us. We then look for agencies to provide the best kind of assistance. It's not a question of getting an offer and then looking around for a project to fit it. The vast majority of our projects are wholly financed by the government, of course.

Looking at the EDF programmes under the training heading you will see that particular attention is being paid to the cooperatives. They need revita-

VIC RAMLOCHAN

Frank Barsotti
"In our present economic situation, I don't see us doing without concessionary assistance"

lizing and this is one of our main concerns. Training courses will be held locally, because by and large we have the necessary people. The cooperative division of the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Cooperatives has drawn up a total programme of training for the cooperatives, some of which we have put under the EDF. We are, in fact, still waiting for a reply from the EDF. We have revised our plans for training and cooperatives, and in the time that has passed since we had discussions with the EEC delegation, costs have risen.

▶ *How successful is the integration of the EDF programme into your development plan?*

R. Mathurin — It is difficult to say. Delays take place on both sides. The cooperatives have changed some of their plans, and that has caused delays. Getting advisers takes time, because we have to provide information to enable the EEC to look for the kind of people we would like to have; and then there are other procedures within the EEC that have to be gone through.

Apart from the cooperatives scheme, we have several others under the EDF programmes which have reached various stages. For instance, a food processing project has gone through a first phase in that a technical sub-committee has evaluated a report and made certain recommendations. It is hoped that phase two will be starting soon.

Then there is a granular fertilizer project, for which the contract has just been awarded to an Irish company. This also took some time because of all the steps we have gone through. A fisheries project should be signed by our ambassador, J. O'Neil Lewis, in Brussels shortly, and it ought then to get off the ground pretty soon. There is a water and sewage project which we are hoping to start soon, but there have been delays because the kind of information the EEC required was not readily available. We are now working with them to try to obtain it.

▶ *As you said, your programme doesn't depend on the source of financing, but the other way round. In what areas do you hope to get EDF aid under the next EEC-ACP convention?*

G. Rampersad — I think this matter would be better understood if we look at the history of the EDF in this country. In September 1975, we were informed that an indicative programming mission was to visit this country. They called it the Foley mission because it was headed by Mr Foley, deputy director-general at the EEC Commission. Before they came we examined some projects which we could put forward for financing. We had a vague idea as to the allocation but we didn't know the exact amount at the time. We looked at various projects in our programme and put forward some for financing, so that these projects were part of our development programme from the start. From time to time, of course, as Miss Mathurin has been saying, there has been a need to modify this programme, first because our priorities might have shifted somewhat and secondly because we did not fully understand the sort of routine that the EEC required of us. As time went on we managed to develop our rapport. I think we are better prepared at this stage to face the EDF under Lomé II.

F. Barsotti — I think some background on planning development projects might be useful. We used to be involved in five-year planning, but we have not had a five-year plan as such since 1973, when the last one ended. Instead we use the budget as a sort of a rolling plan, and our ministries and government agencies are asked to formulate proposals which they submit in the form of estimates. We then have a package of projects and we look around and say, these are the most suitable for EDF financing, this is more suitable for financing in some other way. As Miss Mathurin has said, we have a number of projects before we look at the way in which they ought to be financed and, as Mr Rampersad said, we will be in a better position when Lome II comes around to evaluate where we should seek funds. We feel we might be looking more to the EIB, because our projects have got very much larger and no longer lend themselves to EDF financing.

G. Rampersad — We are still looking for EDF funds to finance some other things we want, of course.

▶ *There's an interesting difference between your planning, in which you go ahead with projects and fit in EDF aid as it comes along, and planning in many African countries, where the project blueprints can really only stay on the shelf until some money comes in. They plan according to the amount of aid they can count on. You don't necessarily set aside a project specifically for EDF financing...*

F. Barsotti — I think we happen to be in a slightly better position than most other developing countries at present and are therefore able to go in for more self-financing. Every year we put our surpluses into funds for long-term development, and these funds cover virtually every aspect of economic and social development. Since we are not stuck for cash, by and large we tend to think in terms of doing our own financing. Nevertheless, as Mr Rampersad pointed out, we will be looking for a certain amount of EDF financing. As members of the ACP group we would not want to be just shunted aside when it comes to considerations of EDF funding.

▶ *With the industrial expansion planned in Trinidad and Tobago, do you expect to be more involved with the European Investment Bank?*

F. Barsotti — I certainly see a greater involvement with the EIB. We have already got a line of credit for the Trinidad and Tobago Finance Company, which finances what, in our circumstances, would be described as medium-sized ventures. Now we are moving into financing large projects, running to TT $ 6 m or $ 8 m.

I have had discussions with the EEC delegate in Port of Spain and he has informed me that the EIB will be in a very liquid situation for the next four or five years and should therefore be amenable to requests from us for financing on a big scale. We want to expand the capacity of a cement plant, for instance, for which we would need something of the order of $ 40 m. We have already got some financing for that, but we would need perhaps $ 20 m for the construction phase and for that we could possibly approach the EIB. Actually, we are thinking of doing this in the very near future.

And then I was told that EIB financing would also be available for very large projects—petrochemicals, energy-based industry—going up to $ 300 m.

Max Cuffie — Coming down a bit, we also have a very ambitious small business programme. When we looked at this in preparation for the EEC mission led by Mr Foley, we were thinking of approaching the EDF for help in two main areas — for training, both here and in Europe, and for ongoing programmes, including construction work and supplying machinery for small-scale industries. That idea has been overtaken by the government's decision this year to set up a fund from which the small business development programme will draw most of the financing it requires, However, there still remains the question of the two major areas. One is training of all kinds — assistance with financial management, industrial engineering and that sort of thing. The other is getting more people interested in the fundamentals of small business development. We have looked at this over a number of years and have not been able to find any sort of solution. We have not yet drawn up this programme under the 1978 budget, but we hope to have some firm proposals for small business development put together in a month or so. One thing that bothers the Industrial Development Corporation a great deal here is the supply of appropriate technology for small businesses. Many of our small businessmen are not able to pay consultants to travel to the EEC or other countries which supply capital goods and technology, and they find themselves faced with purchasing machinery that may be quite inappropriate. We hope to come to grips with this problem in the programme we are now developing, and in which the EEC can assist.

Another big concern is marketing. We are not as well equipped as we would like to be for supplying the EEC market with the goods it requires. The efficiency of our production, pricing and marketing arrangements, including documentation to satisfy EEC requirements, are all areas in which we will be looking to the EEC for help apart from just the straight financing of the programmes.

▶ *The Centre for Industrial Development is now well under way and has established a number of links between ACP and EEC industrialists. How do you think you might take advantage of what the CID can offer?*

F. Barsotti — I had a very interesting discussion with Dr Theisen and Mr Amani from the Centre. I should personally like to see a link formed between the CID and our Development Finance Company, because the latter is getting involved in the development of constantly bigger types of industry, requiring bigger loans and equity capital. Some of these industries are getting into technical and technological fields in which there is not much experience available in Trinidad and Tobago at the moment—or if it is available, it is very expensive and competes with funds to pay expensive consultants.

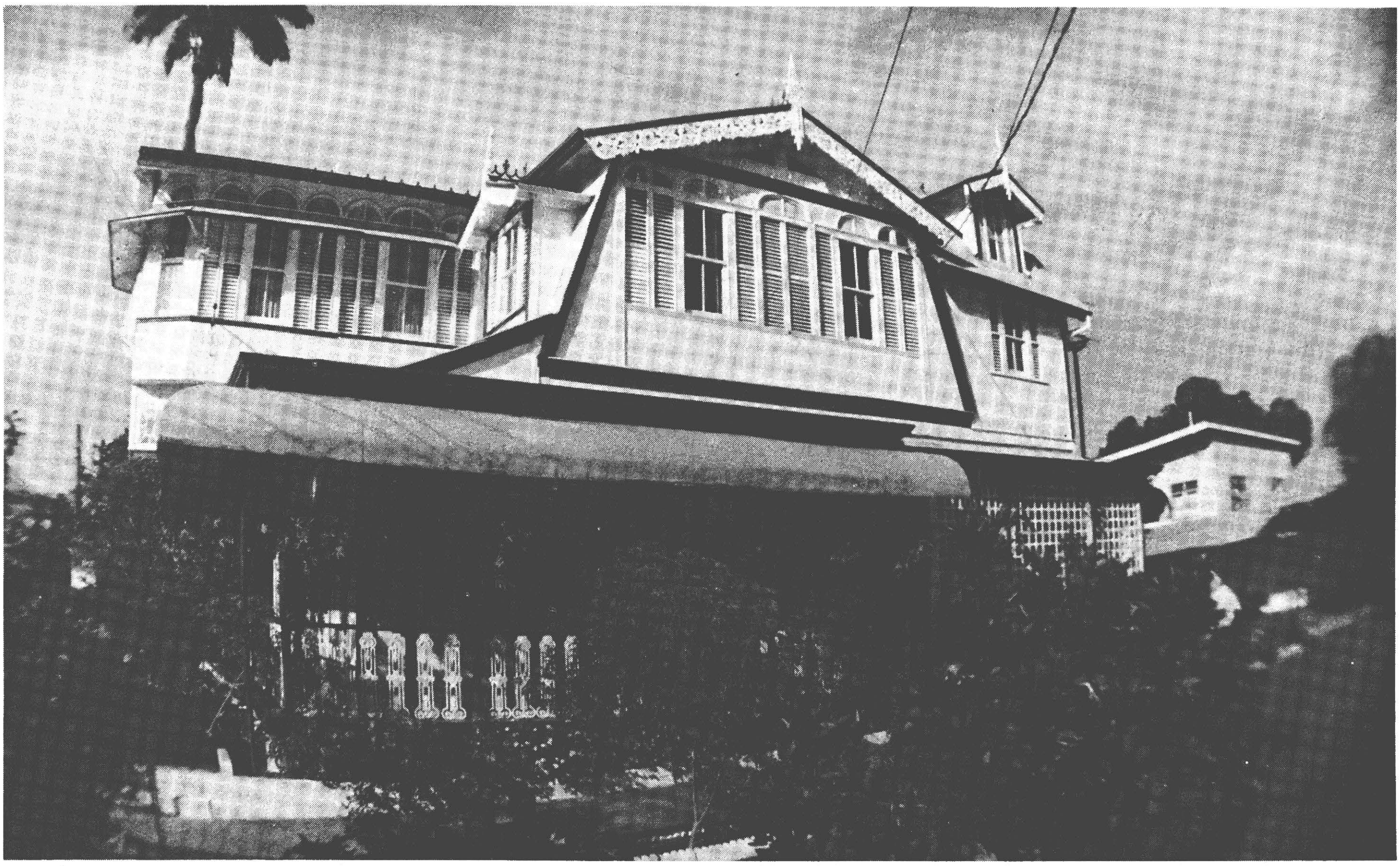
We discussed our brick-making project, where we want to try out a new process. The company involved happens to be in some difficulty at present and we need a technical evaluation so that the development finance company can convince its board of directors that the technology is sound, before committing more funds. We could have got local people to do this, but we wanted to get an entirely independent opinion, so we raised with Dr Theisen the possibility of obtaining someone skilled in this area—ceramic engineering, I think it's called—and he promised to look into it right away. I see that as the kind of service that could develop beneficially with the CID. The Development Finance Company is involved in promoting, financing and assisting companies both in technology and in management practices, such as accountancy.

G. Rampersad — I think Mr Barsotti's example very well illustrates the policy framework within which we are approaching the CID. In a broader perspective, we see the CID as a medium in which technology can be transferred from Europe to Trinidad and Tobago. We would like our producers to be able to get relevant information from the CID at very short notice, and we have therefore been very excited about the prospect of their setting up a computerized data bank from which we can get appropriate information by simply dialling a telephone number. We would like to see the CID evolve into an institution capable of reacting almost instantaneously to requests for technical advice, technological information and expertise in specific fields.

Speaking not only for ourselves but for other ACP countries, we often have requests from firms wanting to set up various manufacturing activities in our countries. We don't know them, although they give us a certain amount of information, and the CID or similar organizations could also perhaps be very useful if they gave us an idea of the technological strengths of these firms, as well as more information about the business aspects—marketing opportunities and suchlike—of these requests. And then, where we in Trinidad and Tobago have already indentified areas that we would like to develop, it may be that the CID could channel us to firms in Europe interested in those kinds of projects in Europe. The Centre's role is that of a marriage broker. Once they have brought the parties together, they may not have anything further to do.

F. Barsotti — As Mr Cuffie was talking about marriage brokers, something flashed across my mind. We did also discuss the possibilities of assistance to our asphalt industry. The asphalt industry here was in a bit of difficulty and the government went in and acquired the operation, just after the company had made contacts in Nigeria (which is an ACP country as well) with regard to road construction and surfacing and that sort of thing. There was some problem and the whole idea seems to have gone begging, but it might be a good thing to look again at the possibility of the company re-establishing those links with Nigeria, and to find out exactly what was troubling the Nigerians with regard to the purchase and the use of Trinidad and Tobago asphalt. Now, if we could use the Centre as a bridge for this kind of development, I think it would be of significant importance to us. We want to get away from only exporting petroleum, although asphalt is admittedly connected with petroleum products, and try to develop markets for other kinds of industrial commodities which we produce in Trinidad. Asphalt is one which I believe, and I think many other

VIC RAMLOCHAN



The building style of central Port-of-Spain

Above, the premises of the EEC Commission Delegation to the Trinidadian capital

people do, has tremendous possibilities.

▶ *I'd like to take up a point about Nigeria. With its financial reserves, the EDF is not very important to it. If you reach the stage of self-financing all your development, do you think technical cooperation will become of even greater interest to you than financial advantages?*

F. Barsotti — We are not as wealthy as Nigeria: we don't have their kind of petroleum reserves and it is a very big country, with a large population and all sorts of possibilities. In our present economic situation, I don't see us doing without concessionary assistance. And we can't get it from the World Bank or the IADB(1), etc. We would need to maintain our relationship with the EDF, and I see us making more of the EIB, which offers fairly soft terms compared with the rates of interest on the international capital market or what you get from international agencies. I don't think it would make sense for us to attempt to be what you would call self-financing. We don't have the money, given the kinds of projects we are into and the investments they require. We could not afford both these and the other development activities going on. What we have to do is establish our name on the international capital market and the fact that we are responsible people, serious about development, interested in raising the living standards of our people, and be recognized as a nation which can service its debts. Debts and loan requirements should be kept in perspective, related to the productive capacity of the country: servicing debts should not prove to be an insuperable problem. And you will be able to continue your relationships or go back to the international capital market for funds. This could have a beneficial effect in the sense that, since development and funds are scarce, and since this will reduce the call on the amount of developmental funds within the EEC-ACP arrangements, it would mean that more funds would be available for other countries that have a greater need. I see that as a sort of a side effect of such a policy. This is the way we are going. We have approached the international capital market to establish our name to let people know what and where Trinidad and Tobago is, and from that point of view I don't think we would need to be dependent on the EDF. But I would prefer my colleagues to indicate the areas in which they feel EDF assistance would be still necessary and required.

G. Rampersad — If we put this whole thing in perspective, EDF financing under Lomé I amounts to $ TT 25 million. Now, that amounts to about $ TT 5 million a year, which is a very, very small portion of our total development programme. That in itself is not making much of a dent in our financing requirements. What we need to do is to look at our oil situation, because we are being compared with Nigeria, unfortunately. Nigeria is producing about 2.2-2.3 million barrels a day and they have huge reserves. We are peaking at 240 000 barrels a day, and our reserves cannot by any means be described as huge. But to answer your question specifically, I would like to see Trinidad maintaining a close link with the EDF because of the technical assistance we can get from the EDF and because we will continue to need training in readjusting and amending the original package that we agreed with Mr Foley.

We are turning more and more to requesting training skilled personnel, European or ACP, via the EDF. In Lomé II we will require more of these people, and the most appropriate, simplest way to get them is via the EDF. This is the major reason why I would want to see a link maintained with the EDF—not so much for the money that comes out of it, but for the technical assistance we can get in vital areas of our development. □

Interview by L.P.

(1) Inter-American Development Bank.

Regional seminar on the Lomé Convention

An important seminar on the Lomé Convention as viewed by the countries of the Caribbean was held in Port-of-Spain at the end of June 1978. It was organized by economic and political leaders from Trinidad and Tobago, with the support of the government and the EEC Commission, and attended by representatives of the Caribbean ACP countries plus all the British dependencies in the area (Anguilla, Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Monserrat, St Kitts, St Lucia and St Vincent), the Netherlands Antilles, development organizations like the Caribbean Development Bank and the Caribbean Investment Corporation, the CARICOM Secretariat and the East Caribbean Common Market.

An EEC delegation headed by deputy director-general Foley and director Van Hoek, CID director Roger Thiesen and CID Consultative Council chairman Niels Foss (Denmark), Peter Gonzales (representing the ACP Secretariat) and a representative of the EIB were also there.

The seminar was opened by George Chambers, Trinidad and Tobago's trade and industry minister.

Everything concerning the Lomé Convention, its application and its implications for Caribbean development was covered. Discussion was preceded by a history of the Convention by Maurice Foley, for the EEC, and by Trevor Spencer, head of economic and political affairs at the Trinidad and Tobago foreign ministry, for the ACP. Mr Foley mentioned the difficulties that had arisen during the negotiations both for the ACP countries, which, in spite of all they had in common, had no experience of working together, and for the EEC, with its internal problems of enlargement still fresh. He said that with "political will, the progress and integration of both the Community and the ACP countries could be achieved faster than might be imagined".

Mr Spencer went over the various agreements which had been proposed for the Caribbean when the UK joined the Community. "We had a choice between a new Yaoundé-type agreement and an Arusha-type one", he said, "but the Caribbean's conditions as regards taking part in the negotiations for what was to become the Lomé Convention made it possible to define principles which the Caribbean, Africa and the Pacific shared. And there were the OAU directives which enabled us to evolve a joint ACP approach for the discussions".

Mr Spencer, an active participant at all stages of the Lomé Convention, felt "the Port-of-Spain seminar is not an exercise in public relations to show how difficult it was to conclude the agreement and what a bright future it would be if all the provisions were applied properly ... The aim is to make all the participants aware of the major problems of application and to identify the means of implementing the Convention in a more positive manner".

VIC RAMLOCHAN

Full attendance at the Port-of-Spain regional seminar on the Lomé Convention

VIC RAMLOCHAN

The seminar is declared open by George Chambers, Trinidad's industry, trade and agriculture minister, and Maurice Foley, deputy development director at the EEC Commission

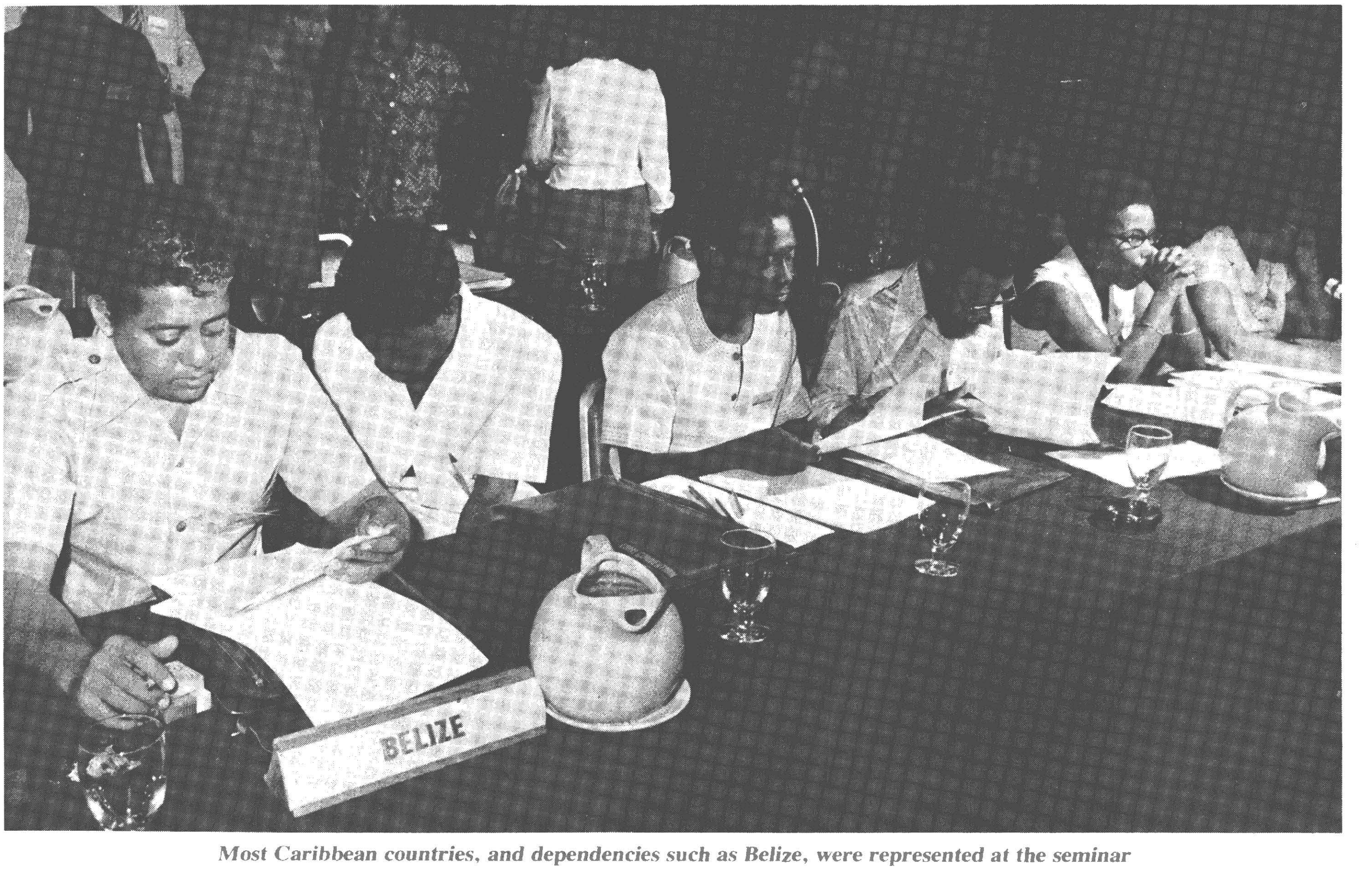
Among the problems of application, Mr Spencer mentioned sugar, saying that the protocol had been one of the conditions of accession of the UK to the EEC. He also talked about the opening of European markets, intended to bring about a 13% increase in ACP export markets. This had not happened, however, though not through any fault of the ACP countries, but because of the resistance of the EEC countries, including Germany with its expanding market which ACP products found so difficult to penetrate. Finally, he emphasized, the generalized system of preferences was being continually eroded.

The EDF was a subject of considerable interest. Participants spoke of the practical help it could provide for Caribbean development and national and regional integration in the area (see interview with Mr Barsotti). They talked of the effectiveness of the fund, the main aspects of preparation and implementation of EDF projects and programmes and the system of technical assistance and multi-annual training programmes. Some speakers felt that EDF technical cooperation was more useful than any financial help it provided.

Participants also raised the problem of the share of the fund represented by Commission delegation expenses. It was felt that the costs of such delegations in the ACP countries considerably reduced (by about US $ 100 million, of which 12% or 13% for the Caribbean) the resources available for development projects. As one Commission delegate in the Caribbean put it, "we want the EDF to be used in the ACP countries, not to pay salaries to Commission representatives who then go and spend them in the Community".

However, it was technical cooperation and the transfer of technology

VIC RAMLOCHAN

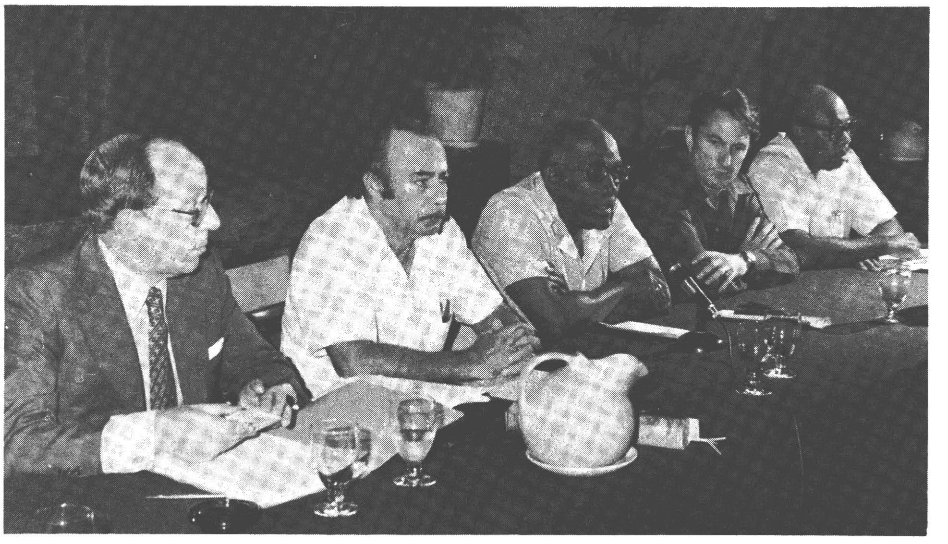


Most Caribbean countries, and dependencies such as Belize, were represented at the seminar which drew the most attention and aroused the most interest. Many, mainly European, participants felt that the important thing for the Caribbean at the moment was to obtain a greater technical capacity. Although the region is thinly populated, its economic potential makes it, as Mr Foley said "intellectually speaking, a real challenger in the economic progress stakes" whereas in Africa it was still a "fight for survival". Although this is only now true of the Sahel, undeniably, only 15 years after independence, the ACP countries of the Caribbean have better intellectual assets.

They have higher educational standards and a greater sense of responsibility and this means they have a greater capacity for acquiring technology than the African states. This is true throughout the Caribbean, where an interest in ideas has considerably helped shape the intellectual capacity that participants at the seminar talked about. The CID and the representatives of European industry have received many requests to help with this important transfer of technology to which the Caribbean aspires.

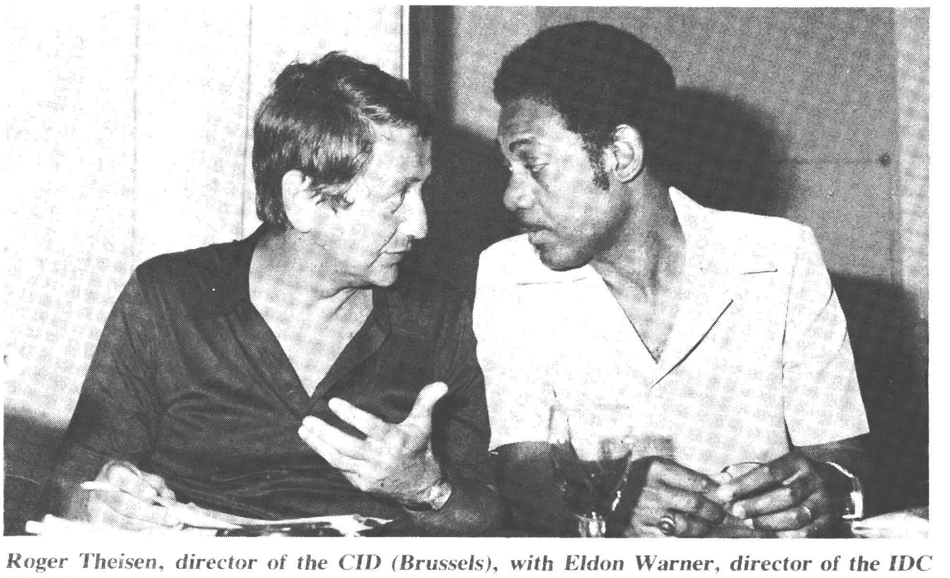
The seminar produced an excellent analysis of the Lomé Convention and was a useful exercise for the Caribbean and European negotiators now working on the new convention. But it also provided sound information for those Caribbean countries which will be gaining independence and thus becoming eligible to join in ACP-EEC cooperation in the future. □ L.P.

VIC RAMLOCHAN



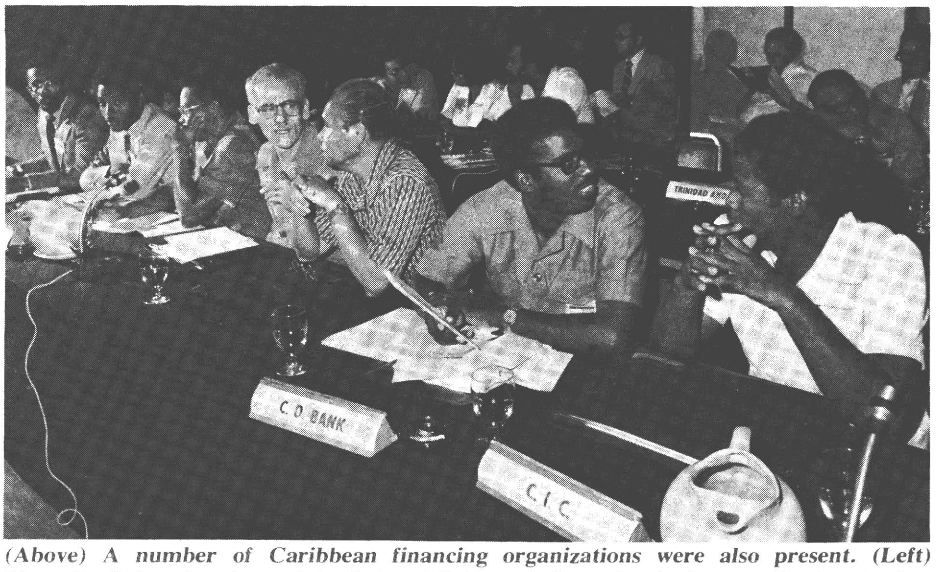
(L. to r.) Messrs. Van Hoek, director at the Commission; F. Barsotti, permanent secretary of the finance ministry; J.P. Jesse, Commission delegate to Trinidad and Tobago (2nd from right), and E. Laurent, permanent secretary of the St Lucia ministry of trade

VIC RAMLOCHAN

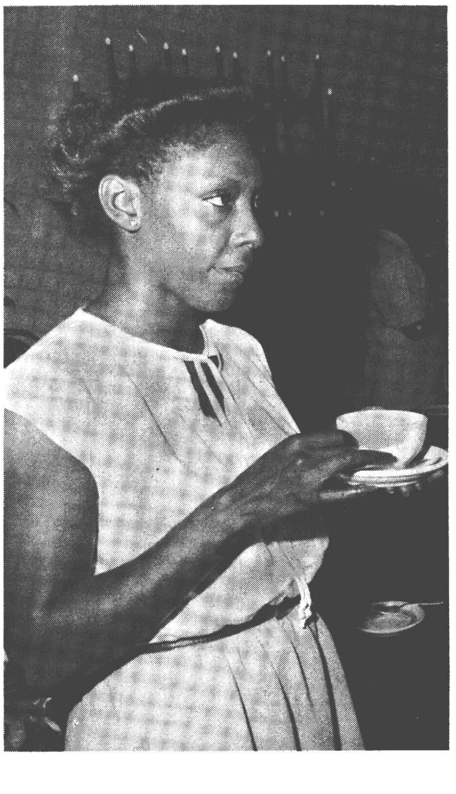


Roger Theisen, director of the CID (Brussels), with Eldon Warner, director of the IDC (Trinidad and Tobago): discussing the transfer of technology, in which the CID has a major role to play

VIC RAMLOCHAN



VIC RAMLOCHAN



(Above) A number of Caribbean financing organizations were also present. (Left) Marcelle Gairy, daughter of the Prime Minister of Grenada, during a coffee-break after a particularly interesting meeting

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meets in Luxembourg

- **Guillabert report recommends a longer new convention**
- **Condemnation of apartheid**
- **Mathe resolution carried on cooperation between economic and social groups**

The third annual meeting of the EEC-ACP Consultative Assembly which was held in Luxembourg from 27 to 29 September, was naturally concerned mainly with the general prospects for a new EEC-ACP convention, although a great deal of debate also concerned human rights. The delegates, a maximum of 108 European parliamentarians and 108 ACP delegates, met in the European parliament building in the city of Luxembourg. Before them were two reports, one on the possibilities of closer cooperation between economic and social groups in the EEC and ACP countries drawn up by Mrs E.B. Mathe, Botswana's ambassador to the EEC, and the second the present state of the Lomé Convention and the negotiations now underway, drawn up by André Guillabert, vice-president of the Senegalese National Assembly. The second report also included a section on the political situation in southern Africa. Both reports were adopted (see below), Mr Mathe's unanimously, and Mr Guillabert's after amendment.

The assembly met under the presidency of Solomon Tandeng Muna, president of the Cameroon National Assembly, and Emilio Colombo (Italy, Christian Democrat.). Mr Muna replaced Philippe Yacé, president of the Ivory Coast National Assembly, who announced that he no longer wished to continue as co-president of the Consultative Assembly.

There was also a change in the chairmanships of the smaller Joint Committee of the Assembly, which met immediately before the full Assembly. From the European side Giovanni Bersani (Italy, Christian Democrat) remained in the chair, but Mr Kasongo (Zaire) was replaced on the ACP side by Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, president of the National Assembly of Upper Volta.

The opening session on 27 September saw speeches from the co-presidents of the Assembly, the current presidents of the ACP and EEC Councils, Mr Hamilius, representing the host government, Luxembourg, and Claude Cheysson for the European Commission.

Mr Muna believed that the session of the assembly was unusually important because it coincided with the start of ACP-EEC negotiations on a successor to Lomé. "We have a duty", he said, "to look towards the future and say what criteria and requirements the new convention must meet if it is to attain its ultimate objective—which is to put an end, through increasingly close cooperation between all the partners, to a situation of inequality prevailing in many parts of the world." He believed the existing Convention was a reason for hope that the scandal of world poverty, as he put it, affecting 800 million people, could be tackled. He also considered that the Assembly was the right forum for differences of opinion among the ACP and EEC to be put and debated. Mr Tapa (Tonga), as president of the ACP Council, said that the key parts of the existing Convention should continue, and new elements should contribute to moves towards a new international economic order. He also said that Lomé was the wrong context for discussions or provisions on human rights. Mr Dohnanyi, current president of the EEC Council, believed that under the current Convention both

Also in the yellow pages

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

I to **V**. ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

V & **VI**. Presidents Siad Barre (Somalia) and Nimeiri (Sudan) visit the Commission

VI. New ACP committees

VIII. Tuvalu's independence

VIII. Nigeria's economic development commissioner visits Brussels

IX. ACP Embassies

XI to **XVII**. New EDF decisions

XVII and **XVIII**. EEC development council

XVIII and **XIX**. Emergency aid

GENERAL INFORMATION

XX. Preparations for UNCTAD V

XXI. Angola delegation on Brussels visit

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

XXIII. EEC energy policy

XXIV. Elections, enlargment, EMS

CID

XXV. Business opportunities

EEC PHOTO — J.L. DEBAIZE

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg

John Prescott (soc. GB): one amendment accepted and one lost

Ambassadors J. O'Neil Lewis (Trinidad and Tobago) and R.A. Ferrier (Surinam)

sides had lived up to, and even gone beyond, their obligations. Mr Cheysson returned in his speech to the question of linking internal and external policies in Europe, and emphasised that ACP-EEC relations should be kept within the context of the wider North-South dialogue.

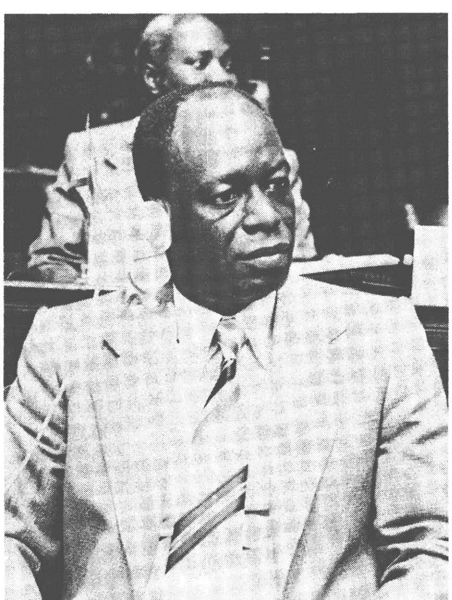
Role of economic and social groups

The first report to be discussed by the Assembly was that of Mrs Mathe on cooperation between the economic and social groups of the EEC and ACP countries. Under the Lomé Convention the Council of Ministers can promote such contact and consultation, but since the Convention began it has given no detailed study to it. The Consultative Assembly therefore took on the task in June 1976, and in December that year the Joint Committee meeting in Lomé, Togo, decided to arrange a private meeting of economic and social groups for the next session of the whole Assembly. This took place in Luxembourg in June 1977. The EEC was represented by 16 members of economic and social groups, and the ACP by similar delegates from 8 ACP countries (Burundi, Ivory Coast, Mali, Rwanda, Surinam, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zaire) and other ACP members of the Joint Committee. The results proved to be positive but it was clear that more groundwork was needed to make such meetings really effective. As a result Mrs Mathe, as rapporteur, was asked to draw up a report at the Joint Committee at Maseru (Lesotho) in December 1977 to put before the Consultative Assembly.

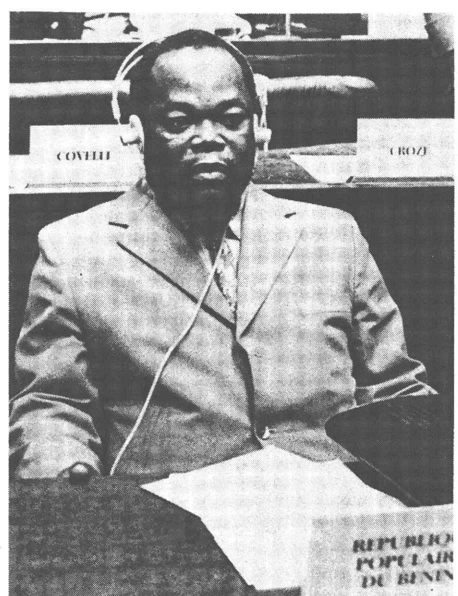
Mrs Mathe's report favours further economic and social group meetings, and points to the lack of information about cooperation under Lomé in certain economic and social circles, particularly when it came to the question of transfer of technology. During the Assembly a meeting of economic and social groups in the EEC was arranged with ACP representatives to discuss the specific problem of textiles. Although this meeting was held *in camera*, and took no votes or decisions, Moustapha Fall, a deputy, and secretary of the Senegalese National Assembly, gave his impressions of the debate during the final press conference. He said that Europe's textile crisis was often blamed on imports from the Third World, but he thought, from the debate, that it was management methods and marketing strategy within Europe that were clearly more to

Maurice Dewulf (C. Dem. Belgium), rapporteur for the group on the rights of ACP nationals in Europe

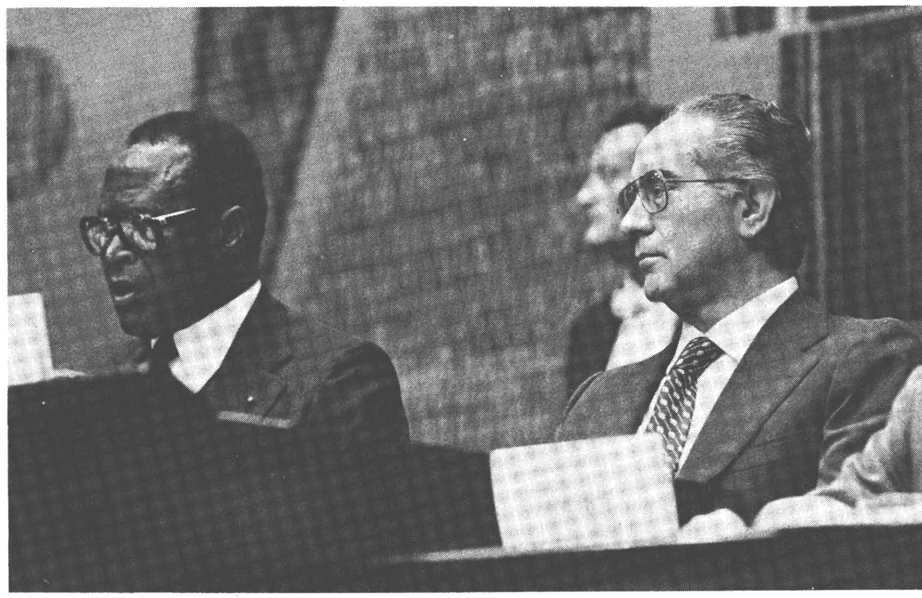
Ambassador S.H. Kanu (Sierra Leone)



Ambassador D.D. Gbaguidi (Benin)



André Guillabert (Senegal), the Assembly's rapporteur on the present state of the Convention



The two presidents of the Assembly: Solomon Tandeng Muna, left, (Cameroon) and Emilio Colombo (C. Dem. Italy)

blame. He also quoted the figures that had been given during the closed meeting. In a European textile market worth 55 bn EUA, imports from ACP countries represented only 5 bn EUA. Mr Fall said it was evident that ACP exports were not therefore the problem, especially as European consumer demand was expanding. ACP textile industries, he said, needed the stimulus of the European market.

On a more general level he believed the exchange of views at the textiles meeting had been useful, and such gatherings could be important for the marketing in Europe of other ACP products.

Human rights clause provokes long debate

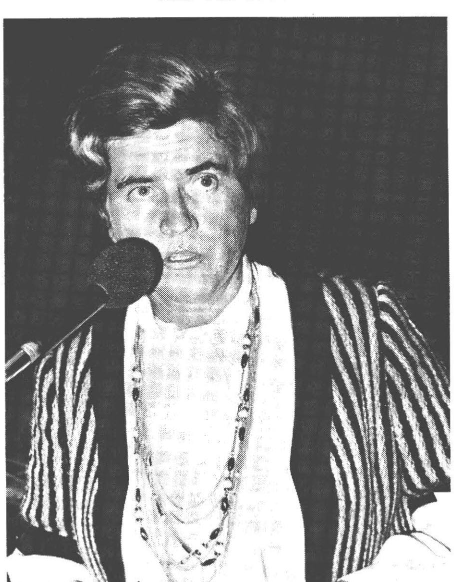
The Consultative Assembly's second major debate was on a report and long resolution by the rapporteur André Guillabert (vice-president of Senegal's National Assembly) on "the present state of the Lomé Convention with a view to the negotiation of the agreement which might follow it". The resolution from Mr Guillabert was the subject of four amendments dealing with human rights and southern Africa.

They provoked some lively debate and a series of divisions in which two of the amendments were adopted, one withdrawn and one rejected.

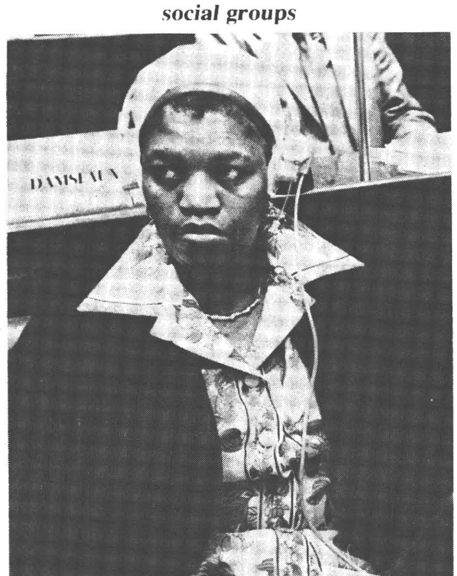
The longest debate was on the two amendments which dealt with human rights. The reference to human rights in Mr Guillabert's resolution (clause 23, see box) was guarded. It called for any question of a mention of the subject in a new convention to be "approached with great care and a high sense of responsibility" and it warned against such a clause being used "as a veiled pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the member states of the Convention".

Both the amendments to this clause, from Georges Spénale (French socialist) and John Prescott (British socialist) sought a firmer reference to human rights. Mr Spénale wished to insert consideration of "the fundamental rights set out in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 9 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, to which all the member countries of the Convention are signatory". The debate showed the difference in emphasis between many of the delegations and eventually Mr Spénale withdrew his amendment and Mr Prescott's was rejected, with both the ACP group and the European parliamentarians

Colette Flesch (Lib. Luxembourg) rapporteur for 1979



Ambassador Mathe (Botswana), rapporteur on cooperation between economic and social groups



Moustapha Fall (Senegal): ACP textiles need the EEC market

voting separately against it. Among those who opposed any clause on human rights were the representatives of Uganda (Mr Ramathan), Sierra Leone (Mr Kanu) and Ethiopia (Mr Wollie). Mr Kombot Naguémon, for the Central African Empire, said they were prepared to discuss human rights, but did not need teaching any lessons. Ambassador Sy (Senegal) believed that if any clause on human rights were agreed, it would have to work both ways and he cited as an example African reactions to the way some old people were treated in Europe which seemed to them a crime.

As Mr Gbaguidi, Benin's ambassador, put it, the reference to human rights as it appears in the resolution will leave it up to the actual negotiators to sort out, with the Consultative Assembly simply advising caution.

Condemnation of apartheid

The assembly reiterated the condemnation of apartheid from the Joint Committee meeting in Maseru (see box, clauses 26-32). The debate on this was much shorter, and Mr Prescott (UK socialist) had more success with his second amendment recalling the condemnation of racialism during the assembly session of June 1977. Even though his view was that human rights issues spread further than southern Africa—a view which did not convince most ACP delegates on his first amendment concerning EEC-ACP negotiations—his second resolution, dealing only with southern Africa, won overwhelming support.

A further resolution from a group of European socialists, christian democrats and communists, which condemned the breaking of sanctions by three major companies, was also adopted.

The only opposition came from Lord St Oswald (UK conservative) who objected to the Rhodesian government being referred to as racialist since, he said, it was multiracial.

His view was rejected in a speech by Mrs Mathe, and the resolution subsequently adopted.

A longer convention

The Guillabert report also recommends a longer duration for the next ACP-EEC convention, and raises the possibility of unlimited duration with revision clauses. This would "provide greater guarantees to the ACP states, and indeed, to the Community, and would place ACP-EEC cooperation on a more permanent footing". The resolution leaves the question up to the negotiators to consider.

They have one permanent form of ACP-EEC cooperation as an example since the existing sugar protocol attached to the Lomé Convention is of

RESOLUTIONS

At the end of its session the Consultative Assembly voted in a long resolution of some 32 clauses on the state of the present Convention, its renewal, and the political situation in southern Africa, in particular racism in South Africa.

On the renegotiations the Assembly hopes:

that the negotiations will provide an opportunity to extend, innovate and reinforce all the instruments of cooperation contained in the Convention.

stresses that the new Convention should take sufficient account of the fact that 19 ACP states number among the 29 poorest, landlocked and island states in the world and that therefore particularly favourable arrangements are necessary to help them overcome their specific difficulties.

On the political situation in southern Africa, the Assembly:

recalls the resolution on the situation in southern Africa adopted by its Joint Committee in Maseru (Lesotho) on 1 December 1977, and paragraph 17 of the resolution of the ACP-EEC Parliamentary Assembly in Luxembourg in June 1977,

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

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

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

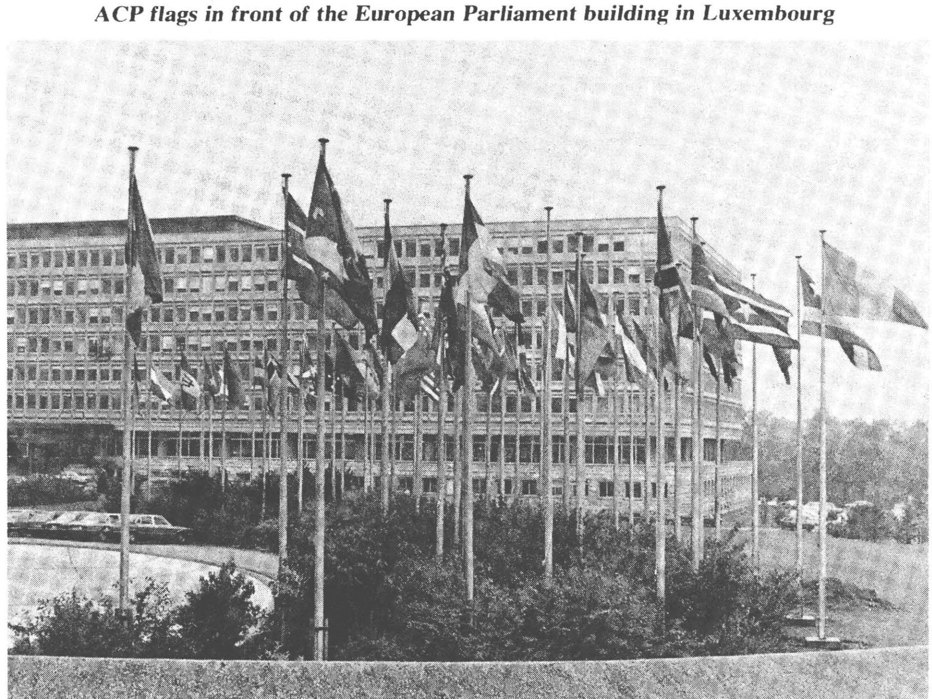
strongly condemns the decision by South Africa to organize elections in Namibia unilaterally and calls for the immediate holding of free elections under UN supervision, to be prepared in close collaboration with all the representative forces of the Namibian people;

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

urges further speedy action to end the collaboration of these companies with the government of South Africa;

instructs its president to forward this resolution and the report by Mr Guillabert to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

ACP flags in front of the European Parliament building in Luxembourg



EEC PHOTO — J.L. DEBAIZE

The Solomon Islands

On 28 September Mr Kenilorea, Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, and Mr Claude Cheysson signed two financing agreements involving grants totalling 830 000 EUA.

Mr Kenilorea was attending the third session of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg as the representative of the Solomon Islands.

This former British territory has recently become independent and is to join the group of ACP states once the formalities for accession to the Lomé Convention have been completed.

The first project is linked with the development of a fishing fleet for the country and involves the modernization of the Honiara Technical Institute, the construction of additional buildings, the supply of equipment for the teaching of fishing techniques and the award of grants to train instructors.

The EDF's contribution to this project is 280 000 EUA.

A further sum of 550 000 EUA is to be granted for the first annual microprojects programme for the Solomon Islands—a programme involving a total of 18 projects concerning rural communications (bridges, roads, wharfs), the improvement of rural production, the preservation and distribution of produce, and also public health. □

indeterminate length. During the final press conference Ghana's ambassador, Mr Asante, the chairman of the bureau of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors in Brussels, said that there was a strong feeling, however, that in considering a longer period, "we should be careful not to freeze the provisions of the next convention within the context of the difficult economic situation that Europe faces at the moment".

The report also calls for improvements in Stabex and the mechanisms for implementing financial and technical cooperation, and for critical examination of other aspects of the Convention, particularly of those that affect important ACP products (see box).

ACP nationals in Europe

During the assembly the joint working party on the rights of ACP nationals in Europe met under the chairmanship of ambassador Traoré of Mali, with Maurice Dewulf (Belgian Christian democrat) as rapporteur. Mr Dewulf said that the members favoured a clause on such rights being included in the Convention, similar to that in the Maghreb agreements with the EEC.

Industrial cooperation

Development commissioner Claude Cheysson spoke mainly of the importance of industrial cooperation in his speech to the Joint Committee. He believed it was a crucial, if difficult, task but a start had been made within Lomé through the EIB, technical cooperation and the CID.

He believed that joint ventures were the best way to stimulate the transfer of technology. He also felt that in the negotiations the climate for foreign investment would have to be considered, although this was not a question of asking the ACP partners to change their philosophies or laws.

Another factor he raised, referring to Mrs Mathe's report, was the role of economic and social groups in the industrialization process, especially when it concerned the processing of a local product by a developing country, to replace an import. He emphasized that ACP development was essential to growth in Europe; the economies on both sides were interdependent.

Before speaking on his main theme, Mr Cheysson made three topical points. He welcomed the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu to the Lomé Convention, condemned the South African plans for Namibia, and insisted that the proposed enlargement of the EEC by adhesion of Greece, Portugal and Spain would open up new markets to the ACP countries.

Future meetings

With its third annual session over, many delegates to the Consultative Assembly felt that the institution was defining its role more clearly. Certain political issues had become significant, particularly southern Africa, and the assembly was not simply confining itself to the technicalities of cooperation.

Mr Moustapha Fall (Senegal) believed this was inevitable and to be welcomed as a part of the growing dialogue between the ACP and EEC countries. Mr Guillabert also believed that the assembly would increasingly be listened to since it brought together delegates from 64 countries, which represented a large section of the globe.

The Joint Committee will meet again in Europe from 29 January to 4 February 1979, and later in that year the first meeting will be held with representatives from the first directly elected European parliament taking part. □

IAN PIPER

SOMALIA

Presidents Siad Barre Visits the Commission

The President of Somalia, Major-General Mohammed Siad Barre, made his first visit to the EEC Commission on 14 September. During talks with Commission President Roy Jenkins, President Siad Barre referred to the tradition of cooperation between the EEC and Somalia and thanked the Commission for its help in the past. He laid particular emphasis on the spirit of friendship and understanding in which this aid had been granted.

EEC PHOTO

President Siad Barre of Somalia arriving at the Commission

At the press conference at the end of his visit, the Somalian head of State said that one of his country's aims was to develop bilateral and multilateral socio-economic cooperation with the countries of the EEC and he invited western industrialists and financial institutions to invest in Somalia. □

SUDAN

President Nimeiri on official visit to the Commission

President Gaafar Nimeiri of the Sudan, and planning minister Nasr el Din Mustafa paid an official visit to the European Commission on 9 October, during which a financing agreement was signed to upgrade the Babanousa—El Rahad railway.

The purpose is to remove a transport bottleneck which has restricted development in the western districts since 1970, and is actually preventing further development. Implementation of the project will allow access to markets for present small and medium sized agricultural producers, and will also allow introduction of large-scale mechanised farming and livestock projects.

The railway will be upgraded by replacing the existing inadequate track with heavier rails and new sleepers, upgrading halts into crossing stations, improving signalling systems, and flood protection works.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 14 542 000 EUA(1) of which 9 m will be provided by the EDF, 5 542 000 will be provided by the Sudan Railways Corporation (SRC).

(1) 1 EUA = approx. S£ 0.68.

President Nimeiri of Sudan is welcomed to the Commission by Roy Jenkins

EEC PHOTO

EEC PHOTO

Planning minister Nasr el Din Mustapha signs the agreement for Sudan

The EDF contribution of 9 m EUA will be as a special loan for 40 years with interest payable at 1% per year and principal repayable after 10 years' grace.

The supply contracts will be put to international invitations to tender. The works contracts will be carried out by the SRC themselves.

Invitation to Khartoum

In a speech during a banquet given in his honour, President Nimeiri commended the EEC member states on their policies towards the Middle East and southern Africa, since "peace was the basis for balanced socio-economic development". He hoped the EEC would be flexible in the search for a new international economic order, of which Lomé formed a part. "The Lomé Convention has our full support and admiration", he said, "as a serious attempt to improve international, commercial, economic and social relations between the two groups of countries.

"There are gaps. There is room for improvement. And it is hoped that the renegotiations for the new convention will resolve them. In my capacity as chairman of the OAU, I reaffirm the resolutions adopted by the OAU summit conveying the support of the African states to reach an improved formula for relations between the two groups.

"Khartoum was host to the fifteenth OAU summit. Now I have the honour and pleasure in extending an invitation to hold the meeting that will sign the new convention in the capital of Sudan; a capital which is at the same time that of the OAU during the present chairmanship.

"The Euro-Arab dialogue is important in its role as an additional cooperation between the two groups of countries and in which as an Afro-Arab country we have special interest and understanding". □

ACP COMMITTEES

Bureau of the ACP Council of Ministers

President

Dr S. Tapa,
Minister of health and acting minister of finance of Tonga

Members

Dr I.M. Fofana,
Minister of commerce and industry of Sierra Leone

Mr M.J. Rarivoson,
Minister of economics and finance of Madagascar

Dr S.S. Nxumalo,
Minister of industry, mines and tourism of Swaziland

Mr P.J. Patterson,
Minister of foreign affairs of Jamaica

Mr R. Naah,
Vice-Minister of economics and planning of Cameroon.

Committee of Ambassadors

Chairman

Mr K.B. Asante,
ambassador of Ghana

Members

Mr I. Faletau,
ambassador of Tonga

Mr M.M. Rekangalt,
ambassador of Gabon

Mr N.T. Mizere,
ambassador of Malawi

Mr S.R. Insanaly,
ambassador of Guyana

Mr E.A. Odeke,
ambassador of Uganda.

EIB

Under the terms of the Lomé Convention the European Investment Bank has agreed to four new loans to ACP countries totalling 22 950 000 EUA.

Kenya

The Bank has provided a loan of 12 million units of account(1) to help to finance a dam (forming a 1 400 million m^3 reservoir) and 40 MW hydroelectric power station on the upper reaches of the Tana river in central Kenya.

The loan has been granted to the government of Kenya for 15 years at an interest rate of 5.4 %, after deduction of a 3 % subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF).

The loan will be passed on to the Tana River Development Authority, a public body established in 1976 to coordinate development of the Tana river basin and particularly the apportionment of water resources after completion of the project, scheduled for June 1981.

Apart from electricity produced in the new power station, the output of three existing hydroelectric stations, operating downstream, will be stepped up by regulating the river flow.

The total gain in electricity generating capacity should be between 70 and 90 MW, which will bring about a valuable saving on energy imports.

The works are also essential for carrying out major irrigation schemes designed to cover about 80 000 ha of the Upper and Lower Tana areas, boosting agricultural production to the extent that 25 000 families should obtain gainful employment, and for providing drinking water, mainly for Nairobi, where consumption is expected to almost quadruple between now and the turn of the century.

Apart from the EIB loan and finance from the Kenya government, support for the project is also being provided in the form of long-term concessionary loans granted by the European Community (from the resources of the EDF) and the German government and a grant made by the United Kingdom government.

Liberia

The European Investment Bank has provided a loan of 4.9 million units of account(2) for extension of a power station in Liberia, at Bushrod, on the outskirts of Monrovia, the capital.

The loan has been granted to the Liberia Electricity Corporation, a public body responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity throughout the country; the term is 15 years and the interest rate 5.55 %, after deduction of a 3 % subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund.

Costing an estimated total of 24 million EUA, the works mainly concern the addition of two diesel generators, each rated at 14 MW, which will raise the station's generating capacity to 107 MW; they should come into service in 1980.

At present the country's electricity production is just sufficient to cover needs and an increase is necessary to serve future economic development, many projects in manufacturing, craft industry and commerce depending on it.

An extension to the transmission and distribution network is also to be carried out to permit more electricity to be made available for household use.

The scheme should enable the country to cope with future demand until about 1986 when it is expected that new hydroelectric installations will come into operation.

Apart from the EIB loan, finance is also being provided by the World Bank, the Saudi Fund and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.

Mali

The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for 3 650 000 units of account(1) to Mali, to help finance construction of a rice mill at Dioro in the Ségou region.

The operation takes the form of a conditional loan(4) carrying interest at 2 % over a term fixed on principle at 20 years. The funds have been advanced by the EIB acting as agent for using the resources which, under the terms of the Lomé Convention, have been reserved for various risk capital financing operations, management of which is entrusted to the Bank.

This first EIB operation in Mali will help to further that country's efforts to develop rice farming and move closer to self-sufficiency in food.

Mali is one of the least developed countries in Africa, with territory partly claimed by the Sahara desert and the Sahel region. For lack of facilities, it is at present constrained to export paddy (unmilled rice) and to import milled rice. The plant to be financed by the EIB will have a milling capacity of 13 200 tonnes of processed rice per annum, which will represent important net foreign currency savings for Mali, in addition to which the mill will be able to offer the market various by-products like rice flour and bran.

Niger

Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank has provided 2.4 million units of account(5) for the modernisation of a textile mill at Niamey, the Bank's first operation in Niger.

The funds have been made available in two forms:

— an ordinary loan of 1.5 million EUA to Société Nouvelle Nigérienne du Textile (SONITEXTIL) for 10 years; the interest rate is 5.2 %, after deduction of a 3 % subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF), as foreseen by the Convention;

— a conditional loan of 900 000 EUA granted for 20 years at 2 % to Niger to help to finance part of the state's shareholding in the company; conditional loans are provided from part of the EDF resources which, under the Lomé Convention, are set aside for various types of risk capital operations, management of which is entrusted to the EIB.

The textile mill was set up in 1969 and is the country's principal manufacturing industry, employing 830 people and supplying the domestic market.

It has been undergoing certain problems and SONITEXTIL was created to take over and rationalise the mill. The shareholders are the state (49 %) and four private companies—Compagnie Française de l'Afrique occidentale, Compagnie Niger France, Riegel Textile Cooporation (USA) and the Schaeffer group of France—each holding 12.75 %; Schaeffer is responsible for carrying out the rationalisation plan and the management.

The renovation of existing equipment and installation of new plant should be finished by the end of next year; a training programme will also help to ensure greater productivity. At a later stage it is planned to raise quality and output of the spinning and weaving operations.

These loans, covering about 40 % of the project cost, are decisive in relaunching the venture, which not only valorises local cotton production but has an appreciable impact on Niger's balance of payments. □

(1) 1 EUA = approx. 9.92 Kenyan shillings.
(2) 1 EUA = approx. 1.244 Liberia or US dollars.
(1) 1 EUA = approx. 560 Mali francs.
(4) i.e. a loan, repayment of which may be deferred if certain conditions determining progress on the project are not fulfilled.
(5) 1 EUA = 284.8 CFA F.

TUVALU

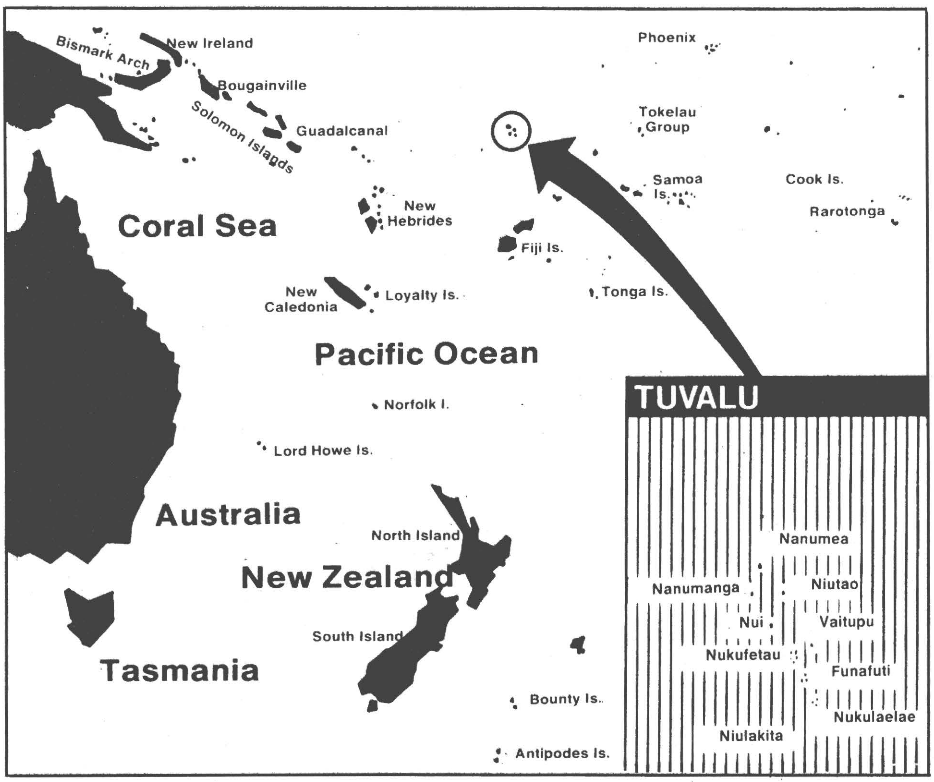
Tuvalu becomes independent

The Tuvalu Islands, 38th member of the Commonwealth since 1 October 1978, when they became independent, will be the 55th ACP state (the Solomon Islands are the 54th) once the Lomé Convention accession procedures are complete.

The 580 km long archipelago of Tuvalu, formerly the Ellice Islands, comprises nine islands, covering a total area of 26 km². Economically, it depends on copra exports, fishing and Tuvalan expatriates (more than one quarter of the total estimated population of 10 000 people) working in the phosphate mines of Ocean Island and Nauru.

Tuvalu, which means "the united eight" (after the eight inhabited islands of the group), belonged to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands until 1974, when, after some disagreement, the Tuvalans, who are of Polynesian extraction, opted, by referendum, to separate from the Gilbert Islands and their larger (50 000) population of Micronesian origin.

The islands are a constitutional monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as their sovereign and Taolipi Lauti as Prime Minister. The capital of Tuvalu is Funafuti. □



NIGERIA

Dr Adewoye visits Brussels

The Nigerian federal commissioner for economic development, Dr Omoniyi Adewoye, made an official visit to Brussels in mid-October for talks with the Belgian government on ways of increasing trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. During his stay, Dr Adewoye also paid a visit to development commissioner Claude Cheysson at the European Commission for a general discussion on Nigeria-EEC relations. He believed there could be improvements in a new ACP-EEC convention but did not want to prejudice the current negotiations by making public comments.

His main concern was to encourage trade and investment between Europe and Nigeria, since, he said, there was great potential. He wanted, in particular, to dispell the idea that Nigeria was a rich country because of its oil. He pointed out that Nigeria's population of about 80 million meant that on a per capita basis its GNP was low, lower in fact than a number of other ACP states. It was therefore important to his government to encourage economic cooperation. He met a number of representatives of business, commercial and industrial interests during his visit and encouraged them to participate fully in Nigeria's economic growth.

He said there were opportunities for investment in Nigeria by the private sector in Europe, and the Nigerian Enterprises Investment decree made it clear on what basis foreign concerns could invest.

He also stressed, in the field of cooperation, the need for training and transfer of technology.

He emphasized that the emergence of manufacturing and processing in countries like Nigeria was no threat to the industrialized countries.

In his view such industrialization was complementary to European industry, just as individual European countries complemented each other.

He believed that ECOWAS was of particular importance in the development of West Africa as a whole, and he hoped that Europe would cooperate with its development.

Return to civilian rule

Dr Adewoye also outlined his country's plans for a return to civilian rule by 1 October next year. The process, he said, had been smooth and he was sure that a return to civilian rule and politics would maintain the stability needed for economic development.

At the end of his talks with the Belgian minister of foreign trade, Dr Adewoye also signed a joint declaration on promoting economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries through joint ventures, mineral prospection, joint agricultural projects, and exchanges of experts, study tours and training programmes.

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Nigerian businessmen in Europe

A 31-man delegation of Nigerian businessmen toured Europe in September to stimulate trade and investment. It was led by Mr Issac Ene, vice-president of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce, and president of the Enugu section.

The businessmen with him came from Anambra state and visited Belgium, Britain, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands to make contact with business interests and investors. Practically every type of business operating in Anambra state (population 4 million) was represented.

"We are here to attract investments" said Mr Ene, "joint ventures in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, also medium-scale industries and above all technology to Anambra state of Nigeria".

Mr Ene believed the investment climate in Nigeria was a good one, for while the government was eager to promote Nigerian enterprise, it did not want to discourage foreign investment. Government regulations lay down which sectors are open to foreign investment and the rules for repatriation of capital and dividends.

Mr Ene said the approach was generous and no bar to foreign investment. He also pointed to the fact that basic infrastructures exist for industrial promotion; "these are by no means perfect", he said, "and we are conscious of it and doing something about it.

"The Third National Development Plan (1975-1980) is geared to updating these essential facilities to modern standards".

While in Brussels, the Nigerian delegation had contact with the CID which Mr Ene said had proved fruitful and he hoped the organization would be used by his members.

Other Nigerian delegations are likely to be visiting Europe with similar objectives.

In 1975 the national Chamber of Commerce began the process, and this was followed by businessmen from Bendel state and now Anambra state, so other delegations from Nigeria's 19 states can be expected. □

ACP EMBASSIES

Two new ambassadors, from Gabon and Madagascar, have presented their credentials to the presidents of the EEC Council and Commission.

Gabon

Martin Rekangalt (38), is Gabon's new representative in Brussels. He began his university career with a law degree from the faculty of law and political science at Caen, took a higher diploma in political science and then went on to Paris to qualify at the overseas institute of higher studies, where he was the best student of his year.

Mr Rekangalt's professional life began at the ministry of labour and social security where he was, successively, director, technical adviser and general secretary. In 1974, he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, a post he occupied until February 1978 when he became minister with special responsibility and ambassador of Gabon to Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the EEC.

A family man with eight children, Mr Rekangalt is Commandeur de l'Etoile Equatoriale and holder of the Congolese Ordre national.

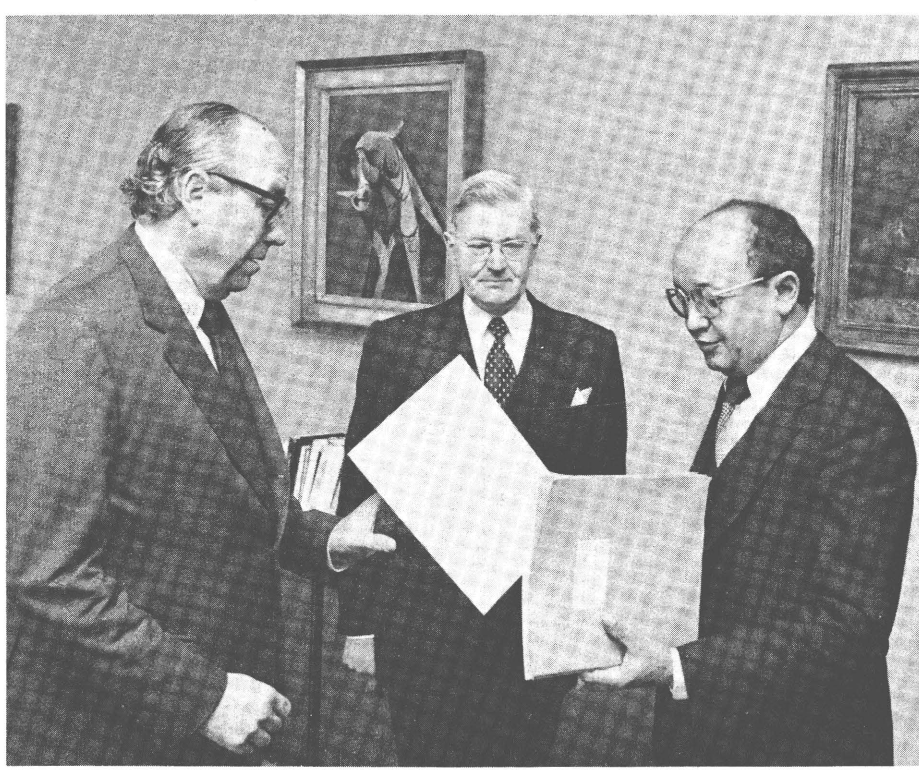
Madagascar

Pierre Désiré Ranjeva, 46-year old law graduate and holder of a diploma from the Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-Mer, has recently taken over from Jules Razafimbahiny as Madagascar's ambassador to the EEC.

From 1959 to 1962, Mr Ranjeva was head of the consultancy office at

EEC PHOTO

The new ambassadors Mr Rekangalt (above) and Mr Ranjeva present their credentials to the president of the Commission, Roy Jenkins



EEC PHOTO

Madagascar's inspectorate general for labour. From 1962 to 1970 he was head of labour, employment and welfare services and president of the board of the national welfare fund.

He then became, successively, adviser at the chamber of auditors of the supreme court, general secretary of the national water and electricity board, general secretary of Madagascar's metal wrapping company and deputy director-general of the national company, ROSO.

Mr Ranjeva, who is chevalier de l'ordre national, is married with three children. □

MALAWI

Correction

In reporting the presentation of credentials by the new Malawi ambassador to Brussels (*The Courier* No 51 p. IX yellow pages) we said that Mr N.T. Mizere "mainly" worked as deputy commissioner for Blantyre, a post which he filled for only four months.

The ambassador has asked us to specify that a most important part of his career was four years as administrative officer in the Ministry of Finance.

Between June 1977 and his appointment to Brussels, he was also senior deputy secretary in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism.

In addition the ambassador has four and not three children as stated. □

ADELF

Correction

A footnote to Robert Cornevin's article in the Arts section of *Courier* No 50 contained an error. ADELF is not in fact the Association for the defence of the French language, but the Association of French language writers.

It has more than 1 500 members from 60 nations and awards literary prizes, including one for France-Belgium, one for black Africa, one for Madagascar, one for the Mascarenes, the Seychelles and the Comoros, one for Oceania, one for the Caribbean, one for France-Luxembourg and even one for the sea. We apologize for the error.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Resolution on aid for the Sahel adopted during the meeting of 15 September 1978

The European Parliament, concerned by the present situation in the Sahel countries brought about by growing and continued desertification, which has brought about a catastrophic drought on the land on which the local inhabitants depend.

concerned too that because of the drought tens of thousands of people have died of hunger, and whose herds of cattle, the only means of livelihood of the people, have been destroyed,

calls on the Commission:

— to set up an emergency aid plan to overcome immediately the hunger problem,

— to set out a plan of structural reform over several years to enable the Sahel countries to escape from their present plight, by providing technical and financial assistance of the EEC, and in particular to help them to overcome soil erosion and effectively fight against the drought.

In reply to a written question by Miss Flesch, the Commission gave the following details of the participation of the EEC and its member states in various multinational aid programmes:

During the period 1974-1977, net disbursements of multilateral official development assistance (ODA) (i.e. contributions to multilateral organizations proper and the financing of Community ODA) accounted for between $ 13 400 million and $ 17 000 million per annum, or 27% of their total net disbursements on average.

Member states' contributions to the normal activities of multilateral organizations (paid-up capital of the IBRD, IDA, UNDP, etc) and to the Community's financial instruments (EDF and the budget) made up the bulk of these sums. Specific cooperation projects accounted for part of the remainder.

During the period in question the Community and its member states contributed to two specific international projects: the United Nations Emergency Operation and the CIEC Special Action.

The Euro-Arab Dialogue and Flood II, on the other hand, are special cases, although they come within the scope of Community policy. Details of the financing of these operations are given below.

The contribution made by the Community and its member states to the United Nations Emergency Operation in 1974 and 1975 totalled approximately $ 720 million, of which $ 430 million was given on a bilateral basis and $ 292 million was financed by the Community budget.

The CIEC Special Action is a fund totalling $ 1 000 million and includes $ 385 million payable by the member states into a special IDA account.

The member states' respective shares of that sum will be paid directly into the special IDA account in accordance with procedures similar to those used for their contributions to normal IDA replenishments.

The Community has also decided to contribute $ 3 500 000 from its budget towards the financing of projects to be undertaken under the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

The Community contribution to the Flood II operation (India) takes the form of food aid (31 000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 12 700 tonnes of butteroil) financed by the Community budget. The special feature of this contribution is that the Community has entered into a multiannual commitment in principle for a food aid operation which is to be implemented, and therefore financed, on an annual basis.

The Community and its member states have managed to be flexible in the use of the legal and financial instruments that exist. In some cases the types of cooperation normally engaged in by the Community have been adapted (e.g. Flood II).

In another case the Community has made contributions both from its own budget and through bilateral channels (United Nations Emergency Operation).

As regards the Special Action, the Community-level approach to the CIEC and the definition of common guidelines for administering the action have made it possible to place an operation financed on a strictly national basis within a Community framework.

Thus the Community nature of these operations is clear, and most of them have been financed by the Community budget. The member states' bilateral contributions to the United Nations Emergency Operation and the CIEC Special Action are exceptions, the first being due to the fact that in this case the contributions were supplementary and of a heterogeneous nature, whereas the second is attributable to the background to the Special Action, particularly the fact that the participant countries' contributions, including those of the member states, are calculated according to the IDA scale. □

EDF

The following are details of the favourable decisions taken by the EDF Committee at its 128th, 129th and 130th meetings.

The total amount now committed under the 4th EDF is 1 513 606 000 EUA.

The projects are as follows:

All ACP states

Investors' Forum at the Dakar International Fair
Grant: 180 000 EUA
Fourth EDF

The Investors' Forum will be held in Dakar from 4 to 8 December 1978.

The Community will finance a project designed to:

— help with the preparations for the Forum;

— encourage European industrualists to take part;

— contribute to the reception of participants and the practical organization of the event.

The total cost of the project is 180 000 EUA, which the EDF is making available in the form of a grant.

Fiji

Vanua Levu road

Loan on special terms: 2 850 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = F$ 1.083

The road network of the island, linking the rural areas to the markets, is still incomplete and is obviously one of the main obstacles to future economic growth.

The aims of the project are to facilitate increased agricultural production and to improve access to market centres.

At the request of the Fijian authorities, the Community will finance the construction of a new coastal road on the island of Vanua Levu.

The total cost of this project is 2 850 000 EUA, which will be borne entirely by the EDF in the form of a loan on special terms.

Tonga

Purchase of equipment

Grant: 1 430 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = PT 1.044

The equipment which is to be purchased under this project is to be used in development projects under the Third Plan (1975-1980).

The equipment has been requested for road building and road maintenance and for civil engineering and general construction projects.

The total cost of the project is 1 430 000 EUA, which the EDF will provide in the form of a grant.

Guinea

Equipment and technical assistance for faculties of agriculture

Grant: 850 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = 25.16 sylis (GS)

The grant from the Community is intended to finance:

— the supply of basic scientific equipment and products for the laboratories of 12 faculties of agriculture;

— the provision of technical assistance for 10 months during the starting-up period;

— the training of maintenance technicians through a short practical course.

The project aims in the relatively long term to improve the working and research conditions of teaching staff and students and thereby improve the quality of the teaching and raise agricultural output.

The total cost of this operation is 850 000 EUA, which will be financed entirely by the Community in the form of a grant.

Guinea-Bissau

Construction and equipping of two schools at Farim and Catio

Grant: 1 000 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = 41.72 pesos (GP)

In 1975/1976, the Commissariat for Education began laying the foundations of a reform to change both the aims and structures of the education system.

The main aim of the education policy is to adapt the system more closely to social and economic development strategy.

The grant from the Community will finance the following:

— the building and equipping of two schools, at Farim and Catio, for pupils in the two final classes of primary education;

— the provision of further training for teachers working in all existing fifth and sixth year classes in the country;

— the training of technical and administrative staff from small and medium-sized firms.

A grant of 1 000 000 EUA is to be given for this purpose.

Seychelles

Site and Service and Mortgage Finance Scheme

Grant: 1 480 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = 8.62 rupees (Sey Rs)

The Seychelles government wishes to provide families with greater opportunities for home ownership.

The housing division of the Department of Economic Development, Planning and Housing will be in charge of the preparation and implementation of the project. This includes the development of serviced plots, the allocation of plots and mortgages, advice, organization ans supervision of the construction of houses.

The project financed by the Community involves providing 300 families with fully developed and serviced plots. The cost of this project, which is part of the indicative programme, is estimated at 1 480 000 EUA, and it will be financed by the Community in the form of a grant.

Zaire

Akula causeway

Partial cancellation of commitment: 1 598 912.93 EUA
Third EDF

The Commission approved the project on 30 November 1972 and authorized a commitment of 2 068 684.75 EUA; the aim of the financing was to build a road of about 14 km, including an 8 km causeway.

From August 1975 onwards, as a result of serious transport difficulties within the country and the oil crises, the site was completely cut off and the firm had to stop work.

The Commission and Zaire agreed to cancel the contract, to pay the firm for the work done and compensate it for the unavoidable discontinuation of the work.

The balance ramaining namely 1 598 912.93 EUA, was cancelled.

Zaire

Retraining of teaching and technical staff attached to the National Vocational Training Institute (INPP)

Grant: 770 000 EUA

Fourth EDF
1 EUA = Z 1.01

The aim of the Community grant is to enable the INPP to:

— boost its activities in the regions where it has branches;

— extend to the other economic zones so as to cover the whole of Zaire.

The role of the INPP is to take whatever action is necessary to promote, train (in ordinary and advanced techniques) and adapt existing staff. The EDF is providing a grant of 770 000 EUA for the execution of this project.

OCAM countries

Construction of buildings for the African Data-Processing Institute

Grant: 500 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = CFAF 280

The aim of this project is to construct and equip an additional building for the African Data-Processing Institute in Libreville and to carry out certain work on further equipping existing buildings.

The Institute has been training programmers and programmer/analysts for the public and private sectors in the OCAM countries since 1971.

The grant from the Community totals 500 000 EUA and will serve to improve the living conditions in the students' hostel.

Cameroon

Djuttitsa tea-growing project

Loan on special terms: 1 420 000 EUA
Grant: 1 420 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = CFAF 280

The Community proposed financing the establishment of a plantation of selected tea plants covering 425 ha in industrial units and the construction of a tea factory at Djuttitsa near the town of Dschang in the Western Province.

The project aims at diversifying the country's agricultural economy and will also make it possible to create a fairly large number of jobs in a region particularly affected by this problem.

The tea produced on the plantation will be sold on the domestic market and on the markets of the neighbouring countries.

The cost of the project for an initial investment phase for the period 1978/1984 is estimated to be 7 453 300 EUA. The EDF is making two contributions: one of 1 420 000 EUA in the form of a loan on special terms and the other of 1 420 000 EUA in the form of a grant.

Fiji

Native Land Development Corporation

Loan on special terms: 900 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
F$ = 0.94 EUA

This Community aid will make it possible for the Fiji Native Land Development Corporation to develop land owned by Fijian subsistence farmers and make it available to leaseholders who would not otherwise be able to find land.

The project therefore consists of developing nine sites located on the two main islands of Fiji (Viti Levu and Vanua Levu). The work will consist of:

— surveying and dividing up the land;

— allocating lots to the people concerned (for commercial and industrial use in particular);

— installing services and access roads.

The EDF is granting a loan of 900 000 EUA on special terms.

Seychelles

Meteorological station

Grant: 150 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = Rs 8.62

Community financing will make it possible to construct a new building for the meteorological office at the Seychelles International Airport, the main function of which is the provision of weather forecasts for air traffic over a large section of the Indian Ocean.

The total cost of the project amounts to 150 000 EUA which will be covered entirely by an EDF grant.

ACP states: Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, Guyana, Grenada

Caribbean regional tourism study

OCT: Caribbean Islands
Grant: 200 000 EUA
Fourth EDF

The specific objectives of the project include the following:

— to publicise what the potential of Caribbean has to offer tourists;

— to develop basic data about potential markets;

— to evaluate existing levels of air services;

— to determine the touristic potential of both product and market;

— to seek out new markets.

The project will last approximately 12 to 18 months. It will be carried out by a consultancy firm experienced in the field, in cooperation with the Carribean Tourism Research Centre.

The EDF is meeting the total cost of the project with a grant of 200 000 EUA.

Cameroon

Realignment of the Douala-Edéa section of the railway.

Loan on special terms: 10 million EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = CFAF 280

The Community is financing the modernization of 80 kilometres of the existing railway between Douala and Edéa and the building of new junction ad Edéa and Mandjab. This section of the railway, built around 1910, no longer fulfils the requirements of the country's economy. Moreover it is a vital link between Douala and Yaoundé. Under its present operating conditions, this line is almost saturated and is hence holding back the development of the Cameroonian economy.

The estimated total cost of the project is 53 400 000 EUA. The EDF is contributing 10 million EUA in the form of a loan on special terms.

Samoa

Construction of the Magiagi hydroelectric scheme.

Grant: 2 353 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = WS$ 0.9213

This is a project for the construction of a run-of-river hydroelectric scheme at Magiagi on the Vaisigano river, consisting of in particular:

— a headpond with intake;

— a power station with two turbo generators;

— a 3 400-metre penstock from the headpond to the power station.

This project will enable electricity to be produced in the most economical conditions possible. It will be the first installation of an overall electricity generating development plan to meet the forecast demand of the island.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 2 976 000 EUA. The Community's contribution is 2 350 000 EUA in the form of a grant, the balance being met by the government.

Fiji, Samoa, Tonga

Regional telecommunications network

Loan on special terms: 4 300 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = F$ 0.94, WS$ 0.92; PT 1.10

The aim of this regional project is to upgrade the telecommunications network of the three ACP countries to international standards of telephone, telegraph and telex service.

The EDF project will include the supply and installation of:

— the necessary satellite earth station and ancillary equipment on Samoa;

— the necessary equipment for the extension of the existing satellite earth station, together with the telex gateway exchange, in Fiji;

— gateway telephone exchange facilities in Tonga.

The total cost of the project is estimated at 4 300 000 EUA which will be covered entirely by a loan on special terms from the EDF.

Madagascar

Development of health infrastructure

Grant: 2 590 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = FMG 280

The right of everyone in the country to health and wellbeing are the general aims of the Malagasy health plan.

The project which the Community will finance is therefore aimed at equipping the country with infrastructure, facilities and staff to meet the principal health requirements of rural and urban populations.

This involves:

— setting up a hospital complex at Antananarivo;

— building and fitting out 20 rural health centres;

— supplying equipment for the secondary hospitals at Tamatave, Marovoay and Antshoihy;

— technical assistance to provide training and advanced training for management and maintenance staff at the Antananarivo hospital complex;

— training nursing and ancillary staff.

The total cost of the project will be 2 590 000 EUA which will be financed entirely by an EDF grant.

Chad

Improvement and extension of the Moundou and Bongor lycees

Grant: 1 090 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = CFAF 280

Government secondary education policy puts more emphasis on qualitative improvements than on quantitative expansion. The aim of the project financed by the EDF is to improve and develop the existing infrastructures in two lycees, the Jacques Moudeina Lycée at Bongor and the Adoum Dallah Lycée at Moundou.

The aim is therefore to:

— build general classrooms;

— build science rooms;

— build administrative premises;

— repair certain existing buildings;

— extend and improve the functioning of the sanitary facilities;

— supply furniture and teaching materials.

The project will cost 1 090 000 EUA to be financed entirely by an EDF grant.

Kenya

Machakos district integrated development programme

Grant: 17 700 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = K Sh 9.88

This integrated development programme is a long-term programme to improve the welfare of the people of one of the poorer but heavily settled rural districts of Kenya.

The primary objective of this project is to make agricultural production more reliable, and ensure the development of water supply for domestic, livestock and irrigation needs.

The EFD grant of 17 700 000 EUA will finance the first four years of the programme. The government will contribute a further 3 370 000 EUA.

In addition to the social and economic benefits to be obtained from this project, the government of Kenya hopes to use the experience gained in the Machakos district as a model on which to base other programmes.

Kenya

Reinforcement of the medical infrastructure of the Machakos district

Grant: 2 300 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = K Sh 9.88

The aim of the programme is to reinforce the medical infrastructure in the district of Machakos and it forms part of the integrated development programme of the district of Machakos.

This programme is aimed at ensuring better medical cover for the rural population and the total cost is estimated at 3 800 000 EUA. The Community is contributing 2 300 000 EUA in the form of a grant.

The part financed by the EDF includes:

— the construction and equipment of the polyclinic at Machakos provincial hospital;

— the construction or extension and equipment of 5 health centres and housing for the staff employed at the centres.

Botswana

Support for decentralized management of rural development

Grant: 1 810 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = P 1.06

The project consists of the construction of a series of rural administrative centres and arises from the increasing commitment of the Botswana government to rural development and the resultant expansion in district council, tribal land board and rural-based central government staff.

Community aid will finance the equipment of 4 major and 74 minor administrative centres throughout Botswana.

The total estimated cost of the project is 1 810 000 EUA to be financed entirely by the EDF grant.

Cameroon

Rural development areas in north-east Bénoué

Grant		3 670 000
Loan on special terms		433 000
	EUA	4 103 000

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = CFAF 280

This project is the follow-up to schemes that have been underway since 1973, mainly on EDF financing, to set up rural development areas in an underpopulated part of north-east Bénoué. Since a flow of immigration was triggered off during the first phase, the population has increased from approximately 22 700 to some 33 000 people, with a target of approximately 44 000 by the end of the programme.

Community financing will include:

(a) first, the provision of additional back-up infrastructure to meet the requirements of the population (tracks, wells, schools, dispensaries)

(b) second:

— development of draught animals;

— diversification of agricultural production;

— expansion of the system of fattening cattle on village pastureland and improvement of traditional stock-farming techniques;

— protection and development of woodland.

The EDF is providing a grant of 3 670 000 EUA and a loan on special terms of 433 000 EUA.

Benin

Improvement of rural structures in Atakora province

Grant: 2 858 000 EUA

1 EUA = CFAF 280

The development of Atakora province and the improvement of living conditions for it's rural population are the basic aims of this project.

This new Community financed project is a follow-up to two previous projects (one under the first EDF concerned with schemes to prevent soil erosion and the other for the agricultural development of the province).

The Commission is giving a grant of 2 858 000 EUA to:

— multiply and circulate selected seeds;

— improve storage and transport structures;

— improve the network of rural tracks.

All ACP states, OCT

Financing of the annual micro-project programmes

Grant: 5 000 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

The Commission has made available an overall appropriation of 5 000 000 EUA to all the ACP states, overseas countries and territories and overseas departments for the financing by accelerated procedure of micro-project programmes.

Sierra Leone, Liberia

Establishment of an industrial project development unit in the Mano River Union secretariat

Grant: 900 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

The Mano River Union between two ACP states, Sierra Leone and Liberia, is trying, particularly through its secretariat, to foster industrial development in the Union.

EDF technical assistance has been requested to establish within the secretariat an industrial project development unit, consisting of two experts—a project analyst and an industrial engineer—which will work for two years with the aid of consultants and an expert in standardization and quality control. A contribution to the training of local staff will also be made.

The total cost of the project is 900 000 EUA which will be covered entirely from an EDF grant.

Botswana

Exceptional aid (Article 59)

Grant: 1 600 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = P 1.03

On the request of the authorities, the Community will grant exceptional aid to the tune of 1 600 000 EUA to combat foot-and-mouth disease which is severely affecting cattle in Botswana.

Since the end of October 1977, the cattle have been affected by an epidemic which broke out in the northern region.

It is estimated that there are about 1/8 of the country's total livestock in the infected areas. The government reacted immediately by closing the Lobatse slaughterhouse and prohibiting exportation. This situation constitutes a veritable national disaster owing to the importance of livestock for the country's economic activity.

Chad

Development of stock-farming

Grant: 3 200 000 EUA

1 EUA = CFAF 280

Fourth EDF

The aim of this project is to develop stock-farming production, particularly in the Sahelian area, and to increase stock-farmers' participation in the management and improvement of common pasture lands and watering points. Stock-farming is an important source of income (accounting for 30% of exports of goods) and the immediate effect of the recent droughts has been to reduce the herds by nearly one quarter.

The Community will therefore finance a project with the following main aims:

— to develop animal production, particularly in the Sahelian area;

— to increase the farmer's participation in the management and the improvement of the common pastureland and watering points;

— to strengthen the department of stock-farming;

— to increase animal production in southern Chad by controlling the tsetse fly and nagana.

The cost of the project for a 5-year period is 13 500 000 EUA. Community aid amounting to 3 200 000 EUA will be provided in the form of a grant.

Zaire

Penetungu—Lubutu road

Loan on special terms: 14 000 000 EUA

Third EDF

1 EUA = Z 1.01

The aim of this project financed by the 3rd EDF is to improve and asphalt the Penetungu—Lubutu section (139 km) of the main Kisangani-Bukavu road (630 km) in the eastern region of Zaire.

The object is to replace an earth road by an all-weather asphalted road in order to reduce transport and road maintenance costs and permit regular traffic of people and goods in this area.

The cost of the project is estimated at 14 000 000 EUA. It is proposed to finance it entirely by a loan on special terms.

Madagascar

Training of extension workers and motivators in decentralized communities

Grant: 1 150 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = FMG 280

The aim here is to train the extension workers and motivators needed for the economic and social development of all the main regions of Madagascar.

The intention is to train a total of 10 500 people in two years.

The Commission will finance this project entirely from a grant of 1 150 000 EUA.

Surinam

Multiannual training programme (first phase)

Grant: 1 500 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = Sur. f. 2.25

There is a great need for qualified staff in Surinam; the 1974/1975 emigration caused a vacuum which constitutes one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the development plan. It is therefore logical for the government to place special emphasis on the field of training.

This grant of 1 500 000 EUA will make it possible to implement the first phase of the government training programme.

Burundi

Completion of the project to expand tea-growing and construct a tea factory at Ijenda

Loan on special terms: 2 960 000 EUA
Grant: 4 317 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = FBu 109.9

The EDF will finance this project for:

1. the completion of the tea plantation programme begun under the 3rd EDF which involved:

a 1650-ha plantation development in the population's traditional environment;

the provision of assistance to the Burundi Tea Board in the way of staff and material.

The implementation of this programme should make it possible to produce 2 600 tonnes of tea per annum from 1990;

2. the construction of a tea factory at Ijenda with an annual capacity of 1 000 tonnes.

The Community is contributing to this project by providing Burundi with a loan on special terms of 2 960 000 EUA and a grant of 4 317 000 EUA.

Comoros

Promotion of poultry farming

Grant: 30 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = CFAF 280

The project is concerned with developing poultry production in the three islands: Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli. It is part of the agricultural diversification and food production programme.

The aims of this project are:

— to increase egg production for human consumption;

— to increase the production of chicken meat.

It provides for the establishment of 7 000 small-scale poultry farms and the creation of a poultry centre in Daché.

The total cost of the project over five years is estimated at approximately 1 765 000 EUA. The Community's contribution is in the form of a grant of 300 000 EUA.

São Tome and Principe

Supply of equipment

Grant: 300 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = DB 46.04

The Community will finance the supply of construction equipment for a team responsible for maintaining and building roads on the island of Principe.

Improvement of road communications is essential to maintain and, in particular, increase agricultural activities.

The total cost of the project is 300 000 EUA which will be covered entirely by an EDF grant.

Antigua

North Shore water distribution project

Loan on special terms: 430 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = EC$ 3.35

The aim of the project is to improve water supply facilities to the North Shore area of Antigua by means of extensions to the existing distribution network (15.9 km of pipeline will be laid).

This will permit:

— increases to be made in water supplies in order to meet demand from existing consumers, housing and commercial development and a new industrial estate;

— regulation of supplies to the area during dry seasons.

The Community's contribution will be made in the form of a loan on special terms of 430 000 EUA, covering the supply of materials and the directly employed labour.

Guinea

Modernization of Sanoyah textile complex

Grant: 10 000 000 EUA
Special loan: 20 000 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = 25.53 Sylis

This project involves both replacing equipment on the complex and, most important, reestablishing regular production of textiles consistent quality.

Community financing should cover:

— the renovation of buildings and auxiliary installations;

— the replacement of production equipment (capacity = 5 million m p.a.);

— creation of a training centre;

— the supply of a stock of raw materials.

The project is estimated to cost 30 000 000 EUA in all. The whole of this is to be provided by the EDF, 10 000 000 EUA in the form of a grant 20 000 000 EUA in the form of a special loan.

Guyana

Upper Demerara forestry project

Grant: 45 000 EUA
Special loan: 5 000 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = G £ 3.34

This involves Community financing for a forestry concern/sawmill.

The aim of the project is to make a genuine contribution to the national government's policy of developing underpopulated areas and exploiting its natural resources. It will also create several hundred new jobs.

It involves:

— purchasing equipment for the unloading and transport of timber;

— building a sawmill, a water distribution network, port facilities and access to the new port.

The EDF is providing partial financing in the form of a grant of 45 000 EUA and a special loan of 5 000 000 EUA.

Guinea Bissau

Supply of river transport and port equipment

Grant: 3 830 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = GP 44.6

The government of Guinea Bissau has put priority on the modernization of port and river infrastructure. The Community is therefore financing river and port transport equipment, primarily as follows:

— purchase of a 1 200 hp tug for the port of Bissau;

— handling and hoisting equipment for the port of Bissau;

— purchase of four 200 t motor barges to transport agricultural products from the production centres to where they are to be consumed.

The project is estimated to cost 3 830 000 EUA in all and the Community will be covering the full amount via a grant to the national authorities.

Chad

Construction and fitting out of the Am-Timan college of general education

Grant: 385 000 EUA

Fourth EDF
1 EUA = CFAF 280

The Chad education authorities have been carrying out a fundamental reform of education for some years now. The first stage of this concentrates on pre-primary teaching and the other levels will gradually be dealt with after this.

The Community is financing the construction and fitting out of the Am-Timan college of general education (CEG), which has an agricultural/pastoral bias, as part of this reform.

The aim of the project is to provide the existing establishment with the functional infrastructure and equipment which it currently lacks and, above all, to gear the education provided to the genuine needs of the majority of the pupils.

The whole of the project is being financed by the EDF with a grant of 385 000 EUA.

Solomon Islands

Fisheries training centre
Grant: 280 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = A$ 1.13

This fisheries training centre project is linked to the development of a fishing fleet to be financed by the Asiatic development bank. It involves modernizing the Honiara Technical Institute by extending it to include training for the fisheries sector.

The project involves:

— constructing a few more buildings;

— supplying teaching equipment for courses in the techniques of fishing;

— providing two grants for the training of future instructors.

The EDF is providing a 280 000 EUA grant as total financing for this project.

Sierra Leone

Integrated medical teaching/training programme
Grant: 1 500 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = Le 1.30

The aim of the project is to implement a medical teaching/training project.

It is in three sections:

— the construction and equipment, at Bo, of a school for ancillary medical workers to train medical assistants to be responsible for preventive medicine in rural areas:

— construction and fitting out of a department of community medicine at Fourah Bay College, University of Freetown;

— construction and fitting out of an institute of health science at Fourah Bay College.

The total cost of the project is an estimated 1 500 000 EUA, to be covered in full by an EDF grant.

Liberia

Rural health training centre
Grant: 1 330 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = Lib. $ 1.30

The improvement of the country's health system is one of the main aims of the Liberian government's national plan (1976-1980).

The project aims to construct and fit out a rural health training centre at Suakoko to cater for 200 students. It will be built alongside the Phebe Hospital in Suakoko.

The project covers the construction of classrooms, a dormitory and housing for teaching staff. It is estimated to cost 1 330 000 EUA which the Community will be covering in full via a grant.

Zaire

Oil palm development company in Ubangi
Special loan:
1 213 101.81 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 786 898.19 EUA
Third EDF
1 EUA = Z 1.01

The Community is financing the construction of a palm oil mill at Gosuma in the Equateur region where some 4 500 ha of industrial plantations and some 1 500 ha of village plantations are now being established with financing which the EDF has already granted.

SODEPALU (the national oil palm development company in Ubangi) will be responsible for running the future oil mill.

The Community is contributing to the project by a special loan of 1 786 898.19 EUA from the 3rd EDF and a special loan of 1 213 101.81 EUA from the 4th EDF.

Mauritania

Intensification of agricultural production in the Senegal valley
Grant: 800 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = UM 59.04

The aim of this project is, by means of a small technical assistance team, to help the national extension services organize and manage the small hydro-agricultural areas now established in the Senegal valley.

Some 2 000 families working almost 500 ha of improved land will be reached by the project.

Financing should cover supervisory staff, the supply of the means of transport and pumping equipment and maintenance materials. The EDF is providing an 800 000 EUA grant over two years to pay for this.

Djibouti

Pilot agricultural training area
Grant: 515 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = DF 217.1

The Community is financing this 10 ha agricultural training area to enable agricultural techniques that are right for the country to be produced, agricultural department officers to be retrained and farmers to be taught.

Plans include a borehole to irrigate the area, the construction of service buildings plus the supply of equipment and expatriate assistance.

The project is scheduled to last two years and the EDF is providing a grant of 515 000 EUA to cover this.

Senegal

Primary school construction
Grant: 1 983 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = CFAF 280

One of the aims of the Vth Economic and Social Development Plan is to develop education and ensure training in line with the needs of the economy.

The project aims to construct and equip about 150 primary classrooms throughout Senegal at an estimated cost of 1 938 000 EUA, to be covered in full by an EDF grant.

Seychelles

Rural water supply network
Grant: 260 000 EUA
Fourth EDF
1 EUA = Sey Rs 8.62

The aim here is to provide a drinking water network to supply two villages (La Louise and Quatre Bornes) on the island of Mahé. The project will provide water for some 270 families, most of them in the low-income group. The EDF grant will cover the full costs of this project.

Cameroon

Irrigated rice-growing areas in Logone and Chari.

Grant: 4 097 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = CFAF 280

The aim is to bring about a substantial improvement in the food and income of the peasants and to make up for the chronic shortfall in food crops in a drought-prone Sahelian region. The Community is therefore financing the creation of four irrigated rice-growing areas (approximately 600 ha).

The project involves:

— making the various investments in infrastructure and equipment;

— building a small rice-mill (about 2 t per h);

— replanting replanting some 400 ha trees;

— using a solar pump.

The EDF is providing a grant of 4 097 000 EUA for this project.

Ghana

Line of credit for the National Investment Bank of Ghana (NIBG)

Special loan: 1 880 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = Cedi 3.55

Ghana has a relatively well developed economy, but growth is limited by the balance of payments deficit. Industry has felt the bad effects of the lack of equipment and raw materials caused by the shortage of foreign exchange. Small and medium-sized businesses are the hardest hit.

The NIBG supplies loans and other aid to industry which the government considers as a priority sector and the EDF has granted a special loan of 1 880 000 EUA to the NIBG to finance loans to small and medium-sized businesses.

Ghana

Trade promotion

Grant: 1 010 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = Cedi 3.55

Trade promotion in this case is designed to cover:

— technical assistance—this includes four seminars dealing with Ghana's export product sector;

— two studies—one in the timber sector and the other a feasibility study on the production and export of different types of wood;

— pilot studies to develop know-how in certain sectors (production and marketing, etc.).

Djibouti

Multiannual training programme 1976-1980

Grant: 640 000 EUA

Fourth EDF

1 EUA = DF 217.1

Djibouti's main aim is to ensure political and economic independence by developing all its potential.

The training section of the indicative programme of Community aid is in the form of a general grants programme plus one or two specific training schemes (economic planning, water management, statistics, transport, etc).

The EDF is providing a 640 000 EUA grant for this programme. □

SENEGAL

Klaus Meyer's press conference

Senegal and the EEC will conclude a fishing agreement in Brussels this December, Klaus Meyer, the director-general for development in the European Commission, announced during a press conference in Dakar. Mr Meyer was on an official visit to Senegal.

Speaking of the Community's cooperation policy, Mr Meyer said that the EEC's contribution to the construction of the Manantali dam had now reached four thousand million CFA francs. Manantali is the largest dam being developed by Senegal, Mauritania and Mali within the framework of the OMVS (the Senegal river development organization).

The director-general also pointed out that in July Senegal had also received five thousand million francs CFA as an advance under Stabex. EEC funds, he said, would be used to offset losses in export earnings for groundnut oil and cake as a result of the 1977 drought in Senegal. □

COUNCIL

A Council of development ministers met in Luxembourg on 10 October to discuss the EEC development policy under the chairmanship of Rainer Offergeld, the German minister for economic cooperation.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

The Council discussed the financing programme proposed by the Commission for aid to non-associated countries under the 1978 budget (70 m EUA). This programme was submitted by the Commission in the context of the general guidelines which the Council debated at its meeting on 25 April 1978.

The programme met with the Council's approval, on the understanding that a final position on one project and on the allocation of the balance of the reserve would be adopted in the very near future on the basis of additional information to be supplied by the Commission to the Permanent Representatives Committee.

The Council's discussions enable the Commission to commit the appropriations in good time before the end of the year. It is understood that the distribution will give Asia 49.55 m EUA, Latin America 13.75 m, Africa 3.5 m.

At the end of its discussion the Council emphasized the importance it attaches to the early entry into force of the framework regulation relating to non-associated developing countries, so that as from the next financial year discussions can take place on the basis of a defined procedure rather than on the basis of the present ad hoc procedure.

The Council discussed general guidelines for the 1979 aid programme on the basis of the suggestions submitted by the Commission.

The Council found itself in agreement on some of the Commission's suggestions and noted that on others (the amount of the reserve and an indicative geographical allocation) the Commission felt it should uphold its suggestions which it regarded as a middle road between the positions put forward.

The Council also discussed the amount of aid for 1979, enabling delegations to give their views on this subject. The budget authority is to take a final decision on this at the end of 1978.

On the volume of aid, the Commission said it intended to submit to the Council a communication taking stock of Community action to help non-associated developing countries and stating its views on the multiannual estimates of the volume of aid for such countries.

Third international development strategy decade

The preparatory stages are now underway which should lead to adoption by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1980 of the International Development Strategy. There are also various events on the international calendar between now and then in the framework of the North-South dialogue. As a result the Council held a preliminary political discussion on the lines which the Community should follow in working out its position. It had before it a communication from the Commission.

The communication was favourably received by the Council as a useful working basis for further discussions. It was found that there was already a considerable measure of agreement on the main lines of approach suggested by the Commission.

The Commission suggests that the new strategy should be examined from two viewpoints, firstly:

Improving general economic relations between industrialised and developing countries. This would include:

— free trade

— stabilising international raw material markets

— greater transfer of resources and more longer term credits

— implementation of Lima declaration on industrialisation

— link between new liquidity and development

— better controls of multinationals.

Secondly, 3 practical objectives for achieving the development targets:

— satisfaction of basic needs which means creating the minimum conditions necessary for improving the living conditions of the poorest people.

— rational use of scarce resources. This concerns energy, raw materials, exploitation of the sea bed, etc.

— better international division of labour allowing developing countries a greater share of world trade.

The Council also approved a report on the policy on co-financing for resources administered by the Commission.

Accession of Tuvalu to the Lomé Convention

The Council recorded the agreement of the EEC to the draft decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers approving the accession of Tuvalu to the Lomé Convention.

Tuvalu, a former United Kingdom territory which became independent on 1 October 1978, will become the 55th ACP state under the Lomé Convention when the ACP states have also given their agreement, and when Tuvalu has deposited its instrument of accession.

So that Tuvalu does not lose certain advantages, particularly financial ones, which it enjoys through the association of the overseas countries and territories with the Community, the Council agreed to the provisional application of these benefits pending accession.

Opening of Commission delegations

The Council gave its agreement to the opening of Commission delegations in the Mashreq countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria) and Israel. It also approved the opening of a Commission delegation in Vienna.

Cape Verde, Papua New Guinea and São Tome and Principe

At an earlier meeting the Council adopted the regulation concluding the accession of Cape Verde, Papua New Guinea and São Tomé and Principe to the Lomé Convention.

The agreements, which were originally signed on 28 March 1977, will enter into force on 1 November 1978. □

TRADE PROMOTION

September was a very active month for participants in the ACP programme of attendance at major international trade events: 47 stands went up at the following fairs.

Germany: "Partners in Progress" overseas imports, Berlin.
IKOFA food fair, Munich.

France: International leather week, Paris.
Marseilles fair.

Italy: Levant fair, Bari.

Sweden: Göteborg fair.

Algeria: Algiers fair.

Kenya: Nairobi fair.

Attendance at these events enabled the representatives of external trade authorities and private companies from 25 African (ACP) countries to prospect for external markets and establish business contacts with many commercial operators who had the opportunity of assessing the quality of the tropical products on display at the ACP stands.

A project to organize permanent cooperation between African producer/exporters and European importers/users of tropical wood has been drawn up with the help of the African Timber Organization. Discussions have been held to decide what subjects will be on the agenda of the Euro-African meeting to be held in Gabon in February 1979.

At the request of the Cameroonian government, a mission of experts has been out to study a project on setting up a national centre for the development of Cameroon's external trade.

Commission experts are also studying a project to open an external trade development centre in Togo.

There has been a great deal of contact between the African Groundnut Council and European industry (oil, oil cake importers etc.) on trade promotion in the groundnut sector with a view to deciding on ways and means of developing ACP exports to European markets. □

EMERGENCY AID

The Commission has replied favourably to the first request it has received from the Angolan government to prevent a cholera epidemic spreading from neighbouring countries. It will supply vaccines and other medicines and cover the cost of providing a health officer. The operation will cost 7 500 EUA(1) and will cover the expenses of the initial emergency. It will be carried out by WHO.

The Commission has recently decided to contribute 4 340 000 EUA to the aid programmes for refugees in these two regions of Africa, which are being carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, Geneva).

Zambia: 1 340 000 EUA

This amount is intended to finance the repatriation of Angola refugees in Zambia and the construction of a school for refugee children from Zimbabwe.

Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia: 3 000 000 EUA

This is the Community's contribution to a programme intended to supply means of subsistence to refugees and displaced persons in the three countries concerned. The total cost is 11.6 million EUA. Since certain member states are also participating in the project on a bilateral basis (United Kingdom: 1.2 million EUA, Federal Republic of Germany: 0.8 EUA, Denmark: 0.7 million EUA, France: 0.1 million EUA, Netherlands: 0.5 million EUA), the Community is covering over half the estimated expenses with its contribution of 6.3 million EUA.

The Commission has also approved emergency aid for Rwanda totalling 80 000 EUA for medicines to fight cholera.

(1) Article 950, 1978 Community Budget, bringing total commitments under this item up to 1 257 500 EUA out of the 1 400 000 EUA available.

Exceptional aid granted under article 59 of the Lomé Convention (EUA)

As of 15.8.1978

Regions and countries	Aid granted			
	First year (1.4.76/31.3.77)	Second year (1.4.77/31.3.78)	Third year (1.4.78/31.3.79)	Total
West Africa	**9 614 345**	**2 130 000**	**10 114 000**	**21 858 345**
Gambia	—	—	800 000	800 000
Guinea Bissau	—	—	467 000	467 000
Guinea	—	—	3 035 000	3 035 000
Mauritania	—	—	1 307 000	1 307 000
Mali	—	—	800 000	800 000
Niger	9 614 345	—	—	9 614 345
Senegal	—	—	3 685 000	3 685 000
Cape Verde	—	—	—	— (1)
Ghana	—	2 130 000	—	2 130 000
Benin	—	—	20 000	20 000
Central Africa	**19 000 000**	**250 000**		**19 250 000**
Rwanda	4 000 000	—	—	4 000 000
Zaire	15 000 000	—	—	15 000 000
Congo	—	250 000	—	250 000
East Africa	**3 426 000**	**300 000**	**3 025 000**	**6 751 000**
Ethiopia	—	—	2 750 000	2 750 000
Kenya	—	300 000	—	300 000
Somalia	3 426 000	—	—	3 426 000
Sudan	—	—	275 000	275 000
Indian Ocean	**6 000 000**	**1 297 000**	**—**	**7 297 000**
Comoros	1 300 000	1 297 000	—	2 597 000
Madagascar	1 700 000	—	—	1 700 000
Mauritius	3 000 000	—	—	3 000 000
Southern Africa	**11 000 000**	**8 070 000**	**1 885 000**	**20 955 000**
Botswana	1 000 000	70 000	1 600 000	2 670 000
Lesotho	1 000 000	—	230 000	1 230 000
Malawi	1 500 000	—	—	1 500 000
Zambia	7 500 000	8 000 000	—	15 500 000
Tanzania	—	—	55 000	55 000
Pacific	**—**	**200 000**	**—**	**200 000**
Tonga	—	200 000	—	200 000
General total	**49 040 345**	**12 247 000**	**15 024 000**	**76 311 345**

(1) Cape Verde received 1 500 000 EUA in 1977, although not then a member of Lomé, under article 951 of the European Communities' general budget.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Drawing up the agenda for UNCTAD V

The UNCTAD Board held its 18th annual meeting in Geneva from 28 August to 17 September 1978. Its main task was to produce a draft agenda for the 5th session scheduled for Manilla in May 1979.

It was agreed that UNCTAD V would discuss the right policies and measures to facilitate structural changes in the international economy and certain important aspects of the systems of monetary and financial cooperation.

In a plenary session, the European Community mentioned its experience in the field of economic adjustment and the process of close cooperation with its partners under the Lomé Convention.

With this in mind, it felt it advisible to provide the Board with the thorough analysis of the interdependence of various countries and sectors that it had presented at the first sitting of the plenary committee.

The spokesman for group B (developing countries) emphasized that the notion of interdependence involved obligations for all countries and groups of countries and for the various sectors of the economy.

As regards commodities, the Board extended the original time limits for the integrated programme and finally adopted resolutions specifying the procedures to be followed for copper and tungsten.

A proposal from the developing countries aiming to prevent unilateral action on the exploitation of the seabed was adopted (65:12:12) against the wishes of the Community countries (Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK voted against and Denmark and Ireland abstained).

The secretary-general informed the Board of his decision to convene the UN negotiating conference on a common fund as part of the integrated programme for commodities in the light of consultations held since the end of 1977.

The conference had been adjourned in December 1977 and would be meeting again on 14-27 November 1978.

The Council agreed on the implementation of new consultation procedures on generalized preferences, in line with EEC ideas.

The new procedures would be informal and would not jeopardize the workings of existing bilateral procedures.

During a debate on implementation of special measures for LDCs, the Community suggested that greater emphasis be laid on:

— analyzing the factors which have enabled certain LDCs to attain faster economic growth than others;

— identifying specific trade opportunities;

— improving the capacity to absorb aid;

— developing the exploitation of renewable sources of energy;

— transport and communications.

The Council was in favour of the ACP group's request to be designated an intergovernmental organization.

The group, which has grown out of the Lomé Convention, can now be more directly linked, as an observer, to the work of UNCTAD. □

GENERALIZED PREFERENCES

The European Commission has approved its proposals to the Council concerning the 1979 EEC "generalized preferences" scheme in favour of developing countries.

It proposes improvements in comparison with 1978, but with certain precautions for sensitive products. The basic guidelines followed by the Commission are as follows:

— strike a reasonable balance between the need to improve the access of Third World products to the Common Market (in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the European Council in Bremen and the Western economic summit in Bonn) on the one hand, and the need to take account of the difficulties of certain industrial sectors in Europe, on the other.

— give priority, in improvements, to the special measures in favour of the poorest countries in the world;

— completely revise the scheme applicable to textile products, in order to bring it into line with the Multifibres Arrangement and with the bilateral agreements concluded by the EEC with the supplier countries, simplifying the mecanisms as much as possible.

The overall assessment of the 1979 scheme, according to the Commission's proposals is as follows:

— the value of the industrial products which could enter the EEC duty-free would be 6.6 billion units of account.

— the value of the processed agricultural products which may be the subject of a preferential scheme would be 1.3 billion units of account, giving a total of 7.9 billion for the two sectors. □

IFC

The economic performance of the developing countries has been unexpectedly good in the last few years according to the annual report of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), released in mid-September. Annual GNP growth rates overall have been about 6% in the developing countries, while exports have increased by 14%. Developing countries have also increasingly moved into private capital markets as their borrowing capacity grew.

But the corporation warns that the growth prospects of the developing countries would be seriously affected by any moves in the developed world towards protection and other inward-looking economic policies.

The report says the momentum of exports and borrowing would be hit by protection, slow income growth, high unemployment and accelerating inflation in the industrialized countries.

The IFC, an affiliate of the World Bank, was established to promote the growth of private investment in the developing world. It has 108 member countries, 88 of them in the developing world.

There are no restrictions on the type of interventions it can make, but it normally consists of subscriptions to share capital or long-term loans (without government guarantee) or both.

It also helps mobilize other capital and technical expertise for economic development that meets sound investment criteria.

Private capital markets

The IFC notes that a record number of developing countries were active in private capital markets in 1977 and the first half of 1978. Some 56 countries were involved, and they were able to significantly extend the average length of loans.

The report did not feel that debt service ratios were becoming too high overall since the doubling of the debt burden in recent years had been matched by impressive gains in GNP and exports.

However, inflation in the industrialized countries could make such borrowing more difficult and costly; moreover a crucial period will be the early and mid-1980s when many developing countries will have to borrow to refinance existing borrowings which will mature at that time.

Both sides must act

To prevent the present reasonably favourable conditions from deteriorating the IFC calls for action from both developing and industrialized countries.

For the industrialized countries it is a matter of further trade liberalization, while the developing countries too can take action, for example, by trying to stimulate trade among themselves.

The IFC's activities

Turning to its own investments in the 1978 fiscal year, the IFC approved US$ 338.4 million in projects worth an estimated total of $ 1 872 million.

There were 41 projects in 31 developing countries. It was a record year for the corporation with business up 31% in volume and 21% in the number of projects.

Over half the projects were in the least developed countries, with 40% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 29% in Africa, 17% in Europe and the Middle East and 14% in Asia.

First investments were undertaken in five countries, four of them ACP states —Lesotho, Mali, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago—and Yemen (AR).

About 40% of the IFC's investments went into manufacturing, and over 90% of all investments involved firms that are majority locally owned (68% in private ownership and 24% publicly owned).

The corporation's earnings increased by 41% to $ 12.5 million over the previous year and last December its board of governors approved a five-fold increase in its share capital. □

ANGOLA

Major Alberto Bento Ribeiro in Brussels

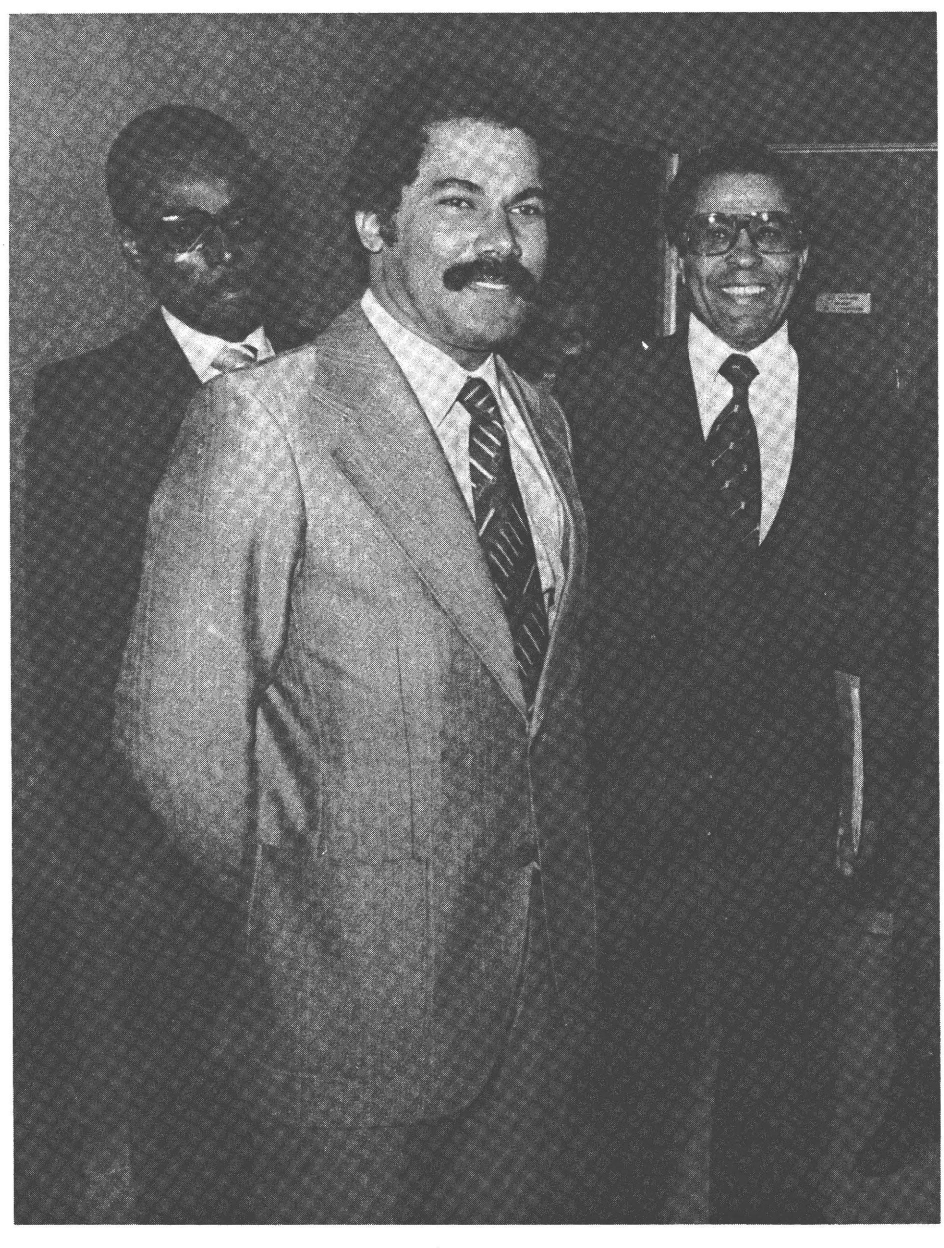
The Angolan minister for industry and energy, Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro, visited Brussels in mid-October for talks with officials of the EEC and the business community. Major Ribeiro was accompanied by a delegation of industry and mining officials. The minister had discussions with both development commissioner Claude Cheysson and energy commissioner Guido Brunner.

Mr Cheysson had himself visited Angola in June, followed by the Belgian foreign minister, Henri Simonet, in September, when the question of an Angolan ambassador to the EEC was discussed. The visits show the desire on both sides to strengthen relations between the EEC and Angola, although the question of Angola's possible accession to the Lomé Convention remains open.

Angola is currently planning the exploitation of its reserves of iron, oil, diamonds, phosphates and non-ferrous metals. Major Ribeiro said Angola will guarantee contracts between Angolan enterprises and foreign companies, including investment and the repatriation of capital.

Concessions, however, would only be granted by the Luanda government to state-owned Angolan companies, which would then negotiate contracts with foreign concerns. The ministers said that West and East Europe were the natural markets for Angola's mineral exports. □

Major Alberto Bento Ribeiro, Angola's industry and energy minister. On the right Luis de Almeida, Luanda's ambassador to Brussels



FAO

Agrarian reform

African nations have been urged to join the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in efforts to achieve agrarian reform and rural development in developing countries. The appeal was made by Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, special representative of FAO director-general, Edouard Saouma. Mr Santa Cruz, a veteran international diplomat, is handling preparations for the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in Rome (July 1979).

Speaking before the technical committee of the tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa in Arusha, Mr Santa Cruz stressed the importance of WCARRD to Africa and urged member states to participate in its preparations "at the highest possible level". He said WCARRD will enable participants to exchange experiences in all aspects of agrarian reform and rural development on national, regional and international levels. It will also permit analysis of the main policy questions, options and alternative strategies enabling FAO member nations to increase the effectiveness of their rural development programmes.

World cereal and rice production increasing

This summer's abundant rains have improved the prospects of the forthcoming world cereal harvests, according to an FAO report published in Rome. In its initial estimates, the FAO had essessed the wheat, cereal and rice harvests for 1978 at 1 380 million tonnes (+ 3% compared with 1977). The report just published estimates that they could be as high as 1 504 million tonnes (408 million tonnes of wheat, 721 million tonnes of a coarse grain and 375 million tonnes of unhusked rice).

The FAO specifies, however, that these forecasts are still uncertain, since the African and Asian harvests have not yet ended. In addition, in the Horn of Africa, locusts are posing a serious threat.

Export prices

Export prices of secondary cereals fell by 20% during the four months up to 15 August as the result of copious export supplies and a drop in import prospects. For wheat, prices were relatively stable, while prices for rice from Thailand fell by 8% in July. World wheat and coarse grain imports could fall by 10 million tonnes in 1978.

The FAO also forecasts a new increase in carry-over stocks. At the end of the various 1978/1979 marketing years, cereals stocks, with the exclusion of China and the USSR, could attain a record level of 195 million tonnes, i.e. 18 million more than in the previous year. As for the meteorological situation, the report indicates that in the Far East, the harvest generally began on time and proceeded normally, with good results, although it deplores the floods in a large number of countries. In China, with the exception of drought areas in the south and a dry period in the province of Fukien, precipitations were normal. Japan, on the other hand, suffered from an excessively dry period. In Africa, the Sahel enjoyed a humid period following the July rains, despite a lack of rain in August.

The rains also helped maize crops in Ghana and Ethiopia. The drought persists in Somalia. In North and South America, except for a part of the Canadian prairies, meteorological conditions were satisfactory, as they were in Australia and Europe.

EEC: near record

EEC cereal production for its part could come close to the record level of 1974, when it totalled 108 million tonnes. Although the information available is still provisional, it will in any event be higher than the 1977 harvest of 103.7 million tonnes, as well as the average of 101 million tonnes for the last few years. Some weeks ago, the EEC Statistical Office predicted a wheat harvest of between 42 and 42.5 million tonnes, compared with 38.5 last year, and this due to an 8% extension in the areas sown.

There should, on the other hand, be little change compared with 1977 in harvests of barley, maize and other coarse grain. □

INDUSTRIALIZATION

Commonwealth Secretariat report examines difficulties of Third World industrialization

A report on *"Cooperation for Accelerating Industrialization"* drawn up by a team of industrial specialists has been published by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The team, under the chairmanship of Mr L.K. Jha, governor of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir and a member of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues (Brandt Commission), was set up by the Commonwealth secretary-general towards the end of 1976 to submit for the consideration of Commonwealth governments practical proposals for accelerating industrialization and related activities in developing countries.

The eleven-member team had four plenary sessions (in London, Kashmir and Canberra) and four regional meetings. A progress report made in April 1977 was considered by Commonwealth heads of government at their London meeting two months later.

The final report has now been sent to Commonwealth governments.

The report focusses on the human, technological, financial and marketing problems faced by developing countries, particularly by the smallest and least developed.

It proposes specific measures by which these countries can resolve their problems through cooperative action, primarily among developing countries themselves, but with support from industrialized countries and international institutions.

Commonwealth action programme

The report includes recommendations for a Commonwealth action programme to promote and strengthen machinery for cooperation.

Noting the considerable diversity in industrial policy pursued by Commonwealth developing countries, the team says no panacea exists to solve their industrial problems. Yet certain basic constraints are common to many of these countries, particularly the least developed.

These include a lack or insufficiency of human skills, especially in enterpreneurship and management, an inadequate infrastructure, difficulties in the search for suitable technologies, shortages of financial resources, and the small size of effective demand in domestic markets.

The team pinpoints certain weaknesses in the external support being provided by multilateral and bilateral sources for industrialisation; examples include the lack of concessional finance for pre-investment studies, the general neglect of small industries, and the compartmentalization of functions in aid agencies, resulting in several bodies having to be approached for assistance even for small-scale projects. □

CEAO

UNDP-CEAO financing agreement signed

This agreement commits the UNDP to providing the CEAO with aid to the tune of $ 525 000 (or CFAF 126 000 000). CEAO participation under the agreement is CFAF 47 000 000.

The agreement covers:

— studies of activities to step up trade within the community;

— the creation of policies, techniques and instruments to promote trade within, and exports by, the community and to harmonize national policies to promote trade within the CEAO;

— economic and industrial cooperation with a view to establishing the political, economic, commercial and tax conditions and defining the institutional community framework that will encourage the identification, promotion and realization of multi-state industries of interest to the community;

— setting up a transport service;

— designing and programming CEAO activities in the medium term, in close liaison with a study of future links between the CEAO and ECOWAS;

— contributing to training managerial staff at the general secretariat.

This programme is the culmination of many years of effort and cooperation, by the CEAO, UNCTAD and the UNDP with a view to promoting sub-regional and regional cooperation in West Africa. □

INDIA

Emergency aid for flood victims

At the end of September, the European Commission decided to provide emergency aid worth some 160 000 EUA for about 25 000 people (5 000 families) in the Midnapore and Mowrah districts of West Bengal. The funds will be used to reconstruct 500 homes and provide basic needs, and will be channelled through the Catholic Relief Services.

This finance will add to that already committed by the British, German and Irish governments of some 1 050 000 EUA.

The World Food Programme and the Red Cross have also asked the Community to provide 1 500 tonnes of emergency milk powder worth 2 000 000 EUA. □

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Energy policy: emphasis on coal

Commissioner Guido Brunner's latest papers passed by the Commission for debate in the Council deal with the current energy situation in the Community and the future outlook. They reveal that figures for energy imports into the Community for the past six months have shown a reduction of four percent in the case of oil compared with the same period of 1977 and that imports of energy in general went down by 2.2 percent. But they also warn against any feeling of complacency.

In spite of the present glut of energy supplies, the long-term prospect for the later 1980s is one of increasing pressure on world oil supplies. The Community, already paying more than 50 billion dollars a year or twenty percent of foreign exchange earnings, could find itself under increasing strain in competing for limited supplies.

It was to reduce this risk to desired economic and social goals that the European Council of 6 and 7 July, 1978, reaffirmed the Community's primary aim of cutting dependence on energy imports to 50 percent, and of making the best use of energy saving measures and of the Community's own energy sources.

The Community's oil resources are not abundant although production is expected to build up usefully to 115-165 million tonnes by 1985. With a total oil requirement of some 635 million tonnes in that year, this level of production, however, should make it possible to place a specific limit on oil imports in 1985 of 500 million tonnes a year, to be adjusted if necessary in the light of economic performance.

Present forecasts show gas production at some 160 million tonnes oil equivalent (toe) for 1985. Every effort must be made to establish the real size of the Community's hydrocarbon resources through further exploration.

Energy-saving measures will be vigorously pursued and investments made in renewable sources such as solar, wind and wave power.

Nuclear power, however, has not been developing as originally planned. Last year's forecast of 90 gigawatts (one million kilowatts) of installed capacity by 1985 will have to be revised downwards to around 80 GW.

Current forecasts of a doubling of nuclear capacity by 1990 must now be regarded with scepticism. The Commission continues to emphasise the importance of work on nuclear safety.

In order to pursue the general objectives of an overall reduction in energy imports, therefore, the Community must rely on maintaining and if possible developing the production of coal.

The Community's own coal industry has been hard hit by competition from abundant and cheap imports of oil before 1973 and more recently by cheap imports of coal from third countries. Instead of producting 250 million tonnes as we did in 1973, the Community managed only 218 million tonnes in 1977 and may not reach that figure this year. At the same time coal and coke stocks have built up to some 63 million tonnes.

Imports from third countries increased from 30 million tonnes in 1973 to 46 million tonnes in 1977.

The time has come therefore to make another determined effort to maintain the Community's use and own production of coal and to try to stabilise markets.

Community coal resources offer the best guarantee of long-term security of supply and protection for the consumer against abrupt price increases imposed by factors outside the control of member states. □

SAVING WASTE

In 1976 the nine Community countries produced 4.2 million tonnes of waste *every day*. For the whole year, that represented a modest one and half billion tonnes of rubbish of all description. The waste is composed of:

— household rubbish: 90 million tonnes;

— industrial wastes: 115 million tonnes;

— waste from the extractive industries: 150 million tonnes;

— sewage sludge: 200 million tonnes;

— agricultural wastes: 950 million tonnes.

This "output" is increasing at a regular rate of 3 % each year.

A wealth of raw materials

Until a short while ago, the principal problem was how to get rid of waste.

Increasingly, however, the Community is thinking of ways of recuperating the resources tied up in the mountains of rubbish—a question of exploiting excessive wastage to present the drain on energy and raw materials resources. Being largely dependent on outside countries for raw materials, the advantages of becoming less dependent through recycling resources is evident.

The ecological benefits are also quite clear—recycled waste paper can spare our trees, waste recycled into compost can be used as agricultural fertiliser, etc.

This is why the European Commission has proposed a new four-year research and development programme to the Council of Ministers. The cost will amount to 24 million European units of account (1 EUA = ± 1.3 US dollars) of which 14 million EUA will be borne by the Community budget. The programme covers four research areas:

Recuperation of energy and goods in household waste

This can take two forms: separation at source by householders—the refuse services can then collect waste paper, bottles, plastic containers, etc. separately. It will be interesting for researchers to compare the effectiveness of the various schemes operating in Community countries. Large-scale sorting and separation is a question of technological processes: pneumatic separation, gravity separation, optical methods, etc.

Research will be able to raise the yield of these processes and improve the quality of recuperated materials (paper, plastics and non-ferrous metals in particular).

Finally, a proportion of the household wastes, crushed or compacted, could be used as supplementary fuel for electricity production.

Recuperation by thermal processing of waste

Whilst incineration of household wastes is widely practiced, other techniques for industrial waste such as pyrolysis (a chemical decomposition under heat) have not been developed as rapidly. This could offer two advantages: more rapid and cleaner elimination (sterilisation); recuperation of energy, metals and glass found in pyrolysis and incineration residues.

Fermentation and hydrolysis of waste

Agriculture, the food industry, forestry and households produce very large quantities of organic wastes (one billion tonnes per year in the Community). These wastes are disposed of by supervised dumping and by thermal processes. It could be much more beneficial to recuperate useful organic materials and energy through fermentation or hydrolysis (chemical decomposition through the action of water). For example, micro-organisms (anaerobia) can digest waste and produce methane gas.

There again fermentation of organic wastes as compost can produce a fertilizer for farm land and restore the humus content.

Methods for removing undesirable substances (hydrocarbons, plastics, pathogenic germs, etc.) still have to be researched.

Recuperation of waste rubber

To make new (or almost new) tyres from old, the best known method is retreading. This technique could be more widely used if their quality and safety coefficient could be precisely tested. On the other hand, a tyre recycling industry already exists to take the tyres rejected by the retreading establishments. □

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS

Elections, enlargement, EMS

In October the president of the Commission, Roy Jenkins, delivered an address to the Cercle de l'Opinion in Paris on the subject: "Prospects for the European Community", the political significance of which is very considerable, since, as the speaker said, the Community has reached a stage in its development when its future could more than fulfil the aspirations of its founders, or could go seriously wrong.

President Jenkins' analysis is based on the finding that the Community must cope with three main problems "which have it in them, as it were, to make or break the Community".

These three problems are: the direct elections to the EP; enlargement of the Community; creation of a monetary stability zone to bring about economic and monetary union.

For each of these problems, Mr Jenkins examines the difficulties, dangers, advantages and real goals. The future elected Parliament will have no more constitutional powers than the present one, but it will have to exercise scrutiny and control and in so doing, reflect the views of European public opinion on Community problems rather than national issues. It will not have to form or sustain a government, but will have to defend the interests of the people. And the defenders are hardly useful, said Mr Jenkins, unless they are authorized to show their teeth.

As for enlargement, although this will create some major problems, "to reject European countries entitled and qualified to join would not only be a betrayal of the Treaty, which is the foundation of the Community, but also make a mockery of the underlying principles to which the Committee is dedicated".

As regards the creation of a monetary stability zone, although the system will not be the same as a European economic and monetary union, it will be "a giant stride towards it". Failure would put us back a long way, stated Mr Jenkins, and a partial result would not be in the common interest either. "A two-speed Europe, or perhaps even a three-speed Europe when the Community is enlarged, could have profoundly disruptive effects. The very sense of a Community would be imperilled".

Mr Jenkins' conclusion: "We move forward together or we move backwards apart". □

COMMISSION

Meeting at Comblain-la-Tour

On 16 and 17 September, the 13 European commissioners met at Comblain-la-Tour in the Belgian Ardennes to discuss, as Mr Jenkins put it, the main problems facing the Community. There was no attempt to make specific decisions on the basis of particular documents, but to consider longer term matters which may later be the subject of propositions by the Commission.

The Commission in particular discussed:

— The future of the budget. The Commissioners discussed the future of the Community's own resources and the matter of a redistributive role for the budget, although it was accepted that the budget alone could not overcome the present imbalances within the EEC.

— Agriculture. The Commission wants to reduce the structural surpluses in order to achieve a better balance of spending by the Community budget, though without questioning the basic objectives of the common agricultural policy (CAP). □

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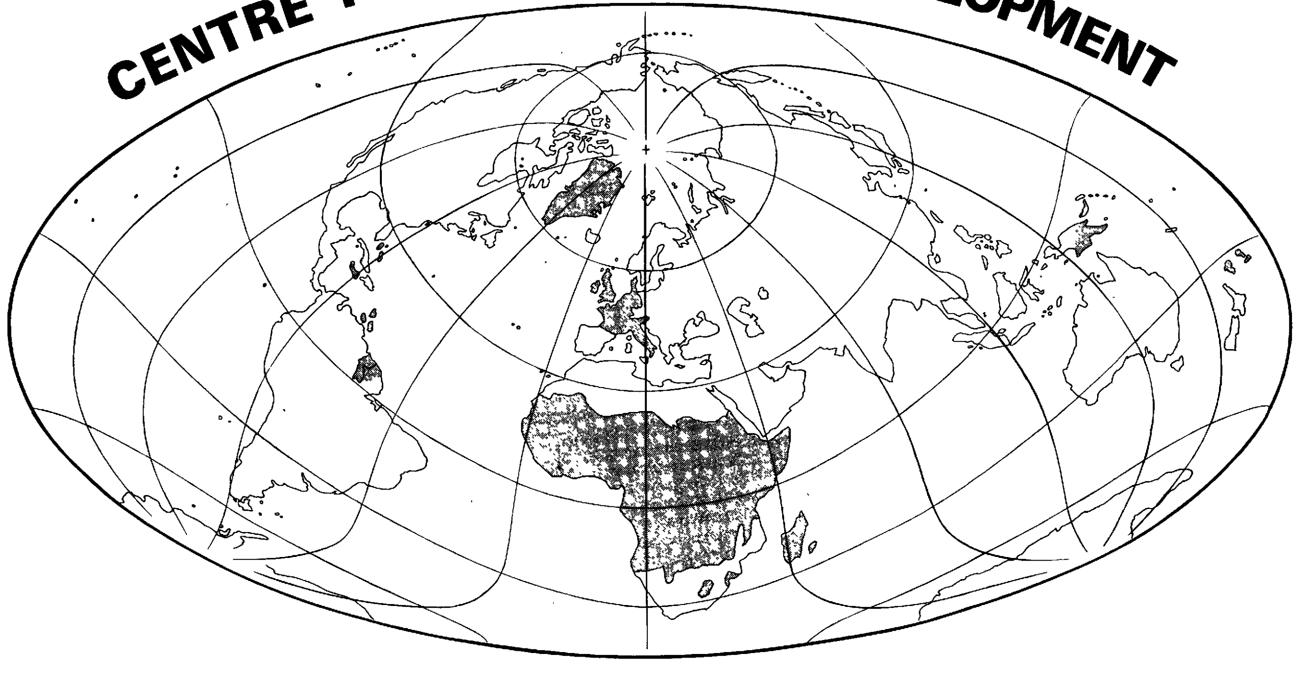
CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ACP-EEC Information Service

The ACP-EEC Information Service is now in operation and available to help you to find a partner for your industrial project. On the last page of this issue of Business Opportunities you will find a description of the services available from the Information Service. Keep this list and use it for reference until such time as we are able to publish a brochure.

Don't hesitate to make use of the Information Service. Send your query or your proposal to the Centre marked "Attention ACP-EEC Information Service".

Small industries

The Centre believes that there is a desire in the ACP states to develop small industries in the towns and villages.

As a general rule, the markets which such industries would serve are too small to justify the building of factories of the type common in the industrial West. The Centre believes that this problem can be overcome by close cooperation between the ACP entrepreneur, the Community industrialist and the Centre itself.

Community industry is able to design small-scale factories but if each factory is designed to order, the cost would make the factory unprofitable.

However, if an adequate market were seen, the Community industrialist would design the small factory for series production and in this way reduce the cost by about half. This is probably sufficient to make the small factory viable.

The Centre has briefly examined how this new concept might be implemented. For this first examination, we have assumed that the small factory serves a market of 5000-10000 people. Some possibilities are:

— a semi-automatic bakery to produce 2 tons of bread a day—possibly also to produce biscuits. Training and servicing support would be provided at a single present factory in a state or in a region in conjunction with a regional secretariat.

— an industrial poultry unit to produce 5000 eggs a day and 1500 kg of meat a week. Unit to be completed with refrigeration and with its own feed mill to process local grain. Training, servicing support and the regular supply of day-old birds would be provided by a parent factory centrally located. Because of the problems of transporting the birds, the small factories should be within a range of 150 miles of the parent factory.

Other possibilities being investigated include: ice-making, water-purification plants.

For this concept to be workable, it will be necessary that the demand is sufficient to justify the series production of the small factories.

We invite all ACP entrepreneurs interested in the concept to advise the centre of the type of industrial production in which they are interested and to specify the size of the market.

If the demand is sufficient, the Centre will discuss with Community industry the next step in the development of the concept.

EEC industrialists are invited to advise the Centre of their interest in considering series production of small factories.

Retired industrialists

A number of retired industrialists can be made available free of charge to assist in the rehabilitation of existing industries or to advise on a new industry. Principals wishing the assistance of a retired industrialist should give full details of the problem to be solved.

Proposals from ACP states

A flood of proposals has followed the reprinting of Business Opportunities in a leading ACP business journal. Other ACP journals are invited to copy.

The Centre is collating the enquiries and ensuring they all contain the necessary preliminary information. Numbers of similar enquiries were received for biscuits, semi-automatic bakeries, batteries and ceramics. Community industrialists interested are invited to contact the Centre but note that the Centre's role is industrial cooperation and it is hence important that the industrialist offers joint venture or some other assurance of continuing interest in the project.

Proposals from EEC industrialists

Building fishing boats

Ref 82/78

A Danish boat builder is interested in establishing an industry for the construction in the ACP of fishing boats made of glass re-inforced plastic. The basic design is for a 6 metre boat with a 40' trawl and powered by a 9 h.p. diesel. A production rate of 6 boats a month is suggested. A suitable building would have about 500 m^2 with a ceiling of 4.5 metres. Enquiries to the Centre should state the size of the local market and whether planning permission can be obtained for the import of the raw materials. The industry does not require a large capital investment.

Gypsum

Ref 83/78

Work continues in the Community into the design of building products which can be made at scales significantly smaller than is normal in the industrialized world. For example, where adequate and nearby gypsum deposits exist, it should be possible to manufacture internal building board at quite small scales (typically 60 000 square metres a year). Production of this type should be competitive with other materials. It might be possible also to use gypsum as an external building block. If these developments in the Community are to be tailored to ACP needs, the Centre will have to determine the size of the market. ACP principals are invited to contact the Centre giving information as to the likely market for internal plasterboard and for external walls. But please first determine the cost of gypsum delivered to the proposed plant. Community industrialists interested in gypsum are also invited to contact the Centre giving details of products and scales of production.

ACP-EEC Information Service

Categories of information open to the ACP states

Category 1 — References to published papers

The Centre will accept enquiries seeking references to published papers on any subject covering industrial development. The interpretation of industrial development is a broad one and will embrace a wide field of science and technology. The service will aim to meet the needs of research establishments and ministries of industry as well as enquiries from industry itself.

Category 2 — Patent information

The Centre will accept enquiries as to the existence of patents; the ownership of patents; also as to which industrial companies are using the patents. The service will be conducted by searching the patent records of the Community.

Category 3A — Scales of manufacture

The Centre will accept enquiries concerning the lower viable scale of industrial manufacture of a product. This category will not concern itself with manufacturing processes which are considered to be below a true industrial scale but note that Category 4 will provide information of that nature.

Category 3B — Series production of small capacity factories

It would seem to be attractive to establish viable industry in even the smallest of ACP townships. The scale of production would then be well below normal Community levels and it may not be practicable to adapt the manufacturing process down to these levels. However, the very large need for these factories could justify the design of a special low-capacity factory: the factory should be suitable for series production in the Community and thus the costs would be greatly reduced.

The Information Service welcomes statements of interest in small-scale factories and if the need for any one type of factory seems to justify series production, the Information Service will initiate discussions with industry. Enquiries should describe the product and the scale of production desired.

Category 4 — Adapted technology

The developing countries have in many cases taken a lead in evolving new methods of manufacture considered to be more appropriate to the local needs. The work is normally described as adapted technology or appropriate technology, etc. The work is usually directed to very small-scale production and is not strictly industrial. This may mean, for example, that if all the labour is costed, then the unit cost of production is high. Or, to take another example: it would not be possible and perhaps not appropriate to find a Community partner to cooperate in a project. Nevertheless, the technology may well be of value to an ACP state-particularly in areas of small population. The Centre is therefore building a library of this type of technology and will provide information concerning it. Information as to the technologies available will be published in later issues of Business Opportunities but specific (not general) enquiries are welcome.

Category 5 — The use of agricultural, forestry and marine byproducts

Experience has revealed an interest on the part of the ACP states in making industrial use of local byproducts. The Centre will accept enquiries which give details of the raw materials available together with an estimate of the quantity available. The Information Service will usually be able to provide more references to work which has been done on similar problems and may be able to identify industrial plants using a suitable technology. Where possible, the Service will make contact with industrialists prepared to consider industrial cooperation.

Category 6 — Raw materials

The Centre will accept enquiries from principals:

1) Seeking to establish the type and quality of raw materials needed for an industrial venture;
2) Seeking an analysis of local materials;
3) Seeking a source of raw materials for an industrial venture.

Category 7 — Processing of raw materials

The Centre is aware of the historical practice of exporting raw materials unprocessed and the need to move towards adding value to the materials for full or partial processing towards the end product. This is proving to be a difficult problem to tackle. The Information Service offers a first step towards the desired objective. The Service will accept enquiries which should set out the quantity and quality and price of the raw materials.

Category 8 — Markets

The Centre can accept a limited range of enquiries concerning the need to establish markets for ACP products:

1) Enquiries as to the obtaining of an EUR 1 certificate for the import of produce to the Community;
2) Enquiries as to the general health and other legislation concerning the importation;
3) Enquirors seeking to be in contact with potential importers whether in the Community or, in some cases, elsewhere;
4) Enquiries concerning the statistics of the market for a particular product.

Category 9 — Finding an industrial partner

The Centre will accept enquiries seeking potential industrial partners for an industrial enterprise. In making a search for potential industrial partners, the Centre will search all of the Community member states.

Before passing an enquiry to member states, the Centre will seek to establish certain critical information: of this the most important is the scale of operations: the nature of the market: the existence of suitable raw materials and the industrial cooperation desired.

Where appropriate, enquiries in this category will be followed up by the establishment of direct liaison: Category 33.

Category 10

The Centre can accept enquires concerning sources of finance which may be open for the financing of a project.

Enquiries must provide information concerning the project: the fixed and working capital which is planned: the amount, nature, and sources of capital which have been identified, together with the nature of the finance sought.

The Centre does not itself provide finance.

Categories 11 — 20 reserved for future use.

Categories of information open to the EEC member states

Category 21 — National plan and indicative programme

This category is limited to the information which each ACP state authorises the Centre to release.

Within this limitation, the Centre will make available to enquirors from the Community information concerning the industrial cooperation aspects of national plans and indicative programmes. The object is to assist in the identification and evaluation of industrial projects.

Category 22 — Economic background

Where appropriate, this category is limited to the information which each ACP state authorises the Centre to release.

Within this limitation, the Centre will make available to enquirors information concerning:
— the fiscal regulations, taxation, repatriation, exchange controls, foreign participation, etc.;
— economic information: the cost of labour; the cost of energy; the availability of raw materials, etc.;
— market information: the national level of imports of a product;
— sources of finance: EEC financial institutions and instruments; ACP, international and regional financial institutions.

Categories 23 — 30 reserved for future use

Categories of information open to both the ACP and the EEC states

The objective of these categories is to define viable projects and to establish direct ACP-EEC liaison.

Category 31 — Guidance to the formulation of industrial proposals

The aim of this category is to help the ACP define a viable project in sufficient detail to engender the interest of an EEC industrialist. The Centre can accept any requests for assistance in this field. Requests should describe the product and the market available.

Where the resources of the Centre permit, the Service will provide a business profile giving sufficient information for the conduct of pre-feasibility studies.

Once industrial proposals are received from the ACP and are seen to be *prima facie* worth investigating, and providing the Centre is given the authority to release the information, these proposals will be passed to principals in the member states who may be interested in industrial cooperation.

Category 32 — Projects proposed by an EEC industrialist

The aim of this category is to assist the EEC industrialist who is interested in proposing a project to make his proposal known in the ACP states. The Centre can accept outline details of the project and will make this information available to interested parties in the ACP states. The EEC industrialist makes no commitment when using this service. Proposals must include a description of the product: the minimum scale of manufacture; the costs involved; and whether or not the EEC principal wishes to take an equity participation.

Category 33 — Establishing direct liaison

Category 33 will always be concerned with a particular project which has attracted the interest of a principal in the ACP and a principal in the EEC. The purpose of this category is successively to obtain and supply such information as is required for the further development of interest in the proposal.

The category is limited to the supply of information and it is hoped that, in most cases, the two principals will enter direct negotiation. If negotiation, as opposed to infirmation, is demanded, the request will normally be considered by other divisions of the Centre.

A QUICK RESPONSE

If you are interested in any of the items mentioned in this periodical, send us a telex quoting the reference and we will send you further information when it is available.

Address all correspondence to:

Centre for Industrial Development
"Business Opportunities"
451, Avenue Georges Henri
1200 BRUSSELS,
BELGIUM.

Telex No CDI 61427
Telephone (02) 7358073.

SERVOL: an example of integrated development

In the non-industrialized countries, the various types of available jobs are thought to change almost year by year, as fast as new methods influence the demands of the labour market. So a shortage in education or the building trade caused by the introduction of new teaching or construction methods may lead to a surplus the following year, to the detriment of other sectors. This is as true in Trinidad and Tobago as in other ACP countries and 40% of its 16-25 age group, particularly from low-income families, are under- or unemployed; 60% of them have no professional qualification of any kind. Yet many sectors of the economy, particularly the building trade, have jobs available for anyone with training.

This serious problem of vocational training for young, low-income Trinidadians has led Brother Gérard Pantin and Sister Ruth Montrichard to open a unique school in Trinidad and Tobago to provide training for these many youngsters. SERVOL is a typical example of integrated development. It provides young Trinidadians with pratical technical training for the main sectors of the country's economy. The level of training in the school is properly adapted and high enough to meet the direct needs of the employers (see the SERVOL organization of training plan).

SERVOL, run by Brother Pantin and Sister Montrichard, assisted by Mr Vernon Langton, is a private establishment with a total budget of TT$ 48 000. It receives no state support, although there was an official grant of TT$ 300 000 towards its opening and the ground on which the school now stands was also made available.

This is a coeducational centre which aims to foster a community spirit among young people of both sexes who, for the most part, come from large families.

During the first three months of the course, pupils pay the modest sum of TT$ 20 per month. Then come three months when no payments are made, after which the school pays the pupils a wage for what they do. The average monthly wage is usually the amounts the pupils pay during the first three months of training.

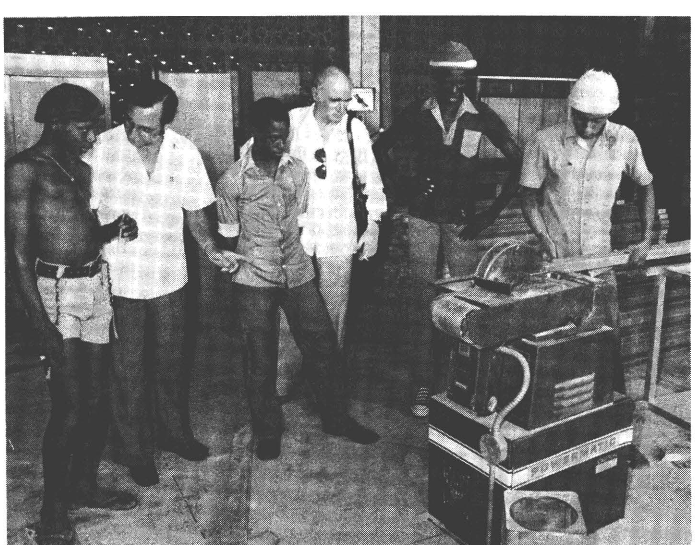
SERVOL courses are designed with the skills and requirements of sectors most in need of qualified workers in mind. Male students train as builders, carpenters, electricians (installation and refrigeration), plumbers, etc, and female students can learn needlework, craft, child care and domestic science.

SERVOL also provides various services like play groups, legal advice for old people, legal aid, sports clubs, a dental service and even simple surgery.

Trinidad and Tobago's interest in integrated development was shown when Dr Joseph, representing PM Eric Williams, attented the SERVOL inauguration ceremony. □ L.P.

VIC RAMLOCHAN

The SERVOL school, built by the pupils themselves

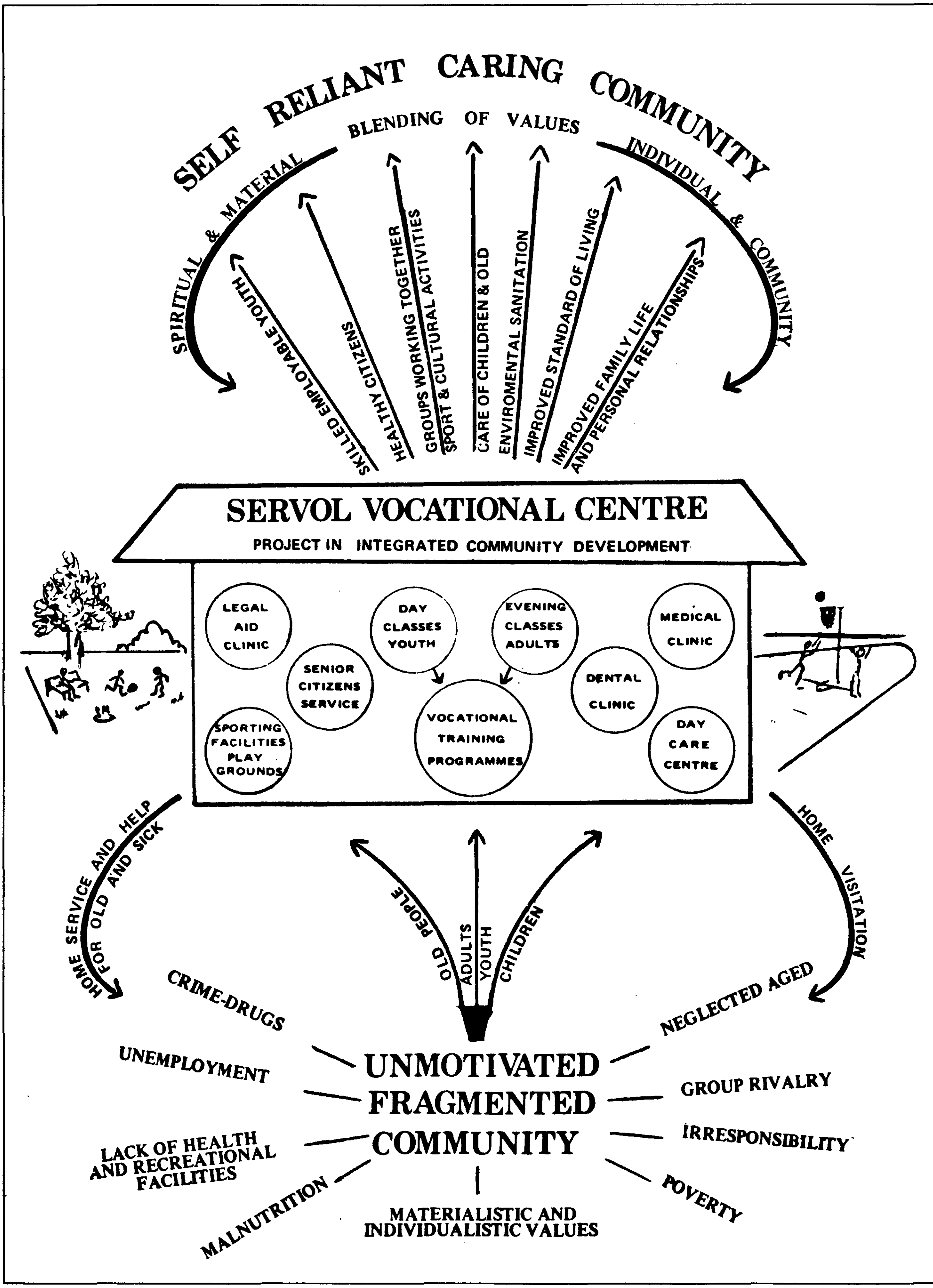


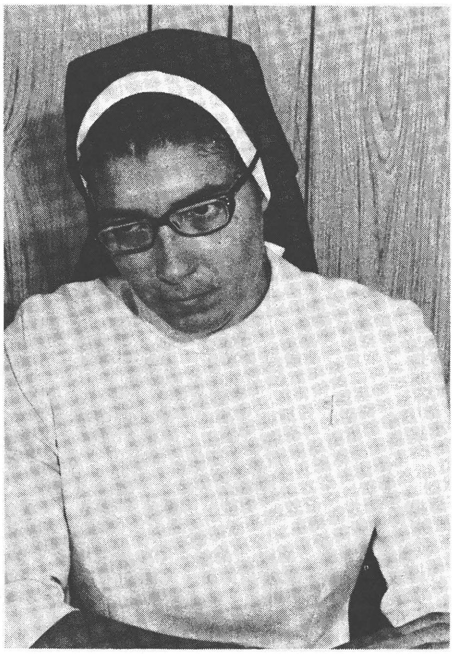
VIC RAMLOCHAN

The students make and sell their own furniture. Alberto Ferrari (centre), counsellor at the EEC Commission Delegation in Port-of-Spain, is shown around by brother Gérard Pantin (left)

VIC RAMLOCHAN

Electricity lesson by a former pupil

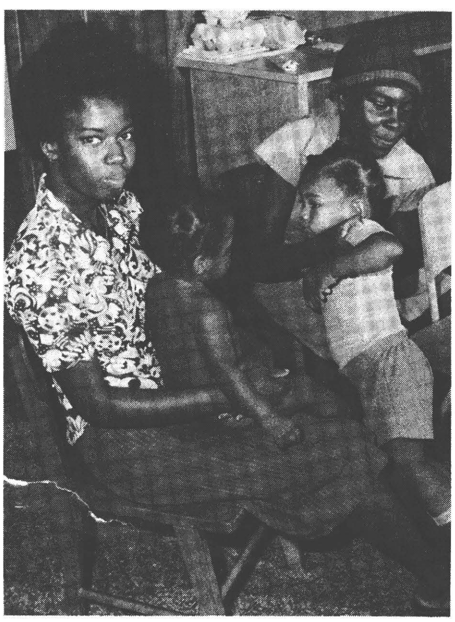

SELF RELIANT CARING COMMUNITY
BLENDING OF VALUES
SPIRITUAL & MATERIAL
INDIVIDUAL & COMMUNITY
SKILLED EMPLOYABLE YOUTH
HEALTHY CITIZENS
GROUPS WORKING TOGETHER
SPORT & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES
CARE OF CHILDREN & OLD
ENVIROMENTAL SANITATION
IMPROVED STANDARD OF LIVING
IMPROVED FAMILY LIFE
AND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
SERVOL VOCATIONAL CENTRE
PROJECT IN INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
LEGAL AID CLINIC
DAY CLASSES YOUTH
EVENING CLASSES ADULTS
MEDICAL CLINIC
SENIOR CITIZENS SERVICE
DENTAL CLINIC
VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES
SPORTING FACILITIES PLAY GROUNDS
DAY CARE CENTRE
HOME SERVICE AND HELP
FOR OLD AND SICK
HOME VISITATION
OLD PEOPLE
ADULTS
YOUTH
CHILDREN
CRIME-DRUGS
NEGLECTED AGED
UNEMPLOYMENT
UNMOTIVATED
FRAGMENTED
COMMUNITY
GROUP RIVALRY
IRRESPONSIBILITY
LACK OF HEALTH
AND RECREATIONAL
FACILITIES
MALNUTRITION
POVERTY
MATERIALISTIC AND
INDIVIDUALISTIC VALUES



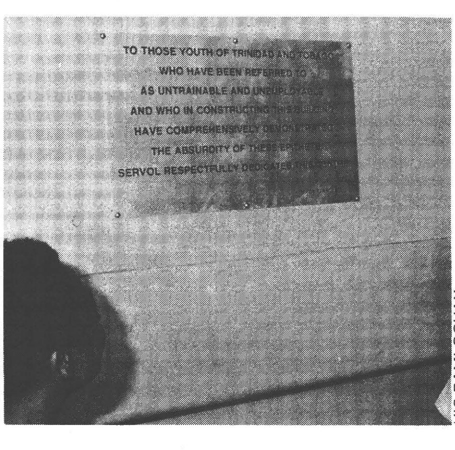
VIC RAMLOCHAN

(Above): Co-principal Sister Montrichard. (Below): Child care at a crèche run by former Servol students for mothers who work away from home. By the founder's plaque at the SERVOL Centre. (Opposite): Craftwork class and SERVOL play area

VIC RAMLOCHAN



VIC RAMLOCHAN



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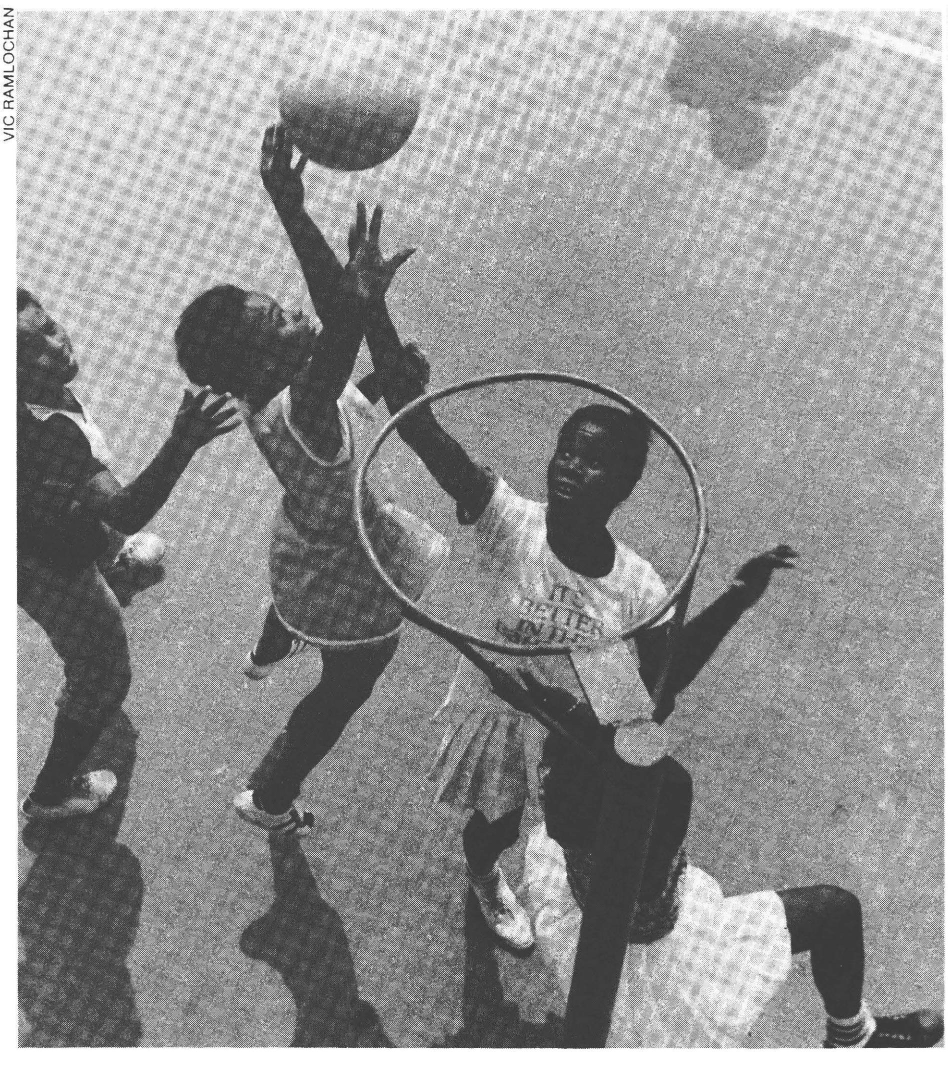


VIC RAMLOCHAN

Regional cooperation

The Caribbean News Agency

The media can do a great deal to establish a sense of regional identity. In a region where the path to unity has not been an easy one, it is encouraging to report the success story of CANA, the Caribbean News Agency, which is steadily establishing a press and broadcasting network linking the region's scattered territories.

CANA is now in its third year. Caribbean heads of government first called for a locally-owned regional news service as long ago as 1967, at their conference in Barbados. With the help of the then CARIFTA secretary-general William Demas, they were eventually persuaded to let local media, privately-owned and public, take the initiative, Until CANA was created the main channels for the distribution of news in the English-speaking Caribbean were in foreign hands. Local news was provided by Reuters, as an offshoot of their international news service, with their Barbados-based correspondent selecting news sent in by stringers(1). CANA began in January 1976 and within two years had quadrupled the daily news coverage provided by and for the Caribbean, and nearly doubled the number of its subscribers, initially taken over from the Reuter service, including newspapers, radio and TV stations and government information services. Now CANA has a full-time staff of 14, plus stringers, and links with 11 English-speaking Caribbean countries.

A closer understanding of regional problems

The agency is a non-profit-making organization in which government and privately-owned media work together. CANA chairman Ken Gordon, a Trinidadian, said during a recent visit to Brussels: "some people were afraid that government involvement, albeit indirect, would mean government intervention. I am happy to say that nothing of the sort has occurred.

"There is now a heavier communications flow than ever before between the people of the English-speaking Caribbean, and as a consequence there is a much closer understanding of regional problems. If today Jamaica, which is more than 1 000 miles from Trinidad and Tobago, is fully oriented towards a Caribbean destiny, it is almost certain that CANA has played some part in the shift which has taken place".

The economic difficulties facing most of the Caribbean have hampered the expansion of CANA, but the agency is pursuing its ambition to include French, Spanish and Dutch-speaking territories in its network. Curaçao, the Dominican Republic, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Surinam, Puerto Rico and Venezuela have all expressed interest in joining the CANA service, which, with Belize, would make a potential audience of nearly 20 million. There have also been talks with Cuba. For the moment, the technical cost of setting up such a network is prohibitive, but the idea has been generally welcomed.

"It is absurd that we should all know far more about what is taking place in the United States and London than we do about our respective countries. To speak to Curaçao or Martinique, for instance, one has to go through circuitry connected to Holland and France. The result is that English, French, Dutch and Spanish-speaking people of the Caribbean, who in some cases live less than 100 miles apart, know hardly anything about each other", Mr Gordon said.

Communication: a forerunner of development

CANA still has to pay off some of its new hardware before backing a bigger marketing campaign. Meanwhile, there is work to be done on improving the present service. "We are thinking of setting up an economic service, because of the potential expansion of inter-regional trade, and an agricultural service. And we are placing greater emphasis on radio, which has more human immediacy than a wire service(2). We have a special voicecast and we are trying to set up an audio service that all stations can afford, maybe on a cooperative basis", Mr Gordon said.

In the longer term, "it is virtually impossible to quantify the benefits which could follow from providing an easier communications flow between all the people of the Caribbean. What is certain is that such a continuing link will make us aware of each other in a way that we never have been. If communication is a forerunner to understanding, cooperation and trade, then all kinds of development could follow which would benefit the area as a whole", Mr Gordon concluded. ☐ B.T.

(1) Journalists contributing news on a part-time basis.

(2) A wire service provides basic news material simultaneously by telex to a number of newpapers, broadcasting stations, etc.

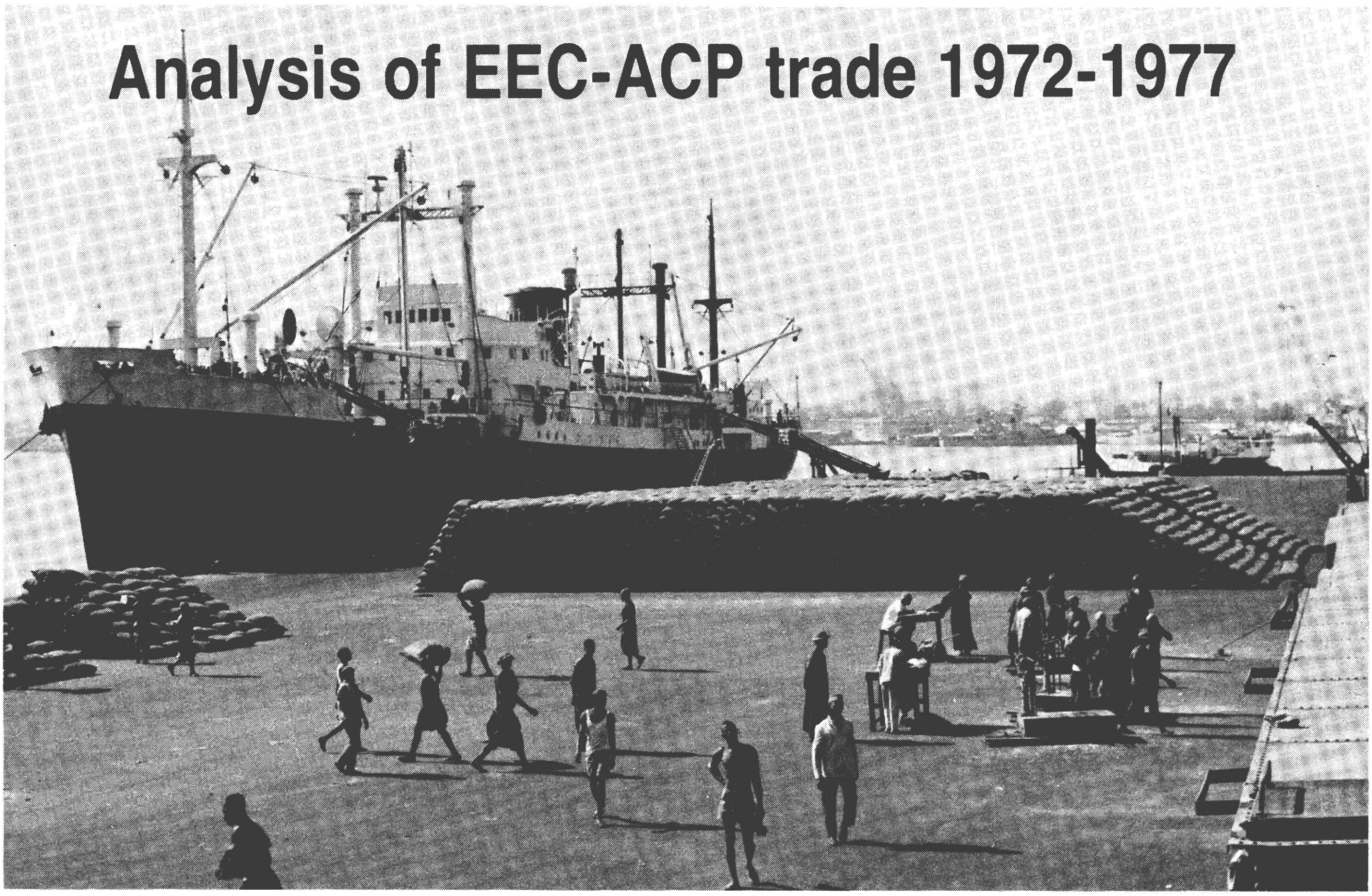
The role of the press in the North-South dialogue

Commonwealth secretary-general Shridath Ramphal took CANA as an example of "bridge-building" between North and South in his opening address to the Commonwealth Press Conference in Toronto (Canada) on 15 September.

Titled "The Commonwealth press as an agent for change", Mr Ramphal's talk stressed that "the press in all countries, alongside the political leadership but in its own independent and singularly effectual fashion, has a vital role to play in building bridges between peoples and in enlarging the quality of life worldwide". International wire services were the best placed to be such bridge-builders, he felt.

Western press coverage of the Third World has been under fire in recent years, especially in UNESCO. Mr Ramphal kept the tone cool but made it clear that the press in the developed countries was not, in his view, committed to advancing "the process of global change towards a less unequal world with which mankind will be essentially concerned in the remaining years of this century". The press had an important role to play in determining "whether that global change comes in an ordered and consensual fashion or comes in the aftermath of disorder and confrontation", he said. ☐

Analysis of EEC-ACP trade 1972-1977



This study by the Statistical Office of the European Community and the Directorate-General for Development contains the most recent information available, up to August 1978, on trade between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatory to the Lomé Convention.

Covering the period from 1972 to 1977, it shows the changing trade pattern over the first years of operation of the Lomé Convention and allows a comparison with the period before the 1975 world trade crisis affected EEC-ACP relations (1).

Main sources of statistics

- **Statistical Office of the European Communities**
- **ACP Year Book of Foreign Trade Statistics 1968-1976**
- **ACP Statistical Year Book 1970-1976**
- **EEC: Monthly external trade bulletin**
- **EEC: Analytical tables of foreign trade, NIMEX and SITC**
- **United Nations Statistical Office: Year Book of International Trade Statistics**
- **UNCTAD Statistical Year Book**
- **Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics**
- **International Monetary Fund: Direction of Trade International Financial Statics**
- **World Bank Atlas**

(1) This study is a resumé of an extensive analysis of the subject recently completed under the title "Analysis of Trade Between the European Community and the ACP States". It will be available at the beginning of 1979 from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, BP 1003, Luxembourg.

(2) Intra-EEC trade is excluded for the purposes of this study; the EEC is considered as one trading block.

(3) American billion = 10^9 Mn = million.

Position of the ACP countries in world trade

In terms of total world trade, commerce with the ACP countries is relatively insignificant (see annex 1). Total world trade (excluding that between the member countries of the EEC(2)) grew from about $340 bn(3) in 1972 to about $940 bn in 1977. During this period between 3.0 and 3.7 percent of world exports came from the ACP and between 3.1 and 3.6 percent went to the ACP.

ACP share of total world trade

(Source: *United Nations Monthly Bulletins*)

(%)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Share of world exports taken by ACP	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.2
Share of world exports coming from ACP	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.3

The increased share of world exports coming from the ACP in 1974 (3.7%) was a result of the commodity price explosion, in particular that of oil. If we remove the exports of Nigeria, Gabon, the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago and the Congo (the major ACP oil and oil product exporters) from world exports, we find that the rest actually decreased slightly between 1973 and 1974 (from 2.0 to 1.7%).

World trade by main economic regions(1)

($ bn)

Exports from:		Year	Exports to: cl 1	of which EUR 9	of which USA	cl 2	of which ACP	cl. 3	World
Western industrialized countries (2)	Cl. 1	1972	150.2	37.3	40.0	53.5	7.4	12.8	217.4
		1975	256.1	66.1	55.0	128.3	17.0	33.4	431.3
		1976	289.5	76.6	66.8	147.2	18.3	33.6	473.5
		1977	325.8	84.0	80.5	172.7	20.5	34.4	538.0
of which: EUR 9 (2)	EUR 9	1972	45.8	—	12.6	20.8	4.4	6.7	74.9
		1975	76.1	—	16.3	54.9	10.3	16.1	149.9
		1976	31.4	—	18.1	58.0	11.3	15.4	157.2
		1977	97.2	—	23.4	71.1	14.3	16.2	187.4
USA	USA	1972	33.9	11.7	—	14.2	1.1	0.9	49.0
		1975	64.6	22.4	—	38.0	2.7	3.1	106.2
		1976	70.4	24.9	—	39.0	2.7	3.6	113.3
		1977	73.3	25.9	—	41.5	2.9	2.7	119.0
Developing countries	Cl. 2	1972	55.7	24.7	14.8	15.4	2.1	3.6	74.9
		1975	147.7	61.2	37.5	49.4	6.8	10.0	210.5
		1976	181.3	74.0	49.2	58.2	8.2	10.2	254.6
		1977	208.9	81.9	62.6	64.7	8.0	10.8	291.1
of which: ACP	ACP	1972	8.1	4.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	10.1
		1975	19.8	10.0	7.1	4.1	1.4	0.1	24.8
		1976	23.7	11.2	9.6	4.9	1.4	0.4	29.3
		1977	25.5	13.0	11.4	4.5	1.2	0.3	30.5
Countries with centrally planned economies	Cl. 3	1972	10.7	6.0	0.3	6.1	0.7	26.1	43.2
		1975	23.1	11.3	0.8	13.3	1.3	47.6	84.5
		1976	26.7	13.7	1.1	14.5	1.6	50.3	92.1
		1977	29.9	15.3	1.2	18.8	1.5	58.3	107.3
World (2)		1972	216.9	68.0	55.1	75.0	10.6	42.4	335.5
		1975	426.9	138.5	93.3	201.1	26.1	91.0	726.3
		1976	497.7	164.3	117.1	219.9	28.4	94.1	820.2
		1977	564.6	181.2	144.3	256.1	30.0	103.5	936.4

Source Monthly Bulletin of Statistics-UNO
(1) 1977 — estimates
(2) Intra-EUR 9 excluded

The foregoing gives a brief indication of the place of ACP trade within the totality of world trade. It can well be argued, however, that it is more meaningful to compare the ACPs' share of trade with the developing world, since this excludes trade within the industrialized countries which is mainly in finished goods and which at the present time does not affect the majority of developing countries and in particular the ACPs.

When considering trade with the developing world it is necessary to further subdivide the group into oil-exporting countries and the rest.

ACP share in trade of developing countries

(Source: *United Nations Monthly Statistical Bulletins*)

(%)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
Share of ACP in total:						
— Developing country exports	13.5	13.1	11.8	11.8	11.5	10.5
— Exports to developing countries	14.1	14.3	12.4	13.0	12.9	11.7

* Estimate.

For 1977 the ACPs' share in total developing country exports is estimated to have been 10.5 %, thus continuing a decline started in 1972.

Although exports from the ACP countries trebled between 1972 and 1977, those from all developing countries almost quadrupled, thus reducing the ACPs' share of the total. The drop which occurred in 1974 was mainly due to the ACPs' under-representation in oil exports, while in 1977 the value of exports from south-east Asia (especially manufactures) and Latin America (expecially coffee) grew faster than ACP exports, for which the stagnant markets for sugar and copper offset the buoyant markets for coffee and cocoa.

The ACPs' share in total exports to developing countries also declined on average over the period, from 14.1 % to an estimated 11.7 %, but did rise slightly in 1973 and 1975.

Non-OPEC ACP share in total trade of non-OPEC developing countries

(Source: United Nations Statistical Bulletins)

(%)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
Share of non-OPEC ACP in total:						
— Non-OPEC developing country exports	16.8	15.3	15.9	16.1	15.1	12.4
— Exports to non-OPEC developing countries	15.1	13.0	15.9	14.1	13.9	11.5

* Estimates.

The above table reveals the changing situation for trade with non-oil developing countries. The importance of the non-oil ACPs' as exporters is higher than that for all the ACPs' together, but has declined over the period, although there was a brief recovery in 1975.

Their share of exports to all non-OPEC developing countries is at about the same level as that for all ACPs' in total exports to developing countries, although there has been a steady decline since 1974.

Trade by economic groups

An indication of the relative importance to all developing countries, and to the ACPs' separately, of their trade with major economic groups is given in the table on the next page.

Tea chests in Burundi waiting to be shipped to Amsterdam

Exports from the developing countries and the ACPs' both more than trebled in value between 1972 and 1976. The share of exports from all developing countries taken by the EEC fell from 33 % in 1972 to 28 % in 1977, being taken up mostly by the USA and the developing countries themselves. The EEC took nearly half of all exports from the ACPs' in 1972, but this had fallen to 43 % by 1977.

However, the Western industrialized countries increased their prominence from 80 to 84 % as the ACPs' main market, with the share of all exports taken by the USA increasing from 18 % to 37 %.

Intra-ACP exports are of minor importance ($1.2 bn in 1977) and grew only slowly, so that their share of the total declined during the period.

Exports to the developing countries and the ACPs' from the Western industrialized countries grew more slowly than the trade flow in the opposite direction, thus widening the trade gap between them.

However, this was not the case for the EEC countries, who maintained their share of exports to all developing countries and increased their share of exports to the ACPs' from 42 % in 1972 to 48 % in 1977.

Tea-picking in Kenya

Trade of all developing countries and ACPs by major economic groups

(Source: *United Nations Monthly Statistical Bulletins, Direction of Trade*)

Trade flow	World	Western industrialized countries			Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		Total	of which: EUR 9	USA	Total	ACP	
Exports from developing countries to:							
1972 $bn	74.9	55.7	24.7	14.8	15.4	2.1	3.6
(%)	(100)	(74)	(33)	(20)	(21)	(3)	(5)
1977 $bn	291.1	208.9	81.9	62.6	64.7	8.0	10.8
(%)	(100)	(72)	(28)	(22)	(22)	(3)	(4)
Exports from ACPs to:							
1972 $bn	10.1	8.1	4.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.2
(%)	(100)	(80)	(49)	(18)	(15)	(7)	(2)
1977 $bn	30.5	25.5	13.0	11.4	4.5	1.2	0.3
(%)	(100)	(84)	(43)	(37)	(15)	(4)	(1)
Exports to developing countries from:							
1972 $bn	75.0	53.5	20.8	14.2	15.4	1.5	6.1
(%)	(100)	(71)	(28)	(19)	(21)	(2)	(8)
1977 $bn	256.1	172.7	71.1	41.5	64.7	4.5	18.8
(%)	(100)	(67)	(28)	(16)	(25)	(2)	(7)
Exports to ACPs from:							
1972 $bn	10.6	7.4	4.4	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.7
(%)	(100)	(70)	(42)	(10)	(20)	(7)	(7)
1977 $bn	30.0	20.5	14.3	2.9	8.0	1.2	1.5
(%)	(100)	(68)	(48)	(10)	(27)	(4)	(5)

(1) Figures for the ACPs are estimates.
(2) The world total does not equal the sum of each row as it includes exports for which the destination was either unknown or unspecified.

EEC trade with the ACP countries

(EUC mn)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports from ACP	4 890	6 171	10 500	8 711	10 472	12 461
Exports to ACP	4 036	4 462	6 122	8 118	9 883	12 504
Trade balance	− 854	− 1 709	− 4 378	− 593	− 589	+ 43
of which:						
Nigeria:						
Imports	1 294	1 493	3 830	2 840	3 229	3 475
Exports	694	773	1 149	2 405	3 320	4 603
Balance	− 600	− 720	− 2 681	− 435	+ 91	+ 1 128
The rest:						
Imports	3 596	4 678	6 670	5 871	7 243	8 986
Exports	3 342	3 689	4 973	5 713	6 563	7 901
Balance	− 254	− 989	− 1 697	− 158	− 680	− 1 085

EEC-ACP trade: imports and exports

Let us now turn to a closer examination of the trading relationship between the European Community and the ACP countries (see annex 2). In the foregoing paragraphs, a division was made between oil-exporting and non-oil exporting developing countries, and this distinction (for the present taking only the largest ACP oil exporter Nigeria) is preserved in the table above, which is taken from Community statistics.

The importance of Nigeria can clearly be seen from the above table, since it accounted for between 24 and 37 % of EEC imports and grew from 17 to 37 % of EEC exports

EEC-ACP trade in 1977, in decreasing order of importance by country

Actual value, cumulative value and percentage shares

Rank %	Country	Value '000 EUC	Cumulative '000 EUC	Total value (%)	Cumulative value (%)
	EEC imports				
1	Nigeria	3 474 773	3 474 773	27.9	27.9
2	Ivory Coast	1 471 201	4 945 974	11.8	39.7
3	Zaire	1 079 555	6 025 529	8.7	48.4
4	Cameroon	526 325	6 551 854	4.2	52.6
5	Kenya	520 471	7 072 325	4.2	56.8
6	Ghana	458 573	7 530 898	3.7	60.4
7	Zambia	458 133	7 989 031	3.7	64.1
8	Gabon	431 390	8 420 421	3.5	67.6
	Total		12 460 825		100,0
	EEC exports				
1	Nigeria	4 602 529	4 602 529	36.8	36.8
2	Ivory Coast	850 300	5 452 829	6.8	43.6
3	Liberia	791 793	6 244 622	6.3	49.9
4	Sudan	480 213	6 724 835	3.8	53.8
5	Gabon	453 823	7 178 658	3.6	57.4
6	Kenya	447 700	7 626 358	3.6	61.0
7	Zaire	445 085	8 071 443	3.6	64.6
8	Cameroon	426 909	8 498 352	3.4	68.0
	Total		12 503 505		100.0

during the period. **Imports from Nigeria (85 % of which were oil in 1977) peaked in 1974 at 3.8 billion EUC, while exports to Nigeria have risen at an annual rate of nearly 60 % since 1974. Thus Nigeria has moved from being the ACP country with which the EEC had the largest trade deficit up to 1975 to being the country with which it had the largest surplus in 1977.**

By comparison the Community has run a consistent deficit with the rest of the ACP countries, with a continual growth in trade, except in the recession year of 1975 when imports fell in value following their 43 % rise in 1974.

An idea of the degree of concentration of ACP trade by country is given by examining the trading shares and cumulative totals shown in the following table for the most recent year, 1977.

Nigeria has already been singled out for separate analysis on an historical basis, but the foregoing table, which is reproduced in more detail in annex 3(i), shows that two thirds of EEC imports from the ACP in 1977 were provided by just eight out of the 53 countries.

In fact, the first three countries, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Zaire, with imports over 1 billion EUC, provided nearly half of all EEC imports from the ACP. On the export side, the degree of concentration is identical in that three countries take half the Community's exports and eight countries two thirds, although Liberia and Sudan replace Ghana and Zambia in the "top eight"(1).

Another way of looking at the uneven distribution is to note that, for imports, 32 countries provide less than a 1 % share of total EEC imports from the ACP, while for exports the same is true of 34 out of the 53 countries.

(1) Trade with Liberia poses a particular problem due to the fictitious trade in ships, registered in Liberia under a flag of convenience, but which are nevertheless included as EEC exports to this country and thus complicate the analysis.

The eight principal sources of EEC imports from the ACP account for the majority of the trade in the principal products, with Nigeria and Gabon as crude oil suppliers, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Kenya and Ghana as coffee and/or cocoa suppliers and Zaire and Zambia as copper suppliers. The trade with these three country groupings is shown in the table below.

Both Nigeria and Gabon have followed the same pattern of initially running a huge surplus with the EEC, and then using their increased spending power to buy on the European market, thus running up a deficit in the last two years.

The EEC's imports from the coffee and cocoa producers increased by 50 % in value in 1977, thus more than doubling the deficit with these countries. One might well anticipate that in 1978/79 the Community will run a surplus with these countries (if they follow the pattern exhibited by the oil producers), before their lower export revenues at today's prices take effect.

The EEC has run a consistent deficit with its two main copper suppliers, Zaire and Zambia, but trade with these two countries has stagnated since the copper price boom of 1974, leaving a deficit in 1977 somewhat higher than the value of exports.

The other 45 ACP countries accounted for 32.4 % of imports in 1977; and, except in 1974, the EEC has run a surplus with this group in every year since 1972, being as high as 587 million EUC in 1977 (representing 12.7 % of exports to the group).

EEC imports from the ACP countries

At this point it is useful to analyse briefly EEC imports from the ACP countries by major products. Firstly, for imports there are four principal products, all of which have

EEC trade with principal partners, grouped by product

(EUC mn)

		1972	1974	1976	1977
Nigeria/Gabon (oil)	Imports	1 452	4 325	3 607	3 906
	Exports	785	1 357	3 768	5 056
	Balance	– 667	– 2 968	+ 161	+ 1 150
Ivory Coast/Cameroon	Imports	848	1 556	1 975	2 977
	Exports	760	1 290	1 628	2 134
Kenya/Ghana (coffee/cocoa)	Balance	– 88	– 266	– 347	– 800
Zaire/Zambia (copper)	Imports	839	1 797	1 316	1 537
	Exports	490	785	659	685
	Balance	– 350	– 1 012	– 657	– 852
Other countries	Imports	1 751	2 822	3 574	4 040
	Exports	2 001	2 689	3 828	4 627
	Balance	+ 250	– 133	+ 254	+ 587

EEC imports of principal products from the ACP

Values: EUC mn
Quantity: '000 tonnes

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Av. annual rate of change
Crude oil							
Nigeria (85 %)*	V	991	3 917	2 890	3 103	3 216	34 %
Gabon (46 %)	Q	38 684	56 167	39 806	35 721	34 392	– 3 %
	% of total	(16)	(37)	(33)	(30)	(26)	
Coffee							
Ivory Coast (42 %)							
Kenya (56 %)	V	386	509	480	1 083	2 006	51 %
Cameroon (36 %)	Q	396	473	456	558	486	5 %
Uganda (87 %)	% of total	(6)	(5)	(6)	(10)	(16)	
Tanzania (49 %)							
Copper							
Zaire (41 %)	V	1 031	1 493	825	968	953	– 2 %
Zambia (92 %)	Q	993	937	1 035	1 014	989	—
Papua-New Guinea (33 %)	% of total	(7)	(14)	(10)	(9)	(8)	
Cocoa beans							
Nigeria (8 %)							
Ivory Coast (18 %)	V	310	489	493	584	1 026	35 %
Ghana (52 %)	Q	465	416	394	428	387	– 5 %
Cameroon (25 %)	% of total	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(8)	
All other products							
	V	3 453	4 092	4 023	4 734	5 260	11 %
	% of total	(56)	(39)	(46)	(45)	(42)	
Total							
	V	6 171	10 500	8 711	10 472	12 461	19 %
	% of total	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	

(*) Figures in brackets show share of product in total EEC imports from each country.

European Community exports to the ACP countries by product, 1977

Products	Value ('000 EUC)	%
Primary products	1 762.1	14
Food, beverages and tobacco	1 228.9	10
Fuel products	389.4	3
Raw materials	143.8	1
Manufactures	10 718.0	86
Chemicals	1 228.7	10
Machinery and transport equipment	6 142.9	49
Other manufactured goods	3 346.4	27
Total EEC exports	12 503.5	100

Bales of Chad cotton

EEC exports of selected products to the ACP in 1977

SITC	Description	Total exports (million EUC)	Share of Nigeria in total (%)	Share of Ivory Coast in total (%)	Share of other ACPs in total (%)
	Total exports to ACP	**12 503.5**	**36.8**	**6.8**	**56.4**
	Total for all selected products	**7 817.3**	**38.8**	**6.4**	**54.8**
022	Milk and cream	204.3	40.2	12.4	47.4
048	Cereal preparations	107.3	33.1	5.9	61.0
061.2	Beet and cane sugar, not raw	168.4	55.1	3.1	41.8
112.3	Beer	105.1	83.9	1.4	14.7
332	Petroleum derivatives	362.4	32.6	4.2	63.2
541	Medical and pharmaceutical products	337.9	31.3	6.9	61.8
581	Plastic and cellulose materials	243.1	38.0	7.6	54.4
599	Assorted chemical products	177.5	24.4	7.0	68.6
629.1	Tyres	104.4	27.9	14.9	57.2
673	Iron and steel shapes	154.5	48.8	7.9	43.3
674	Iron and steel sheets and plates	111.2	30.7	14.7	54.6
678	Iron and steel tubes and pipes	147.9	42.4	9.3	48.3
691.1	Metal structures	212.3	49.1	7.8	55.9
698	Assorted metal manufactures	148.9	34.7	9.4	55.9
711.5	Combustion engines	156.4	26.8	7.6	65.6
712.5	Agricultural tractors	116.5	34.3	8.8	56.9
717.1	Textile machinery	144.7	30.4	5.0	64.6
718.39	Bakery machinery	109.2	20.0	9.5	70.5
718.42	Excavation machinery	237.1	49.4	5.5	45.1
718.51	Crushing machinery	137.6	59.8	3.5	36.7
719.1	Heating and refrigeration apparatus	154.7	41.5	6.4	52.1
719.2	Pumps and centrifuges	172.4	39.6	7.2	53.2
719.31	Handling and lifting equipment	138.6	42.0	8.0	50.0
719.80	Miscellaneous machines and motors	130.6	41.5	8.4	50.1
719.90	Miscellaneous machine parts	109.3	31.4	11.1	57.5
722.10	Generators and transformers	199.3	50.2	4.3	45.5
722.20	Circuit breaking equipment	131.4	40.8	8.3	50.9
723.10	Electrical cables and wires	104.4	34.9	15.2	49.9
724.91	Electrical apparatus for telephones and telegraph	166.7	58.3	6.9	34.8
724.99	Miscellaneous transmission and detection equipment	123.7	34.9	5.8	59.3
732.10	Cars for personal transport	485.1	53.3	6.1	40.6
732.30	Goods vehicles	666.5	47.9	5.5	46.6
732.50	Tractors for hauling trailers	114.8	79.2	4.8	16.0
732.89	Automobile parts	326.3	36.7	5.4	57.5
733	Road vehicles other than automobiles	139.0	55.8	7.4	36.6
734	Aircraft	109.1	27.5	12.2	60.3
735.30	Sea-going boats	713.7	2.3	0.0	97.7 (*)
841	Clothes	105.7	43.2	5.6	51.2
861	Scientific and medical apparatus	120.6	39.8	5.3	54.9
892	Printed matter	118.4	43.1	10.1	46.8

(*) Export of ships, mainly to Liberia (90.9 % of total).

passed 1 billion units of account during the period (accounting for 60% of imports in 1977). Imports of these products are given in the table on page 51, and the main partner countries involved, together with the percentage share of the relevant product in all EEC imports from that country, are also shown.

The value of imports from the ACP has doubled over the five years, with coffee, cocoa, crude oil, sugar and aluminium ore growing the fastest. In contrast, the quantities of these products purchased by the Community have not changed significantly over the period under consideration.

There has been a slight decrease in the quantities imported of oil (−3%) and cocoa (−5%), and a slight increase (+5%) for coffee. The increase in total value of imports, therefore, has been almost solely due to increases in primary product prices.

After leaping to 37% by value of all imports from the ACP countries in 1974, the share of crude oil had fallen back to 26% in 1977. The growth of coffee prices made itself felt in 1976 and 1977, while copper's share has steadily declined with the fall in prices since 1974.

The price of cocoa beans doubled in 1977, pushing its share up to 8% of the total. Over the period, the degree of concentration in these four principal commodities has increased, since other products accounted for 56% of the total in 1973 but only 42% in 1977.

While the totality of EEC imports from the ACP group is concentrated by product, the degree of product concentration within particular ACPs varies widely (see annex 3 (ii)). As many as 40% of total EEC imports from the ACP come from countries with a product concentration of over 75%—that is, their major export to the EEC accounts for over 75% of their total exports to the Community. In 1977 this concentration was strongest for Nigeria (with oil accounting for 86% of total EEC imports) and Zambia, with copper accounting for 92% (See annex 3 (ii) 2).

At the other end of the scale are countries whose primary export to the Community accounts for less than 40% of the total, the most noteworthy being Benin (16%) Papua-New Guinea (35%) and Cameroon (36%).

The very nature of the goods which the EEC exports to the ACP means that there is less concentration by product here than in the case of imports. However, the 40 products or product groups for which exports to the ACP exceeded 100 million EUC in 1977 covered 62.7% of the total export trade. SITC Section 7 alone covered just short of 50% of the EEC's exports to the ACP, with transport equipment representing 23.5%, non-electrical machinery 17.3% and electrical equipment 8.3%.

The exports of the 40 main products are shown in the table opposite. For each product, the percentage of the total destined for each of the two most important ACP markets, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, is shown, as well as the proportion going to the other ACP states.

Share of ACP countries, grouped by openness of economy, in EEC-ACP trade

Ratio of exports to GNP		1972	1974	1976	1977
Less than 10 %	% of Imps	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	% of Exps	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
10-19 %	% of Imps	16.6	12.6	15.1	15.2
	% of Exps	19.9	22.5	18.5	18.6
20-29 %	% of Imps	24.3	22.6	22.4	24.6
	% of Exps	30.5	29.3	19.9	18.5
30-48 %	% of Imps	47.6	54.4	50.5	49.1
	% of Exps	32.2	34.3	46.1	48.8
Over 60 % (*)	% of Imps	11.2	10.1	11.6	10.8
	% of Exps	16.2	12.5	14.3	12.9

(*) There are no countries for which exports are between 49% and 60% of GNP.

EEC countries: ratio of exports to GNP in 1976

	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	EUR 9
Exports / GNP	22.8	16.4	21.8	44.8	46.5	21.0	41.4	23.8	23.5

Those products included in the table cover 65.8% of total Community exports to Nigeria and 59.2% of those to the Ivory Coast. The table therefore exhibits in some detail the composition of Community exports to the ACP and its two main markets, and particularly demonstrates the composition of exports within SITC Section 7.

It should be noted that as mentioned above, the figure for sea-going boats (SITC 735.5) is mainly composed of exports of ships to Liberia which are, in fact, vessels destined for Liberian registration under a flag of convenience. The individual elements of the table show that, as would be expected, Community exports to the ACP consist mainly of high-technology products, with only a small contribution from primary products, although the export of refined sugar is of interest given the importance of this commodity on the import side.

Trade by economic groupings

The above analyses of Community-ACP trade by various groupings of the trade figures show the level of concentration of trade by country and by product. Before going on to analyse the flow of imports and exports by region and by country in detail, it is of interest to look at the pattern of trade by various economic groupings of the ACP countries.

One such grouping, which is closely aligned to the analysis by concentration of trade, is the degree of openness of the ACP economies, i.e. the importance of trade to each economy as measured by the ratio of exports to GNP. An alternative approach is to look at trade by the level of development of the countries, i.e. classified by GNP per capita or by the international classifications related to this measure: Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAs)—most seriously affected by the oil-crisis of 1973/74.

Degree of openness (see annex A3 (iii))

There are only five ACP countries for which exports are less than 10% of GNP: Cape Verde, Upper Volta, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho and the Seychelles.

Not surprisingly these countries account for only a tiny proportion of EEC-ACP trade (0.3% of imports and 1.2% of exports in 1977) and the Community has run a consistent surplus with them since 1972.

Since 1974 the EEC has also run a surplus with the 18 countries for which exports represent 10 to 19% of GNP, while in the middle group of 23 countries (ratios from 20 to 48%) there has generally been a deficit, since this group contains the four countries with the largest consistent EEC deficits: Zaire, Ivory Coast, Zambia and Papua-New Guinea.

For those ACP economies which are the most open (i.e. with exports being greater than 60% of GNP) the level of trade with the Community was only important in two countries, Liberia and Gabon, both of which run a deficit with the Nine.

The proportion of trade in selected years by the degree of openness is indicated in the table on page 53.

The only major change over the period revealed by the table is that the share of exports going to the economies in the range 20-29% has fallen sharply, the trade being taken by the next group, 30-48%, principally by Nigeria. The main contributor to this decline was Zaire, whose share of exports fell from 8.3% in 1974 to 3.6% in 1977, with exports in 1977 still 13% below their peak value in 1974.

The degree of openness of the EEC by member country is also given for comparison.

It can be seen that there is a considerable variation between the members, with exports representing only 16.4% of France's GNP, while for Belgium/Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Ireland it is over 40%. The EEC average was 23.5% in 1976.

Analysis by GNP per capita (see annex A3 (iv))

It is worthy of note that, on average, the more "open" the ACP economy the higher is its per capita GNP:

GNP per capita (1976)	Average ratio of exports to GNP
Less than 180 $	17.9 %
181-360 $	19.7 %
361-999 $	37.6 %
Over 1 000 $	89.0 %

There are, of course, exceptions to this general pattern, e.g. the Gambia has a GNP per capita of only $180 and exports the equivalent of 33.7% of its GNP, while the Seychelles, with a GNP per capita of $600, has visible exports of only 9% of its GNP. In the latter case, as for a number of the other ACPs, the invisible export earnings from tourism make an important contribution to GNP.

An analysis of EEC trade with the ACP countries grouped simply by GNP per capita reveals no general tendency for deficit or surplus within any one group. However, taking the two classifications of LDCs and MSAs reveals that the Community has run a continual surplus with the MSAs.

These countries provided around 10% of EEC imports and took around 15% of exports during the period, the major countries in this group being Sudan, Tanzania and Ethiopia. Ethiopia had a deficit with the Community in all years, Sudan in all but one, and Tanzania in three of the six.

Trade with all the LDCs has remained practically in balance throughout the period and accounted for 40% of both imports and exports in 1977, although their share of imports over the period has increased, while their share of exports has declined.

In terms of levels of development, a third of EEC-ACP trade was with countries whose per capita GNP in 1976 was below $ 360.

About half of EEC trade is with medium-income countries in the range $ 361 to $ 580 per head (Nigeria accounted for nearly 70% of this group in 1977) and about 20% of trade was with countries with incomes over $ 580 per head.

Trade by region and country

In this section, trade is examined by first looking at imports, then exports, followed by an analysis of the trade balance by region and country.

EEC imports from ACP countries

The value of imports of the EEC from all developing countries more than doubled between 1972 and 1974, only to fall back in 1975 (see annex 2). 1976 saw a strong recovery followed by continued, although slower, growth in 1977.

Over the six year period, imports have trebled from 24 billion to 75 billion EUC. Since total imports from outside the EEC grew $2^1/_2$ times over this period, the share of the developing countries increased, although it has been static in the last three years:

Shares of extra-EEC imports

%

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
All developing countries	37.3	37.9	46.9	43.8	43.8	43.8
ACP countries	7.4	7.3	8.0	6.9	6.6	7.3

The share of the ACP countries in 1977 was the same as it had been in 1972 and 1973, but this masks the fact it had increased in 1974 only to fall in each of the next two years.

This fluctuation can be seen in annex 6 which shows the year on year growth in imports from each ACP country, in regional order, during the period, with the average annual rate of change given in the last column.

Only two countries, Sierra Leone and Benin, showed *an average fall* over the whole period, but there was a wide range, from − 3 % for Benin to + 92 % for Lesotho.

These average growth rates mask the considerable annual fluctuations previously discussed for all developing countries; for the ACPs, these fluctuations were even more severe than for all the developing countries together. In 1974, EEC imports from the ACP group rose by 70.2 %, only to fall by 17 % in the next year. In the other years, 1973, 1976 and 1977, the growth was close to the average for the period (20.6 %).

Once again there were considerable variations by region and by country. West Africa contains Benin and Sierra Leone, the two countries mentioned above as supplying less to the EEC in 1972. For both countries the fall occurred mainly in 1975, but the recovery only started in 1977.

At the other end of the scale, Guinea and Guinea Bissau showed the fastest average growth rate in the region, but in both cases this was from a small base, particularly in the case of Guinea Bissau.

West Africa provided over half the Community's ACP imports during the period and this share peaked at 57 % in 1974, when imports from Nigeria jumped 156 %. Imports from Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea and Togo also more than doubled in this year. In 1975, when the EEC imported less from the majority of countries, imports from Niger grew by 46 %, although the amount involved was relatively small. The Ivory Coast showed strong growth (46 %) in both 1976 and 1977, increasing its share of total imports to 11.8 % in 1977. Meanwhile imports from the other dominant West African ACP state—Nigeria—grew only slowly in 1976 and 1977, so that its share of total ACP imports, which had jumped to 36 % in 1974, fell back to only slightly above its 1972 level at 27.9 %.

Ghana profited from the rise in cocoa prices in 1977, supplying 41 % more (by value) to the EEC than in the preceding year.

The dominant suppliers to the EEC in Central Africa are Zaire, Cameroon and Gabon. Cameroon showed fairly steady growth throughout the period, with a decline of only 16 % in 1975. Insofar as exports to the EEC are concerned it was the major growth economy of any size in Central Africa in 1977, with a growth of 43.2 %, increasing its share of total EEC imports from 3.5 to 4.2 %. Zaire, as the third largest ACP supplier, grew at a below average rate over the period, viz. 17 %.

It experienced strong growth in 1973 and 1974, and was the EEC's second biggest ACP supplier with a share of 13.1 % in 1973. However, the falling copper price had reduced its share to 8.7 % by 1977, with EEC imports from this source still 6 % below their 1974 peak. Gabon and the Congo both more than doubled their exports to the EEC in 1974, but fell back in 1975 and had not regained their 1974 level by 1977. Rwanda and Burundi both grew strongly in the period, at an average of over 40 %, with EEC imports from both doubling during the period 1975-1977.

East Africa's share of total trade fell sharply in 1974, as this region did not profit from the rise in oil prices. Imports from Zambia rose 53 % in that year, slower than the comparatively minor trade with Lesotho and Djibouti but ahead of the rest. However, the fall in copper prices brought Zambian imports down by 38 % in 1975 and only in 1977 did EEC imports regain their 1973 level; they were still 30 % below their 1974 value.

Lesotho and Botswana were the fastest-growing East African suppliers, although this growth was erratic and from a small base. Kenya was the next fastest and increased its share of total EEC imports from the ACP from a low of 1.9 % in 1974 to 4.2 % in 1977, to become the EEC's fifth biggest supplier in that year.

The Indian Ocean region increased its share of imports in 1977 by comparison with 1972, but this conceals the fall from 3.8 % to 3.1 % between 1975 and 1977. After strong growth in 1974 and 1975, imports from Mauritius stagnated at 100 million EUC. Madagascar's exports have grown in each year, although slower than the average for all the ACPs.

The Caribbean region is noteworthy for the slow growth in its exports to the EEC, with the sole exception of the Bahamas, whose share has grown from 0.3 % of EEC imports from the ACP in 1972 to 1.8 % in 1977. For the other countries in the region, the importance of sugar as an export crop can be seen from the fall in revenue in 1972-73 and again in 1976-77, which coincided with the lower price for sugar in these years.

Imports from all four of the Pacific ACPs grew faster than average during the period, with Tonga heading the list at 44 %. However, the only country in this region able to show a positive growth rate each year was the Community's major supplier for the area, Papua-New Guinea.

EEC exports to ACP countries

Over the period 1972 to 1977, the value of Community exports to the rest of the world (extra-EEC) grew steadily to stand at two and a half times their 1972 level in 1977 (see annex 2), and, as an export market for Community goods, the developing countries became more important over the period. From the following table it can be seen that in 1972 this group provided 29 % of total Community export revenue, but by 1977 this had risen to 37.6 %.

As a sub-group of the developing countries, the ACP states have also become a more important export market after having diminished in importance between 1972 and 1974; since then the ACP share has increased from 5.3 % (1974) to 7.6 % in 1977, and represents about one fifth of the export trade to developing countries.

Distribution of extra-EEC exports 1972-1977

(%)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Developing countries	29.0	28.4	30.8	36.4	36.1	37.6
ACP countries	6.1	5.5	5.3	6.7	7.0	7.6

Annex 7 shows, for the period 1972 to 1977, the year on year growth in exports from the EEC to each of the ACP countries, subdivided into regions. The average annual rate of change for the period is also given. Hence it can been seen that, over the entire period, total Community exports to the ACP countries as a whole grew at an average rate of 25.4 % per annum, with the strongest growth taking place between 1973 and 1975, when some developing countries experienced a rapid rise in international purchasing power. This global average, however, hides considerable variations between the individual ACP countries, since by no means all ACPs found the commodity price boom a favourable phenomenon.

In West Africa, the export market which expanded most rapidly over the period was that of Nigeria, with an average growth rate of 46 % per annum in export purchases from the Community (Nigeria attained the position of being the second most important market for EEC exports amongst all the developing countries in 1977).

In terms of percentages this expansion was nearly matched by Cape Verde, but in this case starting from a considerably lower absolute base. Ghana also expanded its purchases from the Community at a rapid rate, particularly at the beginning of the period at the time of the sharp increase in world prices of cocoa, which is Ghana's main export revenue earner.

Taken over the period, Ghana's market for Community goods expanded at an above-average rate, even though the period 1974-1975 shows an actual fall in the value of goods exported to the country.

Upper Volta, too, showed an above-average growth in its purchases of Community exports, again mainly concentrated in the beginning of the period, between 1972 and 1974, but also increasing rapidly again between 1976 and 1977. In the West African region there are two countries which show a rate of increase in export purchases from the EEC which are considerably below average, the lowest being Sierra Leone. Over the period, Community exports to the country grew on average at 3.8 % p.a., with the expansion in the early part of the period being offset between 1975 and 1977, when the value of Community exports to Sierra Leone actually fell. Guinea Bissau is the other ACP country for which Community exports have grown only slightly in average terms (5.2 %), but this figure hides massive annual variations, ranging from a fall in the value of exports between 1973 and 1974 of 57.1 % to an increase between 1976 and 1977 of 104.7 %. It should be mentioned, however, that these percentage figures are based on very low absolute levels.

In the Central Africa area, it is São Tomé which has apparently been the most rapidly expanding export market for the Community, with an annual average growth rate of 45.6 %. However, the absolute level of exports to this country is so low as to make the percentage changes misleading. In real terms, Gabon has been the most significant growth area for Community exports, with an average increase of 38 % per annum and peak growth occurring between 1973 and 1975, when oil revenue was growing most rapidly.

Since then, the growth rate has dropped back to reach only 1.2 % between 1976 and 1977. In this area the lowest growth was shown by Equatorial Guinea which, apart from the years 1973 and 1974, experienced a negative rate each year over the period. Exports to Zaire, too, grew at a below average rate between 1972 and 1977 with the period 1974 to 1976 seeing negative growth rates.

The fastest-growing export market in East Africa between 1972 and 1977 has, on average, been the Sudan, with a growth rate of 36.9 %, the years of highest growth being 1973-1976. Exports to Somalia, too, have expanded rapidly at an annual rate of 29.5 %, but this growth mainly occurred between 1972 and 1973 (+ 42.4 %) and 1976 and 1977 (+ 125.5 %), with the other years of the period showing much lower rates down to − 11.5 % between 1975 and 1976.

At the other end of the scale in East Africa, exports to Swaziland have apparently grown at the lowest rate, but since this country is part of the Southern Africa customs union it is probable that some Community exports are received via intermediate countries. Zambia, with an overall average growth rate of only 6 %, actually experienced negative growth in three of the five periods under consideration; the only substantial positive growth occurred between 1973 and 1974. Exports to Malawi from the Community grew by 48.5 % between 1973 and 1974 but the remaining years of the period saw a much lower growth rate, giving an overall average of 8.3 % for 1972 to 1977.

Mauritius was the only ACP country in the Indian Ocean to exhibit an above average growth rate over the entire period, mainly due to a particularly sharp increase in Community exports between 1973 and 1974 of 72.4 %. The other three countries in this area all experienced negative growth rates at some time over the period, Madagascar being the most significant from an absolute viewpoint, ending up with an overall rate of 7.6 %.

Community exports to all of the countries in the Caribbean area grew at below average rates between 1972 and 1977. The highest overall growth was in exports to Surinam, with an annual average of 18.6 %, the most rapid increase having taken place between 1976 and 1977. At the opposite extreme, the Jamaican market declined at an overall rate of — 6.7 % between 1972 and 1977.

In the Pacific, too, exports to all ACP countries grew at below average rates, with Samoa, at − 12.7 %, experiencing

Balance of trade and trade ratio between the EEC and the ACP, by region 1972-1977

		1972	1974	1976	1977
Total ACP					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	– 854.4	– 4 377.8	– 588.5	42.7
Exports/imports	%	82.5	58.3	94.4	100.3
East Africa					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	– 653.0	– 3 017.4	217.8	1 170.5
Exports/imports	%	74.3	49.6	103.7	117.3
Central Africa					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	– 234.1	– 1 064.3	– 370.8	– 699.1
Exports/imports	%	75.1	52.8	80.6	70.5
West Africa					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	– 78.0	– 201.1	– 84.9	3.0
Exports/imports	%	91.0	86.1	94.5	100.2
Indian Ocean					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	9.9	– 5.1	– 85.4	– 99.2
Exports/imports	%	107.0	97.7	74.7	74.5
Caribbean					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	149.2	58.8	– 102.4	– 76.4
Exports/imports	%	149.6	115.0	83.7	88.7
Pacific					
Trade balance	Mn. EUC	– 48.2	– 148.6	– 162.8	– 256.1
Exports/imports	%	44.0	22.2	23.4	17.2

the lowest average growth rate as a market for exports from the Community.

Tonga, with an average rate of 24.9%, was the country with the highest growth rate in the area but this average figure masks marked variations over the period partly due to the very low absolute figures involved.

Overall, therefore, it can be seen that export markets in the ACP have expanded most rapidly in the African regions, where increases in primary product prices have provided the necessary revenue for increased expenditure on exports from the Community.

The trade balance

The foregoing analysis has highlighted the major areas of growth and decline in the trade between the EEC and the ACP countries. With the erratic growth in imports during the period, they only regaining their 1974 level in 1976, and exports tending to grow relatively strongly each year, it is to be expected that the trade balance should have changed considerably over the period (see annex 4).

This is the case, as can be seen in the following table:

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
EEC trade balance with the ACPs (EUC million)	– 854	– 1 708	– 4 378	– 593	– 588	+ 43
as % of exports	– 21.1	– 38.3	– 71.5	– 13.7	– 5.9	+ 0.3

Thus the Community made a quick recovery from running a deficit, equivalent to 71.5% of its exports to the ACPs in 1974, to achieving a small surplus in 1977. Much of this turnaround is due to Nigeria, which has used its oil revenues to buy extensively on the European market. Excluding trade with Nigeria the Community has continued in deficit with the ACPs, ranging from near balance in 1975 (deficit of 2.7% compared with exports) to a 34.1% deficit in 1974. The deficit passed the 1 billion EUC mark once again in 1977, being 13.7% of exports.

The following table (together with annexes 4 and 5) gives the trade balance with the ACPs, in absolute terms and in percentage terms. The two measures employed in the table consider the subject from different aspects with a positive figure in the first line (i.e. a surplus for the EEC) being equivalent to a figure of over 100 in the second line.

The EEC has run a consistent deficit with Central Africa and the Pacific, but the situation has varied with all the other regions. In line with its importance (more than 50% of trade), the greatest deficits and surpluses were with West Africa, ranging from –3 billion EUC in 1974 (Nigeria –2.6 billion) to +1.2 billion in 1977 (Nigeria +1.1).

For the majority of countries, the balance of trade has not changed from surplus to deficit or vice versa over the period. The principal countries with which the EEC ran a deficit, in absolute terms, were Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Zambia and Papua-New Guinea, while in percentage terms, Swaziland, Botswana, Tonga, Uganda, Mauritius, Malawi and Sierra Leone must be added to the list. The principal surplus countries in absolute terms were Liberia (due to "artificial" export of ships for registration under the Liberian flag), Sudan (deficit in 1973), Kenya (deficit in 1977), Benin, Somalia, and Trinidad & Tobago, while in relative terms Cape Verde, the Seychelles, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Upper Volta, Barbados, Lesotho, Mali, Chad and Ethiopia also figure.

Apart from Surinam, Ghana and Cameroon, the other 22 countries all changed between deficit and surplus at some time during the period.

With the notable exceptions of the only two ACP members of OPEC, Nigeria and Gabon, the major trading partners of the EEC did not show much variability in their relative surplus or deficit. For example, exports to the Ivory Coast varied only from 57.8% of imports to 71.1 %, Senegal 98.9 % to 148.5 %, Cameroon 67.8 % to 96.1 % and Zaire 41.2 % to 68.5 %. By contrast, the greatest variability was shown by the smaller countries, for which the absolute value of trade is relatively small but can vary substantially in relative terms year on year.

Trade between the EEC member states and the ACP countries

Up to now the trade between the European Community and the ACP countries has been analysed by taking the nine member countries as one trading bloc. However, one can expect to find considerable variations between the member countries, particularly from the viewpoint of each ACP state. In particular, France and the United Kingdom play a dominant role in the trade, given their historical connections with the majority of ACP states.

The importance of trade with the developing countries and the ACP countries to each member state is highlighted in the following table.

It can clearly be seen that, without exception, the importance of trade with the developing countries has increased for each member of the EEC. For imports, the Netherlands had the largest share coming from developing countries (52.6 % in 1977), which is no doubt due to its role as an oil processor. It was closely followed by France (52.5 %) in both years and Italy (51.4 %) in 1977. For Belgium/Luxembourg, imports from the developing countries were also above the Community average, while the other countries were all below average. For Denmark, imports from the developing world accounted for only 22.5 % of their extra-EEC imports in 1977.

The order for Community exports to the developing countries is somewhat different. France heads the list with 48.8 % of its exports going to developing countries in 1977, followed by Italy (41.0 %) and the United Kingdom (40.3 %), both of which increased their exports to the developing world during the period faster than the average for the EEC. Belgium/Luxembourg were also average, while the share for the Netherlands slipped below the EEC average between 1972 and 1977. Exports by Ireland grew particularly fast, to rise from an 11.9 % share in 1972 to 33.5 % in 1977, but were still small in absolute terms.

In 1972, exports to the developing countries were of less importance to each EEC member than imports. By 1977 the United Kingdom and Ireland had both reversed this position, with the respective shares of exports being 5.2 and 2.3 % higher than those for imports.

The ACP group has not followed the general pattern for the developing countries in its trade with the EEC members. This is largely due to the low representation of oil developing countries (oil imports by the EEC accounted for 53.8 % of total EEC imports from developing countries in 1977). While the average importance of the ACPs in EEC imports was nearly the same in 1977 (7.3 %) as in 1972 (7.4 %), the pattern varied between the member states (see annex 8). For the two major importers from the ACP, France and the United Kingdom, the share of the ACPs in their total imports declined. The same was also true for Italy and Belgium/Luxembourg. By comparison, for the Netherlands the share increased to place this country second to France, and the shares for Germany, Denmark and Ireland also increased. The importance of the ACPs as a source of imports for the United Kingdom dropped below the Community average during the period, leaving only France, the Netherlands and Belgium/Luxembourg, in that order, above the average.

In contrast to the import situation, the overall share of the

Percentages of total extra-EEC trade with all developing countries and with ACP group, by Member States

Total extra EEC = 100

Member State	Imports				Exports			
	Dev. Ctys		ACP		Dev Ctys		ACP	
	1972	1977	1972	1977	1972	1977	1972	1977
France	45.7	52.5	11.6	10.5	41.0	48.8	11.2	13.5
United Kingdom	31.6	35.1	7.7	6.6	29.5	40.3	8.2	10.0
Germany	33.2	39.7	5.5	6.1	21.5	30.9	2.6	4.4
Netherlands	48.4	52.6	8.3	10.2	32.9	36.5	7.7	8.4
Italy	43.1	51.4	5.6	4.7	29.6	41.0	5.1	5.7
Belg./Luxembourg	40.5	46.5	10.3	8.7	29.5	38.9	6.6	6.9
Denmark	18.8	22.5	2.5	2.7	17.2	22.4	4.8	3.7
Ireland	24.7	31.2	4.5	5.9	11.9	33.5	3.6	8.4
Community total	37.3	43.9	7.4	7.3	29.0	37.6	6.1	7.6

Percentage share of each EEC country in EEC trade with the ACPs

%

	EEC imports				EEC exports			
	1972	1974	1976	1977	1972	1974	1976	1977
France	24.8	23.7	24.7	26.3	28.0	27.8	30.6	29.7
United Kingdom	26.7	20.9	20.1	18.1	30.9	25.4	26.2	25.6
Germany	18.5	20.1	21.3	22.1	14.3	20.0	19.3	20.2
Netherlands	9.9	13.8	13.7	14.8	7.4	8.5	8.5	7.6
Italy	10.0	11.0	8.9	8.9	10.4	9.0	7.8	9.6
Belg./Luxembourg	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.0	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.2
Denmark	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.5
Ireland	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Community total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ACPs in Community exports to the rest of the world rose from 6.1 % to 7.6 %, the trade becoming more important to every EEC country except Denmark (see annex 9). As was the case for all developing countries,. Ireland increased the share of its exports to the ACPs considerably, from 3.6 % to 8.4 %, taking it above the average for the EEC. France stayed ahead of the United Kingdom, with shares in 1977 of 13.5 and 10.0 % respectively. At 8.4 % the ACP market was also above average importance to the Netherlands. Denmark, at 3.7 %, exported the smallest percentage of its total exports to the ACP in 1977, taking the place occupied by Germany in 1972, for which the market developed from 2.6 % in 1972 to 4.4 % in 1977.

Comparing the ACP market for imports and exports, one finds that, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Denmark, imports accounted for a higher percentage of the trade than exports in 1972, as was the case for trade with all developing countries. This position was reversed in 1977 for the EEC as a whole, with only Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium/Luxembourg left with a higher percentage of imports coming from the ACP than of exports going to them.

The foregoing analysis has dealt with the importance to each EEC country of trade with the ACPs. However, the share of each country in the total trade is very varied, and this is an important factor from the point of view of the ACPs themselves; that is, with which EEC countries do they trade the most? The above table shows the share of each of the Nine in total EEC trade with all the ACPs.

As mentioned earlier, the two former colonial powers, France and the United Kingdom, trade the most with the

Trade with Nigeria by member state

(EUC mn.)

	EUR 9	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgique/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
Imports									
1972	1 294	258	309	54	263	26	348	5	31
1973	1 493	329	336	42	303	33	412	6	32
1974	3 830	919	735	303	994	81	738	5	55
1975	2 840	779	691	54	572	91	576	4	73
1976	3 229	872	672	52	916	139	503	5	70
1977	3 475	961	827	92	1 060	158	328	1	47
Exports									
1972	694	138	68	46	63	25	343	3	9
1973	773	168	88	51	76	32	344	4	10
1974	1 149	289	146	110	99	45	437	8	15
1975	2 405	531	373	242	184	100	915	20	40
1976	3 320	772	479	302	272	186	1 245	27	37
1977	4 603	1 129	657	519	352	206	1 627	48	65

EEC countries: trade with some leading ACP partners

(EUC mn)

	Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Denmark	EUR-9
Imports from Zambia								
1972	58.5	65.7	76.2	3.4	4.3	134.6	1.0	343.6
1977	104.1	79.4	76.2	3.7	42.7	149.5	2.1	458.1
Imports from the Ivory Coast								
1972	97.4	191.6	59.7	25.1	11.9	20.0	2.3	408.8
1977	226.1	674.6	248.1	162.6	29.3	117.7	9.4	1 471.2
Exports to Liberia								
1972	64.3	19.9	44.4	58.9	21.5	49.9	59.3	318.0
1977	282.9	309.7	40.1	77.3	17.6	32.8	30.1	791.8
Exports to Zaire								
1972	49.2	55.6	48.7	16.7	105.4	30.3	4.1	310.0
1977	77.2	84.3	51.1	44.9	158.2	27.5	1.2	445.1

ACP countries, although the United Kingdom fell from being the principal importer in 1972 to being second to France by 1974 and third to France and Germany by 1977. Similarly, for exports, the UK fell from having the largest share in 1972 to being second to France by 1974.

The trade between the ACP and Denmark (1-2.5 %) and Ireland (0.5 %) is, as might be expected, relatively small in value terms, although the proportion of exports provided by Ireland to the ACP doubled during the period. Belgium/Luxembourg import (8-9 %) more than they export (5-7 %), as do the Netherlands (10-15 % against 7.5-8.5 %) and, due to oil, the Netherlands' share of total imports has increased significantly. Germany's trade with the ACP has grown in importance during the period to take 22 % of imports in 1977 and provide 20 % of exports, compared to figures of 18.5 and 14.3 % in 1972. France's share of both imports and exports has, on average, grown over the period so that it now takes over a quarter of the imports and provides 30 % of the exports.

Thus, in 1977, both imports and exports were more evenly spread amongst EEC countries than in 1972, with part of the United Kingdom's share being taken by France, Germany, the Netherlands and Ireland.

Changing structure of trade by EEC countries

Detailed tables of the trade between each member country and each ACP can be found in annexes 8 to 11, but here it is useful to discuss the major changes that have taken place over the period. Overshadowing the figures for trade by each of the Nine, as it did with total trade, is Nigeria. All EEC countries have benefited from Nigeria's enhanced position as an export market, in particular Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom, while the importance of imports from Nigeria has increased for Germany and the Netherlands, but declined for the United Kingdom.

The table on page 59 shows that the UK has declined from being Nigeria's major market in 1972 to fourth place in 1977. Following the oil crisis in 1973/1974, the Netherlands had, in 1977, become the major importer, but were behind Germany and France in 1975, with these two countries still each accounting for over a quarter of imports in 1977. However, the United Kingdom has maintained its position as Nigeria's major supplier, providing 35 % of EEC exports to the country in 1977, followed by Germany with 25 %. The other two suppliers of note are France and Italy, with shares in 1977 of 14 and 11 % respectively.

Apart from Nigeria there are other notable changes in the situation of some important ACP states vis-à-vis member states of the Community. For **imports,** the structure of trade with Zambia has changed markedly with all EEC countries, apart from Belgium/Luxembourg, receiving a smaller share of total imports—in particular the United Kingdom, Italy and France.

Imports by the United Kingdom from Sierra Leone (decline of 5.2 %) and Jamaica (increase of only 37 % compared with a United Kingdom average of 72 %) were the two other most notable downward shifts in bilateral shares of EEC imports. Other significant structural changes leading to decreased shares of total imports were caused by the absolute decline of imports by Germany from Surinam, by France from Benin and by the United Kingdom from Barbados, Mauritania, and Trinidad & Tobago; and the below average growth of imports by France from Senegal, by Italy from Liberia and Zaire, and by Belgium/Luxembourg from Zaire.

The above table shows that, by contrast, imports from the Ivory Coast became more important for every member state, the greatest increase being for France, the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom. Imports by Germany from the Bahamas and Kenya and by the Netherlands from Ghana were other notable examples of an increase in the share of total imports coming from particular ACP countries.

The **export** structure between EEC members and the ACP countries changed more than the corresponding import structure. Apart from Nigeria, which has been discussed above, Gabon, Liberia and the Sudan increased in importance as export markets for France as did Liberia for Germany. By contrast, Liberia became less important for all other EEC members, with an absolute decline in exports from Denmark (share down from 55.7 % in 1972 to 16.6 % in 1977), the United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium/Luxembourg.

The most notable decline in a market was that of exports from Italy to the Bahamas which fell from 53 million EUC in 1972 to only 3.6 million in 1977, although exports in 1972 were particularly high (exports in 1973 had already dropped to 18.7 million EUC). The markets for the United Kingdom in Jamaica, Kenya, Zambia, Trinidad & Tobago and Zaire also declined, those in Zaire and Jamaica doing so in absolute terms. In fact Zaire declined as a market for all the member countries, although generally only in relative, not absolute terms.

Exports from Italy to Zambia declined in absolute terms while those from France to Madagascar, Senegal and Cameroon were relatively less important to France in 1977 than in 1972.

Structure of trade by partnerships between EEC and ACP countries

It is useful to make a number of cross-comparisons between EEC countries in order to highlight trade flows of particular importance. This can be done in both absolute and relative terms. Firstly, let us look at the largest absolute flows, taking the most recent year, 1977, as our base.

The following table uses total trade (that is, the sum of imports and exports) to rank the most important flows. This concept thus ranks the trading relationships between one EEC country and one ACP country by the absolute value of the two-way flow of goods. Since the table is prepared from EEC statistics, "imports" means imports by the EEC from

Trade flows between EEC and ACP countries in 1977, ranked by value of total trade (1) (EUC mn)

Trade rank	Trade between	Imports	Exports	Trade balance	Import rank	Export rank	% of total trade with ACP per EEC country (2)	% of total trade with EEC per ACP country (3)
1	Germany and Nigeria	961	1 129	+ 168	2	2	39.8	25.9
2	United Kingdom and Nigeria	328	1 627	+ 1 299	6	1	35.9	24.2
3	France and Nigeria	827	656	− 171	3	3	21.4	18.4
4	Netherlands and Nigeria	1 060	352	− 708	1	7	50.5	17.5
5	France and Ivory Coast	675	581	− 94	4	4	17.9	54.1
6	Belg./Lux. and Zaire	555	158	− 397	5	14	43.2	46.8
7	France and Gabon	325	361	+ 36	7	6	9.8	77.5
8	Italy and Nigeria	92	519	+ 427	33	5	26.5	7.6
9	France and Senegal	240	261	+ 21	9	11	7.2	67.2
10	France and Cameroon	189	281	+ 92	13	10	6.7	49.3
11	Germany and Liberia	165	283	+ 118	15	9	8.5	38.8
12	Belg./Lux. and Nigeria	158	206	+ 48	18	12	22.0	4.5
13	France and Liberia	53	310	+ 257	47	8	5.2	31.4
14	United Kingdom and Kenya	171	181	+ 10	14	13	6.5	36.4
15	United Kingdom and Ghana	194	152	− 42	11	15	6.4	39.9
16	Germany and Ivory Cc	226	86	− 140	10	26	6.0	13.4
17	Germany and Kenya	194	106	− 88	12	23	5.7	31.0
18	Italy and Ivory Coast	248	49	− 199	8	45	12.9	12.8
19	United Kingdom and Zambia	149	122	− 27	20	18	5.0	38.8
20	Germany and Ghana	95	144	+ 49	31	17	4.6	27.5
21	Neths and Ivory Coast	163	66	− 97	16	34	8.2	9.9
22	France and Zaire	145	84	− 61	21	27	3.3	15.0
23	France and Madagascar	112	106	− 6	26	22	3.1	68.1
24	United Kingdom and Mauritius	162	53	− 109	17	41	3.9	65.2
	Sub-total	7 487	7 873	+ 386				
	%	(60.1 %)	(63.0 %)					
	Total EEC-ACP trade	12 461	12 504	+ 43				
	%	(100.0 %)	(100.0 %)					

(1) Total trade is defined as the sum of imports and exports.
(2) E.g. for line 1, share of Nigeria in total trade between Germany and all ACPs.
(3) E.g. for line 1, share of Germany in total trade between Nigeria and the EEC.

the ACP, and "exports" means exports by the EEC to the ACP. The ranks obtained in a comparison of imports by themselves and exports by themselves are also given, to show where the flow in one direction is more important than in the other, e.g. imports by France from Liberia rank as 47 amongst imports while exports by France to Liberia rank as 8 and the rank for the total trade is 13.

The degree of concentration already found by ACP country and by product is also found when examining the trading relationship between individual EEC and ACP countries. The 24 most important trade flows shown in the table cover 60.1 % of all EEC imports from the ACP and 63.0 % of EEC exports to the ACP. Half of the imports by the EEC from the ACP are covered by the trade between the first 16 partners, while exports are even more concentrated with just the first 11 partners covering half the exports. As would be expected, Nigeria figures heavily in the table, given its 32.4 % share of total EEC trade (imports + exports) with the ACP in 1977. Trade between Nigeria and Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands alone covered over a quarter of total EEC trade with the ACPs, and 86 % of Nigeria's trade with the EEC. Trade between Nigeria and Germany is the largest two-way flow (at over 2 billion EUC), but exports from the United Kingdom to Nigeria (at 1.6 billion) and imports by the Netherlands from Nigeria (at 1.1 billion) were the largest one-way flows.

In 1977 there were instances of uneven trade flows, as can be seen in the respective import and export rankings. The most noticeable are the surpluses that the United Kingdom and Italy ran with Nigeria, and France with Liberia; and the deficits that the Netherlands ran with Nigeria, Belgium/Luxembourg with Zaire and Italy with the Ivory Coast.

The importance of the trade flow to the EEC country involved is shown in the penultimate column. As might be expected, trade between Belgium and its former overseas territory—Zaire—is of particular importance to Belgium, representing 43.2 % of its total with all ACPs. This degree of concentration is exceeded in the case of trade between the Netherlands and Nigeria, which represented 50.5 % of the Netherlands' trade with the ACPs in 1977. Apart from total trade with Nigeria (for which, as mentioned above, the EEC average is 32.4 %) other concentrations are apparent, as between France and the Ivory Coast (17.9 %), and Italy and the Ivory Coast (12.9 %), compared to the EEC average of 9.3 % for the Ivory Coast. Although small in absolute size (and therefore not included in the above table), trade between Ireland and Ghana (12.7 % of Ireland's total trade with the ACP), Ireland and the Bahamas (12.4 %) and Denmark and Liberia (10.9 %) were the other examples, excluding Nigeria, of over 10 % of a member's total ACP trade being conducted with one ACP country.

The last column shows the concentration from the point of view of the ACP country. Thus the highest concentration shown in the table is for Gabon, for which 77.5 % of its total trade with the EEC is with France. All concentrations of over 50 %, regardless of the absolute value of the trade, are shown in the following table.

This table clearly shows the strong and continuing trade links between France and the United Kingdom and their former overseas territories. For 30 of the 53 ACP countries, one EEC country accounted for more than 50 % of their total trade with the EEC, and for as many as 15 countries the dependence was over two-thirds (67 %). Line by line, the dependence on the United Kingdom is higher than that on France, which suggests that the longer association between the EEC and the francophone countries has led to a greater diversification of trade than is the case for the anglophones.

The average dependence on one EEC country for all the ACP countries, including those less than 50 % dependent, was 54.6 % in 1977 compared to 60.8 % in 1972, thus showing that trade has become more diversified over the period.

There were also changes in the importance of trade flows over the period. Seven trade flows which featured in the "top 24" in 1977 were outside it in 1972. These were those between Belgium/Luxembourg and Nigeria, (rank 12 in 1977 and 44 in 1972), France and Liberia (13 and 53), Germany and Kenya (17 and 40), Italy and Ivory Coast (18 and 26), Germany and Ghana (20 and 34), the Netherlands and Ivory Coast (21 and 56) and the United Kingdom and Mauritius (24 and 27). The seven flows which left the "top 24" were those of the United Kingdom with Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago and Tanzania as well as with Zaire, Zambia and Liberia, the latter two falling sharply in rank.

To complete the picture, the table opposite shows the principal trading partner for those countries for whose trade with one EEC country accounts for less then 50 % of their total EEC trade.

Total trade (1) with main EEC partner as proportion of total trade with the EEC, 1977

Trade with: France			United Kingdom			Germany			Italy		
by:	Niger	(85 %)	by:	Botswana	(91 %)	by:	Papua-N. G.	(64 %)	by:	Somalia	(58 %)
	Gabon	(78 %)		Fiji	(90 %)		Samoa	(60 %)			
	Cent. Afr. Empire	(71 %)		Jamaica	(81 %)		Bahamas	(60 %)			
	Comoros	(71 %)		Swaziland	(81 %)						
	Madagascar	(68 %)		Guyana	(76 %)						
	Senegal	(67 %)		Grenada	(70 %)						
	Mali	(66 %)		Seychelles	(69 %)						
	Chad	(65 %)		Malawi	(68 %)						
	Upper Volta	(63 %)		Barbados	(67 %)						
	Ivory Coast	(54 %)		Mauritius	(65 %)						
	Djibouti	(53 %)		Sierra Leone	(63 %)						
	Mauritania	(53 %)		Trinidad	(63 %)						
	Congo	(50 %)		Gambia	(53 %)						

(1) Total trade is defined as the sum of imports and exports.

Total trade with main EEC partner as a proportion of total trade with the EEC, 1977

Trade with: France			United Kingdom			Germany			Belgium/Luxembourg		
by:	Cameroon	(49 %)	by:	Uganda	(47 %)	by:	Eq. Guinea	(41 %)	by:	Zaire	(47 %)
	Guinea Bissau	(48 %)		Tonga	(42 %)		Liberia	(39 %)		Rwanda	(28 %)
	Guinea	(48 %)		Ghana	(40 %)		Burundi	(32 %)		*Netherlands*	
	Togo	(46 %)		Zambia	(39 %)		São Tomé-Princ.	(32 %)		Surinam	(46 %)
	Benin	(46 %)		Kenya	(36 %)		Lesotho	(30 %)		*Italy*	
	Cape Verde	(29 %)		Tanzania	(34 %)		Nigeria	(26 %)		Ethiopia	(29 %)
							Sudan	(23 %)			

Hence, taking the two foregoing tables together, it can be seen that France and the United Kingdom are each the principal EEC trading partner for 19 ACP countries, while Germany is of growing importance, being the principal partner for 10 ACPs in 1977 (compared to only three in 1972). Italy maintains its links with Ethiopia and Somalia, as do the Netherlands with Surinam and Belgium with Zaire and Rwanda. The table also shows that only eight ACP countries do less than a third of their EEC trade with their principal EEC trading partner, although the largest ACP—Nigeria—is amongst those eight.

EEC imports of primary products, 1974-1977

In this section, the major primary product imports of the European Community from the rest of the world (extra-EEC) have been aggregated into 10 product groups. These groups, in most cases, consist of a set of closely related products which fall naturally into the given classification. The products were selected according to their importance in EEC-ACP trade, and when taken together the selected commodities represent around 80 % of the total imports of the Community from the ACP countries, as shown in the following table:

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports of 10 principal products(*) (EUC mn)	8 327	6 701	8 245	9 967
Total imports from ACP (EUC mn)	10 500	8 711	10 472	12 461
Proportion of imports covered by 10 products(%)	79.3	76.9	78.7	80.0

(*) In descending order of importance: oil, coffee, cocoa, copper, wood, sugar, iron ore, groundnuts, aluminium and cotton.

Thus the combined value of imports of these principal products fell substantially in 1975, nearly regained the 1974 level in 1976 and grew by some 21 % in 1977. However, most of the recovery in the value imported since 1975 has been due to price increases, the quantity imported having remained virtually static, as shown by the indices opposite:

The index values for each product group are given in annex 12 (a). The stagnation of the quantity imported between 1975 and 1977 is mainly due to the 10 % decline in oil imports over the two years. Only aluminium, sugar and groundnuts have shown any real growth in the quantity imported when compared with 1974, and aluminium and copper were the only two products for which the volume imported increased between 1976 and 1977.

For a detailed analysis of each product grouping a table is presented which is divided into two sections. Firstly, data are given in both value (in thousand EUC) and volume (in thousand tonnes) terms on total Community extra-EEC imports and then for the sub-group represented by the ACP states. The overall importance of the ACP in each product group is shown by the percentage share of the total extra-EEC market held by the ACP in each of the four years included in the table. This share is calculated in terms of both value and quantity.

The second section of each table lists those ACP countries which are the most important suppliers to the Community for the product group. Using 1977 data, the imports from each selected country are shown as a percentage of both total imports from the ACP and total extra-EEC imports for that product. These shares, too, are expressed in both value and quantity terms. The figure given in brackets after the name of each country is the percentage of total EEC imports from that country represented by the particular product under consideration.

In the following paragraphs, the most important features of the tables are highlighted for each product group. For convenience, the entire product group is not specified each time it is mentioned but rather the generic name is given and this is meant to embrace the constituent parts shown in the table.

Thus, for example, for the first product, "oil" refers to the aggregation of data for crude oil and oil derivatives. Similarly "cocoa" is an amalgam of cocoa beans, cocoa paste and cocoa butter. More detailed data on Community imports from both the ACP and other developing countries is included in annexes 12 and 13.

Indices of imports of 10 principal products 1974-1977
(1975 = 100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Index of value	124.3	100.0	123.0	148.7
Index of unit value 175,1	102.8	100.0	118.1	149.1
Index of quantity	120.9	100.0	104.2	99.8

Product	Source of imports	Unit	1974	1975	1976	1977
Unit: V (value) = '000 EUC, Q (quantity) = '000 tonnes						
Oil and oil derivatives						
— crude oil — oil derivatives	Extra EEC	V	40 388 806	36 384 694	46 295 653	45 910 510
		Q	596 382	508 122	546 877	515 293
	of which: ACP	V	3 979 675	3 008 402	3 357 424	3 499 278
		Q	57 049	41 282	38 347	37 173
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	9.9	8.3	7.3	7.6
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	9.6	8.1	7.0	7.2
Coffee						
— unroasted coffee	Extra EEC	V	1 344 258	1 323 741	2 577 453	4 488 441
		Q	1 143	1 223	1 246	1 101
	of which: ACP	V	509 131	479 941	1 083 158	2 006 474
		Q	473	456	558	486
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	37.9	36.3	42.0	44.7
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	41.4	37.3	44.8	44.1
Cocoa and cocoa products						
— cocoa beans — cocoa paste, non defatted — cocoa paste, defatted — coca butter	Extra EEC	V	757 192	725 354	834 323	1 600 697
		Q	575	553	559	564
	of which: ACP	V	616 777	599 888	717 759	1 268 733
		Q	490	471	497	455
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	81.5	82.7	86.0	83.0
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	85.2	85.2	88.9	80.7
Copper and copper derivatives						
— copper ore (Q 1) — copper for refining } (Q 2) — refined copper }	Extra EEC	V	3 433 011	1 984 508	2 441 902	2 341 885
		Q 1	600	607	637	596
		Q 2	1 801	1 824	1 874	1 911
	of which: ACP	V	1 492 802	825 282	968 247	952 769
		Q 1	148	283	285	212
		Q 2	789	752	729	777
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	43.5	41.6	39.7	40.7
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	(not significant)			
Wood and wood products						
— wood, non coniferous — wood, simply worked — plywood	Extra EEC	V	3 767 842	2 592 364	4 213 213	4 501 479
		Q	19 374	14 875	20 674	19 727
	of which: ACP	V	539 207	404 058	602 797	623 806
		Q	3 668	2 814	3 403	3 242
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	14.3	15.6	14.3	13.9
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity					

from the ACP countries

Most important ACP suppliers in 1977

Country (1)	Share of EEC imports (in %) — From ACP, by value	From ACP, by quantity	From extra-EEC, by value	From extra-EEC, by quantity
Nigeria (85.0)	84.4	84.0	6.4	6.1
Gabon (53.5)	6.6	7.4	0.5	0.5
Bahamas (80.1)	5.2	4.7	0.4	0.3
Trinidad and Tobago (56.6)	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1
Congo (47.0)	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.1
Total	99.4	99.4	7.5	7.1
Ivory Coast (42.3)	31.0	30.9	13.9	13.6
Kenya (55.8)	14.5	12.3	6.5	5.4
Zaire (23.1)	12.4	13.6	5.6	6.0
Cameroon (36.0)	9.4	10.1	4.2	4.5
Uganda (86.9)	8.1	8.0	3.6	3.5
Tanzania (48.5)	5.1	4.7	2.3	2.1
Total	80.5	79.6	36.1	35.1
Ivory Coast (21.0)	24.8	26.2	20.5	21.1
Ghana (70.8)	24.4	25.3	20.3	20.4
Nigeria (90)	23.5	22.2	19.5	17.9
Cameroon (30.9)	12.2	14.5	10.2	11.7
Total	84.9	88.2	70.5	71.1
Zaire (41.3)	46.8		19.0	
Zambia (92.4)	44.4		18.1	
Papua-N.G. (33.2)	7.8		3.2	
Total	99.0		40.3	
Ivory Coast (19.3)	45.5	51.4	6.3	8.4
Gabon (22.8)	15.7	15.6	2.2	2.6
Cameroon (14.0)	11.8	11.2	1.6	1.8
Ghana (13.1)	9.6	7.9	1.3	1.3
Liberia (11.0)	6.4	6.6	0.9	1.1
Total	89.0	92.7	12.3	15.2

(1) In brackets percentage of product in country's total exports to the EEC.

Oil and oil derivatives

This is by far the most important product imported by the EEC both from the rest of the world and from the ACP. For example, in 1977, imports of oil represented 27 % of total extra EEC imports and 28 % of total EEC imports from the ACP, by value.

In the four years under consideration in the table, it can be seen that the total quantity of the product imported by the Community has yet to regain the 1974 level, whereas in value terms imports were at their highest level in 1976. For the ACP, the decline in the volume of oil imported by the Community has been more pronounced than for the extra-EEC as a whole, with a 35 % fall for the ACP since 1974 as compared to only 14 % for the total extra-EEC. This has led to an actual fall in the value of imports in this category from the ACP compared to the peak 1974 level.

Examining the share of the ACP in total extra-EEC imports confirms that the ACP group is taking a declining share of the market — in 1977 the ACP accounted for 8 % by value of total extra-EEC imports of oil, whereas the corresponding figure in 1974 was 10 %.

The dominant ACP supplier to the Community is Nigeria and in 1977 the value of imports from this source represented 84 % of the total for the ACP. However, in global terms, this was only 6 % of the total oil imports of the EEC. The remaining ACP oil suppliers held only a very small part of the Community market in 1977, with the combined imports from Gabon, the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago and Congo amounting to only 1.1 % by value and 1 % by volume of total extra-EEC imports of oil.

Coffee

In 1974 and 1975 the value of Community imports of coffee (extra-EEC) fell by 2 % while the volume purchased rose by 7 %. In 1976, however, with fears of a severe frost in Brazil (which turned out to be well-founded) world prices of this commodity rose sharply, so that the total value of imports in that year was about double that of the previous year with only a 2 % rise in the quantity imported. The rise in prices continued into 1977 and the value of imports again rose by a substantial 74 %, even though the volume of imports fell by 12 %.

Imports from the ACP over the same period rose at an even faster rate, in value terms, with a 126 % rise in 1976 followed by an 85 % rise in 1977. Thus, over the four-year period, the market share of the ACP increased by about 7 % in value terms compared with the extra-EEC as a whole.

The major ACP supplier of coffee to the Community is the Ivory Coast, which provided 31 % of coffee imports from the ACP in 1977, and this represented 14 % of total extra-EEC imports of this product. Kenya and Zaire were also important ACP suppliers in 1977, both countries being the source of over 10 % of Community imports of coffee from the ACP and of over 5 % of total extra-EEC imports.

Cocoa and cocoa products

Cocoa is another product where rises in the world price have been of considerable benefit to suppliers and led to a sharp increase in the Community import bill in 1977.

Between 1974 and 1976, Community imports of cocoa from the rest of the world fell by 3 % in volume and increased by the same proportion in value. In 1977, however, although the volume of imports increased by less than 1 %, Unit: V (value) = '000 EUC, Q (quantity) = '000 tonnes

Product	Source of imports	Unit	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sugar						
— Unrefined sugar	Extra EEC	V	604 682	990 202	636 008	569 749
		Q	2 197	2 111	2 197	1 935
	of which: ACP	V	217 564	488 303	376 896	382 110
		Q	1 024	1 039	1 295	1 280
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	36.0	49.3	59.3	67.1
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	46.6	49.2	58.9	66.1
Iron ore						
— iron ores and concentrates — roasted iron pyrites	Extra EEC	V	1 857 333	1 688 669	2 099 621	1 907 906
		Q	134 641	106 931	115 482	103 091
	of which: ACP	V	392 527	327 251	374 238	376 513
		Q	29 585	21 187	21 436	21 108
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	21.1	19.4	17.8	19.7
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	22.0	19.8	18.6	20.4
Groundnuts and groundnut products						
— groundnuts — groundnut oil — groundnut cake	Extra EEC	V	515 247	440 618	582 144	646 381
		Q	1 220	1 263	1 901	1 677
	of which: ACP	V	272 371	273 990	359 005	354 938
		Q	652	822	1 094	833
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	52.9	62.2	61.7	53.5
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	53.4	65.1	57.5	49.7
Aluminium and aluminium products						
— aluminium ore (Q 1) — unwrought aluminium } (Q 2) — aluminium oxide		V	656 776	567 113	804 344	922 515
		Q 1	7 667	8 047	8 692	8 407
		Q 2	1 923	1 633	1 776	1 967
	of which: ACP	V	131 976	157 499	203 037	270 612
		Q 1	2 172	2 709	4 225	4 164
		Q 2	634	580	468	823
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	20.1	27.8	25.2	29.3
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%				
Cotton and cotton derivatives						
— cotton not carded or combed — cotton cake	Extra EEC	V	926 412	725 587	1 114 418	994 689
		Q	1 263	1 409	1 401	1 193
	of which: ACP	V	174 552	136 643	202 417	231 375
		Q	257	281	353	289
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by value:	%	18.8	18.8	18.5	23.3
	ratio ACP / Extra EEC by quantity:	%	20.3	19.9	25.2	24.2

from the ACP countries *(continued)*

Most important ACP suppliers in 1977				
Country (1)	Share of EEC imports (in %)			
	From ACP		From extra-EEC	
	by value	by quantity	by value	by quantity
Mauritius (70.8)	39.6	38.3	26.6	25.4
Fiji (80.5)	15.8	15.2	10.6	10.0
Guyana (49.8)	12.4	12.4	8.3	8.2
Jamaica (29.1)	9.7	10.2	6.5	6.8
Swaziland (52.8)	8.1	7.8	5.5	5.1
Total	85.6	83.9	57.5	55.5
Liberia (70.3)	67.9	67.4	13.4	13.8
Mauritania (93.3)	32.0	32.5	6.3	6.7
Total	99.9	99.9	19.7	20.5
Senegal (57.8)	56.9	58.7	31.2	29.2
Sudan (39.5)	23.8	23.0	13.1	11.4
Mali (27.7)	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.3
Malawi (9.7)	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.1
Total	88.6	88.3	48.7	44.0
Guinea (92.2)	33.4		9.8	
Surinam (62.3)	21.9		6.4	
Jamaica (38.1)	17.9		5.3	
Ghana (5.3)	9.0		3.4	
Guyana (24.5)	8.6		2.5	
Total	90.8		27.4	
Sudan (33.5)	31.1	30.4	7.2	7.4
Mali (78.0)	14.6	9.0	3.4	2.2
Chad (91.3)	12.9	7.5	3.0	1.8
Ivory Coast (1.3)	8.1	9.3	1.9	2.3
Upper Volta (48.7)	7.1	4.5	1.7	1.1
Senegal (3.1)	4.6	4.8	1.1	1.2
Cameroon (1.6)	3.7	4.0	0.9	1.0
Total	82.1	69.5	19.2	17.0

(1) In brackets percentage of product in country's total exports to the EEC.

the value of imports jumped by 92 %. In contrast, the volume of imports coming from the ACP actually increased between 1974 and 1976 by 1 %, but then fell by 9 % in 1977.

However, the ACP still benefited from the rise in prices and the value of imports from these countries jumped by 85 % between 1976 and 1977.

In terms of market share, the ACP group is by far the predominant supplier of cocoa to the Community, supplying a peak of 86 % by value and 89 % by volume in 1976. The main ACP countries which make up this total are the Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria, each of which held about one quarter of the EEC-ACP market in 1977, which was equivalent to one fifth of the total extra-EEC market in that year.

Copper and derivatives

This grouping consists of three sub-products: copper ore, copper for refining and refined copper. The first of these, however, differs considerably in quality terms from the other two in that it includes copper in a totally unprocessed state with a comparatively low unit price. If the tonnage of imports of ore was simply added to the tonnage figures for the other two products the resulting total would be misleading when compared with the total value figure for the product group. For this reason it was decided to present the quantity data for this product in a somewhat disaggregated form, as can be seen in the table.

EEC imports of this product have fallen in value terms since 1974, due to a decrease in the world price of copper in recent years, while the volume of imports has actually remained relatively stable over the same period. In fact, between 1974 and 1977, the total value of Community imports of copper (extra-EEC) fell by 32 % while those from the ACP fell by 36 %. This has meant that the share of the total market held by the ACP has fallen in value terms by 3 % since 1974. The reason for this fall in the ACP market share is that any quantitative gains made by the ACP over the period were in the lower-priced copper ore (+ 43 %), whereas imports from the ACP of the higher-priced products actually fell in quantity (− 1 %).

In 1977 over 90 % of all copper imports from the ACP, in value, came from just two countries, Zaire (47 %) and Zambia (44 %). These combined shares represented 37 % by value of the total Community imports of copper (extra-EEC). The only other ACP supplier of any note is Papua-New Guinea and in 1977 imports from this country accounted for 8 % by value of EEC imports.

Timber and wood products

EEC imports of timber and wood products in 1974-77 were irregular: they dropped by 31 % in value from 1974 to 1975, rose by 63 % in 1976 and rose again by 7 % in 1977. Imports from the ACP group followed the same pattern, with a fall of 25 % in 1975 followed by rises of 49 % and 3 % in 1976 and 1977 respectively. In volume, total extra-EEC imports of timber rose between 1974 and 1976 and fell slightly in 1977, while imports from the ACP group fell in 1974, rose slightly in 1976 and fell again in 1977. Overall, ACP sales fell slightly in both value and volume.

The Community's leading ACP supplier, by a long way, is the Ivory Coast, which provided 46 % of total ACP timber imports in value and 51 % in volume in 1977. This represented 6 % of total Community imports (extra-EEC), by value, of timber and wood products. Gabon and Cameroon both supplied more than 10 % of total EEC imports of timber from

African timber for Europe

the ACP countries in 1977, in value, followed by Ghana (10%) and Liberia (6%).

Sugar

Between 1974 and 1975, total Community imports of sugar (extra-EEC) increased in value by 64%, while the volume imported actually fell by 4%. This was a result of the sharp rise in the world price of sugar which occurred during this period, but which did not persist in 1976. In that year, the value of imports fell by 36% while the quantity imported actually increased by 4%. 1977 saw a further fall in import expenditure on this product, but this time accompanied by a fall in the volume imported.

The ACP group also benefited from the rise in the world price of sugar in 1975, and at the same time managed to increase the volume of its sales to the Community. Thus, between 1974 and 1975, imports from the ACP increased by 124% in value and by only 1% in volume. ACP sales fell by 23% in 1976 even though their volume increased by 25%, but in 1977 imports from the ACP increased in value by 1% while the quantity fell by the same proportion. Over the four-year period, the ACP group managed to considerably increase its share of the market, from 36% to 67% in value and from 47% to 66% in volume.

The major ACP supplier of sugar to the Community is Mauritius, which accounted for 40% of the value of imports from the ACP in 1977, and this represented 27% of total EEC imports of sugar (extra-EEC). Fiji contributed 16% to the ACP total and 11% to that of the extra-EEC, while the corresponding figures for Guyana were 12% and 8%.

Iron ore

Total Community imports of iron have remained relatively static in value terms over the period under consideration, with the value of imports in 1977 being only slightly higher than the 1974 level (+ 3%). In volume terms, however, imports have fallen since 1974 by 13%, with the quantity imported in 1977 being the lowest of the four years. Much the same pattern is repeated for Community imports from the ACP, although the overall value of imports fell by 4% and the volume by 29% between 1974 and 1977. This has meant that the market share of the ACP for this product has fallen over the period from 21% to 20% in value and from 22% to 20% in volume.

As can be seen clearly from the table, the ACP share of the market is dominated by only two suppliers, Liberia and Mauritania, who between them accounted for 99.9% of all Community iron ore imports from the ACP in 1977. In global terms, however, this represented only about 20% of extra-EEC Community imports of this product.

Groundnuts and groundnut products

Over the period 1974 to 1977, the value of groundnuts imported by the Community followed an upward trend, apart

Harvesting sugar cane on Viti Levu, Fiji

from a fall in 1975, to rise by 25 % over the four years. In quantity terms, however, imports reached a peak in 1976 to stand at 56 % above their 1974 level, but then fell by 12 % in 1977.

Imports from the ACP increased in value between 1974 and 1976 by 32 % but then decreased slightly in 1977, resulting in an overall growth of 30 % for the period. As with the volume of total imports, the quantity of groundnuts imported from the ACP reached a peak in 1976, but decreased sharply, by 24 %, in 1977.

In terms of market share, the ACP captured a larger slice of the extra-EEC purchases in 1975 and 1976, but their share in 1977 was only slightly above the 1974 level, whereas in quantity terms their share had decreased by almost 4 %.

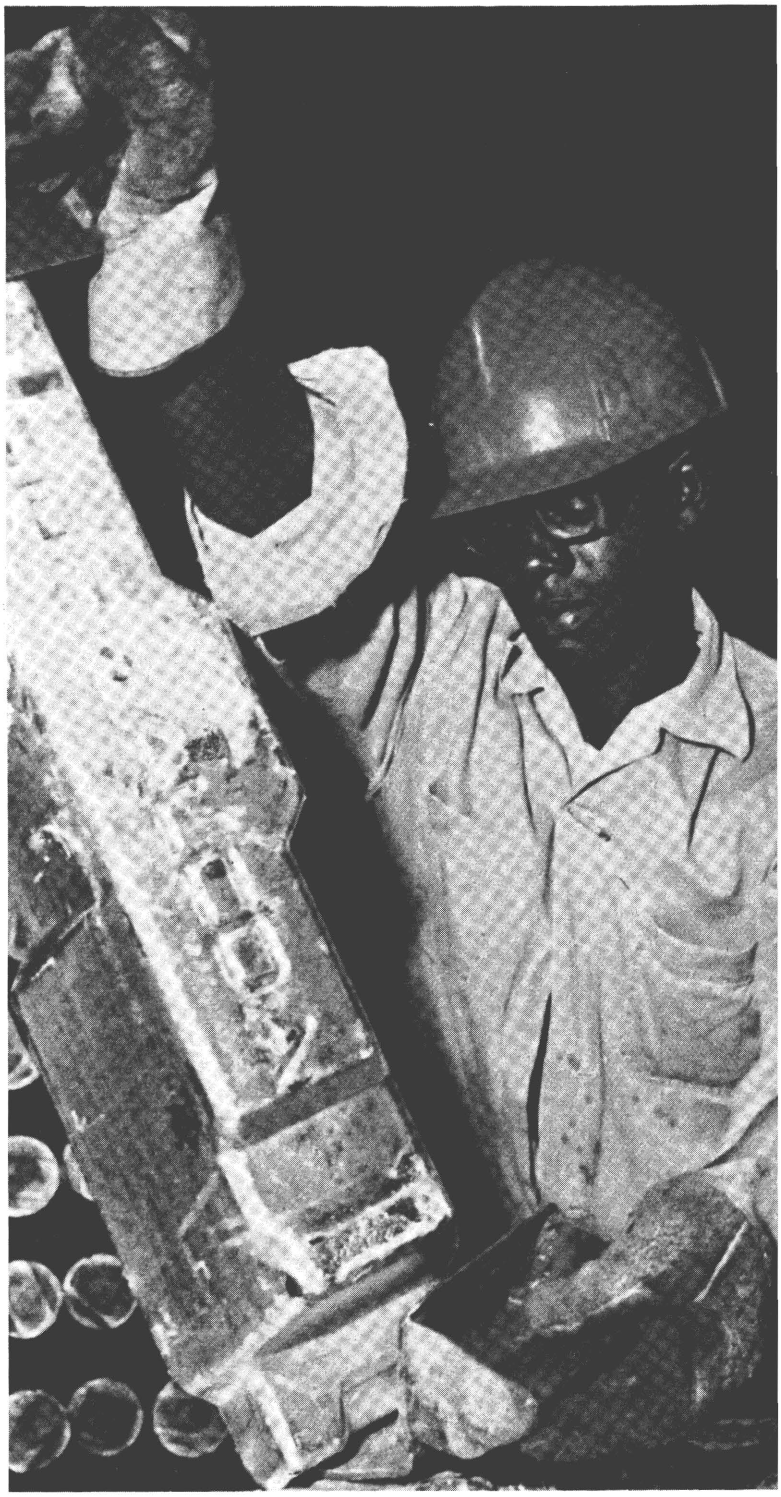
The most important ACP supplier to the Community for this product is Senegal, which accounted for 57 % of the total value of EEC imports of groundnuts from the ACP in 1977 and 31 % of extra-EEC imports. Next came Sudan, with corresponding figures of 24 % and 13 % and a small share of the market was also held by Mali and Malawi.

Aluminium and aluminium products

The earlier remarks relating to quality differences between the different types of copper included in the table apply even more strongly to the group of aluminium products. Thus, as with copper, the quantity data in this table has been subdivided into two totals, one for the lower-priced ore, and the other for the higher-value processed products.

Between 1974 and 1976, the volume of Community imports of aluminium ore increased by 13 % but then fell back slightly in 1977, giving an overall growth for the period of 10 %. The volume of imports of the higher-priced products, however, increased by only 2 % over the period. In value terms, imports decreased slightly in 1975 but then rose again in the two following years so that, in 1977, they were 40 % above their 1974 level. Imports from the ACP, however, have shown a consistently upward trend since 1974 with a rise in value terms of 105 % up to 1977. This has resulted in the ACP capturing a larger share of the Community market for this product, with an increase over the period of 9 % in value terms.

The main ACP supplier to the Community is Guinea, which accounted for 33 % of the total value of aluminium imports from the ACP in 1977, representing 10 % of total extra-EEC imports of the product. Next came Surinam with contributions of 22 % and 6 % respectively and the three other important ACP suppliers, Jamaica, Guyana and Ghana together made up 36 % of total imports for the ACP, representing 11 % of those from the extra-EEC.



Bauxite from Surinam, thanks to imported technology

Cotton and cotton derivatives

Over the four-year period 1974 to 1977, Community imports of cotton have behaved in an erratic manner with a fall in 1975 of 22 % in total value followed by an increase in 1976 of 54 % and a further fall of 11 % in 1977. The net result of these fluctuations was that over the entire period the value of imports increased by 7 %. In volume terms the situation was less erratic, with peak imports occurring in 1975 and the overall situation being a fall in the quantity of imports between 1974 and 1977 of 5 %.

The value of Community cotton imports from the ACP also fell between 1974 and 1975 (by 22 %) but then increased in 1976 and 1977 to stand at 33 % above the 1974 level. In volume terms, imports from the ACP increased up to 1976 but then fell in 1977 to stand at only 12 % above the 1974 level.

The net effect of these movements has been that the ACP share of the market has increased in both value and volume terms over the period. In 1974, imports from the ACP formed 19 % of the total by value and 20 % by volume, but in 1977 these shares had increased to 23 and 24 % respectively.

The main EEC source of ACP cotton in 1977 was the Sudan, which accounted for 31 % of the total value of Community imports from the ACP and 7 % of extra-EEC imports. Next in importance came Mali (15 % of the ACP, 3 % of the extra-EEC) and Chad (13 % and 3 %).

STABEX products

STABEX products in EEC imports

Value in million EUC

Origin	EEC Total imports				EEC Imports of STABEX products			
	Value 1974-1976 (average)	Value 1977	Increase	Percentage 1977	Value 1974-1976 (average)	Value 1977	Increase	Percentage 1977
Developing countries of which:	62 120	75 137	+ 21 %	100 %	6 775	10 895	+ 61 %	100 %
ACP	9 901	12 461	+ 26 %	17 %	3 075	5 341	+ 74 %	49 %

The percentage of Stabex products in total Community imports from ACP countries (including oil) has risen from an average of 31 % in 1974-1976 to a level of 43 % in 1977. However, to gain a better impression of the importance of these products for the ACP countries, it should be noted that Stabex products only represented 15 % of total Community purchases from developing countries as a whole. The increase between the two periods considered(1) is due almost exclusively to two products, namely coffee and cocoa, whose shares in total imports have risen from 7.0 to 16.1 % and from 6.5 to 10.2 % respectively.

After these two products—which alone accounted for almost two-thirds of all the Stabex products exported to the Community in 1977—the next most important products

(1) The average taken over the whole period from 1974 to 1976 was used for comparison with the latest figures (those for 1977) in order to eliminate the random elements necessarily present in the choice of any one year. For example, there was a marked increase in the value of world trade in 1974, followed by a major worldwide recession in 1975, with 1976 being too close a year for comparison with 1977. By taking the average over the three years, it is possible to cancel out, to some extent, the problems associated with each of the crude values.

Share of STABEX products in Community imports from ACP countries, by regions(1)

(%)

		Average in 1974-1976						1977					
		West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa + Indian Ocean	Carib-bean and Pacific	ACP	Deve-loping coun-tries	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa + Indian Ocean	Carib-bean and Pacific	ACP	Deve-loping coun-tries
All products	Mn EUC	5 540	1 914	1 695	743	9 892	62 120	6 784	2 369	2 322	986	12 461	75 137
	100 %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
STABEX products	%	33	32	32	13	31	11	44	44	48	20	43	15
of which:													
Coffee	%	4	11	14	2	7	3	10	23	29	8	16	6
Cocoa	%	9	6	0	3	7	1	15	9	0	4	10	2

(1) The table showing all products is given in annex 14.

Countries where STABEX products represented more than 85 % of total sales to the Community

(%)

ACP countries	STABEX products as % of total exports	Main products and percentage share of total exports
São Tomé-Principe	99.9	Cocoa 96.5
Equatorial Guinea	99.5	Cocoa 71.8; timber 21.8
Samoa	97.2	Cocoa 74.9; copra 22.2
Gambia	96.2	Groundnuts 94.3
Guinea Bissau	95.1	Groundnuts 65.6; cocoa 29.5
Chad	94.9	Cotton 91.1
Uganda	94.0	Coffee 86.9
Mauritania	93.6	Iron ore 93.3
Ivory Coast	89.6	Coffee 42.3; cocoa 22.3; timber 18.6
Liberia	88.2	Iron ore 70.3; timber 11.0
Tonga	87.6	Copra 87.6
Cameroon	87.6	Coffee 35.9; cocoa 30.9; timber 12.3
Mali	86.8	Cotton 56.1; groundnuts 27.7
Somalia	86.6	Bananas 77.3; hides and skins 9.3
Ghana	85.4	Cocoa 70.8; timber 12.3

were timber, with a share of 4.6 %, and iron ore, with 3.0 %. There are some ACP countries where Stabex products represent virtually the entirety of exports and in 1977, 15 out of the 53 countries were dependent on Stabex products for more than 85 % of their export revenue.

Moreover, in four of these countries a single product accounts for over 90 % of total sales: these are São Tomé, where cocoa products represent 97 % of total Community purchases, the Gambia, which relies on groundnut products for 94 % of its export earnings, Chad, where cotton accounts for 91 % of sales to the Community and Mauritania, 93 % of whose exports are made up of iron ore.

In 1977 imports from ACP countries represented 17 % of total imports from all developing countries (including oil), but the percentage for Stabex products is much higher, at 49 %. Between 1977 and the earlier period (average over 1974-1976), Community purchases of Stabex products from ACP countries increased more rapidly (+ 74 %) than purchases of these products from developing countries as a whole (+ 61 %).

As stated above, the share of the ACP countries in total EEC imports of Stabex products from developing countries was 49 % in 1977, but an analysis by product groups shows that there were considerable differences between the groups. There are five groups of products for which the Community obtains more than half of its external supplies from ACP countries. Trade in cloves, although not very important in terms of absolute value, is a case in point: almost 93 % of cloves imported by the EEC come from ACP countries. The other imports in which the ACP countries hold a very important share are cocoa (83 %), tea (76 %) and groundnut products (64 %); but the ACPs have a much smaller share in EEC in purchases of copra (6 %) and bananas (19 %).

Compared with the earlier period (that is, the average for 1974-1976), the relative decline in the ACP share in imports of sisal, palm products and coconut was offset by a larger share in the sales of coffee, cotton and, above all, tea. Purchases of these products from ACP countries almost tripled over the period and now account for more than three quarters of Community imports from the ACP group.

The above breakdown shows what contribution the ACPs made to overall imports of Stabex products by the Community, and indicates the most recent trends in purchases of

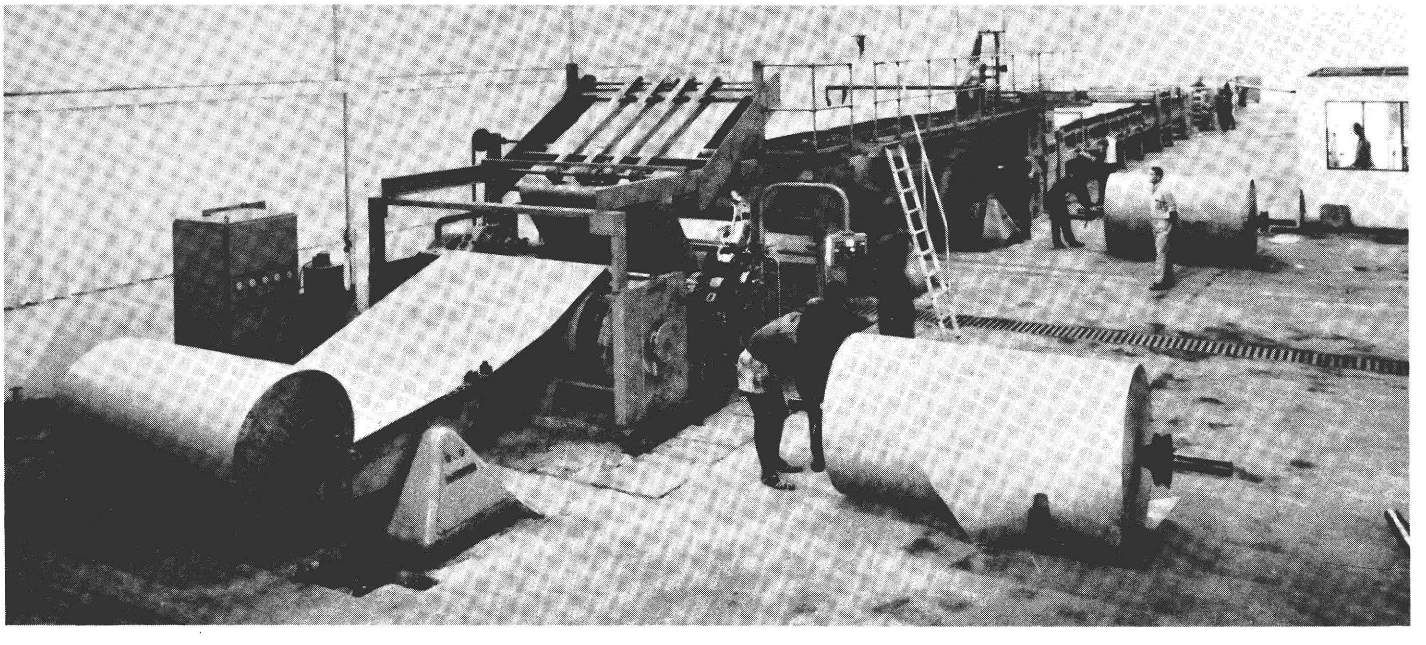
Cocoa is a vital product for several ACP countries: Stabex protects it

these products by the Nine. It is useful to consider the importance of each product and its contribution to the overall increase in the ACP countries' total export earnings. The results shown in the following table are based on the difference between earnings (from Community imports) in 1977 and average earnings over the years 1974-1976.

In each case, the increase in revenue has been represented as 1 000 EUC, to simplify comparisons between groups of ACP countries. More complete data are given in annex 15 for each ACP.

The figures in the above table confirm the important part played by Stabex products in the increase in the ACPs' export revenue. Out of every extra 1 000 EUC earned in 1977 (compared with average earnings in the period 1974-1976),

Stabex aid for the timber industry helps African wood manufacturers to face Asian competition



Share of ACP countries in Community imports, by groups of STABEX products

	Av. 1974-1976			1977		
	Developing countries	ACP countries	ACP countries / Developing countries	Developing countries	ACP countries	ACP countries / Developing countries
	Million EUC		%	Million EUC		%
Overall total	**62 120**	**9 901**	**16**	**75 137**	**12 461**	**17**
STABEX products	6 775	3 075	45	10 895	5 341	49
of which:						
Groundnut products	431	302	70	551	355	64
Cocoa products	753	645	86	1 528	1 269	83
Coffee products	1 743	691	40	4 481	2 006	45
Cotton products	475	151	32	537	205	38
Coconut products	280	32	12	332	21	6
Hides and skins	112	50	45	144	59	41
Rough timber	851	468	55	1 094	571	52
Palm products	356	148	42	417	142	34
Bananas	463	88	19	566	110	19
Tea	256	77	30	270	205	76
Sisal	94	53	56	38	17	44
Iron ore	956	365	38	930	377	41
Cloves	4,4	4,0	91	6,5	6,0	93

885 EUC came from Stabex products. The greatest contribution was made by coffee (514 EUC) and cocoa (244 EUC), in other words, it is the producers of these two products who have benefited from the greatest increases in export earnings in recent years. For the ACPs as a whole, there has been a relatively significant increase in tea and timber exports, whereas sisal exports are declining.

At the regional level, it can be seen that it is in the West and Central African countries that almost all of the increase in earnings has been due to Stabex products (West Africa: 924 EUC out of 1 000, and Central Africa: 985 out of 1 000).

In certain ACP countries, reductions in exports as a whole have been offset by increases in exports of Stabex products, thus compensating for losses in earnings from other products: this is the case, for example, in Togo, the Congo and Trinidad & Tobago.

On the other hand, in other countries where there has been a decline in Stabex exports—the Gambia (groundnuts), Sierra Leone (iron ore and palm products), Benin (cotton, palm products) and the Comoros (cloves)—there has been a recession in exports as a whole.

Finally, there are some ACP countries where a decline in Stabex exports has been offset by increased exports of other products. This has been the case in Niger—where groundnut sales have plummetted but export earnings have increased thanks to uranium—and in Surinam and Fiji.

Increase in ACP earnings from sale of Stabex products to EEC between 1974-1976 (average) and 1977

(Overall increase in export earnings given as 1 000)

	West Africa	Central Africa	East Africa + Indian Ocean	Caribbean and Pacific	ACP countries	Developing countries
Total imports	**1 000**	**1 000**	**1 000**	**1 000**	**1 000**	**1 000**
STABEX products	924	985	899	406	885	316
of which:						
Groundnut products	34	– 10	30	0	21	9
Cocoa products	407	184	7	103	244	60
Coffee products	382	736	701	282	514	210
Cotton products	32	8	16	– 1	21	5
Coconut products	0	0	– 2	– 44	– 5	4
Hides and skins	– 1	6	9	2	3	2
Rough timber	54	73	– 1	3	40	19
Palm products	4	– 34	– 1	15	– 3	5
Bananas	2	7	10	31	9	8
Tea	1	15	185	13	50	1
Sisal	0	0	– 57	0	– 14	– 4
Iron ore	10	0	0	0	5	– 2
Cloves	0	0	3	0	1	0

Manufactured products

Imports of manufactured products by the European Community

(EUC mn)

	Units	Extra-EEC (1) 1976	Extra-EEC (1) 1977	Developing countries 1976	Developing countries 1977	ACP countries 1976	ACP countries 1977
Manufactured products SITC: 5 + 6 (− 68, − 667) + 7 (− 735) + 8	Million EUC	54 872	60 854	8 417	8 957	364	443
	Share of total imports (%)	34.4	35.5	12.0	11.9	3.5	3.6
	Share of extra-EEC (%)	100	100	15.3	14.7	0.7	0.7
	1977-1976	—	111	—	106	—	122
Chemical products SITC: 5	Million EUC	6 861	7 648	587	643	175	211
	Share of total manufactured products (%)	12.5	12.6	6.9	7.2	48.1	47.6
	Share of extra-EEC (%)	100	100	8.6	8.4	2.5	2.8
	1977-1976	—	111	—	110	—	121
Machinery and transport equipment SITC: 7 (− 735)	Million EUC	20 801	23 346	1 495	1 353	20	34
	Share of total manufactured products (%)	37.9	38.4	17.8	15.1	5.5	7.7
	Share of extra-EEC (%)	100	100	7.2	5.8	0	0
	1977-1976	—	112	—	91	—	170
Other manufactured goods SITC: 6 (− 68, − 667) + 8	Million EUC	27 209	29 860	6 336	6 961	169	198
	Share of total manufactured products (%)	49.6	49.1	75.3	77.7	46.4	44.7
	Share of extra-EEC (%)	100	100	23.3	23.3	0.6	0.7
	1977-1976	—	110	—	110	—	117

(1) Extra-EEC imports include imports of ships (SITC 735).

As already stated, the ACP countries' export revenue comes almost entirely from raw materials.

In 1977 manufactured products represented only 3.6 % of total Community imports from the ACPs, although the increase over 1976 was still larger (+ 22 %) than for developing countries as a whole (+ 6 %).

Comparing the value of the manufactured products purchased from the ACPs with that of the same products purchased from other zones, one finds that not only is the ACP share of non-Community imports infinitesimal (0.7 %), but also that it is very small compared with imports from developing countries as a whole (5 %).

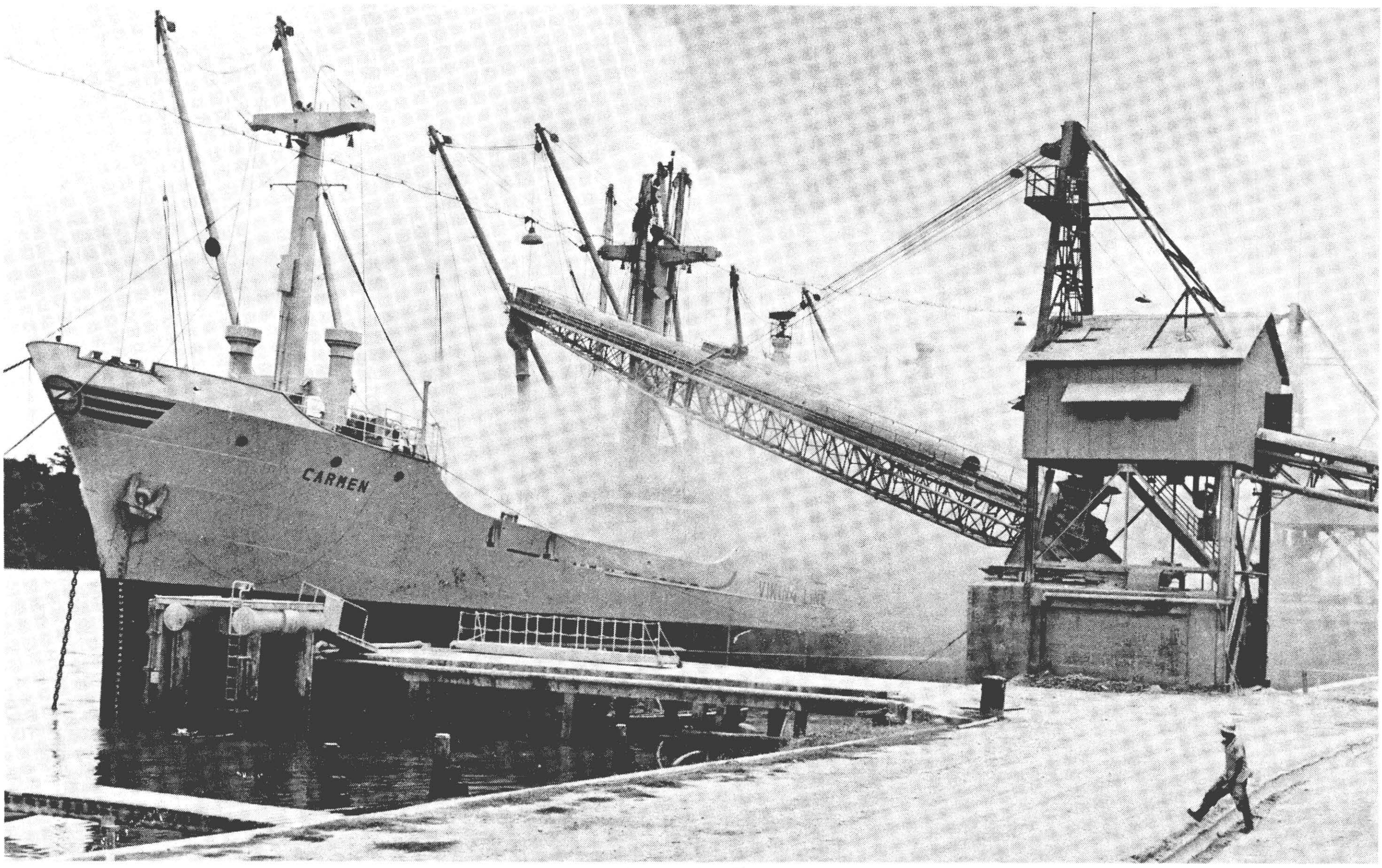
In the chemicals sector, the only imports of significance are aluminium oxide and residual chemical products and preparations from the Caribbean zone (especially Surinam, Jamaica and Guyana), conchona alkaloids from Zaire and, above all, natural uranium from Niger which, being a chemical, is classified under "manufactured products".

Other manufactured goods imported can be classified into two categories. Firstly, products of initial stage processing of certain raw materials from several African countries, such as hides and skins (31 million EUA)—dressed and tanned hides, skins and leather—and timber (56 million EUA)—veneers and plywood. The second category consists of imports of textiles, of which the most significant are the

Selection of manufactured products imported by the European Community from ACP countries in 1977

(EUC mn)

Principal products (representing 70 % of all manufactured products)	ACP	Individual countries
Aluminium oxide	102.6	Jamaica: 48.5; Surinam: 38.5; Guinea: 11.9
Cinchona alkaloids	14.7	Zaire: 14.6
Natural uranium	25.3	Niger: 25.3
Chemical preparations	12.9	Guyana: 12.8
Dressed goat and kid skins	21.5	Nigeria: 14.8
Veneer sheets	38.0	Congo: 12.9; Gabon: 6.4
Veneers and plywood	15.2	Gabon: 10.7
Cotton textiles	29.6	Madagascar: 10.0; Ivory Coast: 8.2; Cameroon: 7.0
Clothing	46.5	Mauritius: 36.3; Ivory Coast: 5.5



Loading up for Europe

sales of cotton textiles from Ivory Coast (8.2 million EUA), Madagascar (10.0 million EUA) and Cameroon (7.0 million EUA), and, above all, clothing imported from Mauritius (36.3 million EUA).

Conclusions

What are the main features which emerge from this analysis of EEC-ACP trade?

1. In the first place, the ACP countries only play a relatively small part in world trade (including oil), accounting for between 3 and 4 % of the total in recent years, while the trade of all developing countries represented a little over 30 %.

2. Secondly, even though there is evidence of a slow diversification in the ACPs' sources of supply and the markets for their products, the share of the Community remains preponderent in the ACPs' trade; in 1977:
— sales to the EEC represented 43% of total ACP exports;
— purchases from the EEC represented 48 % of total ACP imports.

3. The ACPs' share in extra-Community trade was relatively stable at around 7 %, with a slight growth in the case of EEC exports.

4. The degree of concentration in EEC-ACP trade is very pronounced. Most ACP countries depend on only two or three products for the vast majority of their global export receipts. The markets for these products are subject to violent fluctuations in world prices which can cause instability in export earnings.

5. In trade with the Community the degree of concentration by product is even more marked:
— just 10 product or homogeneous product groups (including oil) covered 80 % of the Community's imports from the ACP countries;
— for 33 ACP countries a single product accounted for more than 50 % of their exports to the Community;
— nearly half of Community exports to the ACP consisted of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7).

6. Trade by partner country is also considerably concentrated:
— 8 ACP countries accounted for just over two-thirds of total EEC-ACP trade;
— 24 out of the possible 848(1) bilateral trade flows represented over 60 % of total trade.

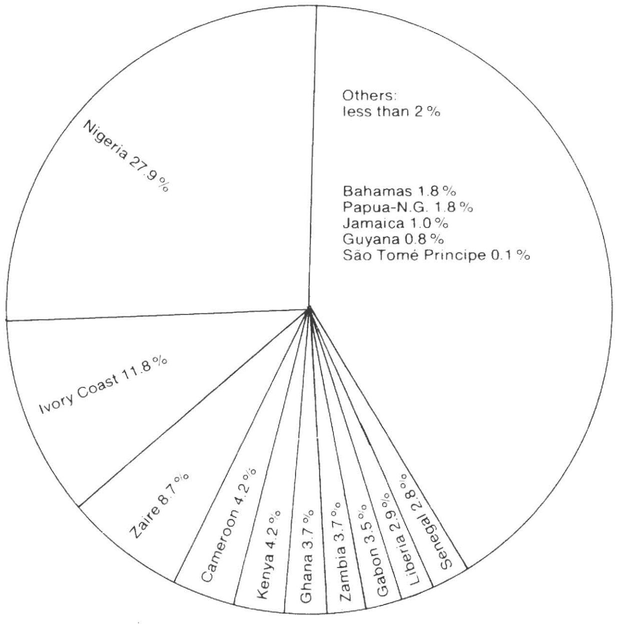
7. For some important primary products, the ACP states supply a significant proportion of Community requirements; for example, the proportion of Community imports coming from the ACP was:
— 45 % for coffee;
— 83 % for cocoa products;
— 41 % for copper;
— 67 % for sugar;
— 54 % for groundnut products.

8. The balance of trade between the EEC and the ACP, which has historically been in deficit for Europe, moved into equilibrium in 1977. This situation was principally due to the Community deriving a more than proportionate share of the benefits from Nigeria's expenditure of its increased oil revenues, resulting in a Community surplus with this country. At the same time, trade with the other ACP partners has remained in their favour. □

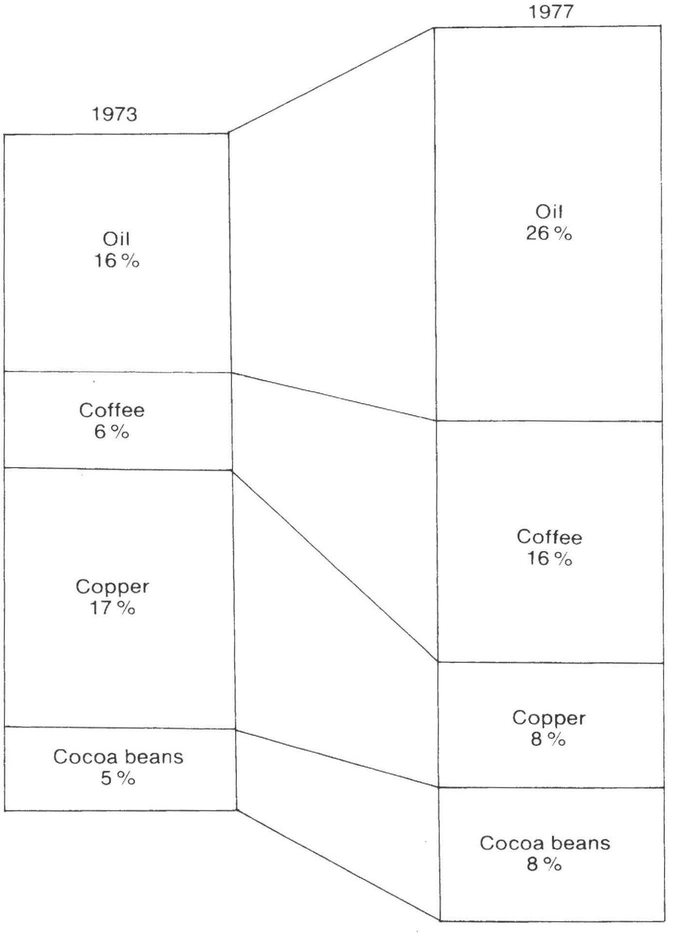
(1) 53 ACP countries × 8 EEC countries (inc. Belg./Lux.) × 2 flows (imports and exports) = 848.

EEC imports to and exports from ACP countries, 1977

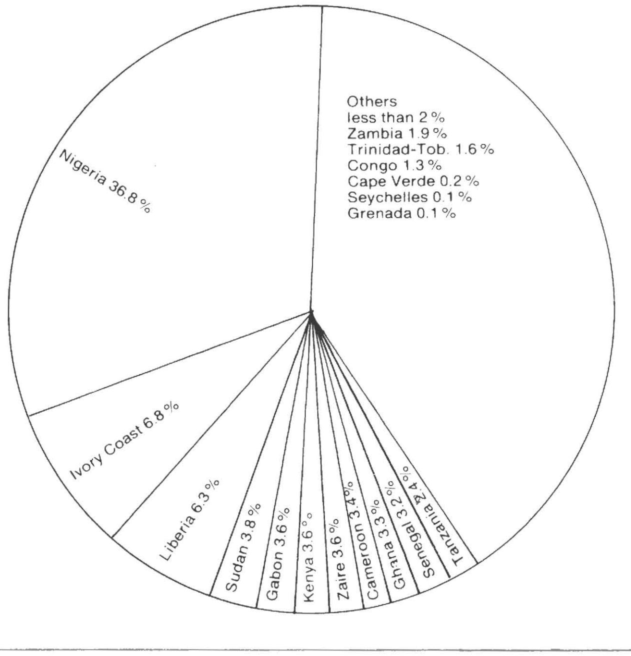
EEC imports



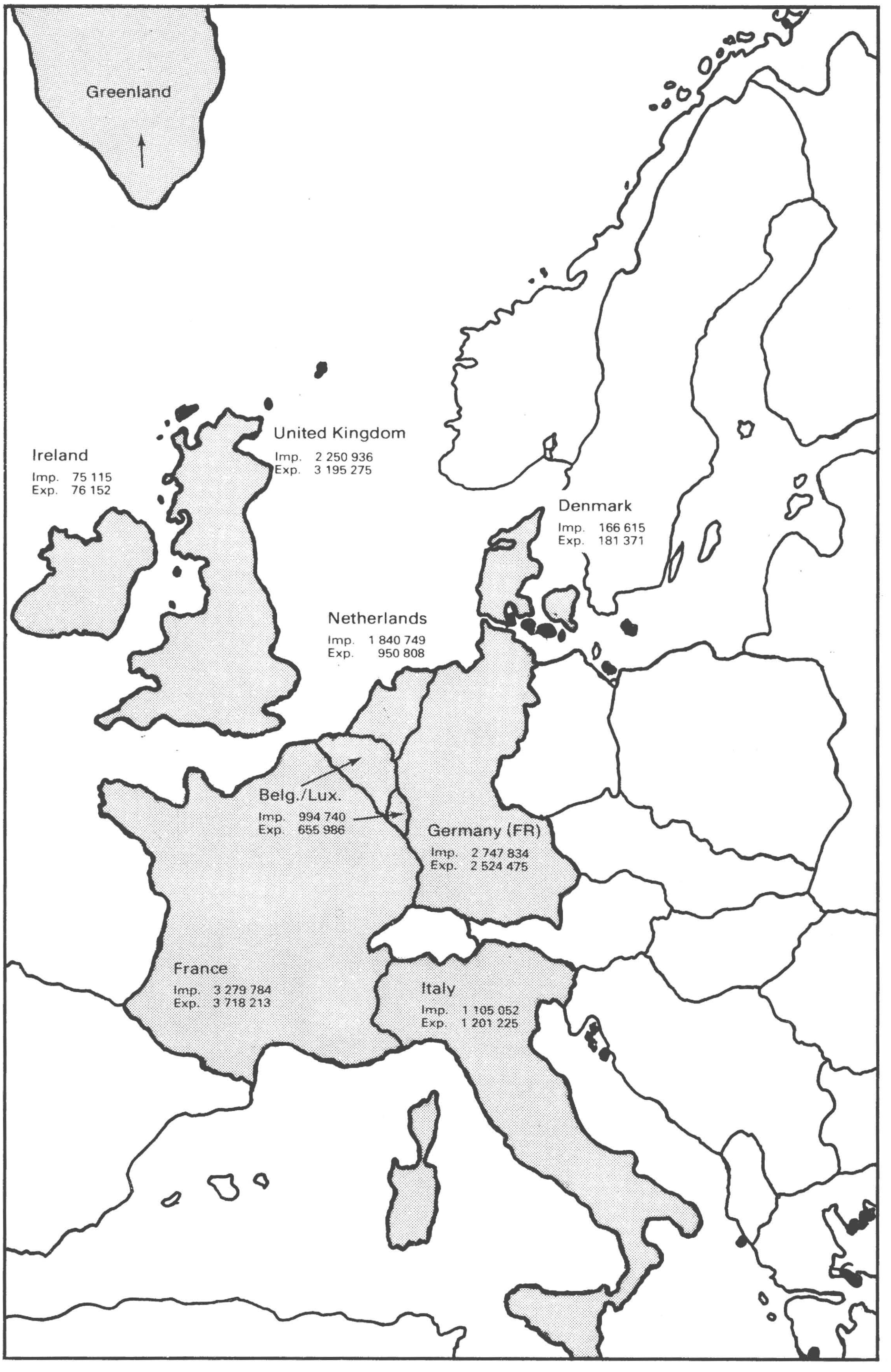
Main EEC imports by product in 1973 and 1977



EEC exports

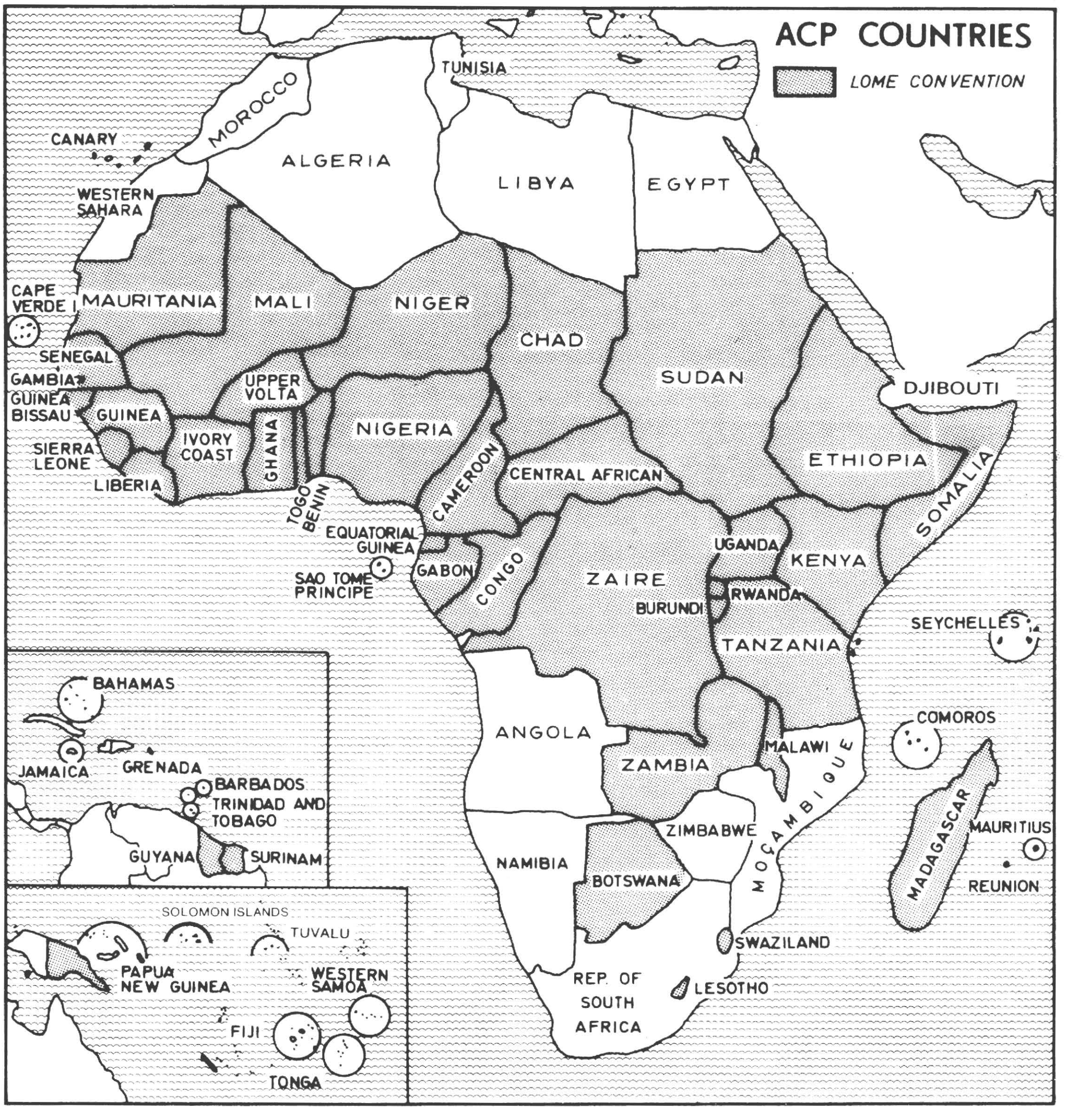


EEC countries: imports from and exports to the ACP group in 1977 (1 000 EUC)



EEC imports from and exports to ACP countries in 1977

(1 000 EUC)



Bahamas	Imp.	228 747
	Exp.	88 820
Barbados	Imp.	17 995
	Exp.	49 422
Benin	Imp.	25 181
	Exp.	114 606
Botswana	Imp.	65 355
	Exp.	7 987
Burundi	Imp.	41 161
	Exp.	28 463
Cameroon	Imp.	526 325
	Exp.	426 909
Cape Verde	Imp.	150
	Exp.	20 020
Cent. Afr. Emp.	Imp.	67 275
	Exp.	52 325
Chad	Imp.	32 716
	Exp.	61 070
Comoros	Imp.	4 449
	Exp.	10 623
Congo	Imp.	122 864
	Exp.	161 347
Djibouti	Imp.	1 446
	Exp.	43 725
Equat. Guinea	Imp.	10 347
	Exp.	1 790
Ethiopia	Imp.	76 955
	Exp.	136 463
Fiji	Imp.	74 726
	Exp.	24 692
Gabon	Imp.	431 390
	Exp.	453 823
Gambia	Imp.	25 257
	Exp.	34 528
Ghana	Imp.	458 573
	Exp.	409 346
Grenada	Imp.	11 439
	Exp.	7 781
Guinea	Imp.	97 983
	Exp.	84 729
Guinea Bissau	Imp.	3 823
	Exp.	11 342
Guyana	Imp.	95 090
	Exp.	71 210
Ivory Coast	Imp.	1 471 201
	Exp.	850 300
Jamaica	Imp.	127 209
	Exp.	93 145
Kenya	Imp.	520 471
	Exp.	447 700
Lesotho	Imp.	2 369
	Exp.	4 111
Liberia	Imp.	363 884
	Exp.	791 793
Madagascar	Imp.	170 110
	Exp.	149 855
Malawi	Imp.	117 340
	Exp.	47 607
Mali	Imp.	59 773
	Exp.	89 322
Mauritania	Imp.	129 088
	Exp.	132 945
Mauritius	Imp.	213 758
	Exp.	116 017
Niger	Imp.	77 860
	Exp.	108 118
Nigeria	Imp.	3 474 773
	Exp.	4 602 529
Papua New Guin.	Imp.	225 048
	Exp.	25 936
Rwanda	Imp.	49 482
	Exp.	33 913
Samoa	Imp.	5 278
	Exp.	1 634
São Tomé & Princ.	Imp.	7 660
	Exp.	4 952
Senegal	Imp.	340 836
	Exp.	396 797
Sierra Leone	Imp.	85 821
	Exp.	58 679
Somalia	Imp.	17 887
	Exp.	119 400
Sudan	Imp.	214 373
	Exp.	480 213
Surinam	Imp.	95 231
	Exp.	88 907
Swaziland	Imp.	59 004
	Exp.	2 369
Tanzania	Imp.	212 691
	Exp.	295 552
Togo	Ilp.	129 842
	Exp.	153 979
Tonga	Imp.	4 054
	Exp.	788
Trinidad-Tobago	Imp.	100 852
	Exp.	200 040
Uganda	Imp.	186 657
	Exp.	110 241
Upper Volta	Imp.	32 798
	Exp.	96 270
Zaire	Imp.	1 079 555
	Exp.	445 095
Zambia	Imp.	458 133
	Exp.	240 356

Annex 1

EEC-ACP trade 1972-1977

EEC imports from and exports to each ACP country (1 000 EUC)

Region/Country	Flow	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total ACP	Imports	4 890 621	6 170 955	10 499 916	8 710 901	10 471 569	12 460 825
	Exports	4 036 261	4 462 473	6 122 138	8 118 140	9 883 078	12 503 505
West Africa	Imports	2 557 550	3 046 604	5 991 295	4 790 418	5 839 466	6 784 843
	Exports	1 904 535	2 209 926	2 973 911	4 682 529	6 057 313	7 955 303
Central Africa	Imports	941 868	1 388 921	2 254 472	1 576 790	1 913 751	2 368 775
	Exports	707 723	816 725	1 190 168	1 355 412	1 542 928	1 669 677
East Africa	Imports	862 465	1 111 766	1 448 332	1 204 346	1 538 856	1 932 681
	Exports	784 440	827 425	1 247 190	1 299 447	1 453 921	1 935 724
Indian Ocean	Imports	141 664	155 531	223 091	333 665	337 365	388 857
	Exports	151 524	159 549	217 954	236 797	251 956	289 626
Caribbean	Imports	300 887	329 008	391 656	555 381	629 550	676 563
	exports	450 088	413 573	450 487	495 545	527 149	600 125
Pacific	Imports	86 187	139 125	191 070	250 301	212 581	309 106
	Exports	37 951	35 275	42 428	48 410	49 811	53 050
Bahamas	Imports	15 698	43 848	34 519	85 164	147 448	228 747
	Exports	96 016	71 333	55 674	46 744	71 330	88 820
Barbados	Imports	16 436	17 492	17 462	27 326	14 473	17 995
	Exports	38 371	38 206	40 714	40 335	41 782	49 422
Benin	Imports	29 343	33 122	38 053	24 949	24 800	25 181
	Exports	47 515	50 483	62 854	81 851	99 599	114 606
Botswana	Imports	8 857	25 877	6 194	21 643	41 279	65 355
	Exports	2 573	2 146	4 197	3 325	3 241	7 987
Burundi	Imports	6 904	9 269	11 133	18 701	25 169	41 161
	Exports	11 484	12 638	19 321	18 972	23 118	28 463
Cameroon	Imports	165 425	218 178	352 192	297 641	367 524	526 325
	Exports	161 523	173 373	238 616	286 092	330 353	426 909
Cape Verde	Imports	0	8	89	32	139	150
	Exports	3 161	5 337	12 132	10 344	13 859	20 020
Central African Empire	Imports	24 274	25 495	32 675	29 316	51 565	67 275
	Exports	22 749	27 985	35 291	31 954	27 281	52 325
Chad	Imports	19 383	18 645	32 244	19 477	33 711	32 716
	Exports	24 864	30 260	41 270	43 714	51 987	61 070
Comoros	Imports	2 485	4 503	5 913	3 938	9 470	4 449
	Exports	4 523	5 787	9 201	6 980	5 441	10 623
Congo	Imports	60 971	82 217	170 212	114 631	104 141	122 864
	Exports	72 695	84 404	110 290	140 872	219 468	161 347
Djibouti	Imports	837	1 444	3 241	7 026	1 048	1 446
	Exports	18 470	22 743	53 891	42 267	35 746	43 725
Equatorial Guinea	Imports	561	3 418	1 516	5 060	8 435	10 347
	Exports	3 243	1 753	4 849	4 692	2 400	1 790
Ethiopia	Imports	38 322	62 287	79 555	52 634	87 718	76 955
	Exports	63 861	75 002	107 541	87 603	104 873	136 463
Fiji	Imports	24 640	23 318	42 972	91 795	41 229	74 726
	Exports	24 616	23 582	25 362	26 435	27 509	24 692
Gabon	Imports	158 485	241 909	494 264	373 964	378 151	431 390
	Exports	90 689	120 253	208 880	326 718	448 240	453 823
Gambia	Imports	1	16 460	35 683	24 276	18 480	25 257
	Exports	9	10 476	15 455	20 351	29 054	34 528
Ghana	Imports	152 018	213 436	261 356	246 483	325 080	458 573
	Exports	93 806	147 092	278 027	241 026	329 621	409 346
Grenada	Imports	:	:	:	:	10 130	11 439
	Exports	:	:	:	:	5 308	7 781
Guinea	Imports	9 559	6 949	25 333	29 133	82 765	97 983
	Exports	42 890	25 667	36 212	57 959	53 357	84 729
Guinea Bissau	Imports	694	805	709	915	1 063	3 823
	Exports	8 793	11 234	4 816	5 724	5 542	11 342
Guyana	Imports	60 956	48 024	81 148	108 518	98 770	95 090
	Exports	40 078	43 201	54 906	73 146	78 100	71 210
Ivory Coast	Imports	408 767	554 573	741 363	693 630	1 011 312	1 471 201
	Exports	290 730	358 796	446 149	484 760	656 416	850 300

Annex 1 *(continued)*
EEC-ACP trade 1972-1977

(1 000 EUC)

Region/Country	Flow	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Jamaica	Imports	89 804	93 457	99 594	149 749	113 049	127 209
	Exports	132 035	128 445	148 169	154 079	116 164	93 145
Kenya	Imports	122 068	159 091	200 816	177 641	271 326	520 471
	Exports	214 050	222 500	327 546	273 305	311 306	447 700
Lesotho	Imports	90	40	1 440	1 501	2 719	2 369
	Exports	1 741	1 022	2 919	1 599	6 390	4 111
Liberia	Imports	218 737	270 795	318 771	260 645	338 464	363 884
	Exports	317 991	360 246	336 778	607 375	660 710	791 793
Madagascar	Imports	75 400	87 705	108 808	121 737	134 195	170 110
	Exports	103 875	100 881	122 880	137 629	134 578	149 855
Malawi	Imports	40 892	48 787	45 726	73 993	86 047	117 340
	Exports	31 961	23 836	35 400	44 048	44 173	47 607
Mali	Imports	17 285	17 011	25 679	13 852	43 461	59 773
	Exports	33 696	43 574	50 433	72 041	78 681	89 322
Mauritania	Imports	92 545	92 157	120 154	123 056	134 464	129 088
	Exports	39 891	48 304	69 115	106 725	109 258	132 945
Mauritius	Imports	63 419	63 021	106 898	207 649	193 186	213 758
	Exports	32 898	44 919	77 451	83 903	99 345	116 017
Niger	Imports	30 708	47 138	40 862	59 440	73 889	77 860
	Exports	33 438	41 442	63 114	67 379	77 698	108 118
Nigeria	Imports	1 293 868	1 492 779	3 830 449	2 840 411	3 229 048	3 474 773
	Exports	694 132	772 517	1 148 613	2 404 512	3 319 924	4 602 529
Papua-New Guinea	Imports	58 933	113 932	141 454	153 035	165 587	225 048
	Exports	9 860	8 676	14 810	19 318	19 894	25 936
Rwanda	Imports	8 699	8 494	16 954	21 440	32 247	49 482
	Exports	9 650	10 243	19 515	26 320	31 044	33 913
Samoa	Imports	1 965	1 636	4 616	3 072	2 362	5 278
	Exports	3 216	2 910	1 430	1 577	1 187	1 634
São Tomé and Principe	Imports	2 049	4 492	6 659	2 827	2 448	7 660
	Exports	758	1 331	2 017	997	3 113	4 952
Senegal	Imports	145 299	127 280	255 554	261 502	326 452	348 836
	Exports	165 430	188 979	252 705	274 808	357 100	396 797
Seychelles	Imports	360	302	1 472	341	514	540
	Exports	10 228	7 962	8 422	8 285	12 592	13 131
Sierra Leone	Imports	87	104 938	110 018	81 422	78 885	85 821
	Exports	48	54 030	70 497	71 591	63 094	58 679
Somalia	Imports	13 571	12 009	15 264	11 268	18 340	17 887
	Exports	32 743	46 628	56 556	59 709	52 958	119 400
Sudan	Imports	96 184	133 885	145 064	168 930	222 902	214 373
	Exports	99 899	122 649	183 902	298 774	412 274	480 213
Surinam	Imports	54 888	75 618	74 492	80 359	107 958	95 231
	Exports	37 869	39 388	48 253	52 873	61 356	88 907
Swaziland	Imports	24 137	28 269	40 196	59 602	77 679	59 004
	Exports	1 976	1 713	2 134	2 020	2 184	2 369
Tanzania	Imports	100 198	125 374	151 006	141 152	195 901	212 691
	Exports	98 061	108 543	156 553	173 465	184 999	295 552
Togo	Imports	49 629	57 489	164 710	115 692	116 549	129 842
	Exports	48 597	51 986	67 593	115 259	129 517	153 979
Tonga	Imports	649	239	2 028	2 399	3 403	4 054
	Exports	259	107	826	1 080	1 221	788
Trinidad and Tobago	Imports	63 105	50 569	84 441	104 265	137 722	100 852
	Exports	105 719	93 000	102 771	128 368	153 109	200 840
Uganda	Imports	73 718	82 344	99 439	80 169	128 683	186 657
	Exports	39 108	27 858	41 375	32 286	42 638	110 241
Upper Volta	Imports	7 549	11 664	22 512	14 980	34 608	32 798
	Exports	25 749	39 763	59 418	60 824	73 878	96 270
Zaire	Imports	495 117	806 804	1 136 623	693 733	910 360	1 079 555
	Exports	310 068	354 485	510 119	475 081	405 924	445 085
Zambia	Imports	343 599	432 359	660 391	408 787	405 214	458 133
	Exports	179 997	172 785	275 176	281 046	253 139	240 356

Annex 2

EEC-ACP trade in 1977, value and percentage shares (in decreasing order of importance by country: actual value cumulative)

(1 000 EUC)

Rank	Imports					Exports				
	Country	Value of EEC imports	Cumulative value of EEC imports	Percent of total EEC imports	Cumulative percent. of total EEC imports	Country	Value of EEC exports	Cumulative value of EEC exports	Percent. of total EEC exports	Cumulative percent. of total EEC exports
1.	Nigeria	3 474 773	3 474 773	27.9	27.9	Nigeria	4 602 529	4 602 529	36.8	36.8
2.	Ivory Coast	1 471 201	4 945 974	11.8	39.7	Ivory Coast	850 300	5 452 829	6.8	43.6
3.	Zaire	1 079 555	6 025 529	8.7	48.4	Liberia	791 793	6 244 622	6.3	49.9
4.	Cameroon	526 325	6 551 854	4.2	52.6	Sudan	480 213	6 724 835	3.8	53.8
5.	Kenya	520 471	7 072 325	4.2	56.8	Gabon	453 823	7 178 658	3.6	57.4
6.	Ghana	458 573	7 530 898	3.7	60.4	Kenya	447 700	7 626 358	3.6	61.0
7.	Zambia	458 133	7 989 031	3.7	64.1	Zaire	445 085	8 071 443	3.6	64.6
8.	Gabon	431 390	8 420 421	3.5	67.6	Cameroon	426 909	8 498 352	3.4	68.0
9.	Liberia	363 884	8 784 305	2.9	70.5	Ghana	409 346	8 907 698	3.3	71.2
10.	Senegal	348 836	9 133 141	2.8	73.3	Senegal	396 797	9 304 495	3.2	74.4
11.	Bahamas	228 747	9 361 888	1.8	75.1	Tanzania	295 552	9 600 047	2.4	76.8
12.	Papua-N.G.	225 048	9 586 936	1.8	76.9	Zambia	240 356	9 840 403	1.9	78.7
13.	Sudan	214 373	9 801 309	1.7	78.7	Trinid.-Tobago	200 840	10 041 243	1.6	80.3
14.	Mauritius	213 758	10 015 067	1.7	80.4	Congo	161 347	10 202 590	1.3	81.6
15.	Tanzania	212 691	10 227 758	1.7	82.1	Togo	153 979	10 356 569	1.2	82.8
16.	Uganda	186 657	10 414 415	1.5	83.6	Madagascar	149 855	10 506 424	1.2	84.0
17.	Madagascar	170 110	10 584 525	1.4	84.9	Ethiopia	136 463	10 642 887	1.1	85.1
18.	Togo	129 842	10 714 367	1.0	86.0	Mauritania	132 945	10 775 832	1.1	86.2
19.	Mauritania	129 088	10 843 455	1.0	87.0	Somalia	119 400	10 895 232	1.0	87.1
20.	Jamaica	127 209	10 970 664	1.0	88.0	Mauritius	116 017	11 011 249	0.9	88.1
21.	Congo	122 864	11 093 528	1.0	89.0	Benin	114 606	11 125 855	0.9	89.0
22.	Malawi	117 340	11 210 868	0.9	90.0	Uganda	110 241	11 236 096	0.9	89.9
23.	Trinid.-Tobago	100 852	11 311 720	0.8	90.8	Niger	108 118	11 344 214	0.9	90.7
24.	Guinea	97 983	11 409 703	0.8	91.6	Upper Volta	96 270	11 440 484	0.8	91.5
25.	Surinam	95 231	11 504 934	0.8	92.3	Jamaica	93 145	11 533 629	0.7	92.2
26.	Guyana	95 090	11 600 024	0.8	93.1	Mali	89 322	11 622 951	0.7	93.0
27.	Sierra Leone	85 821	11 685 045	0.7	93.8	Surinam	88 907	11 711 858	0.7	93.7
28.	Niger	77 860	11 763 705	0.6	94.4	Bahamas	88 820	11 800 678	0.7	94.4
29.	Ethiopia	76 955	11 840 660	0.6	95.0	Guinea	84 729	11 885 407	0.7	95.1
30.	Fiji	74 726	11 915 386	0.6	95.6	Guyana	71 210	11 956 617	0.6	95.6
31.	Cent. Afr. Emp.	67 275	11 982 661	0.5	96.2	Chad	61 070	12 017 687	0.5	96.1
32.	Botswana	65 355	12 048 016	0.5	96.7	Sierra Leone	58 679	12 076 366	0.5	96.6
33.	Mali	59 773	12 107 789	0.5	97.2	Cent. Afr. Emp.	52 325	12 128 691	0.4	97.0
34.	Swaziland	59 004	12 166 793	0.5	97.6	Barbados	49 422	12 178 113	0.4	97.4
35.	Rwanda	49 482	12 216 275	0.4	98.0	Malawi	47 607	12 225 720	0.4	97.8
36.	Burundi	41 161	12 257 436	0.3	98.4	Djibouti	43 725	12 269 445	0.3	98.1
37.	Upper Volta	32 798	12 290 234	0.3	98.6	Gambia	34 528	12 303 973	0.3	98.4
38.	Chad	32 716	12 322 950	0.3	98.9	Rwanda	33 913	12 337 886	0.3	98.7
39.	Gambia	25 257	12 348 207	0.2	99.1	Burundi	28 463	12 366 349	0.2	98.9
40.	Benin	25 181	12 373 388	0.2	99.3	Papua-N.G.	25 936	12 392 285	0.2	99.1
41.	Barbados	17 995	12 391 383	0.1	99.4	Fiji	24 692	12 416 977	0.2	99.3
42.	Somalia	17 887	12 409 270	0.1	99.6	Cape Verde	20 020	12 436 997	0.2	99.5
43.	Grenada	11 439	12 420 709	0.1	99.7	Seychelles	13 131	12 450 128	0.1	99.6
44.	Equ. Guinea	10 347	12 431 056	0.1	99.8	Guinea Bissau	11 342	12 461 470	0.1	99.7
45.	São Tomé-Princ.	7 660	12 438 716	0.1	99.8	Comoros	10 623	12 472 093	0.1	99.7
46.	Samoa	5 278	12 443 994	0.0	99.9	Botswana	7 987	12 480 080	0.1	99.8
47.	Comoros	4 449	12 448 443	0.0	99.9	Grenada	7 781	12 487 861	0.1	99.9
48.	Tonga	4 054	12 452 497	0.0	99.9	São Tomé-Princ.	4 952	12 492 813	0.0	99.9
49.	Guinea Bissau	3 823	12 456 320	0.0	100.0	Lesotho	4 111	12 496 924	0.0	99.9
50.	Lesotho	2 369	12 458 689	0.0	100.0	Swaziland	2 369	12 499 293	0.0	100.0
51.	Djibouti	1 446	12 460 135	0.0	100.0	Equ. Guinea	1 790	12 501 083	0.0	100.0
52.	Seychelles	540	12 460 675	0.0	100.0	Samoa	1 634	12 502 717	0.0	100.0
53.	Cape Verde	150	12 460 825	0.0	100.0	Tonga	788	12 503 505	0.0	100.0

Annex 3

EEC-ACP trade grouped by importance of principal export product

(1 000 EUC)

Percentage of revenue from principal export product	Trade flows for group	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
< 40	Imports	344 432	460 173	635 974	633 901	684 857	919 017
	Exports	371 144	384 742	521 259	585 206	613 454	716 213
	Trade balance	26 712	− 75 431	− 114 715	− 48 695	− 71 403	− 202 804
	% of total EEC imports	7.0	7.5	6.1	7.3	6.5	7.4
	% of total EEC exports	9.2	8.6	8.5	7.2	6.2	5.7
40 - 49	Imports	1 389 587	1 984 116	2 760 516	2 218 837	2 923 973	3 646 005
	Exports	1 119 504	1 284 731	1 740 557	1 983 585	2 322 583	2 769 115
	Trade balance	− 270 083	− 699 385	− 1 019 959	− 235 252	− 601 390	− 876 890
	% of total EEC imports	28.4	32.2	26.3	25.5	27.9	29.3
	% of total EEC exports	27.7	28.8	28.4	24.4	23.5	22.1
50 - 59	Imports	677 921	785 949	1 325 663	1 254 501	1 568 694	1 885 068
	Exports	761 160	842 053	1 193 742	1 335 033	1 645 576	1 948 542
	Trade balance	83 239	56 104	− 131 921	80 532	76 882	63 474
	% of total EEC imports	13.9	12.7	12.6	14.4	15.0	15.1
	% of total EEC exports	18.9	18.9	19.5	16.4	16.7	15.6
60 - 74	Imports	562 566	697 321	867 700	878 409	1 103 549	1 338 802
	Exports	573 863	674 330	858 426	1 117 472	1 258 931	1 543 142
	Trade balance	11 297	− 22 991	− 9 274	239 063	155 382	204 340
	% of total EEC imports	11.5	11.3	8.3	10.1	10.5	10.7
	% of total EEC exports	14.2	15.1	14.0	13.8	12.7	12.3
75 - 90	Imports	1 440 545	1 673 665	4 046 749	3 141 604	3 584 986	4 010 117
	Exports	928 461	983 141	1 370 550	2 612 678	3 558 549	4 997 526
	Trade balance	− 512 084	− 690 524	− 2 676 199	− 528 926	− 26 437	987 409
	% of total EEC imports	29.5	27.1	38.5	36.1	34.2	32.2
	% of total EEC exports	23.0	22.0	22.4	32.2	36.0	40.0
> 90	Imports	472 031	564 113	855 131	578 423	594 324	652 854
	Exports	255 424	263 156	403 033	452 833	446 551	473 851
	Trade balance	− 216 607	− 300 957	− 452 098	− 125 590	− 147 773	− 179 003
	% of total EEC imports	9.7	9.1	8.1	6.6	5.7	5.2
	% of total EEC exports	6.3	5.9	6.6	5.6	4.5	3.8
Unknown	Imports	3 539	5 618	8 183	5 226	11 186	8 962
	Exports	26 705	30 320	34 571	31 333	37 434	55 116
	Trade balance	23 166	24 702	26 388	26 107	26 248	46 154
	% of total EEC imports	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	% of total EEC exports	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4

Annex 4

Share of principal export product of each ACP in total EEC imports from that country, 1977 (ranked in ascending order of concentration)

(%)

ACP	Concentration	ACP	Concentration	ACP	Concentration
Cape Verde	0.0	Togo	49.0	Sierra Leone	71.0
Seychelles	0.0	Tanzania	49.0	Ghana	71.0
Comoros	0.0	Guyana	50.0	Mauritius	71.0
Benin	16.0	Ethiopia	51.0	Equ. Guinea	72.0
Grenada	24.0	Swaziland	53.0	Samoa	75.0
Djibouti	26.0	Gabon	54.0	Somalia	77.0
Papua-N.G.	35.0	Mali	56.0	Bahamas	80.0
Cameroon	36.0	Kenya	56.0	Barbados	81.0
Lesotho	36.0	Botswana	57.0	Fiji	81.0
Jamaica	38.0	Trinidad-Tobago	57.0	Nigeria	86.0
Surinam	40.0	Niger	59.0	Uganda	87.0
Zaire	41.0	Senegal	58.0	Tonga	88.0
Ivory Coast	42.0	Rwanda	59.0	Chad	91.0
Malawi	42.0	Cent. Afr. Emp.	62.0	Zambia	92.0
Sudan	46.0	Guinea	63.0	Mauritania	93.0
Madagascar	46.0	Burundi	65.0	Gambia	94.0
Congo	47.0	Guinea Bissau	66.0	São Tomé-Principe	97.0
Upper Volta	49.0	Liberia	70.0		

Annex 5
EEC-ACP trade grouped by ratio of ACP country exports to GNP in 1976

(1 000 EUC)

Ratio of exports to GNP in 1976 (%)	Trade flows for group	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
< 10	Imports	8 693	12 819	26 222	17 769	39 043	39 680
	Exports	49 672	65 318	87 707	86 776	112 261	144 874
	Trade balance	40 979	52 499	61 485	69 007	73 218	105 194
	% of total EEC imports	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	% of total EEC exports	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
10 - 19	Imports	812 602	1 029 951	1 327 441	1 207 891	1 581 568	1 899 248
	Exports	801 350	930 426	1 376 313	1 544 788	1 829 161	2 328 292
	Trade balance	– 11 252	– 99 525	48 872	336 897	247 593	429 044
	% of total EEC imports	16.6	16.7	12.6	13.9	15.1	15.2
	% of total EEC exports	19.9	20.9	22.5	19.0	18.5	18.6
20 - 29	Imports	1 188 316	1 604 577	2 374 320	1 935 177	2 347 624	3 063 300
	Exports	1 231 663	1 317 223	1 792 907	1 840 700	1 968 648	2 312 408
	Trade balance	43 347	– 287 354	– 581 413	– 94 477	– 378 976	– 750 892
	% of total EEC imports	24.3	26.0	22.6	22.2	22.4	24.6
	% of total EEC exports	30.5	29.5	29.3	22.7	19.9	18.5
30 - 39	Imports	1 810 196	2 159 387	4 729 165	3 686 433	4 411 876	5 122 105
	Exports	1 037 910	1 191 846	1 684 181	3 021 040	4 122 360	5 629 873
	Trade balance	– 772 286	– 967 541	– 3 044 984	– 665 383	– 289 516	507 768
	% of total EEC imports	37.0	35.0	45.0	42.3	42.1	41.1
	% of total EEC exports	25.7	26.7	27.5	37.2	41.7	45.0
40 - 49	Imports	520 839	684 930	983 235	849 830	871 945	992 170
	Exports	260 624	265 768	415 690	437 140	433 734	471 216
	Trade balance	– 260 215	– 419 162	– 567 545	– 412 690	– 438 211	– 520 954
	% of total EEC imports	10.6	11.1	9.4	9.8	8.3	8.0
	% of total EEC exports	6.5	6.0	6.8	5.4	4.4	3.8
> 60	Imports	549 975	679 291	1 059 533	1 013 801	1 219 513	1 344 322
	Exports	655 042	691 892	765 340	1 187 696	1 416 914	1 616 842
	Trade balance	105 067	12 601	– 294 193	173 895	197 401	272 520
	% of total EEC imports	11.2	11.0	10.1	11.6	11.6	10.8
	% of total EEC exports	16.2	15.5	12.5	14.6	14.3	12.9
Total	Imports	4 890 621	6 170 955	10 499 916	8 710 901	10 471 569	12 460 825
	Exports	4 036 261	4 462 473	6 122 138	8 118 140	9 883 078	12 503 505
	Trade balance	– 854 360	– 1 708 482	– 4 377 778	– 592 761	– 588 491	42 680
	% of total EEC imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of total EEC exports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 6
Measure of the degree of openness of ACP economies by ratio of exports to GNP in 1976

Country	GNP per capita	Exports / GNP %	Country	GNP per capita	Exports / GNP %	Country	GNP per capita	Exports / GNP %
Cape Verde	550	1.1	Tanzania	180	17.0	Nigeria	380	33.2
Upper Volta	110	7.5	Madagascar	200	17.1	Gambia	180	33.7
Guinea Bissau	140	7.6	Togo	260	17.4	Ivory Coast	610	38.4
Lesotho	170	8.0	Benin	130	17.4	Grenada	420	38.4
Seychelles	600	8.9	Niger	160	18.1	Mauritania	340	38.7
Ethiopia	100	10.6	Kenya	240	20.3	Equ. Guinea	330	39.1
Sudan	290	12.0	Fiji	1 150	20.3	Papua-N.G.	490	40.9
Tonga	330	12.3	Barbados	1 550	22.7	Mauritius	680	44.0
Uganda	240	12.4	São Tomé-Princ.	490	22.7	Surinam	1 420	44.3
Burundi	120	12.4	Cameroon	290	22.8	Zambia	440	47.9
Samoa	350	13.6	Malawi	140	23.0	Swaziland	470	60.0
Djibouti	2 390	13.8	Guinea	150	23.0	Botswana	410	62.9
Cent. Afr. Emp.	230	13.9	Somalia	110	23.0	Liberia	450	66.1
Mali	100	14.3	Senegal	390	25.9	Guyana	540	70.4
Ghana	580	14.5	Congo	520	26.0	Gabon	2 590	80.6
Chad	120	15.9	Zaire	140	26.5	Trinid.-Tobago	2 240	90.6
Sierra Leone	200	16.7	Jamaica	1 070	28.4	Bahamas	3 310	411.3
Rwanda	110	16.9	Comoros	180	29.2			

Annex 7
Annual growth rate of EEC imports from the ACP, 1972-1977

(%)

Region/Country	1973/1972	1974/1973	1975/1974	1976/1975	1977/1976	1977/1972 Period average
Total ACP	26.2	70.2	- 17.0	20.2	19.0	20.6
West Africa						
Mauritania	- 0.4	30.4	2.4	9.3	- 4.0	6.9
Mali	- 1.6	51.0	- 46.1	213.8	37.5	28.2
Upper Volta	54.5	93.0	- 33.5	131.0	- 5.2	34.2
Niger	53,5	- 13.3	45.5	24.3	5.4	20.5
Cape Verde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	- 12.4	100.8	2.3	24.8	6.9	19.1
Gambia	13,9	116.8	- 32.0	- 23.8	36.6	11.8
Guinea Bissau	16.0	- 11,9	29.1	16.2	259.6	40.7
Guinea	- 27.3	264.6	15.0	184.1	18.4	59.3
Sierra Leone	20.5	4.8	- 26.0	- 3.1	8.8	- 0.3
Liberia	230.8	17.7	- 18.2	29.9	7.5	10.7
Ivory Coast	35.7	33.7	- 6.4	45.8	45.5	29.2
Ghana	40.4	22.5	- 5.7	31.9	41.1	24.7
Togo	15.8	186.5	- 29.8	0.7	11.4	21.2
Benin	12.9	14.9	- 34.4	- 0.6	1.5	- 3.0
Nigeria	15,4	156.6	- 25.8	13.7	7.6	21.0
Central Africa						
Chad	- 3.8	72.9	- 39.6	73.1	- 3.0	11.0
Cameroon	31,9	61.4	- 15.5	23.5	43.2	26.0
Central Afr. Emp.	5,0	28.2	- 10.3	75.9	30.5	22.6
Equat. Guinea	509.3	- 55.6	233.8	66.7	22.7	79.1
São Tomé-Princ.	119.2	48.2	- 57.5	- 13.4	212.9	30.2
Gabon	33.7	133.2	- 24.3	1.1	14.1	22.2
Congo	34.8	107.0	- 32.7	- 9.2	18.0	15.0
Zaire	63.0	40.9	- 39.0	31.2	18.6	16.9
Rwanda	- 2.4	99.6	26.5	50.4	53.4	41.6
Burundi	34.3	20.1	68.0	34.6	63.5	42.9
East Africa						
Sudan	39.2	8.3	16.5	31.9	- 3.8	17.4
Ethiopia	62.5	27.7	- 33.8	66.7	- 12.3	15.0
Djibouti	72.5	124.4	116.8	- 85.1	38.0	11.6
Somalia	- 11.5	27.1	- 26.2	62.8	- 2.5	5.7
Kenya	30.3	26.2	- 11.5	52.7	91.8	33.6
Uganda	11.7	20.8	- 19.4	60.5	45.1	20.4
Tanzania	25.1	20.4	- 6.5	38.8	8.6	16.2
Zambia	25.8	52.7	- 38.1	- 0.9	13.1	5.9
Malawi	19.3	- 6.3	61.8	16.3	36.4	23.5
Botswana	192.2	- 76.1	249.4	90.7	58.3	49.1
Swaziland	17.1	42.2	48.3	30.3	- 24.0	19.6
Lesotho	- 55.6	3 500.0	4.2	81.1	- 12.9	92.3
Indian Ocean						
Seychelles	- 16.1	387.4	- 76.8	50.7	5.1	8.4
Madagascar	16.3	24.1	11.9	10.2	26.8	17.7
Mauritius	- 0.6	69.6	94.2	- 7.0	10.6	27.5
Comoros	81.2	31.3	- 33.4	140.5	- 53.0	12.4
Caribbean						
Bahamas	179.3	- 21.3	146.7	73.1	55.1	70.9
Jamaica	4.1	6.6	50.4	- 24.5	12.5	7.2
Barbados	6.4	- 0.2	56.5	- 47.0	24.3	1.8
Trinid.-Tobago	- 19.9	67.0	23.5	32.1	- 26.8	9.8
Grenada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guyana	- 21.2	69.0	33.7	- 9.0	- 3.7	9.3
Surinam	37.8	- 1.5	7.9	34.3	- 11.8	11.7
Pacific						
Papua-New G.	93.3	24.2	8.2	8.2	35.9	30.7
Fiji	- 5.4	84.3	113.6	- 55.1	81.2	24.8
Tonga	- 63.2	748.5	18.3	41.9	19.1	44.3
Samoa	- 16.7	182.2	- 33.4	- 23.1	123.5	21.8

Annex 8
Annual growth rate of EEC exports to the ACP, 1972-1977

(%)

Region/Country	1973/1972	1974/1973	1975/1974	1976/1975	1977/1976	1977/1972 Period average
Total ACP	10.6	37.2	32.6	21.7	26.5	25.4
West Africa						
Mauritania	21.1	43.1	54.4	2.4	21.7	27.2
Mali	29.3	15.7	42.8	9.2	13.5	21.5
Upper Volta	54.4	49.4	2.4	21.5	30.3	30.2
Niger	23.9	52.3	6.8	15.3	39.2	26.3
Cape Verde	68.8	127.3	– 14.7	34.8	44.5	44.7
Senegal	14.2	33.7	8.7	29.9	11.1	19.1
Gambia	5.7	37.5	31.7	42.8	18.8	20.3
Guinea Bissau	27.8	– 57.1	18.9	– 3.2	104.7	5.2
Guinea	– 40.2	41.1	60.1	– 7.9	58.8	14.6
Sierra Leone	10.7	30.5	1.6	– 11.0	– 7.0	3.8
Liberia	13.3	– 6.5	80.3	8.8	19.8	20.0
Ivory Coast	23.4	24.3	8.7	35.4	29.5	23.9
Ghana	56.8	89.0	– 13.3	36.8	24.2	34.3
Togo	7.0	30.0	70.5	12.4	18.9	25.9
Benin	6.2	24.5	30.2	21.7	15.1	19.3
Nigeria	11.3	48.7	109.3	38.1	38.6	46.0
Central Africa						
Chad	21.7	36.4	5.9	18.9	17.5	19.7
Cameroon	7.3	37.6	19.9	15.5	29.2	21.5
Cent. Afr. Emp.	23.0	26.1	– 9.5	– 14.6	91.8	18.1
Eq. Guinea	– 45.9	176.6	– 3.2	– 48.8	– 25.4	– 11.2
São Tomé-Princ.	75.6	51.5	– 50.6	212.2	59.1	45.6
Gabon	32.6	73.7	56.4	37.2	1.2	30.0
Congo	16.1	30.7	27.7	55.8	– 26.5	17.3
Zaire	14.3	43.9	– 6.9	– 14.6	9.6	7.5
Rwanda	6.1	90.5	34.9	17.9	9.2	28.6
Burundi	10.0	52.9	– 1.8	21.9	23.1	19.9
East Africa						
Sudan	22.8	49.9	62.5	38.0	16.5	36.9
Ethiopia	17.4	43.4	– 18.5	19.7	30.1	16.4
Djibouti	23.1	137.0	– 21.6	– 15.4	22.3	18.8
Somalia	42.4	21.3	5.6	– 11.3	125.5	29.5
Kenya	3.9	47.2	– 16.6	13.9	43.8	15.9
Uganda	– 28.8	48.5	– 22.0	32.1	158.6	23.0
Tanzania	10.7	44.2	10.8	6.6	59.8	24.7
Zambia	– 4.0	59.3	2.1	– 9.9	– 5.0	6.0
Malawi	25.4	48.5	24.4	0.3	7.8	8.3
Botswana	– 16.6	95.6	– 20.8	– 2.5	146.4	25.4
Swaziland	– 13.3	24.6	– 5.3	8.1	8.5	3.7
Lesotho	– 41.3	185.6	– 45.2	299.6	– 35.7	18.7
Indian Ocean						
Sechelles	– 22.2	5.8	– 1.6	52.0	4.3	5.1
Madagascar	– 2.9	21.8	12.0	– 2.2	11.4	7.6
Mauritius	36.5	72.4	8.3	18.4	16.8	28.7
Comoros	27.9	59.0	– 24.1	– 22.0	95.2	18.6
Caribbean						
Bahamas	– 25.7	– 22.0	– 16.0	52.6	24.5	– 1.5
Jamaica	– 2.7	15.4	4.0	– 24.6	– 19.8	– 6.7
Barbados	– 0.4	6.6	– 0.9	3.6	18.3	5.2
Trinid.-Tobago	– 12.0	10.5	24.9	19.3	31.2	13.7
Guyana	7.8	27.1	33.2	6.8	– 8.8	12.2
Surinam	4.0	22.5	9.6	16.0	44.9	18.6
Pacific						
Papua-New Guinea	– 12.0	70.7	30.4	3.0	30.4	21.3
Fidji	– 4.2	7.5	4.2	4.1	– 10.2	0.1
Tonga	– 58.7	672.0	30.8	13.1	– 35.5	24.9
Samoa	– 9.5	– 50.9	10.3	– 24.7	37.7	– 12.7

Annex 9
EEC trade balance with the ACP by region and country

(1 000 EUC)

Region/Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total ACP	– 854 360	– 1 708 482	– 4 377 778	– 592 761	– 588 491	42 680
West Africa	– 653 015	– 836 678	– 3 017 384	– 107 889	217 847	1 170 460
Central Africa	– 234 145	– 572 196	– 1 064 304	– 221 378	– 370 823	– 699 098
East Africa	– 78 025	– 284 341	– 201 142	95 101	– 84 935	3 043
Indian Ocean	9 860	4 018	– 5 137	– 96 868	– 85 409	– 99 231
Caribbean	149 201	84 565	58 831	– 59 836	– 102 401	– 76 438
Pacific	– 48 236	– 103 850	– 148 642	– 201 891	– 162 770	– 256 056
Bahamas	80 318	27 485	21 155	– 38 420	– 76 118	– 139 927
Barbados	21 935	20 714	23 252	13 009	27 309	31 427
Benin	18 172	17 361	24 801	56 902	74 799	89 425
Botswana	– 6 284	– 23 731	– 1 997	– 18 318	– 38 038	– 57 368
Burundi	4 580	3 369	8 188	271	– 2 051	– 12 698
Cameroon	– 3 902	– 44 805	– 113 576	– 11 549	– 37 171	– 99 416
Cape Verde	3 161	5 329	12 043	10 312	13 720	19 870
Central Afr. Emp.	– 1 525	2 490	2 616	2 638	– 24 284	– 14 950
Chad	5 481	11 615	9 026	24 237	18 276	28 354
Comoros	2 038	1 284	3 288	3 042	– 4 029	6 174
Congo	11 724	2 187	– 59 922	26 241	115 327	38 483
Djibouti	17 633	21 299	50 650	35 241	34 698	42 279
Equat. Guinea	2 682	– 1 665	3 333	– 368	– 6 035	– 8 557
Ethiopia	25 539	12 715	27 986	34 969	17 155	59 508
Fiji	– 24	264	– 17 610	– 65 360	– 13 720	– 50 034
Gabon	– 67 796	– 91 656	– 285 384	– 47 246	70 089	22 433
Gambia	– 4 541	– 5 984	– 20 228	– 3 925	10 567	9 271
Ghana	– 58 212	– 66 344	16 671	– 5 457	4 541	– 49 227
Grenada	:	:	:	:	– 4 822	– 3 658
Guinea	33 331	18 718	10 879	28 826	– 29 408	– 13 254
Guinea Bissau	8 099	10 429	4 107	4 809	4 479	7 519
Guyana	– 20 878	– 4 823	– 26 242	– 35 372	– 20 670	– 23 880
Ivory Coast	– 118 037	– 195 777	– 295 214	– 208 870	– 354 896	– 620 901
Jamaica	42 231	34 988	48 575	4 330	3 115	– 34 064
Kenya	91 982	63 409	126 730	95 664	39 980	– 72 771
Lesotho	1 651	982	1 479	98	3 671	1 742
Liberia	99 254	89 451	18 007	346 730	322 246	427 909
Madagascar	28 475	13 176	14 072	15 892	383	– 20 255
Malawi	– 8 931	– 24 951	– 10 326	– 29 945	– 41 874	– 69 733
Mali	16 411	26 563	24 754	58 189	35 220	29 549
Mauritania	– 52 654	– 43 853	– 51 039	– 16 331	– 25 206	3 857
Mauritius	– 30 521	– 18 102	– 29 447	– 123 746	– 93 841	– 97 741
Niger	2 730	– 5 696	22 252	7 939	3 809	30 258
Nigeria	– 599 736	– 720 262	– 2 681 836	– 435 899	90 876	1 127 756
Papua-New Guinea	– 49 073	– 105 256	– 126 644	– 133 717	– 145 693	– 199 112
Rwanda	951	1 749	2 561	4 880	– 1 203	– 15 569
Samoa	1 251	1 274	– 3 186	– 1 495	– 1 175	– 3 644
São Tomé-Princ.	– 1 291	– 3 161	– 4 642	– 1 830	665	– 2 708
Senegal	20 131	61 699	– 2 849	13 306	30 648	47 961
Seychelles	9 868	7 660	6 950	7 944	12 078	12 591
Sierra Leone	– 38 292	– 50 908	– 39 521	– 9 831	– 15 786	– 27 142
Somalia	19 172	34 619	41 292	48 441	34 618	101 513
Sudan	3 715	– 11 236	38 838	129 844	189 372	265 840
Surinam	– 17 019	– 36 230	– 26 239	– 27 486	– 46 602	– 6 324
Swaziland	– 22 161	– 26 556	– 38 062	– 57 582	– 75 495	– 56 635
Tanzania	– 2 129	– 16 831	5 547	32 313	– 10 902	82 861
Togo	– 1 032	– 5 503	– 97 117	– 433	12 968	24 137
Tonga	– 390	– 132	– 1 202	– 1 319	– 2 182	– 3 266
Trinidad-Tobago	42 614	42 431	18 330	24 103	15 387	99 988
Uganda	– 34 610	– 54 486	– 58 064	– 47 883	– 86 045	– 76 416
Upper Volta	18 200	28 099	36 906	45 844	39 270	63 472
Zaire	– 185 049	– 452 319	– 626 504	– 218 652	– 504 436	– 634 470
Zambia	– 163 602	– 259 574	– 385 215	– 127 741	– 152 075	– 217 777

Annex 10
Ratio of EEC exports to/imports from the ACP countries

(%)

Region/Country	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total ACP	82.5	72.3	58.3	93.2	94.4	100.3
West Africa	74.3	72.5	49.6	97.7	103.7	117.3
Central Africa	75.1	58.8	52.8	86.0	80.6	70.5
East Africa	91.0	74.4	86.1	107.9	94.5	100.2
Indian Ocean	107.0	102.6	97.7	71.0	74.7	74.5
Caribbean	149.6	125.7	115.0	89.2	83.7	88.7
Pacific	44.0	25.4	22.2	19.3	23.4	17.2
Bahamas	611.6	162.7	161.3	54.9	48.4	38.8
Barbados	233.5	218.4	233.2	147.6	288.7	274.6
Benin	161.9	152.4	165.2	328.1	401.6	455.1
Botswana	29.1	8.3	67.8	15.4	7.9	12.2
Burundi	166.3	136.3	173.5	101.4	91.9	69.2
Cameroon	97.6	79.5	67.8	96.1	89.9	81.1
Cape Verde	0.0	66 712.5	13 631.5	32 325.0	9 970.5	13 346.7
Central Afr. Emp.	93.7	109.8	108.0	109.0	52.9	77.8
Chad	128.3	162.3	128.0	224.4	154.2	186.7
Comoros	182.0	128.5	155.6	177.2	57.5	238.8
Congo	119.2	102.7	64.8	122.9	210.7	131.3
Djibouti	2 206.7	1 575.0	1 662.8	601.6	3 410.9	3 023.9
Equat. Guinea	578.1	51.3	319.9	92.7	28.5	17.3
Ethiopia	166.6	120.4	135.2	166.4	119.6	177.3
Fiji	99.9	101.1	59.0	28.8	66.7	33.0
Gabon	57.2	56.7	42.3	87.4	118.5	105.2
Gambia	68.6	63.6	43.3	83.8	157.2	136.7
Ghana	61.7	68.9	106.4	97.8	101.4	89.3
Grenada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.4	68.0
Guinea	448.7	369.4	142.9	198.9	64.5	86.5
Guinea Bissau	1 267.0	1 395.5	679.3	625.6	521.4	296.7
Guyana	65.7	90.0	67.7	67.4	79.1	74.9
Ivory Coast	71.1	64.7	60.2	69.9	64.9	57.8
Jamaica	147.0	137.4	148.8	102.9	102.8	73.2
Kenya	175.4	139.9	163.1	153.9	114.7	86.0
Lesotho	1 934.4	2 555.0	202.7	106.5	235.0	173.5
Liberia	145.4	133.0	105.6	233.0	195.2	217.6
Madagascar	137.8	115.0	112.9	113.1	100.3	88.1
Malawi	78.2	48.9	77.4	59.5	51.3	40.6
Mali	194.9	256.2	196.4	520.1	181.0	149.4
Mauritania	43.1	52.4	57.5	86.7	81.3	103.0
Mauritius	51.9	71.3	72.5	40.4	51.4	54.3
Niger	108.9	87.9	154.5	113.4	105.2	138.9
Nigeria	53.6	51.8	30.0	84.7	102.8	132.5
Papua-New Guinea	16.7	7.6	10.5	12.6	12.0	11.5
Rwanda	110.9	120.6	115.1	122.8	96.3	68.5
Samoa	163.7	177.9	31.0	51.3	50.3	31.0
São Tomé-Princ.	37.0	29.6	30.3	35.3	127.2	64.6
Senegal	113.9	148.5	98.9	105.1	109.4	113.7
Seychelles	2 841.1	2 636.4	572.1	2 429.6	2 449.8	2 431.7
Sierra Leone	56.0	51.5	64.1	87.9	80.0	68.4
Somalia	241.3	388.3	370.5	529.9	288.8	667.5
Sudan	103.9	91.6	126.8	176.9	185.0	224.0
Surinam	69.0	52.1	64.8	65.8	56.8	93.4
Swaziland	8.2	6.1	5.3	3.4	2.8	4.0
Tanzania	97.9	86.6	103.7	122.9	94.4	139.0
Togo	97.9	90.4	41.0	99.6	111.1	118.6
Tonga	39.9	44.8	40.7	45.0	35.9	19.4
Trinidad-Tobago	167.5	183.9	121.7	123.1	111.2	199.1
Uganda	53.1	33.8	41.6	40.3	33.1	59.1
Upper Volta	341.1	340.9	263.9	406.0	213.5	293.5
Zaire	62.6	43.9	44.9	68.5	44.6	41.2
Zambia	52.4	40.0	41.7	68.8	62.5	52.5

Annex 11
EEC imports from ACP countries, 1977

(1 000 EUC)

Region/Country	EUR 9	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
Total ACP	12 460 825	2 747 834	3 279 784	1 105 052	1 840 749	994 740	2 250 936	75 115	166 615
West Africa	6 784 843	1 572 794	2 098 958	518 833	1 410 137	258 630	818 468	27 150	79 873
Central Africa	2 368 775	325 992	764 631	296 393	202 109	613 151	136 434	4 847	25 218
East Africa	1 932 681	470 718	242 451	261 219	119 105	82 279	711 747	13 539	31 623
Indian Ocean	308 857	42 150	141 327	11 687	8 670	10 983	169 041	1 938	3 061
Caribbean	676 563	174 170	27 864	16 300	91 226	20 116	295 401	27 631	23 855
Pacific	309 106	162 010	4 553	620	9 502	9 581	119 845	10	2 985
Bahamas	228 747	121 229	9 378	902	23 103	9 878	23 379	17 917	22 961
Barbados	17 995	60	478	87	96	84	7 405	9 642	143
Benin	25 181	3 526	9 508	1 852	5 279	2	4 624	155	235
Botswana	65 355	275	1 695	1 159	26	77	62 107	0	16
Burundi	41 161	16 977	4 905	1 802	8 187	5 862	2 999	70	359
Cameroon	526 325	102 903	188 657	59 031	132 189	19 175	20 112	1 260	2 998
Cape Verde	150	25	78	0	5	0	42	0	0
Centr. Afr. Emp.	67 275	2 606	43 360	10 074	952	9 728	533	0	22
Chad	32 716	11 134	14 542	3 815	606	2 350	223	0	46
Comoros	4 449	384	3 959	59	11	31	5	0	0
Congo	122 864	20 542	29 704	52 760	9 300	5 934	2 098	0	2 526
Djibouti	1 446	5	839	482	5	36	79	0	0
Equat. Guinea	10 347	4 625	2 118	1 385	2 191	28	0	0	0
Ethiopia	76 955	21 356	18 179	19 224	6 964	2 723	7 157	2	1 350
Fiji	74 726	1 356	84	119	2 523	236	70 206	0	202
Gabon	431 390	50 682	324 585	23 797	11 021	6 032	4 621	0	10 652
Gambia	25 257	102	11 103	1 062	175	4	12 809	0	2
Ghana	458 573	95 058	20 550	23 092	88 520	14 148	193 894	15 903	7 408
Grenada	11 439	2 429	618	300	124	1 118	6 844	0	6
Guinea	97 983	37 239	39 296	19 704	116	449	313	0	866
Guinea Bissau	3 823	66	3 660	0	60	0	37	0	0
Guyana	95 090	8 387	6 878	2 907	1 004	1 250	74 376	13	275
Ivory Coast	1 471 201	226 097	674 558	248 089	162 634	29 301	117 698	3 430	9 394
Jamaica	127 209	4 740	318	352	2 562	821	118 078	47	291
Kenya	520 471	193 528	24 421	28 921	71 835	12 655	171 108	6 710	11 293
Lesotho	2 369	969	425	0	179	390	396	0	10
Liberia	363 884	165 247	53 118	62 716	29 811	24 094	20 813	404	7 681
Madagascar	170 110	33 100	111 959	9 359	3 147	3 326	6 605	35	2 579
Malawi	117 340	5 807	6 221	46	15 135	1 916	84 567	2 639	1 009
Mali	59 773	9 593	33 740	3 171	5 016	290	5 979	0	1 984
Mauritania	129 088	20 942	47 021	23 438	409	19 208	18 063	4	3
Mauritius	213 758	8 615	25 339	2 256	5 344	7 626	162 193	1 903	408
Niger	77 860	656	75 843	419	25	16	807	0	94
Nigeria	3 474 773	961 154	827 256	92 326	1 059 572	158 275	328 052	884	47 254
Papua-New Guinea	225 048	154 603	4 447	285	6 598	9 310	47 016	10	2 779
Rwanda	49 482	11 130	11 592	3 439	892	8 588	13 018	747	76
Samoa	5 278	3 703	21	119	73	35	1 243	0	4
São Tomé-Princ.	7 650	3 290	301	210	3 091	583	66	0	119
Senegal	348 836	14 122	240 139	29 511	6 788	4 522	45 966	6 079	1 709
Seychelles	540	51	70	13	168	0	238	0	0
Sierra Leone	85 821	10 084	2 053	550	10 744	570	61 461	291	68
Somalia	17 887	79	333	16 450	293	221	511	0	0
Sudan	214 373	45 834	61 964	69 643	3 815	5 631	18 022	705	8 759
Surinam	95 231	20 019	8 264	3 208	35 003	3 194	25 463	0	80
Swaziland	59 004	2 602	1 749	3 588	496	1 785	48 611	133	40
Tanzania	212 691	76 178	9 618	27 955	14 181	13 895	61 660	2 949	6 255
Togo	129 842	25 076	47 481	8 086	39 929	7 691	75	0	1 504
Tonga	4 054	2 268	1	97	300	0	1 380	0	0
Trinidad-Tobago	100 852	17 306	1 930	8 544	29 334	3 771	39 856	12	99
Uganda	186 657	19 906	37 614	17 509	2 464	283	108 043	22	816
Upper Volta	32 798	3 807	13 554	4 817	1 054	60	7 835	0	1 671
Zaire	1 079 555	102 103	144 867	140 080	33 680	554 871	92 764	2 770	8 420
Zambia	458 133	104 179	79 393	76 242	3 712	42 667	149 486	379	2 075

Annex 12
EEC exports to ACP countries, 1977

(1 000 EUC)

Region/Country	EUR 9	Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
Total ACP	12 503 505	2 524 475	3 710 213	1 201 225	950 808	655 986	3 195 275	76 152	101 371
West Africa	7 955 303	1 780 444	2 349 412	728 764	629 131	312 825	1 985 082	56 820	112 825
Central Africa	1 669 677	187 210	941 690	135 084	90 978	225 121	80 730	3 293	5 571
East Africa	1 935 724	426 185	245 303	301 672	132 484	93 584	674 790	11 553	50 193
Indian Ocean	289 626	35 265	148 899	17 430	11 839	8 168	66 138	248	1 639
Caribbean	600 125	87 497	31 338	17 071	82 751	14 882	352 379	4 056	10 151
Pacific	53 050	7 874	1 571	1 244	3 625	1 406	36 156	182	992
Bahamas	88 820	35 034	5 715	3 614	8 863	565	33 433	886	710
Barbados	49 422	4 106	1 898	1 242	1 871	700	37 548	697	1 360
Benin	114 606	20 671	54 863	7 365	12 413	3 224	15 335	31	704
Botswana	7 987	1 453	93	1 068	73	433	4 615	100	152
Burundi	28 463	5 489	5 329	2 109	3 945	8 860	2 510	21	200
Cameroon	426 909	44 876	281 495	33 901	15 176	15 176	31 623	2 265	2 397
Cape Verde	20 020	1 698	5 670	4 848	3 196	193	2 393	1	2 021
Centr. Afr. Emp.	52 325	5 829	41 290	1 820	1 149	848	1 328	0	61
Chad	61 070	3 575	46 617	1 309	4 811	3 291	1 107	61	299
Comoros	10 623	983	6 668	2 499	114	233	105	0	21
Congo	161 347	14 373	112 513	19 644	5 954	3 030	5 319	110	404
Djibouti	43 725	1 746	23 205	2 084	3 289	1 118	11 366	3	914
Equat. Guinea	1 790	348	597	577	134	62	56	0	16
Ethiopia	136 463	30 482	12 352	42 874	13 413	3 941	29 230	1 365	2 806
Fiji	24 692	2 150	875	465	1 291	250	19 216	100	345
Gabon	453 823	29 239	361 093	21 099	12 686	20 319	8 605	171	611
Gambia	34 528	5 042	4 991	1 062	2 421	831	18 783	160	1 238
Ghana	409 346	144 228	24 690	33 175	31 765	13 903	152 463	3 259	5 863
Grenada	7 781	293	77	145	353	34	6 549	171	159
Guinea	84 729	5 216	48 331	13 128	3 261	6 011	8 255	1	526
Guinea Bissau	11 342	2 492	3 651	254	3 108	819	789	4	225
Guyana	71 210	8 516	1 567	938	7 395	1 020	51 135	197	442
Ivory Coast	850 300	85 804	581 402	49 169	65 944	25 944	38 373	1 605	1 979
Jamaica	93 145	12 193	7 482	2 641	5 337	3 262	60 617	459	1 154
Kenya	447 700	105 545	66 774	47 691	22 939	14 534	181 029	856	8 332
Lesotho	4 111	954	6	1 321	360	12	1 235	0	223
Liberia	791 793	282 896	309 670	40 086	77 311	17 577	32 832	1 275	30 146
Madagascar	149 855	20 364	105 689	9 770	5 772	3 679	4 255	27	299
Malawi	47 607	5 063	2 246	4 325	3 893	2 207	28 030	75	1 768
Mali	89 322	10 941	64 775	2 567	6 024	2 046	2 375	20	574
Mauritania	132 945	18 188	90 598	5 892	4 391	6 973	6 675	6	222
Mauritius	116 017	13 361	35 218	4 318	5 099	4 086	52 601	186	1 148
Niger	108 118	9 374	82 855	2 380	4 869	2 331	5 428	557	324
Nigeria	4 602 529	1 129 060	656 624	518 973	351 820	205 593	1 626 720	48 373	65 366
Papua-New Guinea	25 936	5 325	646	750	2 211	1 118	15 345	80	461
Rwanda	33 913	5 597	6 675	2 707	1 757	15 132	1 660	39	346
Samoa	1 634	379	45	23	57	33	931	1	165
São Tomé-Princ.	4 952	718	1 769	744	419	208	1 072	0	22
Senegal	396 797	30 777	261 077	34 773	37 956	15 408	14 564	509	1 733
Seychelles	13 131	557	1 324	843	854	170	9 177	35	171
Sierra Leone	58 679	8 291	8 946	2 877	4 309	2 565	29 781	892	1 018
Somalia	119 400	11 719	6 317	63 521	10 400	2 895	21 710	220	2 618
Sudan	480 213	113 079	93 554	62 985	32 623	27 430	132 524	1 059	16 960
Surinam	88 907	13 208	3 922	2 987	48 791	4 023	14 427	125	1 354
Swaziland	2 369	377	40	270	59	487	849	0	287
Tanzania	295 552	66 159	20 390	27 725	32 279	25 187	110 098	1 603	12 111
Togo	153 979	17 565	82 981	8 644	16 206	3 152	24 675	42	714
Tonga	788	20	5	6	66	5	664	1	21
Trinidad-Tobago	200 840	14 147	10 677	5 504	10 141	5 208	148 670	1 521	4 972
Uganda	110 241	37 537	8 531	23 571	3 196	3 277	32 365	454	1 310
Upper Volta	96 270	8 201	68 288	3 571	4 137	6 255	5 641	5	172
Zaire	445 005	77 166	84 312	51 174	44 947	158 195	27 450	626	1 215
Zambia	240 356	52 071	11 795	24 197	9 960	12 063	121 739	5 819	2 712

Annex 13
Trade balance of each EEC with each ACP country, 1977

(1 000 EUC)

Region/Country	EUR 9	Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium/Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
Total ACP	42 680	– 223 359	438 429	96 173	– 889 941	– 338 754	944 339	1 037	14 756
West Africa	occidentale	1 170 460	207 650	250 454	209 931	– 781 006	54 195	1 166 614	29 670
Central Africa	– 699 098	– 138 782	177 059	– 161 309	– 111 131	– 388 030	– 55 704	– 1 554	– 19 647
East Africa	3 043	– 44 533	2 852	40 413	13 379	11 305	– 36 957	– 1 986	10 570
Indian Ocean	– 99 231	– 6 885	7 572	5 743	3 169	– 2 815	– 102 903	– 1 690	– 1 422
Caribbean	– 76 438	– 86 673	3 474	771	– 8 475	– 5 234	56 978	– 23 575	– 13 704
Pacific	– 256 056	– 154 136	– 2 982	624	– 5 877	– 8 175	– 83 689	172	– 1 993
Bahamas	– 139 927	– 86 195	– 3 663	2 712	– 14 240	– 9 313	10 054	– 17 031	– 22 251
Barbados	31 427	4 046	1 420	1 155	1 775	616	30 143	– 8 945	1 217
Benin	89 425	17 145	45 355	5 513	7 134	3 222	10 711	– 124	469
Botswana	– 57 368	1 178	– 1 602	– 91	47	356	– 57 492	100	136
Burundi	– 12 698	– 11 488	424	307	– 4 242	2 998	– 489	– 49	– 159
Cameroon	– 99 416	– 58 027	92 838	– 25 130	– 117 013	– 3 999	11 511	1 005	– 601
Cape Verde	Vert	19 870	1 673	5 592	4 848	3 191	193	2 351	1
Centr. Afr. Emp.	– 14 950	3 223	– 2 070	– 8 254	197	– 8 880	795	0	39
Chad	28 354	– 7 559	32 075	– 2 506	4 205	941	884	61	253
Comoros	6 174	599	2 709	2 440	103	202	100	0	21
Congo	38 483	– 6 169	82 809	– 33 116	– 3 346	– 2 904	3 221	110	– 2 122
Djibouti	42 279	1 741	22 366	1 602	3 284	1 082	11 287	3	914
Equat. Guinea	– 8 557	– 4 277	– 1 521	– 808	– 2 057	34	56	0	16
Ethiopia	59 508	9 126	– 5 827	23 650	6 449	1 218	22 073	1 363	1 456
Fiji	– 50 034	794	791	346	– 1 232	14	– 50 990	100	143
Gabon	22 433	– 21 443	36 508	– 2 698	1 665	14 287	3 984	171	– 10 041
Gambia	9 271	4 940	– 6 112	0	2 246	827	5 974	160	1 236
Ghana	– 49 227	49 170	4 140	10 083	– 56 755	– 245	– 41 431	– 12 644	– 1 545
Grenada	– 3 658	– 2 136	– 541	– 155	229	– 1 084	– 295	171	153
Guinea	– 13 254	– 32 023	9 035	– 6 576	3 145	5 562	7 942	1	– 340
Guinea Bissau	7 519	2 426	– 9	254	3 048	819	752	4	225
Guyana	– 23 880	129	– 5 311	– 1 969	6 391	– 230	– 23 241	184	167
Ivory Coast	– 620 901	– 140 293	– 93 156	– 198 920	– 96 690	– 3 357	– 79 325	– 1 745	– 7 415
Jamaica	– 34 064	7 453	7 164	2 289	2 775	2 441	– 57 461	412	863
Kenya	– 72 771	– 87 983	42 353	18 770	– 48 896	1 879	9 921	– 5 854	– 2 961
Lesotho	1 742	– 15	– 419	1 321	181	– 378	839	0	213
Liberia	427 909	117 649	256 552	– 22 630	47 500	– 6 517	12 019	871	22 465
Madagascar	– 20 255	– 12 736	– 6 270	411	2 625	353	– 2 350	– 8	– 2 280
Malawi	– 69 733	– 744	– 3 975	4 279	– 11 242	291	– 56 537	– 2 564	759
Mali	29 549	1 348	31 035	– 604	1 008	1 756	– 3 604	20	– 1 410
Mauritania	3 857	– 2 754	43 577	– 17 546	3 982	– 12 235	– 11 388	2	219
Mauritius	– 97 741	4 746	9 879	2 062	– 245	– 3 540	– 109 592	– 1 717	666
Niger	30 258	8 718	7 012	1 961	4 844	2 315	4 621	557	230
Nigeria	1 127 756	167 906	– 170 632	426 647	– 707 752	47 318	1 298 668	47 489	18 112
Papua-New Guinea	– 199 112	– 149 278	– 3 801	465	– 4 387	– 8 192	– 31 671	70	– 2 318
Rwanda	– 15 569	– 5 533	– 4 917	– 732	865	6 544	– 11 358	– 708	270
Samoa	– 3 644	– 3 404	24	– 96	– 16	– 2	– 312	1	161
São Tomé-Princ.	– 2 708	– 2 572	1 468	534	– 2 672	– 375	1 006	0	– 97
Senegal	47 961	16 655	20 938	5 262	31 168	10 886	– 31 402	– 5 570	24
Seychelles	12 591	506	1 254	830	686	170	8 939	35	171
Sierra Leone	– 27 142	– 1 793	6 893	2 327	– 6 435	1 995	– 31 680	601	950
Somalia	101 513	11 640	5 984	47 071	10 107	2 674	21 199	220	2 618
Sudan	265 840	67 245	31 590	– 6 658	28 808	21 799	114 502	353	8 201
Surinam	– 6 324	– 6 811	– 4 342	– 221	13 788	899	– 11 036	125	1 274
Swaziland	– 56 635	– 2 225	– 1 709	– 3 318	– 437	– 1 298	– 47 762	– 133	247
Tanzania	82 861	– 10 019	10 772	– 230	18 098	11 292	48 438	– 1 346	5 856
Togo	24 137	– 7 511	35 500	558	– 23 723	– 4 539	24 600	42	– 790
Tonga	– 3 266	– 2 348	4	– 91	– 242	5	– 716	1	21
Trinidad-Tobago	99 988	– 3 159	8 747	– 3 040	– 19 193	1 437	108 814	1 509	4 873
Uganda	– 76 416	17 631	– 29 083	6 062	732	2 994	– 75 678	432	494
Upper Volta	Volta	63 472	4 394	54 734	– 1 246	3 083	6 195	– 2 194	5
Zaire	– 634 470	– 24 937	– 60 555	– 88 906	11 267	– 396 676	– 65 314	– 2 144	– 7 205
Zambia	– 217 777	– 52 108	– 67 598	– 52 045	6 248	– 30 604	– 27 747	5 440	637

Annex 14
Share of trade of each ACP with each EEC country, 1977

(%)

Region/Country	EUR 9	Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium/ Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark
100.0	49.2	4.8	1.4	10.1	3.3	17.9	5.9	7.5	
Barbados	100.0	6.2	3.5	2.0	2.9	1.2	66.7	15.3	2.2
Benin	100.0	17.3	46.0	6.6	12.7	2.3	14.3	0.1	0.7
Botswana	100.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	0.1	0.7	91.0	0.1	0.2
Burundi	100.0	32.3	14.7	5.6	17.4	21.1	7.9	0.1	0.8
Cameroon	100.0	15.5	49.3	9.7	15.5	3.6	5.4	0.4	0.6
Cape Verde	100.0	8.5	28.5	24.0	15.9	1.0	12.1	0.0	10.0
Centr. Afr. Emp.	100.0	7.1	70.8	9.9	1.8	8.8	1.6	0.0	0.1
Chad	100.0	15.7	65.2	5.5	5.0	6.0	1.4	0.1	0.4
Comoros	100.0	9.1	70.5	17.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
Congo	100.0	12.3	50.0	25.5	5.4	3.2	2.6	0.0	1.0
Djibouti	100.0	3.9	53.2	5.7	7.3	2.6	25.3	0.0	2.0
Equat. Guinea	100.0	41.0	22.4	16.2	19.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
Ethiopia	100.0	24.3	14.3	29.1	9.5	3.1	17.0	0.6	1.9
Fiji	100.0	3.5	1.0	0.6	3.8	0.5	89.9	0.1	0.6
Gabon	100.0	9.0	77.5	5.1	2.7	3.0	1.5	0.0	1.3
Gambia	100.0	8.6	26.9	3.6	4.3	1.4	52.8	0.3	2.1
Ghana	100.0	27.6	5.2	6.5	13.9	3.2	39.9	2.2	1.5
Grenada	100.0	14.2	3.6	2.3	2.5	6.0	69.7	0.9	0.9
Guinea	100.0	23.2	48.0	18.0	1.8	3.5	4.7	0.0	0.8
Guinea Bissau	100.0	16.9	48.2	1.7	20.9	5.4	5.4	0.0	1.5
Guyana	100.0	10.2	5.1	2.3	5.1	1.4	75.5	0.1	0.4
Ivory Coast	100.0	13.4	54.1	12.8	9.8	2.4	6.7	0.2	0.5
Jamaica	100.0	7.7	3.5	1.4	3.6	1.9	81.1	0.2	0.7
Kenya	100.0	30.9	9.4	7.9	9.8	2.8	36.4	0.8	2.0
Lesotho	100.0	29.7	6.7	20.4	8.3	6.2	25.2	0.0	3.6
Liberia	100.0	38.8	31.4	8.9	9.3	3.6	4.6	0.1	3.3
Madagascar	100.0	16.7	68.0	6.0	2.8	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.9
Malawi	100.0	6.6	5.1	2.6	11.5	2.5	68.3	1.6	1.7
Mali	100.0	13.8	66.1	3.8	7.4	1.6	5.6	0.0	1.7
Mauritania	100.0	14.9	52.5	11.2	1.8	10.0	9.4	0.0	0.1
Mauritius	100.0	6.7	18.4	2.0	3.2	3.6	65.1	0.6	0.5
Niger	100.0	5.4	85.3	1.5	2.6	1.3	3.4	0.3	0.2
Nigeria	100.0	25.9	18.4	7.6	17.5	4.5	24.2	0.6	1.4
Papua-New Guinea	100.0	63.7	2.0	0.4	3.5	4.2	24.8	0.0	1.3
Rwanda	100.0	20.1	21.9	7.4	3.2	28.4	17.6	0.9	0.5
Samoa	100.0	60.2	1.0	2.1	1.9	1.0	31.5	0.0	2.4
São Tomé-Principe	100.0	31.8	16.4	7.6	27.8	6.3	9.0	0.0	1.1
Senegal	100.0	6.0	67.2	8.6	6.0	2.7	8.1	0.9	0.5
Seychelles	100.0	4.4	10.2	6.3	7.5	1.2	68.9	0.3	1.3
Sierra Leone	100.0	12.7	7.6	2.4	10.4	2.2	63.1	0.8	0.8
Somalia	100.0	8.6	4.8	58.3	7.8	2.3	16.2	0.2	1.9
Sudan	100.0	22.9	22.4	19.1	5.2	4.8	21.7	0.3	3.7
Surinam	100.0	18.0	6.6	3.4	45.5	4.0	21.7	0.1	0.8
Swaziland	100.0	4.9	2.9	6.3	0.9	3.7	80.6	0.2	0.5
Tanzania	100.0	28.0	5.9	11.0	9.1	7.7	33.8	0.9	3.6
Togo	100.0	15.0	46.0	5.9	19.8	3.8	8.7	0.0	0.8
Tonga	100.0	47.3	0.1	2.1	7.7	0.1	42.2	0.0	0.4
Trinidad-Tobago	100.0	10.4	4.2	4.7	13.1	3.0	62.5	0.5	1.7
Uganda	100.0	19.3	15.5	13.8	1.9	1.2	47.3	0.2	0.7
Upper Volta	100.0	9.3	63.4	6.5	4.0	4.9	10.4	0.0	1.4
Zaire	100.0	11.8	15.0	12.5	5.2	46.8	7.9	0.2	0.6
Zambia	100.0	22.4	13.1	14.4	2.0	7.8	38.8	0.9	0.7

Annex 15

Index of value (V), unit value (UV) and quantity (Q) of the 10 principal EEC import products

(19775 = 100)

Products		1974	1975	1976	1977
Oil	V	132.3	100.0	111.6	116.3
	UV	95.8	100.0	119.7	128.7
	Q	138.1	100.0	93.2	90.4
Coffee	V	106.1	100.0	225.7	418.1
	UV	102.3	100.0	184.4	392.5
	Q	103.7	100.0	122.4	106.5
Cocoa	V	102.8	100.0	119.6	211.5
	UV	88.6	100.0	111.4	216.3
	Q	116.1	100.0	107.4	97.8
Copper	V	180.9	100.0	117.3	115.4
	UV	182.2	100.0	120.4	115.0
	Q	99.3	100.0	97.4	100.4
Timber	V	133.4	100.0	149.2	154.4
	UV	102.3	100.0	123.4	135.1
	Q	130.5	100.0	120.9	114.2
Sugar	V	44.6	100.0	77.2	78.3
	UV	45.2	100.0	61.9	63.5
	Q	98.5	100.0	124.6	123.2
Iron ore	V	119.9	100.0	114.4	115.1
	UV	85.9	100.0	113.0	115.5
	Q	139.6	100.0	101.2	99.6
Groundnuts	V	99.4	100.0	131.0	129.5
	UV	120.4	100.0	99.3	129.6
	Q	82.5	100.0	131.9	100.0
Aluminium	V	83.8	100.0	128.9	171.8
	UV	83.0	100.0	107.7	120.3
	Q	101.0	100.0	119.7	142.9
Cotton	V	127.7	100.0	148.1	169.3
	UV	118.7	100.0	117.3	152.8
	Q	107.6	100.0	126.3	110.8
10 products	V	124.3	100.0	123.0	148.7
	UV	102.8	100.0	118.1	149.1
	Q	120.9	100.0	104.2	99.8
Coverage of total EEC imports from ACP	%	79.3	76.9	78.7	80.0
Value index all imports	120.5	100.0	120.2	143.0	

Note: The unit-value index is calculated as a Fisher's price index and the quantity index is derived by dividing the value index by the unit-value index.

Annex 16
EEC imports from ACP countries by principal products

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Oil products	V = 1000 EUC	:	3 979 675	3 008 402	3 357 424	3 499 278
	%	:	37.92	34.53	32.07	28.08
	IV:75 = 100	:	132.3	100.0	111.6	116.3
of which:						
— Petroleum oils	V = 1 000 EUC	990 515	3 917 462	2 890 012	3 102 723	3 215 502
	Q = 1 000 T	38 684	56 167	39 806	35 721	34 392
	UV = EUC/T	25.6	69.7	72.6	86.9	93.5
	%	16.07	37.32	33.17	29.63	25.80
	IV 75 = 100	34.3	135.6	100.0	107.4	111.3
	IQ 75 = 100	97.2	141.1	100.0	89.7	86.4
	IUV (1) 75 = 100	35.3	96.0	100.0	119.7	128.8
— Oil derivatives	V = 1000 EUC	:	62 213	118 390	254 701	283 776
	Q = 1000 T	:	882.10	1 475.60	2 625.50	2 781.40
	UV = EUC/T	:	70.5	80.2	97.0	102.0
	%	:	0.59	1.35	2.43	2.27
	IV 75 = 100		52.5	100.0	215.1	239.7
	IQ 75 = 100		59.8	100.0	177.9	188.5
Coffee	V = 1000 EUC	385 599	509 131	479 941	1 083 158	2 006 474
	Q = T	395 497	472 969	456 199	558 311	485 872
	UV = EUC/T	975	1 076	1 052	1 940	4 130
	%	6.25	4.85	5.50	10.34	16.10
	IV 75 = 100	80.3	106.1	100.0	225.7	418.1
	IQ 75 = 100	86.7	103.7	100.0	122.4	106.5
	IUV 75 = 100	92.7	102.3	100.0	184.4	392.6
Cocoa products	V = 1000 EUC	:	616 777	599 888	717 759	1 268 733
	%	:	5.87	6.88	6.85	10.16
	IV:75 = 100	:	102.8	100.0	119.6	211.5
of which:						
— Cocoa beans	V = 1000 EUC	310 267	488 934	493 181	584 033	1 025 907
	Q = T	465 162	416 164	393 579	427 589	387 358
	UV = EUC/T	667	1 175	1 253	1 366	2 648
	%	5.03	4.65	5.66	5.57	8.23
	IV 75 = 100	62.9	99.1	100.0	118.4	208.0
	IQ 75 = 100	118.2	105.7	100.0	108.6	98.4
	IUV 75 = 100	53.2	93.8	100.0	109.0	211.4
— Cocoa paste non defatted	V = 1000 EUC	:	29 397	27 796	28 627	41 656
	Q = T	:	17 869	17 652	14 766	10 540
	UV = EUC/T	:	1 645	1 575	1 937	3 952
	%	:	0.28	0.31	0.27	0.33
	IV 75 = 100	:	105.8	100.0	103.0	149.9
	IQ 75 = 100	:	101.2	100.0	83.7	59.7
	IUV 75 = 100	:	104.4	100.0	123.0	250.9

% = Share of product in total imports from the ACP.
(1) Unit-value index.

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
of which:						
— Cocoa paste defatted	V = 1 000 UCE	:	10 819	14 309	16 144	62 084
	Q = T	:	24 983	31 306	24 757	27 042
	UV = EUC/T	:	433	457	652	2 296
	%	:	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.49
	IV 75 = 100	:	75.6	100.0	112.8	433.9
	IQ 75 = 100	:	79.8	100.0	79.1	86.4
	IUV 75 = 100	:	94.7	100.0	142.7	502.4
— Cocoa butter	V = 1 000 EUC	:	87 627	64 602	88 955	139 086
	Q = T	:	30 964	25 670	29 704	29 689
	UV = EUC/T	:	2 830	2 517	2 995	4 685
	%	:	0.83	0.74	0.84	1.11
	IV 75 = 100	:	135.6	100.0	137.7	215.3
	IQ 75 = 100	:	120.6	100.0	115.7	115.7
	IUV 75 = 100	:	112.4	100.0	119.0	186.1
Copper	V = 1 000 EUC	1 031 057	1 492 802	825 282	968 247	952 769
	%	16.73	14.22	9.47	9.24	7.64
	IV:75 = 100	124.9	180.9	100.0	117.3	115.4
of which:						
— Copper ore	V = 1 000 EUC	84 054	82 202	94 710	102 060	76 822
	Q = T	244 245	148 262	283 373	284 508	212 292
	UV = EUC/T	344	554	334	359	362
	%	1.36	0.78	1.08	0.97	0.61
	IV 75 = 100	88.7	86.8	100.0	107.8	81.2
	IQ 75 = 100	86.2	52.3	100.0	100.4	74.9
	IUV 75 = 100	103.0	165.9	100.0	107.5	108.4
— Copper for refining	V = 1 000 EUC	185 804	284 966	148 104	181 690	165 728
	Q = T	155 970	159 938	164 182	162 099	156 786
	UV = EUC/T	1 191	1 782	902	1 122	1 057
	%	3.01	2.71	1.70	1.73	1.33
	IV 75 = 100	125.5	192.4	100.0	122.7	111.9
	IQ 75 = 100	95.0	97.4	100.0	98.7	95.5
	IUV 75 = 100	132.0	197.6	100.0	124.3	105.0
— Refined copper	V = 1 000 EUC	761 199	1 125 634	582 468	684 497	710 219
	Q = T	592 794	628 759	587 155	567 414	620 109
	UV = EUC/T	1 284	1 790	992	1 206	1 145
	%	12.35	10.72	6.68	6.53	5.70
	IV 75 = 100	130.7	193.3	100.0	117.5	121.9
	IQ 75 = 100	101.0	107.1	100.0	96.6	105.6
	IUV 75 = 100	129.4	180.4	100.0	121.6	115.4
Wood products	V = 1 000 EUC	:	539 207	404 058	602 797	623 806
	%	:	5.13	4.63	5.75	5.00
	IV:75 = 100	:	133.4	100.0	149.2	154.4
of which:						
— Wood non coniferous	V = 1 000 EUC	460 979	407 795	300 914	450 710	472 919
	Q = T	3 922 077	3 200 524	2 413 372	2 921 866	2 817 515
	UV = EUC/T	118	127	124	154	165
	%	7.48	3.88	3.45	4.30	3.79
	IV 75 = 100	153.2	135.5	100.0	149.8	157.2
	IQ 75 = 100	162.5	132.6	100.0	121.1	116.7
	IUV 75 = 100	95.2	102.4	100.0	124.2	134.8

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
— Wood simply worked	V = 1 000 EUC	:	75 544	68 261	101 243	97 646
	Q = T	:	333 365	320 122	381 095	329 933
	UV = EUC/T	:	227	213	266	296
	%	:	0.71	0.78	0.96	0.78
	IV 75 = 100	:	110.7	100.0	148.3	143.0
	IQ 75 = 100	:	104.1	100.0	119.0	103.1
	IUV 75 = 100	:	106.6	100.0	124.9	139.0
— Plywood	V = 1 000 EUC	26 009	24 792	15 576	21 132	15 227
	Q = T	—	54 012	36 302	36 864	23 091
	UV = EUC/T	—	459	429	573	659
	%	0.42	0.23	0.17	0.20	0.12
	IV 75 = 100	167.0	159.2	100.0	135.7	97.8
	IQ 75 = 100	—	148.8	100.0	101.5	63.6
	IUV 75 = 100	—	107.0	100.0	133.6	153.6
— Veneer	V = 1 000 EUC	24 524	31 076	19 307	29 712	38 014
	Q = T	72 848	79 757	44 346	62 683	71 449
	UV = EUC/T	333	389	435	474	532
	%	0.39	0.29	0.22	0.28	0.30
	IV 75 = 100	127.0	161.0	100.0	153.9	196.9
	IQ 75 = 100	164.3	179.9	100.0	141.3	161.1
	IUV 75 = 100	76.6	89.4	100.0	109.0	122.3
Raw sugar	V = 1 000 EUC	:	217 564	488 303	376 896	382 110
	Q = T	:	1 023 754	1 039 098	1 294 705	1 279 862
	UV = EUC/T	:	212	470	291	299
	%	2.75	2.07	5.60	3.60	3.06
	IV 75 = 100	34.7	44.6	100.0	77.2	78.3
	IQ 75 = 100	—	98.5	100.0	125.0	123.2
	IUV 75 = 100	—	45.1	100.0	61.9	63.6
Iron ore	V = 1 000 EUC	291 027	392 527	327 251	374 238	376 513
	Q = T	27 417 014	29 584 760	21 186 526	21 436 258	21 107 568
	UV = EUC/T	10.6	13.3	15.4	17.5	17.8
	%	4.72	3.74	3.75	3.57	3.02
	IV 75 = 100	88.9	119.9	100.0	114.4	115.1
	IQ 75 = 100	129.4	139.6	100.0	101.2	99.6
	IUV 75 = 100	68.8	86.4	100.0	113.6	115.5
Groundnut products	V = 1 000 EUC	:	272 371	273 990	359 005	354 938
	%	:	2.59	3.14	3.42	2.84
	IV:75 = 100	:	99.4	100.0	131.0	129.5
of which:						
— Groundnuts	V = 1 000 EUC	106 287	104 393	103 065	143 276	97 484
	Q = T	376 741	228 519	236 520	375 739	195 923
	UV = EUC/T	282	457	436	381	498
	%	1.72	1.00	1.18	1.36	0.78
	IV 75 = 100	103.1	101.3	100.0	139.0	94.6
	IQ 75 = 100	159.3	96.6	100.0	158.9	82.8
	IUV 75 = 100	64.7	104.8	100.0	87.4	114.2
— Groundnut oil	V = 1 000 EUC	83 823	121 323	121 800	140 157	169 656
	Q = T	201 835	148 022	192 347	216 873	211 597
	UV = EUC/T	415	820	633	646	802
	%	1.36	1.15	1.39	1.33	1.36
	IV 75 = 100	68.8	99.6	100.0	115.1	139.3
	IQ 75 = 100	105.0	77.0	100.0	112.8	110.0
	IUV 75 = 100	65.6	129.5	100.0	102.1	126.7

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
— Groundnut cake	V = 1 000 EUC	:	46 655	49 125	75 572	87 798
	Q = T	:	275 777	393 471	501 223	425 588
	UV = EUC/T	:	169	125	151	206
	%	:	0.44	0.56	0.72	0.70
	IV 75 = 100	:	95.0	100.0	153.8	178.7
	IQ 75 = 100	:	70.1	100.0	127.4	108.2
	IUV 75 = 100	:	135.2	100.0	120.8	164.8
Aluminium	V = 1 000 EUC	:	131 976	157 499	203 037	270 612
	%	:	1.25	1.80	1.93	2.17
	IV:75 = 100	:	83.8	100.0	128.9	171.8
of which:						
— Aluminium ore	V = EUC	20 894	47 073	64 138	115 209	116 894
	Q = T	1 060 351	2 172 445	2 709 209	4 224 617	4 163 833
	UV = UCE/T	19.70	21.70	23.70	27.30	28.00
	%	0.33	0.44	0.73	1.10	0.93
	IV 75 = 100	32.6	73.4	100.0	179.6	182.3
	IQ 75 = 100	39.1	80.2	100.0	155.9	153.7
	IUV 75 = 100	83.1	91.6	100.0	115.2	118.1
— Unwrought aluminium	V = 1 000 EUC	:	37 333	31 101	42 471	51 167
	Q = T	:	60 462	45 477	55 768	54 975
	UV = EUC/T	:	617	684	762	931
	%	:	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.41
	IV 75 = 100	:	120.0	100.0	136.6	164.5
	IQ 75 = 100	:	133.0	100.0	122.6	120.9
	IUV 75 = 100	:	90.2	100.0	111.4	136.1
— Aluminium oxide	V = EUC	:	47 570	62 260	45 357	102 551
	Q = T	:	574 291	535 277	412 417	767 988
	UV = EUC/T		82.80	116	110	134
	%	:	0.45	0.71	0.43	0.82
	IV 75 = 100	:	76.4	100.0	72.9	164.7
	IQ 75 = 100	:	107.3	100.0	77.0	143.5
	IUV 75 = 100	:	71.2	100.0	94.8	115.5
Cotton products	V = 1 000 EUC	:	174 552	136 643	202 417	231 375
	%	:	1.66	1.56	1.97	1.85
	IV:75 = 100	:	127.7	100.0	148.1	169.3
of which:						
— Cotton	V = 1 000 EUC	126 111	157 334	116 981	179 041	204 579
	Q = T	172 383	133 788	118 530	149 968	134 432
	UV = EUC/T	732	1 176	987	1 194	1 522
	%	2.04	1.49	1.34	1.71	1.64
	IV 75 = 100	107.8	134.5	100.0	153.1	174.9
	IQ 75 = 100	145.4	112.9	100.0	126.5	113.4
	IUV 75 = 100	74.2	119.1	100.0	121.0	154.2
— Cotton cake	V = 1 000 EUC	:	17 218	19 662	23 376	26 796
	Q = T	:	123 640	162 858	202 775	154 623
	UV = EUC/T	:	139	121	135	173
	%	:	0.16	0.22	0.26	0.21
	IV 75 = 100	:	87.6	100.0	139.2	136.3
	IQ 75 = 100	:	75.9	100.0	124.5	94.9
	IUV 75 = 100	:	114.9	100.0	111.6	143.0

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Tea	V = 1 000 EUC	53 416	70 290	73 560	88 541	205 221
	Q = T	57 584	66 308	68 347	74 660	88 429
	UV = EUC/T	790	1 060	1 076	1 186	2 321
	%	0.86	0.66	0.84	0.84	1.64
	IV	72.6	95.6	100.0	120.4	279.9
	IQ 75 = 100	98.9	97.0	100.0	109.2	129.4
	IUV	73.4	98.5	100.0	110.2	215.7
Bananas	V = 1 000 EUC	53 776	180 536	122 496	90 804	89 786
	Q = T	3 194 617	3 523 336	1 940 101	2 127 646	2 493 357
	UV = EUC/T	16.80	51.20	63.10	42.70	36.00
	%	1.01	0.71	1.09	0.90	0.88
	IV	65.4	78.1	100.0	99.6	115.3
	IQ 75 = 100	110.4	100.7	100.0	93.8	100.8
	IUV	59.4	77.7	100.0	106.5	114.7
Thorium and uranium ore	= 1 000 EUC	24 056	32 397	52 831	95 395	101 200
	Q = T	2 725	3 473	3 716	3 885	3 417
	UV = EUC/T	8 828	9 328	14 217	24 555	29 617
	%	0.39	0.30	0.60	0.91	0.81
	IV	45.5	61.3	100.0	180.6	193.4
	IQ 75 = 100	73.3	93.5	100.0	104.5	92.0
	IUV	62.1	65.6	100.0	172.7	208.3
Calcium phosphates	V = 1 000 EUC	53 776	180 536	122 496	90 804	89 786
	Q = T	3 194 617	3 523 336	1 940 101	2 127 646	2 493 357
	VU = UCE/T	16.80	51.20	63.10	42.70	36.00
	%	0.87	1.72	1.40	0.86	0.72
	IV	43.9	147.4	100.0	74.1	73.3
	IQ 75 = 100	164.7	181.6	100.0	109.7	128.5
	IUV	26.6	81.1	100.0	67.7	57.1
Skins	V = 1 000 UCE	:	70 292	56 333	96 665	89 501
	%	:	0.66	0.64	0.92	0.71
	IV:75 = 100	:	124.8	100.0	171.6	158.9
of which: — Skins, raw	V = 1 000 EUC	:	54 107	38 331	58 088	58 613
	Q = T	:	26 070	18 551	24 614	19 567
	UV = EUC/T	:	2 075	2 066	2 360	2 996
	%	:	0.51	0.44	0.55	0.47
	IV	:	141.2	100.0	132.7	152.9
	IQ 75 = 100	:	140.5	100.0	132.7	105.5
	IUV	:	100.4	100.0	114.2	145.0
— Leather	V = 1 000 EUC	:	16 185	18 002	38 577	30 888
	Q = T	:	4 985	5 554	7 918	6 808
	UV = EUC/T	:	3 247	3 241	4 872	4 537
	%	:	0.15	0.20	0.36	0.24
	IV	:	89.9	100.0	214.3	171.6
	IQ 75 = 100	:	89.8	100.0	142.6	122.6
	IUV	:	100.2	100.0	150.3	140.0
Tobacco	V = 1 000 EUC	48 973	54 997	74 547	88 205	82 263
	Q = T	32 989	32 134	42 016	40 819	38 391
	UV = EUC/T	1 485	1 711	1 775	2 161	2 143
	%	0.79	0.52	0.85	0.84	0.66
	IV	65.7	73.8	100.0	118.3	110.4
	IQ 75 = 100	78.5	76.5	100.0	97.2	91.4
	IUV	83.7	96.4	100.0	121.7	120.7

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Palm products (except oil)	V = 1 000 EUC	:	113 360	51 619	61 945	82 253
	%	:	1.08	0.59	0.59	0.66
	IV:75 = 100	:	219.6	100.0	120.0	159.3
of which:						
— Palm nuts	V = 1 000 EUC	34 664	99 541	40 310	49 104	70 643
	Q = T	212 237	279 015	226 367	285 917	243 640
	UV = EUC/T	163	357	178	172	290
	%	0.56	0.94	0.46	0.46	0.56
	IV 75 = 100	86.0	246.9	100.0	121.8	175.2
	IQ 75 = 100	93.8	123.3	100.0	126.3	107.6
	IUV 75 = 100	91.6	200.6	100.0	96.6	162.9
— Palm cake	V = 1 000 EUC	:	13 819	11 309	12 841	11 610
	Q = T	:	114 723	102 106	102 793	80 076
	UV = EUC/T	:	120	110	124	145
	%	:	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09
	IV 75 = 100	:	122.2	100.0	113.5	102.7
	IQ 75 = 100	:	112.4	100.0	100.7	78.4
	IUV 75 = 100	:	109.1	100.0	112.7	131.8
Pineapple products	V = 1000 EUC	:	47 114	57 704	66 778	77 612
	%	:	0.44	0.66	0.63	0.62
	IV:75 = 100	:	81.6	100.0	115.7	134.5
of which:						
— Pineapples, fresh	V = 1000 EUC	15 298	19 703	26 179	26 870	32 351
	Q = T	:	55 262	62 352	58 661	56 271
	UV = EUC/T	:	357	420	458	575
	%	0.24	0.18	0.30	0.25	0.25
	IV 75 = 100	58.4	75.3	100.0	102.6	123.6
	IQ 75 = 100	:	88.6	100.0	94.1	90.2
	IUV 75 = 100	:	85.0	100.0	109.1	136.9
— Pineapples, processed	V = 1000 EUC	:	27 411	31 525	39 908	45 261
	Q = T	:	59 618	62 056	68 864	75 896
	UV = EUC/T	:	460	508	580	596
	%	:	0.26	0.36	0.38	0.36
	IV 75 = 100	:	87.0	100.0	126.6	143.6
	IQ 75 = 100	:	96.1	100.0	111.0	122.3
	IUV 75 = 100	:	90.6	100.0	114.2	117.3
Natural rubber	V = 1000 EUC	44 724	62 968	42 323	60 742	63 372
	Q = T	99 777	96 424	94 289	90 056	84 607
	UV = EUC/T	448	653	449	674	749
	%	0.72	0.60	0.48	0.58	0.50
	IV 75 = 100	105.7	148.8	100.0	143.5	149.7
	IQ 75 = 100	105.8	102.3	100.0	95.5	89.7
	IUV 75 = 100	99.8	145.4	100.0	150.1	166.8
Palm oil	V = 1000 EUC	27 465	88 273	86 984	43 042	59 396
	Q = T	116 593	161 042	196 166	120 478	118 814
	UV = EUC/T	236	548	443	357	500
	%	0.44	0.84	0.99	0.41	0.47
	IV 75 = 100	31.6	101.5	100.0	49.5	68.3
	IQ 75 = 100	59.4	82.1	100.0	61.4	60.6
	IUV 75 = 100	53.3	123.7	100.0	80.6	112.9

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Meat	V = 1000 EUC	46 073	25 575	37 910	53 579	56 215
	%	0.74	0.24	0.43	0.51	0.45
	IV:75 = 100	121.5	67.5	100.0	141.3	148.3
of which: — Beef	V = 1000 EUC	33 993	7 325	24 580	35 696	43 079
	Q = T	24 939	5 156	14 312	20 480	23 512
	UV = EUC/T	1 363	1 421	1 717	1 743	1 822
	%	0.55	0.06	0.28	0.34	0.34
	IV } 75 = 100	138.3	29.8	100.0	145.2	175.3
	IQ } 75 = 100	174.3	36.0	100.0	143.1	164.3
	IUV } 75 = 100	79.4	82.8	100.0	101.5	106.1
— Processed meat	V = 1000 EUC	12 080	18 250	13 330	17 883	13 136
	Q = T	11 897	13 073	9 320	10 729	7 782
	UV = EUC/T	1 015	1 396	1 430	1 667	1 688
	%	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.10
	IV } 75 = 100	90.6	136.9	100.0	134.2	98.5
	IQ } 75 = 100	127.7	140.3	100.0	115.1	83.5
	IUV } 75 = 100	71.0	97.6	100.0	116.6	118.0
Clothes	V = 1000 EUC	:	10 130	20 740	31 855	46 450
	Q = T	:	1 004	1 839	2 894	3 552
	UV = EUC/T	:	10 090	11 278	11 072	13 077
	%	:	0.09	0.23	0.36	0.37
	IV } 75 = 100	:	48.8	100.0	153.6	224.0
	IQ } 75 = 100	:	54.6	100.0	157.4	193.1
	IUV } 75 = 100	:	89.5	100.0	98.2	116.0
Manganese ore	V = 1000 EUC	28 072	49 160	43 663	46 184	42 288
	Q = T	997 609	1 123 951	856 001	762 849	649 541
	UV = EUC/T	28.10	43.70	51.00	60.50	65.10
	%	0.45	0.46	0.50	0.44	0.33
	IV } 75 = 100	64.3	112.6	100.0	105.8	97.2
	IQ } 75 = 100	116.5	131.3	100.0	89.1	75.9
	IUV } 75 = 100	55.1	85.7	100.0	118.6	127.6
Tuna	V = 1000 EUC	16 954	23 582	28 422	31 818	39 997
	Q = T	:	17 624	17 860	19 371	22 005
	UV = EUC/T	:	1 338	1 591	1 643	1 818
	%	0.27	0.22	0.32	0.30	0.32
	IV } 75 = 100	59.7	83.0	100.0	111.9	140.7
	IQ } 75 = 100	:	98.6	100.0	108.5	123.2
	IUV } 75 = 100	:	85.0	100.0	103.3	114.3
Tin ore	V = 1000 EUC	13 574	19 744	23 763	26 396	35 355
	Q = T	5 264	4 990	6 577	5 207	5 102
	UV = EUC/T	2 579	3 957	3 613	5 069	6 930
	%	0.22	0.18	0.27	0.25	0.28
	IV } 75 = 100	57.1	83.1	100.0	111.1	148.8
	IQ } 75 = 100	80.0	75.9	100.0	79.2	77.6
	IUV } 75 = 100	71.4	109.5	100.0	140.3	191.8

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cotton fabric	V = 1 000 EUC	:	13 590	14 230	25 599	31 513
	Q = T	:	5 075	6 303	10 232	10 525
	UV = EUC/T	:	2 678	2 258	2 502	2 994
	%	:	0.12	0.16	0.24	0.25
	IV	:	95.5	100.0	179.9	221.5
	IQ 75 = 100	:	80.5	100.0	162.3	167.0
	IUV	:	118.6	100.0	110.8	132.6
Crustaceous	V = 1 000 EUC	15 341	16 549	20 163	24 891	29 318
	Q = T	5 447	6 213	6 856	7 067	7 614
	UV = EUC/T	2 816	2 664	2 941	3 522	3 851
	%	0.24	0.15	0.23	0.23	0.23
	IV	76.1	82.1	100.0	123.4	145.4
	IQ 75 = 100	79.4	90.6	100.0	103.1	111.1
	IUV	95.7	90.6	100.0	119.8	130.9
Rum	V = 1 000 EUC	16 873	22 236	29 906	21 485	25 773
	Q = T	:	39 764	33 463	19 331	20 298
	UV = EUC/T	:	559	894	1 111	1 270
	%	0.27	0.21	0.34	0.20	0.20
	IV	56.4	74.4	100.0	71.8	86.2
	IQ 75 = 100	:	118.8	100.0	57.8	60.7
	IUV	:	62.5	100.0	124.3	142.1
Copra products	V = 1 000 EUC	:	50 169	27 638	18 915	20 682
	%	:	0.47	0.31	0.20	0.16
	IV:75 = 100	:	181.5	100.0	68.4	74.8
of which: — Copra	V = 1 000 EUC	8 030	27 145	19 607	12 439	12 611
	Q = T	38 043	49 522	74 290	59 512	32 416
	UV = EUC/T	211	548	264	209	389
	%	0.13	0.25	0.22	0.11	0.10
	IV	41.0	138.4	100.0	63.4	64.3
	IQ 75 = 100	51.2	66.7	100.0	80.1	43.6
	IUV	80.0	207.6	100.0	79.2	147.3
— Copra cake	V = 1 000 EUC	:	3 387	2 488	2 887	3 867
	Q = T	:	26 132	20 926	21 090	23 958
	UV = EUC/T	:	129	119	137	161
	%	:	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
	IV	:	136.1	100.0	116.0	155.4
	IQ 75 = 100	:	124.9	100.0	100.8	114.5
	IUV	:	108.4	100.0	115.1	135.3
— Copra oil	V = 1 000 EUC	:	19 637	5 543	3 589	4 204
	Q = T	:	23 021	13 837	10 194	7 600
	UV = EUC/T	:	853	400	352	553
	%	:	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.03
	IV	:	354.3	100.0	64.7	75.8
	IQ 75 = 100	:	166.4	100.0	73.7	54.9
	IUV	:	213.3	100.0	88.0	138.3

Annex 16 *(continued)*

Products	Units	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Vegetables	V = 1000 EUC	11 510	12 530	13 880	17 046	18 019
	Q = T	19 377	18 688	17 872	19 402	18 775
	UV = EUC/T	594	670	777	879	960
	%	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.14
	IV 75 = 100	82.9	90.3	100.0	122.8	129.8
	IQ 75 = 100	108.4	104.6	100.0	108.6	105.1
	IUV 75 = 100	76.4	86.2	100.0	113.1	123.6
Gum arabic	V = 1000 EUC	:	31 080	17 580	17 495	17 962
	Q = T	:	19 219	13 917	17 337	16 612
	UV = EUC/T	:	1 617	1 263	1 009	1 081
	%	:	0.29	0.20	0.16	0.14
	IV 75 = 100	:	176.8	100.0	99.5	102.2
	IQ 75 = 100	:	138.1	100.0	124.6	119.4
	IUV 75 = 100	:	128.0	100.0	79.9	85.6
Sisal fibres	V = 1000 EUC	29 860	80 910	49 400	28 460	16 612
	Q = T	110 073	123 628	90 180	73 432	37 883
	UV = EUC/T	271	654	548	388	439
	%	0.48	0.77	0.56	0.27	0.13
	IV 75 = 100	60.4	163.8	100.0	57.6	33.6
	IQ 75 = 100	122.1	137.1	100.0	81.4	42.0
	IUV 75 = 100	49.5	119.3	100.0	70.8	80.1
Cobalt	V = 1000 EUC	:	15 000	15 440	15 870	16 241
	Q = T	:	2 553	2 272	1 883	1 549
	UV = EUC/T	:	5 875	6 796	8 428	10 485
	%	:	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.13
	IV 75 = 100	:	97.2	100.0	102.8	105.2
	IQ 75 = 100	:	112.4	100.0	82.9	68.2
	IUV 75 = 100	:	86.4	100.0	124.0	153.3
Fish	V = 1000 EUC	10 102	10 293	8 086	9 976	16 225
	Q = T	13 541	11 869	6 431	7 401	13 042
	UV = EUC/T	746	867	1 257	1 348	1 244
	%	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.13
	IV 75 = 100	124.9	127.3	100.0	123.4	200.7
	IQ 75 = 100	210.6	184.6	100.0	115.1	202.8
	IUV 75 = 100	59.3	69.0	100.0	107.2	99.0
Total of selected products	V = 1000 EUC		9 549 412	7 828 196	9 451 070	11 442 484
	%		90.90	89.90	90.30	91.80
	IV:75 = 100		122.0	100.0	120.7	146.2
Total imports	V = 1000 EUC	6 170 953	10 499 916	8 710 901	10 471 569	12 460 825
	IV:75 = 100	70.7	120.5	100.0	120.2	143.0

Annex 17

Share of LDCs (including ACP) in EEC imports of selected products in 1977

Products	Share of LDCs %	Share of ACPs %	Main LDC origins in declining order of importance (ACP = *) First line: % of each LDC Second line: % cumulative of LDCs Third line: % cumulative of ACPs									
Beef	70.4	17.5	Argentina 43.6 43.6	Botswana* 15.1 58.7 15.1	Brazil 4.6 63.2	Uruguay 3.6 66.8	Swaziland* 1.4 68.2 16.5	Madagascar* 1.1 69.2 17.6				
Processed meat	59.1	6.0	Argentina 29.9 29.9	Brazil 18.1 48.0	Kenya* 4.2 52.2 4.2	Paraguay 3.5 55.7						
Fish	24.1	3.0	South Korea 5.6 5.6	Argentina 5.3 10.9	Senegal* 2.0 12.9 2.0	Singapore 1.8 14.7						
Crustaceous	53.2	16.5	Senegal* 7.4 7.4 7.4	Thailand 7.3 14.8	South Korea 3.7 18.4	Tunisia 3.7 22.1	Bangladesh 2.9 25.0	India 2.8 27.8	Taiwan 2.5 30.3	Madagascar* 2.2 32.6 9.6	Morocco 1.9 34.4	Indonesia 1.8 36.2
Tuna	72.6	51.0	Ivory Coast* 23.3 23.3 23.3	Senegal* 22.1 45.4 45.4	Taiwan 13.7 59.1	Peru 3.0 62.1						
Vegetables	41.8	6.2	Canary Isl 9.0 9.0	Israel 6.9 15.1	Chile 5.2 21.2	Egypt 3.3 24.5	Kenya* 2.6 27.1 2.6	Morocco 2.4 29.5	Senegal* 1.9 31.5 4.1	Guadeloupe 1.1 32.6		
Bananas	99.9	19.4	Martinique 13.7 13.7	Ecuador 12.4 26.1	Panama 12.2 38.4	Costa Rica 11.7 50.1	Colombia 8.3 58.3	Guadeloupe 6.8 65.1	Ivory Coast* 6.2 71.3 6.2	West Indies 5.6 76.9	Cameroon* 4.3 81.2 10.5	Jamaica* 4.1 85.3 14.6
Pineapples, fresh	96.3	93.5	Ivory Coast* 78.8 78.8 78.8	Cameroon* 9.4 88.3 88.3	Kenya* 4.6 92.9 92.9							
Pineapples, processed	84.6	48.3	Ivory Coast* 27.1 27.1 27.1	Kenya* 17.5 44.6 44.6	Malaysia 12.5 57.1	Philippines 9.1 66.2	Thailand 7.8 74.0	Martinique 3.9 77.9	Swaziland* 3.5 81.4 48.1			

Annex 17 (continued)

Products	Share of LDCs %	Share of ACPs %	Main LDC origins in declining order of importance (ACP = *) First line: % of each LDC Second line: % cumulative of LDCs Third line: % cumulative of ACPs									
Coffee	99.8	44.7	Brazil 17.1 17.1	Ivory Coast* 13.9 31.0 13.9	Colombia 11.5 42.5	El Salvador 6.9 49.3	Kenya* 6.5 55.8 20.4	Zaire* 5.6 61.4 26.0	Cameroon* 4.2 65.6 30.2	Guatemala 4.1 69.6	Indonesia 4.0 73.6	Uganda* 3.6 77.2 33.8
Tea	95.3	33.8	India 34.5 34.5	Kenya* 19.8 54.3 19.8	Sri Lanka 12.9 67.1	Malawi* 6.5 73.6 26.3	Indonesia 3.9 77.5	Mozambique 3.8 81.3	Tanzania* 3.6 84.9 29.9	Argentina 2.6 87.5	Bangladesh 2.6 90.0	Rwanda* 1.1 91.1 31.0
Groundnuts	62.5	41.6	Sudan* 23.2 23.2 23.2	India 9.7 32.9	Senegal* 5.8 38.7 29.0	Malawi* 4.9 43.6 33.9	Israel 2.9 46.5	Argentina 2.7 49.2	Mali* 2.3 52.1 36.2	Brazil 2.2 53.7	Gambia* 1.9 55.6 38.2	
Groundnut oil	97.2	79.9	Senegal* 59.4 59.4 59.4	Argentina 12.4 71.9	Sudan* 8.1 80.0 67.5	Gambia* 7.0 86.9 74.5	Brazil 4.9 91.8	Mali* 3.8 95.6 78.3				
Groundnut cake	99.2	44.0	India 37.4 37.4	Senegal* 31.0 68.5 31.0	Argentina 14.9 83.3	Sudan* 6.5 89.9 37.5						
Copra	99.8	6.9	Philippines 81.7 81.7	New Hebrides 6.6 88.3	Papua-N.G.* 3.1 91.4 3.1	Br. Oceania 2.6 94.0	Tonga* 1.9 95.9 5.0	Mozambique 1.8 97.7	Ivory Coast* 1.1 98.8 6.1			
Copra oil	99.t9	9.5	Philippines 84.6 84.6	Papua-N.G. 6.3 90.9 6.3	Fr. Polynes 3.5 94.4	Fiji 3.2 97.6 9.5						
Copra cake	99.7	3.7	Philippines 57.1 57.1	Indonesia 36.4 93.4								
Palm oil	99.9	19.3	Malaysia 63.1 63.1	Indonesia 16.1 79.2	Ivory Coast* 10.5 89.6 10.5	Zaire* 3.4 93.0 13.9	Papua-N.G.* 3.0 96.0 16.9	Cameroon* 1.5 97.6 18.4				

Annex 17 *(continued)*

Products	Share of LDCs %	Share of ACPs %	Main LDC origins in declining order of importance (ACP = *) First line: % of each LDC Second line: % cumulative of LDCs Third line: % cumulative of ACPs									
Palm nuts	100.0	97.6	Nigeria* 81.0 81.0 81.0	Ivory Coast* 7.8 88.8 88.8	Cameroon* 3.1 91.9 91.9	Guinea* 2.1 94.0 94.0	S. Leone* 1.9 95.9 95.9	Indonesia 1.4 97.3				
Palm cake	96.9	29.3	Malaysia 53.5 53.5	Zaire* 10.2 63.7 10.2	Indonesia 9.2 73.9	Nigeria* 6.8 79.6 17.0	Benin* 6.3 85.9 23.3	S. Leone* 3.0 89.0 26.3	Singapore 1.7 91.0			
Cocoa beans	96.4	82.6	Nigeria* 21.0 21.0 21.0	Ivory Coast* 20.8 41.7 41.7	Ghana* 19.2 60.8 60.8	Cameroon* 10.5 71.4 71.4	Brazil 6.9 78.3	Papua-N G.* 2.5 80.8 73.9	Togo* 2.4 83.1 76.3			
Cocoa paste non defatted	99.6	54.5	Ivory Coast* 38.1 38.1 38.1	Ecuador 34.8 72.9	Brazil 10.4 83.2	Cameroon* 8.4 91.6 46.5	Ghana* 6.6 98.3 53.1	Nigeria* 1.3 99.6 54.5				
Cocoa paste defatted	98.5	95.7	Ivory Coast* 34.6 34.6 34.6	Ghana* 24.4 59.0 59.0	Nigeria* 23.8 82.8 82.8	Cameroon* 12.9 95.6 95.6						
Cocoa butter	87.7	63.9	Ghana* 30.4 30.4 30.4	Brazil 16.5 46.9	Nigeria* 16.4 63.4 46.8	Ivory Coast* 9.0 72.4 55.8	Cameroon* 7.8 80.2 63.6	Ecuador 3.4 83.6	Singapore 1.8 85.4			
Sugar	96.0	67.1	Mauritius* 26.6 26.6 26.6	Reunion 15.4 41.9	Fiji* 10.6 52.5 37.2	Guyana* 8.3 60.8 45.5	Jamaica* 6.5 67.3 52.0	Swaziland* 5.5 72.7 57.0	Guadeloupe 4.7 77.4	Brazil 4.7 82.1	T. Tobago* 4.4 86.5 61.4	Barbados* 2.6 89.1 64.0
Rum	96.5	56.7	Bahamas* 27.8 27.8 27.8	Martinique 20.0 47.8	Guyana* 12.6 60.4 40.4	Guadeloupe 12.1 72.5	Jamaica* 10.3 82.9 50.7					
Natural rubber	99.2	10.9	Malaysia 68.1 68.1	Indonesia 9.1 77.3	Singapore 6.6 83.8	Sri Lanka 3.4 87.2	Nigeria* 2.8 90.0 2.8	Zaire* 2.3 92.3 5.1	Cameroon* 2.1 94.4 7.2	Ivory Coast* 1.9 96.3 9.1	Liberia* 1.6 97.9 10.7	

Annex 17 (continued)

Products	Share of LDCs %	Share of ACPs %	Main LDC origins in declining order of importance (ACP *) First line: % of each LDC Second line: % cumulative of LDCs Third line: % cumulative of ACPs									
Tobacco	44.4	8.4	Brazil 10.5 10.5	India 5.3 15.7	Malawi* 5.0 20.7 5.0	South Korea 3.8 24.5	Indonesia 3.5 28.0	Thailand 3.4 31.4	Argentina 1.8 33.2			
Cotton	100.0	23.0	Sudan* 7.2 7.2 7.2	Syria 5.7 12.8	Guatemala 4.5 17.3	Egypt 4.2 22.5	Mali* 3.8 25.3 11.0	Mexico 3.6 28.9	Chad* 3.3 32.2 14.3	Colombia 2.7 34.5	Paraguay 2.4 37.3	Iran 1.9 39.3
Cotton cake	82.4	25.7	India 15.8 15.8	Argentina 14.4 30.2	Guatemala 10.3 40.5	Sudan* 7.8 48.3 7.8	Nigeria* 5.2 53.5 13.0	Paraguay 4.6 58.0 17.6	Nicaragua 4.0 62.1 21.6	Ivory Coast* 2.9 64.9 24.5		
Sisal fibres	99.2	43.5	Brazil 48.8 48.8	Tanzania* 20.6 69.4 20.6	Madagascar* 15.6 85.0 36.2	Kenya* 7.3 92.3 43.5	Mozambique 4.2 96.5					
Cotton fabric	42.4	3.4	India 8.9 8.9	Hong Kong 5.2 14.1	Taiwan 3.6 17.7	South Korea 3.6 21.3	Pakistan 3.5 24.8	Brazil 3.1 27.9	Thailand 3.0 30.9	Tunisia 1.8 32.7	Egypt 1.1 33.8	Madagascar* 1.1 34.9 1.1
Clothes	55.0	1.0	Hong Kong 21.0 21.0	South Korea 9.8 30.7	Taiwan 4.0 34.8	India 4.0 38.7	Tunisia 2.8 41.6	Macao 2.8 44.3	Singapore 1.9 46.2	Israel 1.7 47.9	Philippines 1.3 49.2	Morocco 1.1 50.3
Gum arabic	98.9	95.0	Sudan* 74.1 74.1 74.1	Nigeria* 6.4 80.5 80.5	Senegal* 4.7 85.1 85.1	Mali* 3.2 88.3 88.3						
Skins, raw	26.0	10.6	Iran 4.0 4.0	Argentina 2.7 6.6	Ethiopia* 2.6 9.2 2.6	Nigeria* 2.0 11.1 4.6	Indonesia 1.6 12.8	Syria 1.1 13.9	Kenya* 1.1 15.0 5.7			
Leather	66.2	5.6	India 22.5 22.5	Argentina 11.3 33.7	Brazil 8.9 42.6	Bangladesh 4.3 46.9	Pakistan 4.1 51.0	Nigeria* 2.9 53.9 2.9	Uruguay 2.1 56.1			

Annex 17 (continued)

Products	Share of LDCs %	Share of ACPs %	Main LDC origins in declining order of importance (ACP *) First line: % of each LDC Second line: % cumulative of LDCs Third line: % cumulative of ACPs								
Wood, non conif.	82.9	70.9	Ivory Coast* 34.2 34.2 34.2	Gabon* 11.9 46.1 46.1	Cameroon* 7.8 53.9 53.9	Ghana* 6.2 60.1 60.1	Liberia* 5.1 65.2 65.2	Indonesia 4.8 70.0	Philippines 3.5 73.5	Congo* 2.8 76.3 68.0	Zaire* 1.6 77.9 69.6
Wood, simply worked	17.0	3.1	Malaysia 7.3 7.3	Brazil 1.6 8.9	Ivory Coast* 1.4 10.4 1.4	Philippines 1.3 11.6	Indonesia 1.1 12.7	Singapore 1.1 13.8			
Plywood	41.5	3.1	South Korea 13.4 13.4	Singapore 8.1 21.5	Malaysia 5.8 27.3	Taiwan 5.5 32.8					
Veneer	47.1	25.0	Brazil 9.3 9.3	Congo* 8.5 17.8 8.5	Thailand 8.5 26.3	Ivory Coast* 5.2 31.5 13.7	Gabon* 4.2 35.7 17.9	Cameroon* 3.9 39.6 21.8	Ghana* 2.0 41.6 23.8	Singapore 1.6 43.2	
Calcium phosphates	67.2	19.1	Morocco 39.6 39.6	Togo* 13.4 53.1 13.4	Senegal* 5.6 58.7 19.0	Tunisia 4.1 62.8					
Iron ore	48.7	19.7	Brazil 22.8 22.8	Liberia* 13.4 36.2 13.4	Mauritania* 6.3 42.5 19.7	Venezuela 3.7 46.3	Algeria 0.8 47.0	Peru 0.6 47.6			
Copper ore	72.8	46.7	Papua-N.G.* 45.3 45.3 45.3	Chile 12.8 58.1	Indonesia 6.9 65.0						
Copper for refining	63.3	42.2	Zaire 41.5 41.5 41.5	Chile 15.5 57.0							
Refined copper	61.6	39.8	Zambia* 23.7 23.7 23.7	Chile 17.4 41.1	Zaire* 15.8 57.0 39.5	Peru 4.1 61.1					

Annex 17 *(continued)*

Products	Share of LDCs $k	Share of ACPs %	Main LDC origins in declining order of importance (ACP = *) First line: % of each LDC Second line: % cumulative of LDCs Third line: % cumulative of ACPs									
Aluminium ore	59.3	59.2	Guinea* 39.7 39.7 38.7	Guyana* 9.9 17 **53.9** 49.6	S. Léone* 4.3 56.9 53.9	Ghana* 2.9 58.5 56.9	Surinam* 1.7 58.5					
Unwrought alum. not al.	14.9	9.6	Egypt 4.2 4.2	Ghana* 3.5 7.7 3.5	Surinam* 3.3 11.0 6.8	Cameroon* 2.8 13.8 9.6						
Aluminium oxide	53.2	53.1	Jamaica 25.1 25.1 25.1	Surinam* 19.9 45.1 45.1	Guinea* 6.2 51.2 51.2	Guyana* 1.9 53.1 53.1						
Tin ore	82.2	23.4	Bolivia 43.5 43.5	Zaire* 19.0 62.5 19.0	Singapore 5.2 67.7	Rwanda* 4.2 71.9 23.2	Indonesia 3.0 75.0	Argentina 2.4 77.4	Malaysia 2.1 79.5			
Manganese ore	56.3	36.6	Gabon* 27.7 27.7 27.7	Brazil 11.4 39.1	Ghana* 7.7 46.8 35.4	Mexico 2.7 49.5						
Thorium & uranium	96.2	96.2	Gabon* 52.9 52.9 52.9	Niger* 43.3 96.1 96.1								
Cobalt	70.0	68.9	Zaire* 42.5 42.5 42.5	Zambia* 26.4 68.9 68.9								
Petroleum oils	95.2	7.6	Saudi Arab. 29.8 29.8	Iran 16.5 46.4	Iraq 9.6 55.9	Libya 8.6 64.5	Un. Arab. Em. 7.2 71.7	Nigeria* 7.0 78.7 7.0	Kuwait 5.9 84.6	Algeria 4.2 88.8	Qatar 2.0 90.8	
Oil derivatives	31.9	7.6	Bahamas* 4.9 4.9 4.9	Kuwait 4.4 9.4	Libya 3.6 13.0	Iran 2.9 13.2	Neth. Antil. 2.5 15.7	Venezuela 2.2 18.0	Egypt 2.0 19.9	Saudi Arab. 1.9 21.8	T.-Tobago* 1.5 23.4 6.4	Algeria 1.2 24.5

Annex 18

EEC imports of Stabex products: share of change (per 1 000 EUC) between average of 1974-1976 and 1977 for each ACP

Region/Country	Change in total imports	Change in imports of Stabex products: Total Stabex	Groundnuts	Cocoa	Coffee	Cotton	Copra	Hides	Wood	Palm	Bananas	Tea	Sisal	Iron	Cloves
West Africa															
Mauritania	1 000	770	44			87								638	
Mali	1 000	951	279			652		24		– 5					
Upper Volta	1 000	611	– 226			795		42							
Niger	1 000	– 511	– 555			68		– 23							
Chad	1 000	1 469				1 346		123							
Cape Verde	1 000														
Senegal	1 000	885	849			50		– 12							
Gambia	– 1 000	– 1 290	– 1 531							241					
Guinea Bissau	1 000	890	856	200						– 167					
Guinea	1 000	59	4		40		– 2		– 1	11				6	
Sierra Leone	– 1 000	156		301	1 992				101	– 755		311		– 1 795	
Liberia	1 000	900		13	320				236	2				327	
Ivory Coast	1 000	945	2	209	634	7	1		90	– 3	3				
Ghana	1 000	946		892	41				12						
Togo	– 1000	9 791	– 156	4 503	5 379	463		94		– 492					
Benin	– 1 000	– 932	– 7	169	273	– 645	– 9			– 712					
Nigeria	1 000	1 105	– 77	1 105	41	20	– 2	– 6	– 50	84				– 10	
Central Africa															
Cameroon	1 000	928	– 23	339	486	4		4	109	8	15				
Central Afr. Emp.	1 000	801		– 1	938	– 41		5	– 99						
Equat. Guinea	1 000	1 047		804	113				130						
São Tome-Princ.	1 000	1 017		1 111			..			– 35					
Gabon	1 000	544	– 3	45	44			8	449						
Congo	– 1 000	1 121		356	679	– 34		24	114	– 19					
Zaire	1 000	1 061		52	1 052	– 5			40	– 82		3			
Rwanda	1 000	978			780			50				146			
Burundi	1 000	708			638	– 13		– 15				99			
East Africa															
Ethiopia	1 000	7 033	– 335		7 187	– 573	18	737							
Djibouti	– 1 000	14	45					– 31							
Somalia	1 000	2 152						– 21			2 174				
Sudan	1 000	732	344			324		63							
Kenya	1 000	935			705			5				273	– 47		
Uganda	1 000	1 064		4	1 107	9		– 9				– 47			
Tanzania	1 000	1 275		18	1 321	– 6	– 5	– 7	– 4			245	– 345		60
Seychelles	– 1 000	– 1 669					– 1 669								
Madagascar	1 000	781		63	812	3		– 2	– 4		1		– 85		– 5
Mauritius	1 000	3								– 2		5			
Comoros	– 1 000	– 653					– 293								– 359
Zambia	– 1 000		3					– 3							
Malawi	1 000	634	149							– 6		491			
Botswana	1 000	10	3					7							
Swaziland	– 1 000														
Lesotho	1 000														
Caribbean															
Bahamas	1 000														
Jamaica	1 000	1 270		381							888				
Barbados	– 1 000	– 106				– 106									
Trinid.-Tobago	– 1 000	750		271	480										
Grenada	1 000	1 250									1 250				
Guyana	– 1 000	266							266						
Surinam	1 000	– 28		– 2					– 42	36	– 13	– 6			
Pacific															
Papua-N G.	1 000	1 097		234	874		– 120	7	11	46		43			
Fiji	1 000	– 119					– 119								
Tonga	1 000	856					856								
Samoa	1 000	991		1 462			– 471								
Total ACP	1 000	885	20	243	514	20	– 4	3	40	– 2	8	49	– 14	4	
Total developing countries	1 000	316	9	59	210	4	4	2	18	4	7	1	– 4	– 2	

IBRD

World Bank's first World Development Report says economic expansion will be difficult for developing countries in next decade

The **World Development Report 1978**, the first of a series of annual reports by World Bank staff on the progress and prospects of the developing countries, came out in August.

The report deals with some of the major development issues and problems and explores the underlying trends in the international economy. It includes a statistical appendix of "world development indicators".

The series of reports was announced last year by Mr Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, when he addressed the annual meeting of the board of governors. He noted that a number of political leaders in both developed and developing countries had recommended such a review. Mr McNamara also saw the World Development Report as supplementing the work of the Independent Commission on International Development Issues (the Brandt Commission). The initial report was recently submitted to the joint World Bank/IMF Development Committee.

Mr McNamara says in the foreword to the report: "Whatever the uncertainties of the future, governments have to act. They are faced with the necessity of daily decisions. And hence the quality of the information, and the range of available choices on which those decisions will have to be made, become critically important. That is why we have undertaken this analysis".

The report stresses the fact that the progress made by developing countries so far has not been sufficient to reduce the number of people living in absolute poverty—without access to the basic necessities of a productive life. The economic difficulties of the industrialized countries and the prevailing atmosphere of uncertainty about the growth of international trade and the future movements of capital suggest that it will be more difficult for the developing countries to expand their economies in the coming decade than it has been in the past 25 years. Even to maintain their present rates of progress, developing countries will need larger inflows of foreign capital, while undertaking vigorous efforts to withstand the growth of protectionist barriers to their exports and to stimulate the productivity of their agriculture.

The report notes that the measures that policy-makers in developing countries can implement effectively are influenced by conditions in the world economy, most importantly by the markets for their exports. Recent developments affecting their export prospects are noticeably adverse. They include the restrictive new quotas introduced as part of the newly negotiated multifiber arrangement, new limits on imports of footwear and electronics products by industrialized countries, and growing demands for protection in a wide range of other industries. The prospects for the growth of developing countries' export earnings now appear much less favorable for the next decade than for the last two.

Commercial interdependence

The importance of links between the industrialized and developing countries should be recognized, the report says. Of the industrial countries' US$ 550 bn worth of exports in 1975, a quarter went to the developing countries, while the corresponding proportion of manufactured exports was 30%. The dependence on developing country export markets was greater than this average for the manufacturing industries in the United States (34%) and Japan (45%).

Further, the report notes the "tremendous difference in the magnitudes of manufactures trade in the two directions". Exports of manufactures from industrialized to developing countries were worth about US$ 123 bn in 1975. The reverse flow was only US$ 26 bn.

The consequences of concentrating loans

Future capital flows to developing countries are also the subject of uncertainty, the report states. The last few years' extremely rapid growth of commercial lending to these countries has raised some problems. The concentration of lending in a small number of countries has made lenders sensitive to developments there. Though widespread difficulties in servicing debt do not seem likely, individual countries may run into liquidity problems. Changes in the regulations affecting private lending may possibly cause more general difficulties: there is a danger that actions designed to preserve the stability of the banking system in capital exporting countries might, by abruptly changing the availability of capital to certain countries, trigger the very debt crises they were designed to prevent. The developing countries' needs for net disbursements of capital at market rates are projected to grow from US$ 25 bn in 1975 to US$ 78 bn in 1985 (in current prices). This increase of 5% a year in real terms compares with the rapid expansion of 20% a year in 1970-1975, but there is some doubt whether the flows will actually grow as rapidly as needed.


Robert McNamara

The poorest countries depend heavily on official development assistance (ODA), the report points out. As the majority of their people live in absolute poverty, these countries' investment needs are huge, and it is extremely difficult for them to raise savings at their very low levels of income. Over the past decade, flows of concessional capital have consistently fallen short of needs, of expectations, and of the capacity to use them effectively.

In the report, net disbursements of ODA are projected to rise from US$ 19 bn in 1975 to US$ 57 bn in 1985 (in current prices), with a gradually rising share of the total going to the low income countries. Official development assistance from members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is projected to rise from US$ 14 bn in 1975 to US$ 44 bn in 1985. Despite this increase, ODA as a share of their gross national product would rise only slightly—from 0.36% in 1975 to 0.39% in 1985. It would thus still fall far short of internationally declared objectives.

The report stresses that "even the projected availability of ODA is not likely to be realized unless the three largest contributors—the US, Germany and Japan—increase their commitments substantially". The statements made in these three countries in support of a larger aid effort still remain to be acted upon.

Most of the poorest developing countries have less open economies. Threefourths of their people depend on agriculture, the report points out. Though the potential varies among them, it would be possible for these countries as a group to double their rate of agricultural growth, and hence to raise their economic growth rate from the 3% a year of the last 15 years to 5% a year in 1975-1985. This would require strenuous efforts to reorient their policies, supported by increased flows of concessional capital.

The report gives some illustrative projections which show that even on comparatively favourable assumptions about progress, "absolute poverty will remain a problem of enormous dimensions" at the end of this century. At least 600 million people will still be without adequate food, shelter, safe drinking water, sanitation, education, health care, or employment.

Unless the developing countries can be assured of continuing markets for their exports, and expanded access to international capital on terms they can afford, the numbers in poverty cannot be expected to decrease, says the report. The industrialized countries need to step up their efforts to adjust the structure of their economies, recognizing the changes that are taking place in international comparative advantage and keeping their markets open to imports from developing countries. It is also vital that they take action to increase the flow of development assistance to poor countries.

The report concludes that "it should be obvious that industrialized countries have a large stake in an international economy that supports the efforts of developing countries to sustain rapid growth and alleviate poverty as quickly as possible". □

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

Do-it-yourself soap

Many developing countries are increasingly dependent on the big multinationals for an everyday product which is in fact easy to make. Soap. Here is a basic method of making soap from kitchen waste.

Ingredients

— a strong base (sodium or potassium);
— soft water;
— fatty acids (animal or vegetable fats or oils).

Fatty acid can be obtained from any oils or fats, even rancid ones. The only difference is the quality of the soap obtained. Any cooking fat which contains salt must first be desalinated by melting it in hot water (change it twice) to remove the salt, which interferes with the soap-making process.

The base and the water are combined to make a concentrated solution (or lye) of sodium or potassium. Lye can be obtained from the ironmongers (although buying things is frowned on in this column) or made at home from wood or seaweed ash.

Preparing the lye

Ash from any wood or vegetable matter can be used to make lye. Wood ash gives potassium lye and seaweed ash sodium lye, the latter making harder soap than the former.

Put 20 litres of ash in a wooden barrel, or an oil drum, with holes punched in the bottom. First cover the bottom with crossed twigs and add a layer of straw. Then place the barrel on a flat stone or wooden platform with a circular runnel to drain off the liquid produced.

Make a dip in the top of the pile of ash and fill it with hot water. When all the water has been absorbed, repeat the operation until about 8 litres of hot water have been used. In about an hour, when two-thirds of the water has been poured on, lye will begin to drain from the bottom of the barrel. There should be about two litres of this brown liquid in all. More water may be needed to make the lye start running. If the consistency is good, a skin will form on the lye. A chicken feather dipped into it should come out coated but not eaten away: allow time to test this (careful—sodium and potassium are extremely caustic and attack skin and clothing). If the lye is not thick enough, pass it back over the ash or boil it to concentrate.

20 litres of ash should be enough for one kg of fat, but these quantities vary.

Making the soap

If hard soap is required, for use with hot water, take 1 kg of mutton, beef or horse tallow (fat). For a good soap for washing clothes, take 500 g of tallow plus 500 g of pork fat. For toilet soap use 500 g tallow and 500 g vegetable oil (palm oil is very good).

Melt the fat and stir it well with a wooden spoon until it reaches the desired temperature (about 55° C, a bit less for the tallow/pork fat mixture). Pour the lye in slowly (at about 30° C, a bit cooler for the tallow/pork fat mixture) stirring constantly, slowly and always in the same direction. Continue stirring until all the lye has been poured in and the mixture is viscous.

Then pour the mixture into a mould, for example a wooden tray, the depth of the desired soap cake. If a piece of damp cotton or oil paper is placed in the bottom of the tray, the cake of soap will come out easily. Pour the mixture in slowly to avoid splashing. Put the mould in a draught-free room and surround it with insulating material so the soap cools as slowly as possible.

When the process is complete (in a day or two), test the soap by cutting one of the corners. If there is still grease on the top, leave the soap in the mould until it has disappeared. Any liquid remaining in the bottom of the mould should disappear if the soap is cut into small squares with a knife. If the liquid does not disappear, melt it and the soap again with 2 l of water and return to the mould. If there is no fat or liquid, cut the soap into pieces and leave it to mature for two to four weeks.

Good soap should have little or no taste. If it contains too much sodium, it will sting the tongue. It is important to test this because too much sodium will deteriorate clothing and harm the skin.

The right balance of the chemical components is not always easy to obtain, so you may prefer to spend a little money on caustic soda or pure (i.e. solid) potassium from the iron-mongers and use the following recipe: 3 kg fat, lye prepared from 1.5 l water and 250 g pure sodium. (Pure crystals of sodium or potassium burn, so always handle them with wooden tongs, Any clothing or part of the body which comes into contact with pure crystals must be immediately washed, preferably in vinegar).

Prepare the lye by slowly putting the sodium into a glass container of water. The mixture will give off heat. Keep your hand on the container and stop adding the sodium if the mixture gets too hot to touch. When all the soda has been poured in, stir until it has all dissolved. Cover the container and leave it to cool.

To obtain soft water, use rainwater or put a pinch of soda in a few litres of ordinary water and leave for three or four days.

Home-made soap of this sort is never quite like expensive luxury soaps, it is true, but is has certain advantages. It is more effective and, after use, the soapy water is good for the garden.

(Footnote: some countries claim to be the cleanest because their soap consumption is so high, but it could equally well be argued that they are the dirtiest because they need so much!). □ B.T.

For fuller information, write to:
VITA,
3706, Rhode Island Avenue,
Mr Rainier,
Maryland, 20822,
USA.

Useful reading

S.B. Watt — **Ferrocement water tanks and their construction** — 118 pp. illus. — £ 3.98 airmail from Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd., 9 King Street, London WC 2E 8HN.

This publication describes in detail methods of constructing water storage tanks from wire-reinforced cement-mortar. These tanks are widely used in many parts of the world to collect and store water for domestic, stock, irrigation and also industrial purposes. The basic raw materials, water, sand, cement and reinforcing wire, are generally available in most countries. The construction method is simple and easily learnt by the local people, many of whom will already have worked with the basic materials. Wire-reinforced cement-mortar has a variety of uses but the main advantage of using it for water tank construction is its resistance to corrosion. It is also very cheap, compared with other possible construction materials. Water tanks built using the method described in this manual have withstood difficult climatic conditions over many years and tanks with capacities of up to 33 000 gallons can be built with confidence.

Arnold Pacey — **Gardening for better nutrition** — 64 pp. illus. — £ 2.16 airmail from Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd., 9 King Street, London WC 2E 8HN.

This Oxfam document is aimed at showing how to grow more nutritious food for the family; as such it should, through extension workers, reach the women who produce most of their families' food rather than the men earning an income in agricultural schemes that are usually planned on a community or national scale.

It is the second in a series of manuals on 'socially appropriate' technology, not only covering the technical aspects of a do-it-yourself development idea but taking the idea out of the card index and putting it firmly in a practical, social setting. This is a valuable approach.

The first part of the manual describes programmes to help women gardeners and others who produce food directly for their families. There is a section on the illnesses associated with poor nutrition and the vegetables that can help prevent them, and the second part covers vegetable gardening in more detail. Photographs are adequate and the line drawings good. □

SIERRA LEONE

Sewing for a living

The Irish aid organization Concern sends this report by Sister Leo O'Callaghan, the project administrator, on a sewing scheme at the Bonthe Island technical training centre.

In 1976 the Bonthe Womens Organization felt the need of doing something for the many young women and school drop-outs who live on the island with no work or means of support of any kind.

In April, 1977, a small centre was established in a room in the convent, where young women could come in to learn some skills in dressmaking, embroidery, crotchet, basket-making, etc., in fact any kind of handwork which would find a ready sale on the island, especially to tourists and visitors from the mainland.

The workshop started off with a few borrowed sewing machines and locally purchased materials, with evening classes held three times weekly. At first only five girls enrolled, but little by little the numbers increased up to 15, with many others asking to participate when accommodation and equipment allowed.

The project has now completed its first year in operation and, though some of the women find it difficult to attend *all* classes, progress, on the whole, has been satisfactory. They have learned to cut out and sew simple garments, make embroidered cushions and pillow-covers, crotchet bags and baby-bonnets, all of which are eagerly bought up as soon as completed.

School uniforms for the primary and secondary girls' schools are being sewn in the centre and provide welcome cash for these women. Even now, though working in only a small way, the centre is greatly appreciated by the people of Bonthe and its benefits are already being felt.

If sufficient funds become available, there are hopes of setting up a workroom and storage area where up to 30 women may be employed on a fulltime job. The proceeds from sales would be paid to the workers with a very small percentage retained for future development. And the long-term aim might be to set up a cooperative movement, where the women could eventually purchase their own machines and materials so as to continue work in their own homes. □

The European Community and Latin America (*)

Following the "Buenos Aires Declaration" which enabled those Latin American countries grouped together within the CECLA (The Special Commission for Latin American Coordination) to call for the setting up of a system of cooperation between Europe and Latin America, the Community and its Member States recognized the important place which Latin America deserved in the sphere of the Community's external relations in its joint declaration of 18 June 1971. The Community also made clear its political desire to make a positive response to the ambitions of the Latin American countries, particularly by setting up an institutionalized system of relations for cooperation between the two large entities.

It was thus that the two parties agreed that an "EEC—Latin America dialogue" should be held regularly at the level of the ambassadors, and this was intended to provide an initial forum for examining problems of mutual interest which would go beyond the difficulties arising from the differences in approach and structure which the two parties might have.

The Community is most concerned to develop its relations with Latin America as a whole. Consequently, after having built up its contacts with LAFTA, the Latin American Free Trade Association, it is now trying to promote global relations in those areas where tangible and swift results can be expected. In this respect, one could mention by way of an example the fact that the Community has recently intensified its contacts with the Inter-American Development Bank. And along much the same lines, the Community is following with interest the first developments of the LAES, the Latin American Economic System, one of whose many aims is to achieve coordination between its member countries—all for the Latin American countries—in order to draw up joint positions with respect to the rest of the world. The Commission of the European Communities hopes that through fruitful cooperation it will be able to develop the first working contacts which it has already made with this organization, which has been given the special task of examining the ways to "revitalize" the EEC-Latin America dialogue.

(*) From the Spokesman's Group and the Directorate-General for Information of the Commission of the European Communities.

Cooperation between the Community and Latin America is also developing along two other main axes:

— **the bilateral agreements** concluded between the Community and various Latin American states;

— **the general development cooperation policy** pursued by the Community. One of the aspects of this policy is to support attempts to achieve regional or sub-regional economic integration and there are many examples of this in Latin America, within the Central American common market of the Andean Pact, which Europe is following very closely.

Bilateral relations between the EEC and the countries of Latin America

The Community has signed bilateral trade agreements with three Latin American countries: Argentina (1971)(1), Brazil(2) and Uruguay (1973)(3).

These non-preferential agreements, which are based on the principle of the most-favoured nation treatment, are concluded for a three-year period although they may be extended annually if the two parties agree. Their main aim is to develop trade and economic relations between the partners within an institutional framework. Apart from the advantages linked to trade in certain products (beef and veal in the case of all three, plus cocoa butter and soluble coffee for Brazil) the agreements have given rise to the creation of Joint Committees which meet regularly and make possible very full exchanges of views and information on reciprocal trade and the ways in which this should be developed.

More recently, in 1975, the Community signed an agreement with Mexico(4). It is also non-preferential and may be extended after its initial period of validity which is five years. This is a new kind of agreement which reflects the development of Community competences in various sectors of the cooperation policy. The means selected for achieving the aims of the agreement, which are in themselves classic—the development of trade between the partners for their mutual benefit—are basically founded on commercial and economic cooperation, and this should be implemented by the Joint Committee, since it can facilitate contacts and exchanges of information between businessmen on both sides. In addition, the agreement includes a "structure development" clause, which makes it possible to extend its scope to other fields in accordance with the interests of the two parties.

Other bilateral agreements have been concluded between the European Community and certain Latin American countries, but in more specialized spheres:

— Cooperation agreements concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy have been signed with Argentina(5) and Brazil(6), and these came into force in 1963 and 1965 respectively.

— In the context of the International Arrangement for the Textiles Trade, the Community has just concluded agreements with Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. These became applicable *de facto* on 1 January 1978(7) and are valid for five years. The agreements most certainly restrict the theoretical export capacities of some of these countries, but they also safeguard the future by guarding against the risks of increased protectionism which might be caused by too drastic developments in the spheres of international trade and European production capacities.

— Finally, export quotas for certain craft products have been opened(8) since 1975 with Uruguay, since 1976 with Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay, since 1977 with Honduras and Peru and since 1978 with Salvador. In the case of Honduras and Salvador, these quotas also cover silk and cotton fabric woven on handlooms.

Latin America's place in the European development cooperation policy

The EEC's development cooperation policy is no longer restricted to its links with its African partners of the Yaoundé Convention and subsequently of the Lomé Convention. Since the beginning of the '70s, all the countries in Latin America have had the chance of taking advantage of all the instruments which the European Community makes available to all developing countries, whether they are associated or not. These include generalized preferences, aid for export promotion, aid for

(1) See Official Journal (OJ) of the European Communities, no. L 249,1971.
(2) OJ L 102, 1974.
(3) OJ L 333, 1973.
(4) OJ L 247, 1975.
(5) OJ L 186, 1963.
(6) OJ L 79, 1969.
(7) See OJ L 357, 1977.
(8) See OJ L 307, 1977.

regional integration and financial and technical aid.

Generalized preferences. The Community Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) makes it possible for a large number of manufactured or semi-manufactured products from the developing countries to enter the European market duty-free. Of course, this is merely one aspect of a much wider system which was set up at world level by the industrialized countries, but it should not be forgotten that the EEC was the first to bring such a system into operation in 1971, and it has made continued efforts to actively integrate it into its development policy. Over the years, it has made repeated improvements which benefit all the developing countries without discrimination.

Of course the Community preferences are not immune to the general criticisms levelled at the system itself by the developing countries: although they are not reciprocal, non-discriminatory and generalized, they are also—and this is the other side of the coin—not automatically available and are incomplete in so far as they include safeguard mechanisms.

However, within the context of the Community GSP, these faults have been gradually diminished over the years and the Latin American countries, amongst others, have gained from this. Since it was brought into force, the Community GSP has been the subject of continued cooperation with these countries. In the framework of the EEC/Latin America dialogue at ambassadorial level, in particular, the technical functioning of the generalized preferences system has been one of the trade problems jointly examined by the two parties during the course of several sessions.

The Latin American countries have always called for an extension of the Community's offer covering processed agricultural products under its generalized preferences, and so the inclusion in the GSP since 1977 of the offer made by the Community for tropical products in the context of the Tokyo Round has given them some satisfaction, albeit partial, since it covers a category of products which is of interest to a good many of them.

Similarly, the ceilings system has been improved over the years, both as regards the reduction of the number of products involved and the increased use of the so-called "cut-off" clause, which still leaves open possibilities for the less-developed beneficiary countries. Even in such a diversified region as Latin America, the Community GSP makes it possible to take account of the disparities which exist between the countries and to help to reduce them. On 3 March 1975, the EEC Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on this point which requested that the improvements to the GSP should particularly take account of the interests of the less-favoured countries, in order to make it easier for them to gain preferential access to the Community market.

Experience has shown that Latin America has been able to take good advantage of the Community GSP. According to the figures available for 1975, its share in EEC imports of products covered by the GSP was: agricultural products: ± 55%; industrial products (with the exception of textiles or coal and steel products): ± 25%.

Advantages to the better equipped countries

But the figures also show that the GSP was used to particular advantage by those Latin American countries which were already the best equipped from the point of view of production, processing and marketing: between them, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Mexico, Venezuela and Chile accounted for 90% of Latin America's exports to the EEC under the GSP.

These results confirm that the Community is doing the right thing in aiming to give the least-favoured developing countries greater preferential access to its markets. They also show that there is still much to be done by the Community(9) and also by the authorities in the beneficiary countries, to make the businessmen in these countries more aware of the chances which a better use of the GSP will give them.

Export promotion. The same businessmen are now directly approached and helped to sound out the Community market, with a view to developing their sales. This is done through a programme to promote exports to the EEC, and, since 1974, the Latin American countries have also been able to take advantage of this scheme.

This is an extremely practical programme and because of the number and variety of measures which it includes, it is possible to satisfy the needs of the majority of Latin American countries, mainly by making up for their handicaps in the commercial sphere, caused by their great distance from Europe and the considerable differences in consumer trends on either side of the Atlantic. The development of these activities during a period of international economic tension is indicative of the Community's desire to continue its policy of goodwill and cooperation with Latin America. Accordingly, the list of activities in 1977 was as follows:

— about 45 appearances in about 20 trade fairs and specialized exhibitions in Europe;

— the making available of 20 trade promotion experts;

— nine missions for Latin American exporters to Europe from Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and various countries in Central America;

— three missions for European buyers to Latin America, visiting Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico and various countries in Central America;

— four seminars in Europe (craft products, leather, off-the-peg clothes, tourism);

— two trade promotion seminars, one held in Asuncion for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and the other in Quito for Ecuador, Colombia and Peru;

— five marketing seminars held in Mexico City, Quito (for Ecuador and Colombia), Lima (for Peru and Bolivia), Buenos Aires (for Argentina) and Caracas (for Venezuela).

When they are combined, generalized preferences and export promotion make for a particularly effective instrument, which is well adapted to the requirements of Latin America which, as can be seen, has immediately realized the advantages to be gained for the development of its trade and, quite simply, for its own development.

Aid for regional integration. The Community is also pursuing measures aimed at giving aid for regional integration; these measures are mainly directed at Latin America, given the long-standing tradition of regional integration in this region, the large number of organizations involved and the great number of countries affected.

Over a period of more than 20 years, the Community has gained experience and understanding of integration problems, and this has led it to give favourable consideration to efforts made along these lines by other groups of countries, which means that its aid efforts take on an almost sentimental aspect.

But the motives behind it are also very realistic. Community experience has shown that a large economic entity has greater trading possibilities and also—particularly lately—is more stable during a crisis period. The Community would like to find the same opportunities and stability which it offers its external partners for its own exports, purchases and investments.

(9) This year, the European Commission has for the first time published a "Practical Guide for using the Community Generalized System of Preferences". This guide, which has also been printed in Spanish, will be updated every year.

In so far as it can make available the methods and results of European integration, the Community can contribute to the various attempts at integration which are being undertaken in Latin America, and this is why it is more than prepared to do so, in the mutual interests of all concerned.

The Community has already begun fruitful talks with the competent authorities and welcomes efforts aimed at relaunching regional integration in Latin America. It has already been in a position to satisfy a series of requests for aid or technical assistance from:

— LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Association); in the spheres of regional policy, information, customs union problems (in particular, customs nomenclature) and statistics;

— the Andean group, in the spheres of exports, training of specialists and industrial programming (in the metalwork, mechanical, motor vehicles and petrochemical sectors) and the development of statistics;

— the Central American common market, in the spheres of customs nomenclature, customs laboratories, and customs value (in particular, the training of staff);

— INTAL (the Institute for Latin American Integration), in the spheres of legal data processing, the approximation of undertakings, and small- and medium-sized undertakings.

Financial and technical aid. Finally, along with these kinds of indirect or long-term forms of aid, since 1976, the Community has been able to provide direct financial and technical aid in some specific cases. This aid, which is still very limited (45 million EUC in 1977 for all of the non-associated developing countries), was made available to satisfy well-defined priority aims: satisfying food requirements and the promotion of cooperation and regional integration. In this last instance, the aid is not planned to help with the running of integration organizations, but must be used to finance practical regional projects which are conceived as a contribution to development cooperation or integration between the developing countries.

With a view to upholding its objective of satisfying food requirements, the Community intends to give priority to agricultural or agri-industrial development projects.

Latin America's share of this direct aid has increased from 10% in 1976 (2 million u.a.) to about 22% in 1977 (10 million). The beneficiary of the first aid operation, in 1976, was Bolivia. In 1977, the aid, which was considerably increased, was granted to regional projects in Central America and the Andean region.

Trade between the Community and Latin America

Trade between the EEC and the countries of Latin America developed as follows between 1968 and 1976:

(in US$ millions)

Year	EEC imports	EEC exports	EEC trade balance
1968	3 450	2 711	− 739
1970	4 395	3 360	− 1 035
1972	4 815	4 615	− 200
1974	8 315	8 474	+ 159
1975	7 934	9 041	+ 1 107
1976	9 164	8 240	− 924

Source: IMF Direction of Trade and (1976) Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Latin America must certainly be concerned about the way its share of the overall Community imports market is falling off. It is true that this share fell from 7.5% in 1968 to a little over 5% in 1974, 1975 and 1976. However, this development is not a result of the preferential agreements which the Community has concluded with other countries in the framework of its Mediterranean policy or the Lomé Convention.

During the same period, the ACP countries' share in Community imports also decreased, falling from 7.7% for the whole group to 6.5%. These reductions in relative value are really nothing more than the reflection of a worldwide phenomenon (between 1950 and 1975, the share of Latin American exports in total world exports fell from 10.4% to 3.9%), which is basically the result of the more important place which states like Japan and the oil-producing countries are acquiring in the international economy (in the case of the latter, their share of world exports almost doubled between 1950 and 1975).

However, there is still much left to be done on both sides to diversify trade patterns, since 85% of Latin America's exports to the whole world and the Community are still made up by raw materials.

Latin America can congratulate itself on the fact that its trade balance with the Community is generally in its favour. Between 1968 and 1976, there were only two years which proved an exception to the rule. Compared with 1975, the balance in 1976 showed an improvement of nearly 2 000 million dollars; this would seem to indicate that the deficits which the Latin Americans had in 1974 and 1975 do not point to the beginning of a new, less favourable trend.

On the whole, the Community's efforts should make it possible to reply to the fears expressed in certain Latin American circles. Following the multilateral or even its independent trade negotiations, the Community has progressively altered and reduced its common customs tariff to an almost unparalleled extent, particularly in the case of products which are of great importance to Latin America, such as coffee. Added to this is the effect of the generalized preferences, whose aim is to encourage the growth of trade, the industrialization of the beneficiary countries and the diversification of their economies.

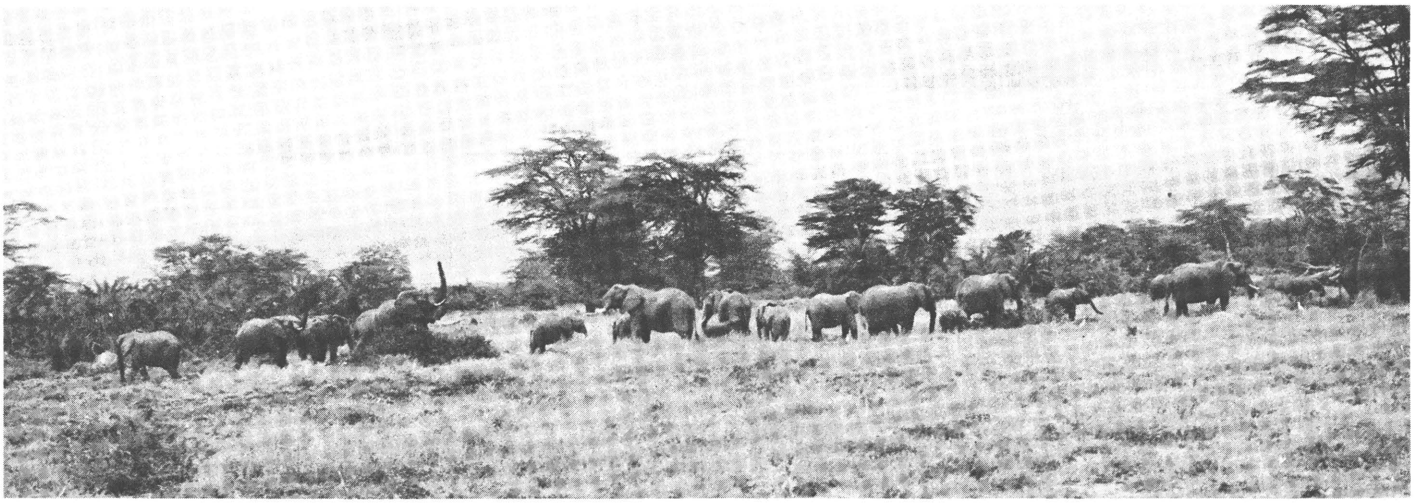
They have been used to particularly good advantage by countries which are relatively advanced from the economic point of view, particularly those of Latin America. □

Trade with Latin America in terms of groups of products

(in % in 1976)

Products	EEC imports	EEC exports
Food products and live animals	45.2	3.2
Drinks and tobacco	1.8	1.4
Energy products	8.1	0.5
Oils and fats	1.5	0.2
Other raw materials	23.2	0.8
Chemical products	1.7	16.4
Manufactured goods	15.8	17.9
Machines and transport equipment	1.8	55.1

Source. SOEC.



MYERS — AAA PHOTO

The massacre of the elephants

African elephants are disappearing. The international press may have been exaggerating when it announced this late last year; elephants are not in so much danger as the big cats, like the leopards, whose fur the elegant rich turn into splendid but derisory garments, forgetting that true beauty is the animal alive and free, the jewel of the African savannah.

But nature- and animal-lovers are increasingly concerned about the fate of the elephants of Africa.

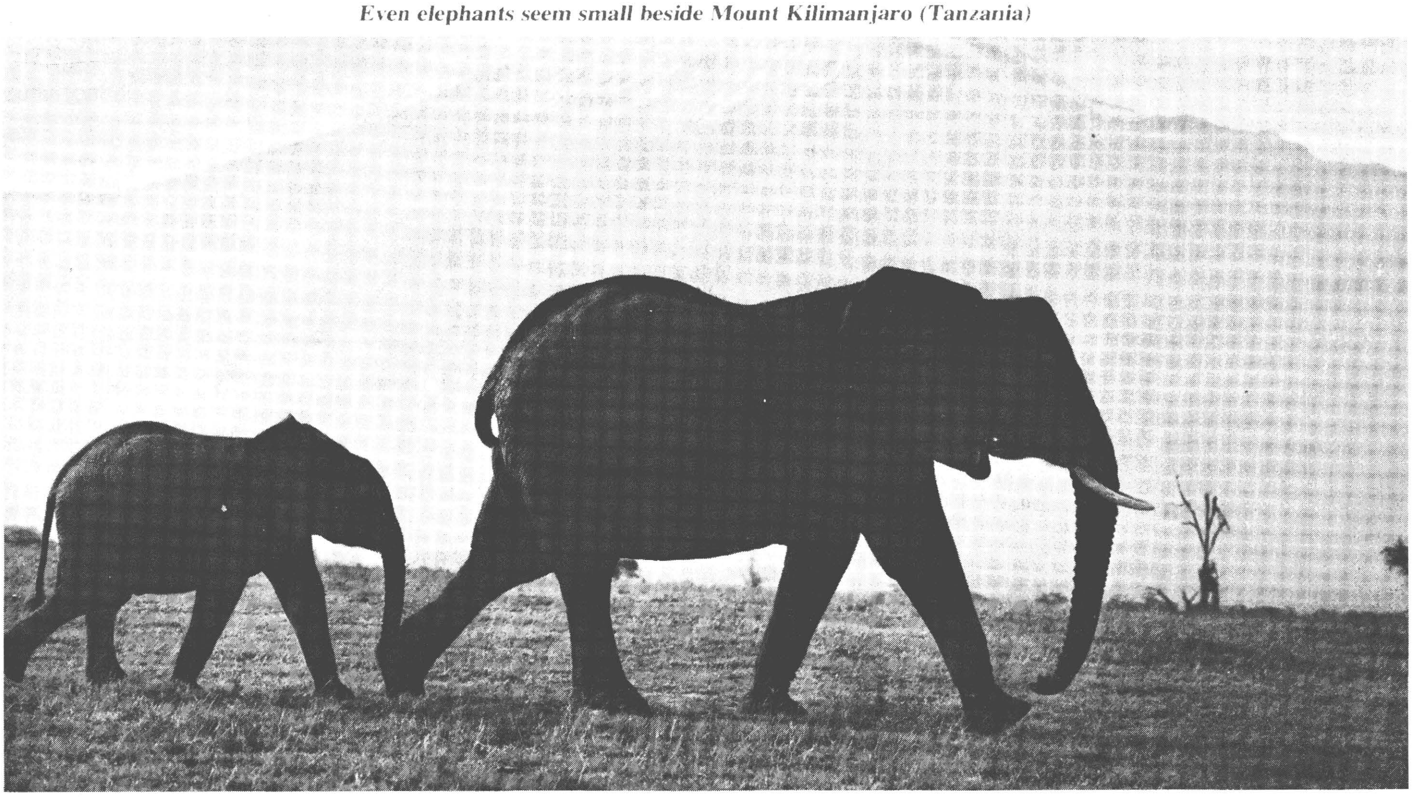
There are an estimated half to one and a half million elephants. But let us not be deceived by this figure.

Tons of carved tusks and thousands of ivory knick-knacks are on sale in the boutiques of Hong Kong, Bombay, Bangkok, Cairo and the major capitals of Europe and most airline shops in Africa.

A year ago, zoologists sounded the alarm at the world congress on wildlife protection. Ian Douglas-Hamilton (author of *The Elephants and Us*) says that more than half of Africa's elephants will disappear over the next 10 years if there are no stringent regulations to prevent their massacre by the ivory hunters.

He also says that, according to recent estimates, nearly 400 000 of the continent's elephants were sacrificed in 1976 to meet the growing demand for ivory (the price of which has increased tenfold in recent years) from Japan, China, India, the Near East, Europe and the US.

Even elephants seem small beside Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)



PICAU — AAA PHOTO

MYERS — AAA PHOTO

Ivory hunters' target: less and less elephants reach a ripe old age

In the same year, Hong Kong alone, a major centre for ivory craftsmen, imported 710 t of African elephant tusks, representing 50 000 animals, as against 500 t (about 30 000 animals) in 1975.

In some countries elephants are hunted from helicopters, while in others the method of extermination is to set fire to the vegetation around the herd.

There are ivory hunters, ivory poachers and ivory smugglers. And there are also legitimate protests from the farmers whose crops the elephants destroy.

Human settlements, land clearance, roads and extensions to cropland are all encroaching on the natural milieu of the African, and indeed the Indian, elephant.

The natural balance

So the problem is not just hunting and the way it is done. It is also a question of preserving the natural environment and striking a balance between this, the rate at which elephants reproduce and the demands of population growth and economic development.

The answer seems to lie in the national parks and game reserves which many African governments have been farsighted enough to set up and which now shelter most of the herds.

But here, too, the animals have sometimes been decimated by drought and sometimes too many of them are crowded into too small an area.

An adult elephant may weigh from four to five tons and eat something like 150 kgs of grass per day.

Elephant ground is easily recognizable from the large numbers of dead trees that have been uprooted to make the leaves accessible.

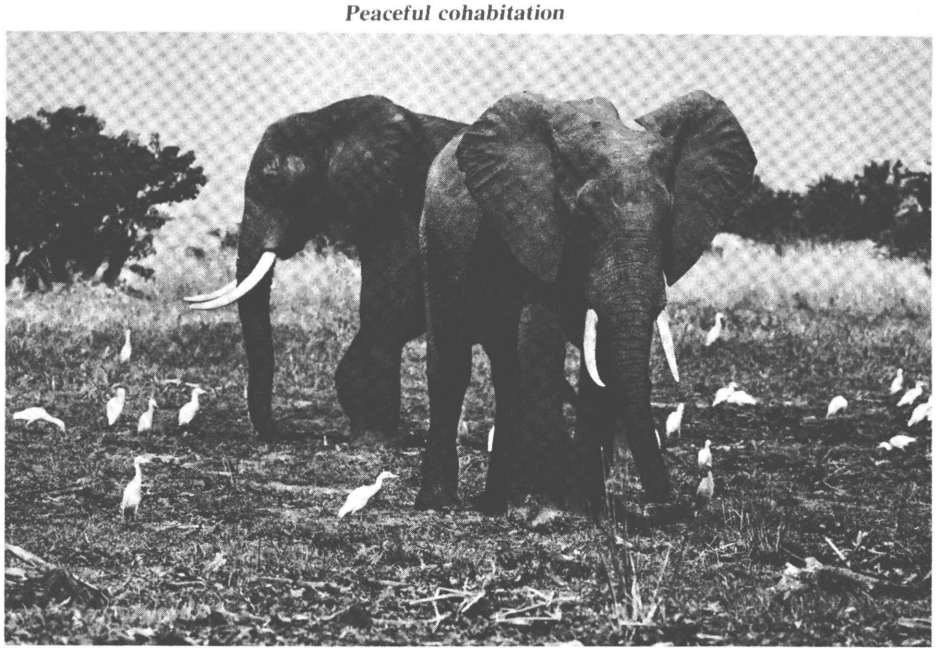
So more and bigger national parks are needed. And more must be done to stop the organized bands of poachers of recent years.

Some African governments have pledged themselves to this. In 1977, the Kenyan government went so far as to outlaw hunting on its territory and the Tanzanian government has now started up an anti-poaching brigade which will ultimately have a nationwide network of 800 men.

However, many more such measures are needed. They are supported, in particular, by an international campaign run by the World Wildlife Fund which Christian Zuber described in an earlier number of the *Courier* (no 30, pp. 10-15). But they are costly measures and may involve considerable losses in the short term, although occasional relaxation of the rules is always possible and the tourist, in any case, will not lose out as photographic safaris can continue in such parks as Samburu, Tsavo, Amboseli, Ngorongoro and Serengali.

So long evenings can still be spent on the terrace of Kilaguni or Keekorok Lodge, for beauty is not a dead or a caged animal, but the beast alive, an intrinsic part of the grandeur of the wonderful African savannah. □ A.L.

Peaceful cohabitation



MYERS — AAA PHOTO

The Senegalese National Ballet: promoting cultural understanding

Senegal could hope for no better ambassadors of its culture and traditions than the 40-strong acrobatic team of singers, dancers and musicians that form the National Ballet. The troupe, directed by Maurice Sonar Senghor (also general director of the Daniel Sorano National Theatre in Dakar) was set up in 1961 and has just finished its 18th season, a comprehensive, harmonious programme of performances steeped in the rich traditions of Senegal's folklore.

At the end of an international tour lasting nearly 14 months, the ballet took part in a cultural festival in Istanbul (Turkey) before coming to Belgium at the end of August for its last performance.

Artistic director Mamadou Mbaye and the graceful Coumba Ba, on of the leading dancers, described their work and life as international artistes.

"Dancing is our life"

Former dancer Mamadou Mbaye, (45) became artistic director of the ballet company of the Daniel Sorano Theatre in 1972. The theatre also has a second ballet company concentrating on performances in Senegal, a drama company and a traditional lyrical ensemble. Dancers from the first company who are tired of the international round often continue their career in these other groups, although there are other outlets, for example as cultural leaders in culture centres or institutes of arts and culture.

Coumba Ba

Back in Dakar, Mamadou Mbaye will rest before seeking new recruits for the team and setting about creating a new ballet. "In the coming months", he said, "I shall be visiting nearly every village in Senegal.

"They will be running talent contests and the winners will go to Dakar for the final selection. The best of them will then join the nucleus of the old team to put on the new ballet, which will take about six months to create. Wherever they come from, all our dancers learn the folk dances of all the other regions and this enables us to put on a comprehensive show covering all our cultural traditions".

Performers may be homesick during their long stay abroad (an average tour lasts 13 or 14 months and one even lasted $2^1/_2$ years) and their family life may be difficult, particularly if they have children of school age, but the public's enthusiasm gives Mamadou Mbaye the strength to go on. "With these tours, I am making my contribution to cultural understanding in the world today. I personally get the greatest satisfaction from meeting other theatrical directors, choreographers and producers", he said.

The ballet has already spent some time learning from Maurice Béjart and Mamadou Mbaye himself will be going for a spell to the Brussels Mudra Company (which cooperates closely with the Dakar Mudra).

The 40-strong ballet, with its artistic director, its manager/accountant, its team of acrobatic dancers, musicians and singers (often all three at once) and its 1 200 kg of luggage, is self-supporting. The performances are cultural rather than commercial but, as an artistic spectacle, the ballet spells certain success for any impresario.

Mamadou Mbaye sees his dancers as natural professionals and he admires

"Natural professionals"

their responsible attitude to their work, even far from home, as "they "dance as much for their own pleasure as they do for the public's".

"A pleasant, entertaining job"

Coumba Ba, a 23-year old from Casamance, has been with the company for six years and she loves the life.

"Where we come from, dancing is part of our life. We don't have dancing schools in our villages and the only dances we really have to learn fresh are those from the other regions. I am officially a civil servant, so my job is guaranteed and I make out quite well. I've already been around the world and nearly everywhere we go we make new friends", she said.

Coumba Ba auditioned in her village after hearing an announcement on the radio and went on to be one of the outstanding performers at the final selection in Dakar. But an artiste's life is not always an easy one. There is homesickness after 14 months abroad and there are such things as fasting during the Moslem lent, even during performances, which demand great physical effort. "It is hard to work while fasting, although ultimately it is only a question of willpower".

Even behind the scenes, the dancers find it difficult to keep still and see any pause in the performance as an interuption of the expression of their *joie de vivre* in dance. Coumba Ba looks forward to going home to Dakar. But she looks forward just as much to another tour, with another team and a new ballet in a few month's time, as one of the ambassadors of her country's culture. □ R.D.B.

The long and winding road of the African cinema

Cannes, Tashkent, Montreal, Moscow, Carthage, Ouagadougou, Berlin, Namur... film festivals, so many stops on the prize-seeking merry-go-round of the cineasts, bringing fame for some and a future for their films, giving them the confidence and the cash of the backers. They hope. The festivals are of varying importance. The pop prize at Cannes is normally guaranteed to fill the cinemas of Europe and the US, although "Chronique des années de braise" by Mohamed Lakhdar-Hamina (Algeria) was not as widely distributed as usual; but winners of the prize and winning films at Ouagadougou, Carthage, or Dinant, and this year Namur, have to be content with critical acclaim.

So what is there to attract film-makers to festivals like FIFEF (International Festival of Francophone Films and Cultural Exchange) held in Namur on 11-17 September? According to Mali's Souleymane Cissé, just back from Montreal, whose latest film "Baara" (labour) was unanimously acclaimed by the critics, "any festival may be useful if people can actually get to see the film being presented and ordinary spectators and film critics alike can then report back to the media they represent. This is why it is important to go to the various festivals".

Unfortunately, many of the films at the last FIFEF were shown to only tiny audiences. Jean-François Schmidt, from France, lamented the fact. His "Comme les anges déchus de la planète Saint Michel", a report on marginals in the urban centres, took the press prize at the 8th "Rencontre Internationale du Jeune Cinéma" in Brussels this year, but was banned by French television, and Schmidt would have liked it to be seen by as many people as possible. Moroccan Jillali Ferhati, whose "Une brèche dans le mur" was shown at Cannes, is much more concerned with the quality of the audiences. "Here in Namur, no one leaves during the performances and people tell you quite frankly what they think about the films they see. But FIFEF must be extended beyond the bounds of the French-speaking world". These are sentiments echoed by Randa Chahal, the young passionaria of the Lebanese cinema ("Pas à Pas", his vehement documentary on the civil war in the Lebanon, was shown to the public in Cannes) who claims not to have understood "the francophone aspect" of the festival: for "the Lebanon is, first and foremost, an Arab country".

Mr Dechartre, founder and chairman of FIFEF, meets such criticism directly. "The festival has changed a good deal with time and will go on doing so. It started as a French festival and we only showed films that were in French. That was the neo-colonialism some people still accuse us of. But we found that African culture was not just in the image, but also in the language of the country. An artist cannot express himself properly in a foreign language. Then FEPACI (Federation of African Film-Makers) decided that all its members' films would be in the vernacular, even if this meant dubbing them or subtitling them. So it would be nearer the mark to call us a festival of films from partially or totally French-speaking countries".

Dances and drums

One of FIFEF's stated aims is to get the work of the young film industry of black Africa and the Maghreb known in Europe, so as to promote its development. Now, 25 years after they started, it is still as difficult, if not impossible, to see African films in Europe outside the specialized circuits (cultural centres for migrant workers, students' clubs, exhibitions and trade fairs). But the big distribution networks which control hundreds of cinemas do not like this type of production. The FIFEF chairman admits it, although he has an obviously well-rehearsed answer: "if African films are to be screened on a commercial basis, the public must first know about and be used to seeing them. A few years back, no one bothered to go and see an African film as they thought they would only be getting another lot of dancing and drum-playing. But we have gradually built up an audience and now is the time to make the most of the situation and really start promoting the films properly, to try and turn them into a commer-

cial proposition now they are of a comparable standard to European films".

No easy matter. The European cinema has been in a serious state of crisis for some years now and audiences are constantly being whittled away by television. And distributors, who are primarily concerned with making a profit, now only invest in certainties, in internationally-known directors and stars, and are less and less inclined to run the risks that some films-makers, like Souleymane Cissé, think reasonable. "We take risks when we make the films—African directors often produce their own films—so there should also be risks attached to distribution", Cissé said. But it looks as though this will remain wishful thinking for some time to come.

And the small screen, that other potential buyer of African films, is in no hurry, for the same reasons as the big distributors. The television channels' main income is from audience-related advertizing and licences. The safest way of keeping and expanding their audiences is to screen film classics.

South-South exchange

That leaves the African public. But, paradoxically, African-made films in Bambara, Wolof, Dyerma or other African languages are not wanted in Africa either, although the African public would dearly like to see them, as the interminable queues at the occasional screenings show. There is every reason why they should be popular. African audiences can see their own culture in their own language and events connected with their everyday lives. As Father Joanny Nana, permanent member of the Ougadagou Pan-African Film Festival, wrote in *Le Monde Diplomatique* in September, "when our public see a foreign film, they only understand 60% at best. Some of the gestures, the mimicry and the slang experssions in much of the dialogue go right over their heads. But the smallest details of an African film are grasped and cultural recognition is immediate". Nevertheless, the people of Dakar or Saint Louis will probably never get to see "Baara", filmed only 1 000 km away, and the people of Bamako are still waiting for Sembène Ousmane's "Emirai" and "Xala". They are, however, inundated with third-class spaghetti westerns, Hong Kong style James Bonds and Indian weepies.

The "cultural exchange" mentioned in the FIFEF title must not just be in a North-South direction. It must also be South-South. Horizontal, that is. Mr Dechartre agreed with this and, if his board agrees and he has the necessary funds, he plans to organize a sort of parallel FIFEF in one of the countries of Africa every year, when the best African films will be screened. This would be progress indeed. But still inadequate. What must be done sooner or later (and many countries have already begun) is to revise the distribution networks.

A still from one of Sembène Ousmane's first films, "Le Mandat"

In francophone Africa, for example, most of the 350 (yes, that's all) cinemas are controlled by SOPACIA, a French firm whose parent company has just bought the cinemas and assets of COMACICO and SECMA, which were only too well-known. SOPACIA lays down the law on film distribution, even in countries which have nationalized their cinemas, since SOPACIA still supplies the films.

There was an interesting attempt to break this monopoly in Ouagadougou in January when representatives of a dozen countries and the Pan-African Film Federation founded CIDC, an inter-African film distribution consortium. Once operational, this body will distribute films in francophone Africa and will also provide African film-makers with equipment to make their own films. Most now have to go to Paris for development and mounting, and Guinea is the only francophone black African country with laboratories able to handle 16 and 35 mm films. Another, equally far-reaching, decision adopted at Ouagadougou was to set up Ciprofilms, an inter-African film producers' centre.

Wasting time producing instead of directing

There is no doubt that these institutions, CIDC and Ciprofilms, will have a beneficial effect on the development of Africa's up-and-coming film industry, particularly if they are accompanied by more cinemas (especially in rural areas) and 10 times more mobile film vans. They will, in any case, take away some of the problems now dogging African film-makers, particularly as regards financing and distribution, a real poser at the moment. As Souleymane Cissé sees it, the fact that African cineasts are often responsible for production, scenario, dialogue, direction, camera-work and assembly detracts considerably from the quality of their work.

"The artistic side loses out when you have to look after certain details and material problems that have nothing to do with creation as such. And it is with our artistic endeavour that we need to try the hardest", he said. □

AMADOU TRAORE

BOXING

The impossible come-back of Muhammad Ali

The Muhammad Ali saga continues. The New Orleans episode may even prove to have rallied flagging public interest in the world heavyweight championship, which has been losing its appeal ever since Ali won back the title from George Foreman in Kinshasa in 1974 and started fighting second-rate opponents.

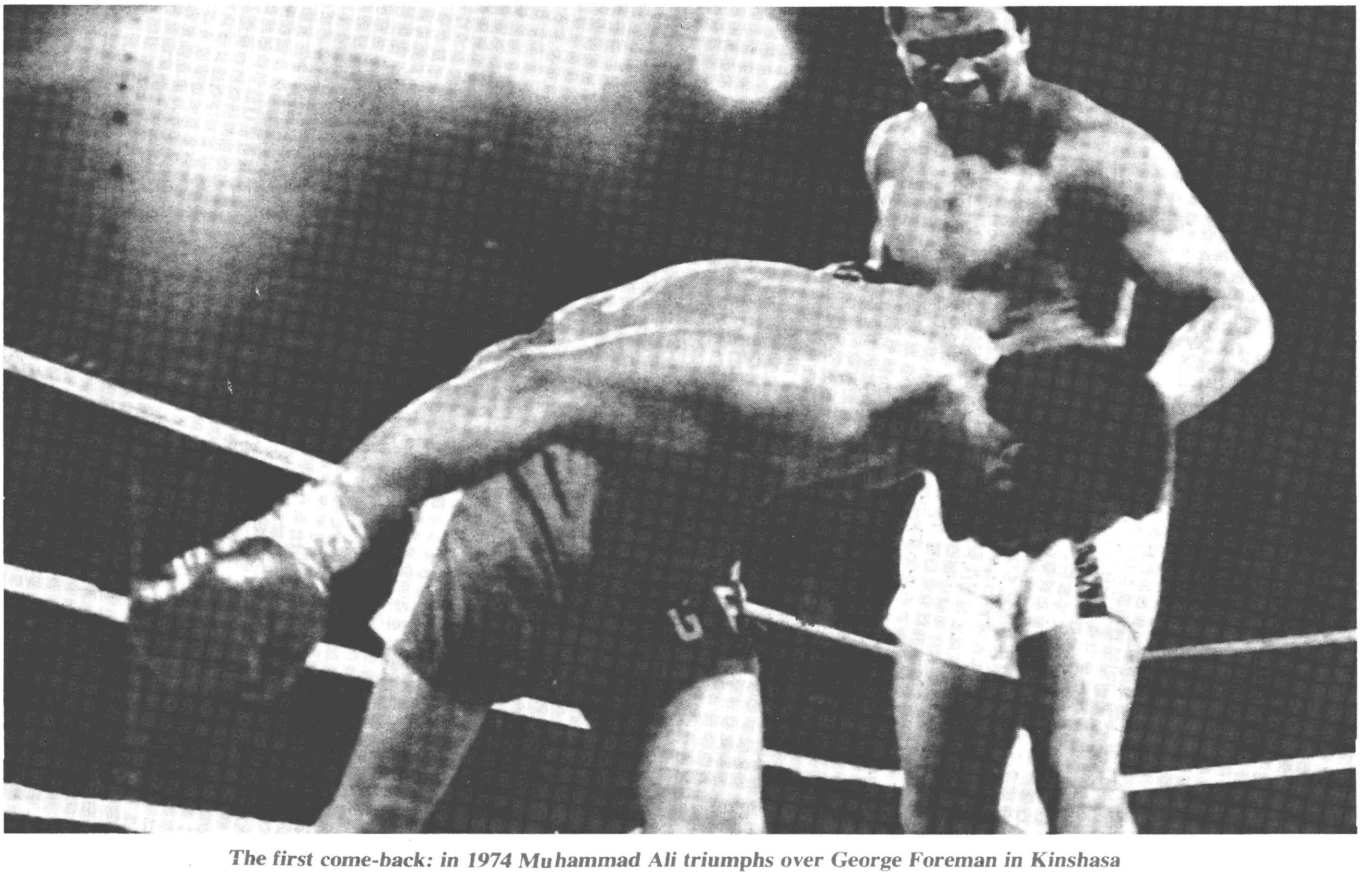
Wasn't the Spinks fight supposed to be the last? Hadn't Ali loudly advertized the fact that he intended retiring with his third world title, to become "the first negro in the history of boxing to retire at the top"? Nothing could have stopped Muhammed "I am the greatest" Ali's fans, and there were many of them, from seeing his last fight. And plenty of other spectators were anxious to see him floored, sure that Ali, over the hill at 36, would be completely finished by Spinks.

The anti-Ali faction, however, stayed up for nothing. The title fight, which took place in New Orleans at 10.30 p.m. and was widely broadcast in Europe, where it was 4 a.m., was an easy points victory for Muhammad Ali. But his fans are disappointed and worried about another defeat. Ali announced he will be taking six months to think about whether he can afford to retire.

Ali is over the top and there is less power in his punches. Even the famous foot-work which had him literally dancing round Sonny Liston in 1964 is less sprightly. But it was enough to rout Spinks, who, as his erstwhile devotees admit, went to the top too quickly. Although Spinks won a gold at the last Olympics, it was as a light heavyweight. He is 10 kg lighter than Ali and his punches lack the power of a Foreman. And although, to everyone's surprise, he won the world heavyweight title in Las Vegas last February, it was only because Ali refused to take him seriously and failed to prepare properly, being set on his eight million dollar fight with Ken Norton at the time.

This time things were different. Manager Angelo Dundee says Ali jogged 1 000 k and did 8 000 muscle exercices to prepare for the fight. But more than his physical form, it is his consumate skill at the noble art that won him back the title. Ali won 10 of the 15 rounds, according to two of the three judges, and 11 according to the third. Leon Spinks was the first to congratulate him at the end of the fight which, apart from the first two rounds, could obviously only end in one way.

So Ali, 37 in January, now holds his third world heavyweight title, a hat trick no other boxer has ever managed. Will he be wise enough to retire gracefully? Or will the ring and the demon dollar tempt him back again? Ali's career has brought him $65 million, it is true, but much of it has gone to the taxman and, after two divorces, alimony takes care of a lot more. This is why he may be gambling his title and fighting one fight too many □ A.T.



The first come-back: in 1974 Muhammad Ali triumphs over George Foreman in Kinshasa

ATHLETICS

The determination of Hasely Crawford

The second Ivo Van Damme Memorial athletics meeting (see *Courier* no. 46, pp 61-62), held on 18 August, drew almost 50 000 spectators and was a tremendous success. It was a remarkable crowd for a meeting where no titles were at stake, and it was a just reward for the organizers who had stage-managed an irresistible spectacle by bringing together some of the greatest names in athletics in the world today. Juantorena won the 400 m in 45.30" after his surprising defeat two days previously in Zurich when, pushed on by Mike Boit, the young American James Robinson ended the twice Olympic champion's two years of uninterrupted victory. Edwin Moses, world 400 m hurdles record holder and Olympic champion, gave yet another demonstration of his superiority. Sebastian Coe of England turned in the best 800 m performance of 1978 with 1'44.2" and, after a hard struggle, New Zealander Ron Dixon beat US champion Marty Liquori in the 5 000 m.

Arnie Robinson, the Olympic long jump champion, dazzled the crowds as did Casanas, the Cuban world record holder, in the 110 m hurdles. Miklos Nemeth, Olympic champion and world record holder, came in behind the East German Hannish in the javelin and Irena Szewinska, the Olympics 400 m champion, lost the 100 m but won the 200 m. The two Polish Olympic champions, Wszola (high jump) and Slusarski (pole vault) were beaten and Cuban Silvio Leonard, a rising star of athletics, won the 200 m but was beaten by two hundredths of a second in the 100 m by Olympic champion Hasely Crawford.

After his victory, Hasely Crawford, from Trinidad and Tobago, talked to the *Courier* about the prospects for the 1980 Olympic Games.

Mental concentration for victory

"No one has ever won the 100 m two Olympic Games in succession. If I can bring this off in 1980, it will be the crowning achievement of my career in sport", said Crawford, the 28 year-old who won the 100 m, that greatest of athletics events, at the 1976 Montreal Olympics in 10.06", his best official time (he once did 9.8" in Trinidad, but this was not timed electronically). It's a big "if", but Hasely Crawford has great determination. As he sees it, this is the sort of attitude which makes all the difference at the tape in an Olympic 100 m final. "Starting a race, a sprint of this kind, is an astonishing experience. In the few seconds before the gun, thousands of things flash through your mind. You think about everything. Home, the family... But the main feeling is uncertainty. Am I really ready? There's no time to concentrate on your opponents to see who is the most dangerous as you would in longer distance events. At this level, all the runners are equal and, under stress like this, I think it's not necessarily the fastest man who wins but the one who's the toughest mentally".

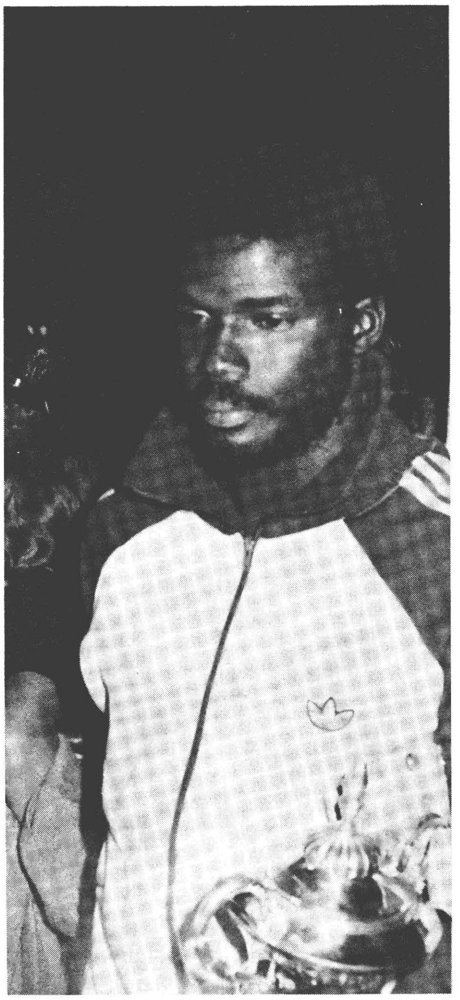


PHOTO J. MEES

Hasely Crawford after his win in the 100 m at the second Van Damme memorial meeting

Hasely is a sprinter who often has problems with his leg muscles. Early this year, he had quite a serious operation which has meant cutting out a lot of his training this season. At the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, he won the bronze medal with a time of 10.09", which he "didn't think was bad so soon after the operation". Injury prevented him from running in the 200 m.

The Caribbean sprinters

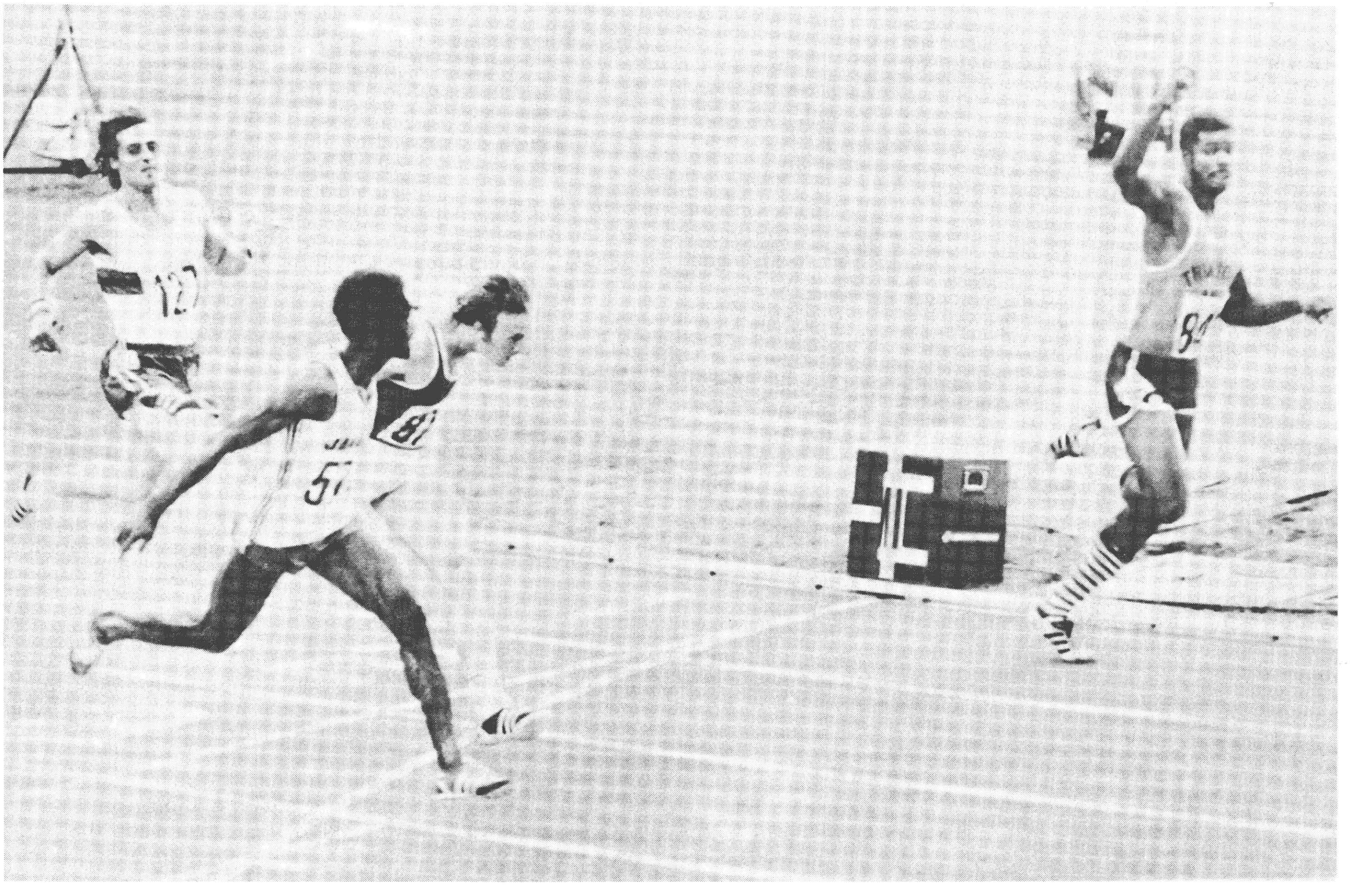
As Crawford sees it, there is no doubt that world athletics are dominated by Caribbean sprinters, who are perhaps helped by the climate of their islands. Look at the results. Alberto Juantorena (Cuba) is the Olympic 400 m and 800 m champion, and world 800 m champion. Don Quarrie (Jamaica) is the Olympic champion and world 200 m record holder. Cuban Alejandro Casanas holds the world 110 m hurdles record. Crawford himself is the Olympic 100 m champion. And the Trinidad & Tobago team managed 39.13" in the 4 × 100 m relay at the Central American /Caribbean games and came second at Edmonton.

Athletes of the calibre of Juantorena, nicknamed "el caballo" (the horse), or the Jamaican Quarrie, could also achieve double victories of the kind Hasely Crawford is aiming at.

The Caribbean has a new generation of athletes ready to take over and Crawford strongly believes that "these young lions may be up among the world's top performers in five years' time". Encouraged by his gold medal, the Trinidad & Tobago government is now paying more attention to the development of athletics and trying to provide the best athletes with more training facilities and study grants.

Becoming a "somebody"

Hasely was discovered when he was seven or eight by his school teacher, athlete Harris William. He saw running



Crawford nets the gold in the 100 m at the Montreal Olympics: can he make it a double in Moscow?

as a way of asserting himself. "My main reason for becoming an athlete was that I was very poor when I was young. When my talent was discovered, my aim was to use it to become somebody, and this I think I have achieved".

He belongs to the rare breed of Olympic champions, with all the hard work and the sacrifices this implies. "No one can take a gold medal away from you", he said, "but you can lose a world record any time".

With a BSc in industrial education (with a management specialization) from the University of Eastern Michigan, Crawford is currently working as an industrial adviser and sports counsellor for his government. Although his sporting career fits in easily with his job, it is not without problems for his family life. "I am divorced and I am sorry about it, but my gold medal cost me my wife", he said sadly. Marriage to a front-line athlete brings a wife many problems. It is easy to see how round-the-clock training and frequent trips away from home can hinder a partnership and Hasely seems sorry to have lost the peace of mind that marriage brought him.

Outstandingly successful since Montreal, this athlete had already won America's main championships and many other important competitions before that.

Preparing for the Moscow Olympics

Crawford is now concentrating on Moscow and he explained how he intends getting ready for it. "I shall select a few competitions carefully so I can avoid tiring myself physically. Next year, I shall be doing more intensive training to improve my stamina and, during the season just before the Games, I intend competing more so I can pay more attention to actual speed."

He intends spending six months training in Cuba. "I want to train seriously as I feel I need a more scientific approach and, above all, a certain discipline I don't get in Trinidad. I want to get to Cuba and complete the programme Wilson Jackson, my trainer in Trinidad, has worked out for me".

Age seems no real reason why Crawford should not succeed in winning the Olympic title a second time. "In the Caribbean, there are some very good sprinters who are getting on. I shall be 30 in Moscow but don't let us forget that McCanley and George Roden were over 30 when they got their gold medals".

He also drew attention to the fact that Caribbeans do not fade as quickly as American sprinters. "This memorial meeting is only my fifth competition this season. The Americans do a competition nearly every week-end. Sometimes more. In Trinidad, we only run once or twice a month at the most."

His 10.35" victory in Brussels, when he beat famous competitors like Leonard and Lara from Cuba and Riddick and Collins from the US, all world class sprinters, strengthened his conviction and his determination to reach his goal at the next Olympics.

After Moscow, which he hopes will be the summit of his career in sport, he intends concentrating on his job as industrial adviser; but, he emphasized, "I shall never be far from the track, for it is my life and I love it. I don't want to be a trainer, but I shall always be willing to give the benefit of my advice and experience to up-and-coming talent".

Meanwhile, he is there for his opponents ("no comment") to reckon with. If he qualifies for the final of the 100 m in Moscow, his determination and his powers of concentration could give him the golden touch. □ R.D.B.

President El Hadj Omar BONGO — **Le Dialogue des Nations (Dialogue of Nations)** — Editions Multipress — Gabon — 1978.

The *Courier* no. 50 (1 July 1978) contained an article by Robert Cornevin on Gabonese literature. There is now one more work to add to his reference list: "Dialogue des Nations", by President Bongo of Gabon, the chief of state's message "to all Africans" on his stepping down as chairman of the OAU.

The book reflects on Africa's position between the two blocs. "Our societies are being assaulted by two types of materialism; by trade and money, as represented by capitalism, and by Marxist-revolutionary ideology. For the former, Africa is a reserve of raw materials, and for the latter, a battlefield for subversion". President Bongo thinks the continent must overcome its differences and present a united front in the international arena. "We must break with the fatal and disappointing doctrine of every man for himself".

Part two of the book deals with economics. President Bongo highlights the interdependence of developed and developing countries, and calls for the establishment of a new international economic order whereby the developing countries can capitalize on their raw materials, cut down their external debts and get more help with their industrialization. He emphasizes both regional cooperation in Africa, which the OAU can help develop, and the negotiations for the next EEC-ACP convention. He suggests, here, that the ACP negotiators ask the EEC to step up its financial aid, review its criteria for distribution of aid and revise the Stabex system.

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Patricia COLMANT — **Un voilier pour l'Europe: "Traité de Rome" dans la course autour du monde ("Treaty of Rome", a yacht for Europe in the round-the-world race)** — Preface by Jean-François Deniau — Editions Delta, 19 rue Saint-Bernard, 1060 Bruxelles — 1978.

This is the first log-book of a surprising European adventure dreamed up by Patricia Colmant, a young French journalist who works in Brussels covering European affairs for the Belgian daily *Le Soir*.

It is the story of a small yacht which came third in the last round-the-world race, ahead of many much better fancied competitors. In itself, this was a fine achievement. But the idea behind it all, in the words of Jean-François Deniau, was to have a "European boat with a European crew flying a European flag".

Patricia Colmant had no money, no backing and no boat. So she set up the "Sail for Europe" association with a group of friends in September 1976 so the European Community would take part in this mini-odyssey of our times.

It is also the story of the determination of the men and women who fitted out the boat. It tells of their success, their problems and their enthusiasm in their joint undertaking.

Even before "Treaty of Rome" existed, even before it had its unique registration, EUR 1, the whole of the international press was writing and broadcasting about what Claude Cheysson, one of the first to support the project, called "this mad idea destined to shake Europe out of its gloomy obsession with trade".

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Jean ROUS — **Tiers Monde — Réforme et Révolution (Third World — reform and revolution)** — Présence Africaine, 25bis, rue des Ecoles, Paris V — Les Nouvelles éditions africaines, 10, rue Thiers, Dakar — 1977 — FF 49.

This is a follow-up to the *Chronique de la Décolonisation* (Présence Africaine), acclaimed by the World Black Art Festival in 1966. It deals with Third World problems, particularly those facing the countries of Africa since independence.

For almost half a century, Jean Rous has been both a pioneer of decolonization and a militant of "socialist revival". This ex-editorialist for *Franc-Tireur* and one-time secretary-general of the "congress against imperialism" became adviser to President Senghor to get first-hand experience of the ideas and principles for which he had been fighting. He fought alongside Trotsky before the war and afterwards was one of the leaders of the socialist revival (*Itinéraire d'un Militant*) in which he put decolonization at the forefront of the movements' thinking.

J. Rous, who has first-hand experience of the Third World on which he comments as both a journalist and a writer, has avoided the temptation of adopting a purely critical attitude. Reality is his basis and he uses it to pose the problems of starting afresh. He does not get bogged down in unrealistic ideas of reformism or failed revolutionary coups, which, in spite of all the good intentions, are marred by impatience, hot-headedness and bureaucracy, but seeks a balanced view in the strategy of "revolutionary reformism".

He was at the Bandung conference and one of the first to draw conclusions from it. In this book, he analyzes and outlines the prospects of the profound changes brought by one of the newer phenomena of our time, the uniting of the Third World to work towards a new international economic order.

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J. VANDERLINDEN — **L'Ethiopie et ses populations (Ethiopie and its peoples)** — Editions Complexe, 8b, rue du Châtelain, 1050, Brussels — 1977 — FF 49.50

Discovering a country means being willing to come into contact with other people and other cultures.

Unlike the usual run of guides, this series sets out to explore the diversity of mankind and to reveal the wide range of cultural wealth of the ethnic and religious communities of each country through the daily life of its people. It is a panoramic view of society, harking back to history, and an analysis providing a window on the future, helping us to understand conflicts and certain government policies.

The Horn of Africa is the continent's crossroads with Asia, a meeting place of negritude and the Arab world, a confluent of animism, Christianity and Islam. And, in the heart of it all, lies historic Ethiopia.

Ethiopia, mythical country of the Queen of Sheba and empire of Prester John, was a bastion of Christianity called to help Constantinople against the Turks and calling on Portugal to fight against Islam. It is a land where Jesuit zeal fell before the national church. It is the land of Theodore, the mad emperor who dared defy all-powerful Albion. It was the first African country to join the League of Nations and a premonitory sign of what fascist dictatorships had in store for Europe. And it was a feudal country under Haile Selassie I, the emperor deposed after 58 years of almost absolute power.

Ethiopia, multiple and complex, has now gone headlong into economic, social and political revolution. But the old Ethiopia is still there. Its people, its hardy peasants, its proud and independent nomads and industrious and cosmopolitan traders are Ethiopians all... but they are also Afars, Amharas, Gurages, Falashas, Somalis, Tigreans and many others.

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Elihn KATZ and George WEDELL — **Broadcasting in the Third World: Promise and Performance** — With Michael Pilsworth and Dov Shinar — Macmillan Press, Little Essex Street, London WC 2R 3LF — 320 pp. — £7.95 — 1978

For many years broadcasting was regarded as the key to modernization in the Third World, but evidence now shows that this is not necessarily the case. While it is now doubtful whether broadcasting can actually improve communication with the rural poor and urban unemployed, questions have also been raised about the socio-political implications of educational broadcasting and the merit of transplanting Western media to developing countries. In analysing the problem, the authors look at 91 developing countries, and examine 11 of them in detail, making this one of the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessments yet published.

They look at the actual process of transferring Western media to the Third World and discuss the consequent social and political implications. One of the major effects has been that Western TV and radio contribute to a national unity by providing a uniform brand of popular cultural self- expression. Drawing on their research, the authors make a series of recommendations which challenge many current assumptions about broadcasting in the Third World.

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J.A. MORALES & J.Ph. PLATTEAU — **Le Développement des pays pauvres. Quelques Aspects d'un problème actuel (The development of the poor countries. Some aspects of a topical problem)** — Namur, Presses Universitaires de Namur — 1977 — 162 pp.

This short and agreeably readable work contains four papers, two by each author, originally presented at a residential seminar at the St Gérard's abbey on 6 and 7 May 1977, and the text of a lecture which J.A. Moralès gave shortly before this. They cover:

— A comparison of outward- and inward-looking development models.

— An analysis of a colonial type of outward-oriented model.

— An examination of the interaction between education and economic development.

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— A critical analysis of the Artur Lewis model.

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Rudolf H. STRAHM — **Pourquoi sont-ils pauvres? (Why are they poor?)** — Neuchâtel — Editions de la Baconnière — 1978 — 147 pp.

In less than 150 pages and 57 illustrations (graphs and drawings), Rudolf Strahm's clear and simple texts describe the principle mechanisms which created and now maintain the underdevelopment of one part of the world and, correlatively, the overdevelopment of the other.

This is an excellent introduction to the subject. it is full of figures and illustrations, remarkably well summarized and easy to understand. However, in a work of this kind, the selection of topics and the explanations of the causes and effects of the various phenomena described often involve oversimplification of both the problems and the way they are assessed.

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Annuaire des Communautés européennes — European Communities Yearbook — Editions Delta, 19, rue Saint-Bernard, B 1060 Bruxelles — Bilingual English-French publication — 702 pages — 636 FB — 1978

The 1978 edition of the "European Communities Yearbook" has just been published. This second edition is an enlarged and updated version.

To recapitulate, this is a **practical guide** to the bodies, whether private or public, which either directly or indirectly contribute to European integration:

— Institutions and Departments of the Communities (European Parliament, Council, Commission, Court of Justice, European Investment Bank, Economic and Social Committee),

— Professional associations set up within the Community context,

— European movements and other European organisations (Council of Europe, Eurocontrol, European Patent Office, CERN),

— Press and diplomatic corps accredited to the European Communities,

— Establishments providing European education.

A useful working tool, particularly thanks to its detailed index, for all those whose daily work involves them in the problems connected with the construction of Europe.

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European Communities' Who's Who des Communautés européennes (and other European organizations) — Editions Delta (19, rue Saint-Bernard, B 1060 Brussels) — 1978 — 293 pages — 1200 BF

This first edition of Who's who devoted to the European institutions assembles the **biographies of a large number of figures** who operate in the following organizations: European Communities, Council of Europe, Eurocontrol, European Patents Office. The work usefully completes the directory published by the same publishing firm.

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Back cover — *(Above) Out of season ACP fruit can help stabilize European markets and prices. (Below) A young African shares a smile with Dr Rohwedder (Federal German state secretary) during the 1976 Berlin Fair*

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