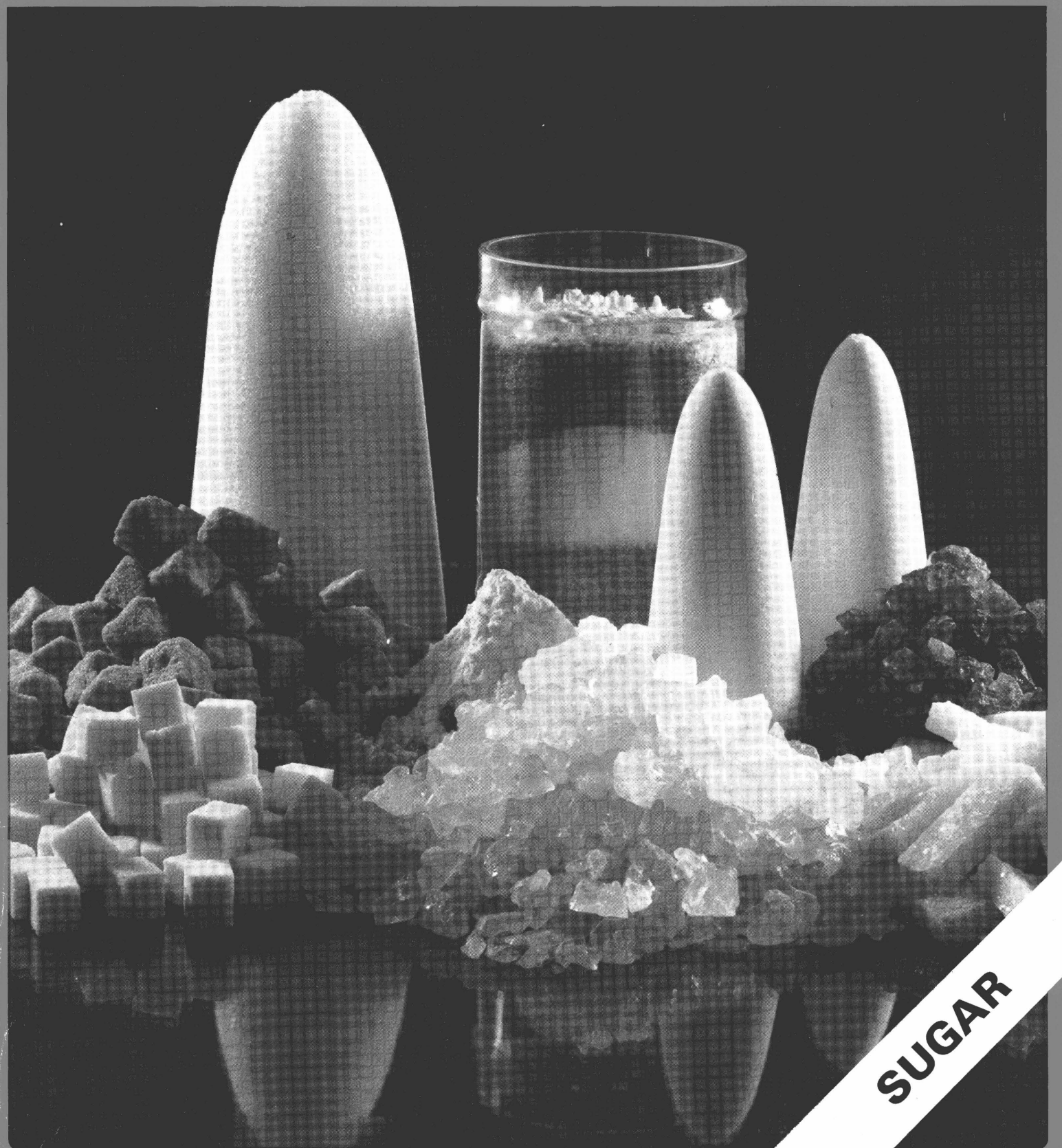


the courier

AFRICA-CARIBBEAN-PACIFIC—EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Published every two months

No 75 — SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1982



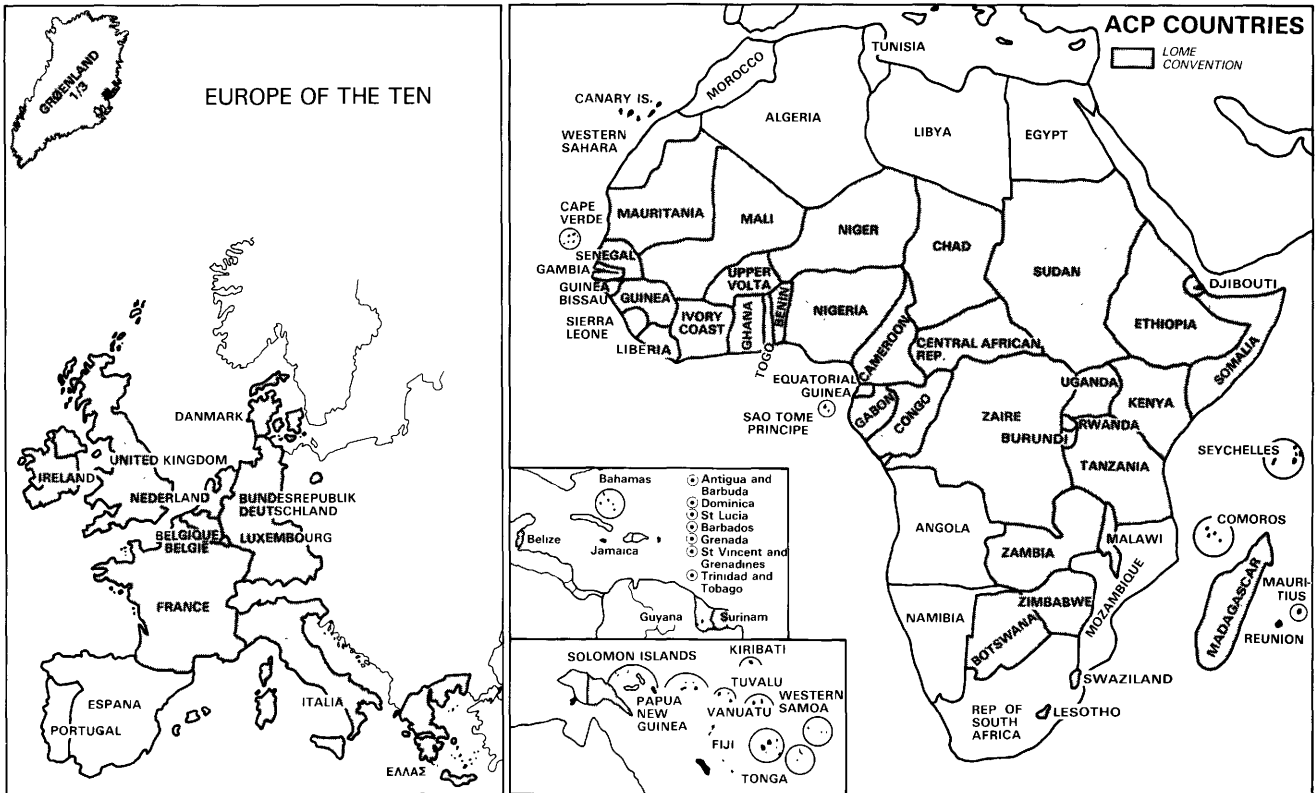
SUGAR

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BELGIUM
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
(Federal Rep.)
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
UNITED KINGDOM

THE ACP STATES

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	GRENADA	SENEGAL
BAHAMAS	GUINEA	SEYCHELLES
BARBADOS	GUINEA BISSAU	SIERRA LEONE
BELIZE	GUYANA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BENIN	IVORY COAST	SOMALIA
BOTSWANA	JAMAICA	SUDAN
BURUNDI	KENYA	SURINAM
CAMEROON	KIRIBATI	SWAZILAND
CAPE VERDE	LESOTHO	TANZANIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	LIBERIA	TOGO
CHAD	MADAGASCAR	TONGA
COMOROS	MALAWI	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CONGO	MALI	TUVALU
DJIBOUTI	MAURITANIA	UGANDA
DOMINICA	MAURITIUS	UPPER VOLTA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	NIGER	WESTERN SAMOA
ETHIOPIA	NIGERIA	VANUATU
FIJI	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	ZAIRE
GABON	RWANDA	ZAMBIA
GAMBIA	ST. LUCIA	ZIMBABWE
GHANA	ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES	
	SAO TOME PRINCIPE	



FRANCE
(Overseas departments)
Guadeloupe
Guiana
Martinique
Reunion
St Pierre and Miquelon
(Overseas territories)
Mayotte
New Caledonia and dependencies
French Polynesia
French Southern and Antarctic Territories
Wallis and Futuna Islands

NETHERLANDS
(Overseas countries)
Netherlands Antilles
(Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St Martin, Saba,
St Eustatius)

UNITED KINGDOM
(Overseas countries and territories)
Anguilla
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Brunei
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands and dependencies
Montserrat
Pitcairn Island
St Helena and dependencies
St Kitts & Nevis

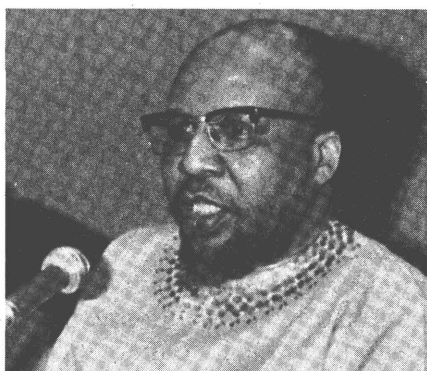
This list does not prejudice the status of these countries and territories now or in the future.

World hunger — Hunger threatens many regions of the world. The causes are various; political, economic, sometimes cultural (India), and so are the solutions. Faced with the reality and disruption caused by hunger, the European Community has recently launched a special ECU 184 million programme to help the people most affected, and to promote a coherent overall strategy. Victor Michel, MEP, also discusses the action taken by the European Parliament to find lasting solutions to the problems of hunger which are becoming worse daily. **Pages 3 to 11**



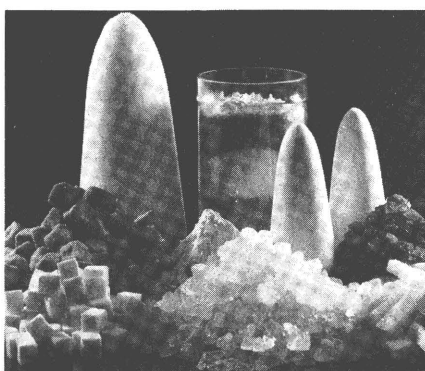
Apartheid — Apartheid, the institutionalized racism of South Africa, is more and more dramatically affecting the lives of Africans and in particular women and children. Women are now also taking up the struggle against apartheid. Coming from many countries, they assembled in Brussels last May for an international conference to show their determination to fight against injustice and alert international public opinion to the grave danger which apartheid represents. **Page 12**

Burundi — Last July Burundi celebrated 20 years of independence. A small country, about 30 500 sq.km, the size of Belgium, it is, after Rwanda, the most densely populated country in Africa. But despite this population pressure it is self-sufficient in food and even exports a small surplus. Although at the outset the country suffered two civil wars which were costly in human lives, there have now been 10 years of peace. Economically Burundi has also been well governed, although the country is not without its difficulties. **Pages 18 to 29**



Intra-ACP cooperation — One of the aims of the ACP group is to increase and consolidate cooperation between its members. At Suva, in 1977, ACP ministers defined a number of sectors for priority action, and since then a series of meetings and conferences have been held to decide the ways and means of improving cooperation. Lesotho's ambassador in Brussels, Mr L.B. Monyake, chairman of the ACP sub-committee on intra-ACP cooperation, outlines the initiatives taken by the group so far. **Page 34.**

Dossier — Sugar is a unique crop. It is almost the only major agricultural commodity which can be grown easily in both temperate climates, from beet, and in tropical climates, from cane. Most sugar is produced for domestic consumption, but a number of countries — Cuba, Brazil, Australia, India — are major exporters, and in recent years, the EEC, which is the world's largest producer, has joined the ranks of the exporters. The EEC also imports under the sugar protocol 1.3 m tonnes of ACP sugar a year. Our dossier considers the sugar industry and the role of the ACP-EEC sugar protocol. **Page 44**



THE COURIER

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC
— EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

No 75 — September-October 1982

CONTENTS

2. Editorial: A new idea
3. **World hunger:** The world food situation — a summary
7. A strategy for hunger
9. European Parliament — interview with Victor Michel: Priority to integrated schemes in the medium and long term
12. **Apartheid:** International conference in Brussels of women against apartheid

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC

18. **Burundi:** A country of old traditions
19. President Bagaza: Developing cooperation and balancing trade with Europe
23. Population density no bar to economic progress
26. Foreign trade — a complex problem
28. EEC-Burundi cooperation
30. **Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Kiribati:** The beginning of the end of an era
34. **Intra-ACP cooperation:** Ambassador L.B. Monyake of Lesotho: Intra-ACP cooperation is not incompatible with our relations with Europe
36. **In perspective:** Development and social infrastructure

EUROPE:

37. Europe against poverty
40. European public opinion in 1982
42. Books about Europe
44. **DOSSIER: Sugar**
45. Sugar in history
47. Growing sugar-cane
48. Refining raw cane sugar
52. New and alternative uses for sugar
53. Map and statistics on production, consumption and trade in sugar

The sugar industry

55. From the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement to the sugar protocol
57. The sugar protocol: An ACP view
60. ACP sugar and the EEC: A refiner's view
63. The position and current problems of sugar beet production in the EEC
67. The functions of the International Sugar Organization
69. Mauritius: the sugar industry
71. Jamaica: the social impact of the sugar industry
73. Zimbabwe: Producing ethanol from sugar-cane
76. EIB finance for sugar projects in the ACP states

DEVELOPING WORLD

77. Idriss Jazairy — Regional and inter-regional cooperation — what does it hold for the future?
80. Philipps University (Marburg): courses for Third World students
82. SOAS: Education and training for the future

EDF PROJECTS

84. First 5th EDF multiannual training programmes

ARTS

85. Mauritius — Nuvo sime

BOOKS

NEWS ROUND-UP (central yellow pages)

CID INFORMATION (end yellow pages)

OPERATIONAL SITUATION (blue pages)

A new idea

At a lecture at the IFRI (the French international relations institute) on 1 July this year, the President of the EEC Commission, Gaston Thorn, formally invited the EEC governments to "think about holding another Messina conference, in 1983, to lay the bases for a new contract that fully reflects our second generation Europe". It is perhaps worth reminding the younger generation that the foreign ministers of the Six (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) met in Messina in Sicily on 1 and 2 June 1955 and invited a committee of experts, under Paul-Henri Spaak, to draw up the basis of the Common Market and Euratom. The work of this committee culminated in the signing of the Treaty of Rome on 25 March 1957.

The idea of a new Messina conference has been put forward by the President of the European Parliament, Pieter Dankert, since 25 March last. In taking up this suggestion, the urgency of which is clearly highlighted by both the European and the international situations, Mr Thorn reminded his listeners of the "impressive achievements" of the Common Market. How could we forget Europe's astonishing 15-year period of economic prosperity (1958-1973), to which the setting up of the Common Market and the removal of internal customs barriers contributed so much? But Mr Thorn also stressed the three main causes of the present deadlock in the process of European unification: "the failure to apply large sections of the present treaties" (with the particular problems of the vote in the Council and the inadequacy of the common policies); "the waning of the spirit of solidarity" and Europe's dependence in the matter of security, and "the dimming of the European idea in public opinion".

Europe is not one of the main concerns of the general public, it is true. The latest Eurobarometer (see the *Europe* section in this issue) shows that there has been a slight downward trend over the past 10 years or so, but that the drive for unification still has the support of most of the respondents (except in Denmark).

But none of this is so bad if the great difficulties facing the EEC countries are borne in mind and it is remembered that Europe has gone through two major phases over the past 25 years. It has had prosperity, which could have led to a casual thoughtlessness, lack of foresight and total neglect of the need for the "de facto solidarity" Robert Schuman talked about in his famous declaration of 9 May 1950. And it has had the crisis,

which could have led and could still lead to self-interest, the development of national egoism and the abandoning of the original aims, making the Common Market nothing more than a free trade area.

Yet all the countries have gained more than economic benefits from the Community. All the EEC member states have understood that the existence of the Community made war between them impossible. So the Community has served the cause of peace.

All the member states have found in Europe a means of making their voices heard, of increasing their influence and of facing up to the great challenges of our time, such as cooperation with the Third World. The Fuchs report on industrial cooperation for the next ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly is a timely reminder to anyone who may have forgotten that the Community depends on outside sources for 75% of its raw materials, whereas the figure for the USA is 25% and it is less than 10% in the case of the USSR.

If, despite the economic crisis and its own growing internal difficulties, the European Community is still a living reality 25 years after its creation, it is largely due to the EEC's partners elsewhere in the world. These have obliged the Community to define itself according to their expectations and to the challenges of the modern age. Europe has more prestige overseas than most Europeans are aware of; and without the pressure applied by the Community's foreign partners, its internal crises could have been much more dangerous.

Europe has also broadened the horizons of all the member states and enriched them with its diversity. Commission President Jean Rey humorously described this 12 years ago, when there were only six countries in the Community. It was, he said, a combination of "the modesty of the French, the imagination of the Belgians, the sobriety of the Luxemburgers, the flexibility of the Dutch, the precision of the Italians and Prussian charm". So it comes as no surprise that, because of this diversity and the now 10 member states, it took more than 25 years to build this unprecedented international entity, this economic and political reality that is neither a simple association of businessmen nor a sophisticated super-state like another. Europe is still a new idea which needs to be taken further in the world today. o

ALAIN LACROIX

The world food situation—a summary (*)

The short-term economic situation

Food production. After two years of virtual stagnation, world food production went up by 2.4% in 1981. The global rate of increase in the developing countries was 3.8%, higher than in previous years and higher than the rate of population increase.

1980. Rice production increased by 3% in 1981 over the previous year.

In the developing world as a whole, cereal production increased by 5.5%, but in the low-income developing countries (less than \$370 per capita in 1979), progress was only marginally better than demographic growth.

In the Far East, 1981 harvests were good on average, although production

in some countries was short of the previous year's figure (Bangladesh, for example) or inadequate to meet requirements (Kampuchea and Vietnam). In Latin America, production improved considerably, particularly in the Argentine, Brazil and Mexico. However, a number of countries in the Middle East (Jordan, Iraq and Syria, for example) had bad harvests. In Africa, there was considerable variation from one country to another. In most of the countries of the Sahel, cereal production was normal in 1980, although in central, eastern and southern Africa it tended to be better. However, it should be noted that Chad, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Angola, Ethiopia and Mozambique were exceptions. And lastly, in North Africa, there was drought in Morocco, which caused a 50% drop in the country's cereal production.

Production of other staple foods

This too increased in the developing countries as a whole. Manioc, for example, increase by 3% in 1981 as compared to the previous year and the production of pulses went up by 6% (largely due to an 8% improvement in the Far East, which produces more than half of world consumption). However, estimates suggest that pulse production in Africa dropped, in spite of the improvements in one or two countries in the central and western parts of the continent.

There was better production of animal products in a certain number of developing countries in 1981-82 too. An increase in milk production is ex-



UNHCR - N. Goldschmidt

Distributing food (plantains) to refugees in Mocerom camp, Honduras (1982) — In most of the world, hunger is due to the wrong choice of economic policy: Latin America could feed itself with proper economic planning

Cereal production. The 7% improvement in world cereal production in 1981 was due to record harvests in the main corn and secondary cereal producing countries. The biggest increase was for secondary cereals, production of which was up 10% over

(*) EEC development directorate report based on FAO documents (Assessment of the current world food security and world stocks and the short-term prospects—Current world food situation).

Ugandan refugees in Sudan—Uganda, for long known as “the black pearl of Africa”, is only recovering with difficulty from the damage done, in both human and economic terms, by Idi Amin's military regime

UNHCR - Y. Müller



pected in 1981-82, as is a very small increase in beef and veal and sheep- and goat-meat. In the relatively better-off countries, in the Middle East in particular, the production of poultry, meat and eggs has undergone a rapid increase.

Buffer stocks. World cereal stocks, which got seriously run down in 1980 and 1981 to an average 240 million t) will be going back up in 1982 to the 1979 level of 273 million t. This corresponds to 18% of annual world consumption. The improvement is largely due to secondary cereals, which represent 36 million t of the 45 million t of the stock increase. Rice stocks should reach a record level of 45 million t in 1982.

Geographically speaking, an estimated two thirds of the cereal stocks are in the developed countries of which 66% is in North America (57% in the USA). In the developing world, it is the Far East which has the biggest stocks, accounting for three quarters of the developing countries' amounts. More than half of this is stored in China. And lastly, barely 4% of the developing countries' stocks, or 1.5% of world stocks, are in Africa.

Trade and prices (see table on page 6). Forecasts suggest that world cereal imports will go on increasing in 1981-82 to reach the 210 million t mark. This improvement (205 million t in 1980-81) will be mainly due to a further major increase in USSR purchases (+17%).

Although production was relatively satisfactory in 1981, growing demand in the developing countries means that they had to import slightly more cereals in 1981-82 (99 million t) than in 1980 (98 million t). However, low income countries where cereal production was only marginally greater than population growth are expected to see an 8% increase in their cereal imports in 1981-82. Total cereal imports into Africa should go up by 3%, 13 of 21 low-income countries of the continent having needs as great or greater than they were in 1980-81. The low-income countries, far from improving their self-sufficiency, are having to cope with an increasing food shortfall.

Agricultural prices in 1980 went up faster than prices of manufactures, largely because of the rapid but temporary rise in world sugar and cereal prices. However, the terms of trade for other groups of products (beverages, for example, and grain and seeds, fats and livestock products) dropped as compared to manufactures. It is also worth noting that in 1980 the price index for untreated fertilizer went up by almost 58% and that certain export



Maize production in Swaziland. Cereal yield in Africa is in general half that of other developing regions

products that are of particular importance to the developing countries (jute, tea, soya oil, for example) were sold at prices that were more than 30% lower, in real terms, than in 1970. Other products also saw their prices drop, in real terms, as compared to 1970 prices, but to a lesser extent (for example bananas, beef and veal and poultry). In 1981 (1) the developing countries were hit by a drop in the export prices of certain products which are important to them. Sugar, for example, dropped by 78%, cotton by 26% and rubber by 27%. Oil seeds and vegetable oils also dropped.

(1) Figures currently available for 1981 are estimates. The final figures should be known when this paper is brought up to date in the second half of 1982.

The price of cereals on the market has risen over the last couple of years, but in 1981, on the other hand, there was a drop (of 25% in the case of certain varieties) and an increase in production costs. It is possible that these two factors will discourage the farmers in the exporting countries from producing more cereals in 1982 (cf the set aside policy which the USA uses to adjust the area under cultivation in the light of trends in sales prices).

Trends

Food production. In the seventies, world food production went up by an average 2.5% a year. Growth in the developing countries (3%) was larger than in the developed countries (2.1%).

In fact, as the following table shows, production went up faster in all the developing regions except Africa than it did in the developed world in general.

However, if demographic trends are taken into account, the growth of availability per capita in all the developing regions (except the Asian countries with centrally planned economies) was far smaller than in the developed countries as a whole.

This table shows that Africa's situation is far worse than anyone else's. In fact, looking at the figures more closely, only a quarter of the countries of Africa had an increase in per capita food production over 1970-1979.

The seriousness of the situation in Africa is confirmed by an analysis of the production of cereals—a very important staple here—which has kept pace with the extension of land under cultivation. In 1979, for example, the cereal yield in the developing countries of Africa was, on average, half that in the other developing regions.

Trade and prices

The developing countries' share of world agricultural exports dropped

	Food production index			Per capita food production index		
	1970	1975	1979	1970	1975	1979
World	100	114	125	100	104	106
Developed countries	100	112	121	100	107	112
Developing countries	100	116	130	100	104	106
Centrally-planned countries of Asia	100	118	137	100	109	119
Africa	100	108	116	100	94	90
Latin America	100	116	135	100	102	106
Middle East	100	121	132	100	106	103
Far East	100	115	125	100	102	101
Other developing countries	100	113	126	100	100	102



UNHCR - Y. Müller

Ugandan refugees in Tore camp are given cooking utensils and simple farm implements

from 46 % in the mid-fifties to 37 % at the beginning of the sixties and 28 % in 1979.

As to the value of exports and imports of food products (excluding fish), the value of developing country exports increased less than fourfold over the 1970-1980 period, while the value of their imports went up sevenfold.

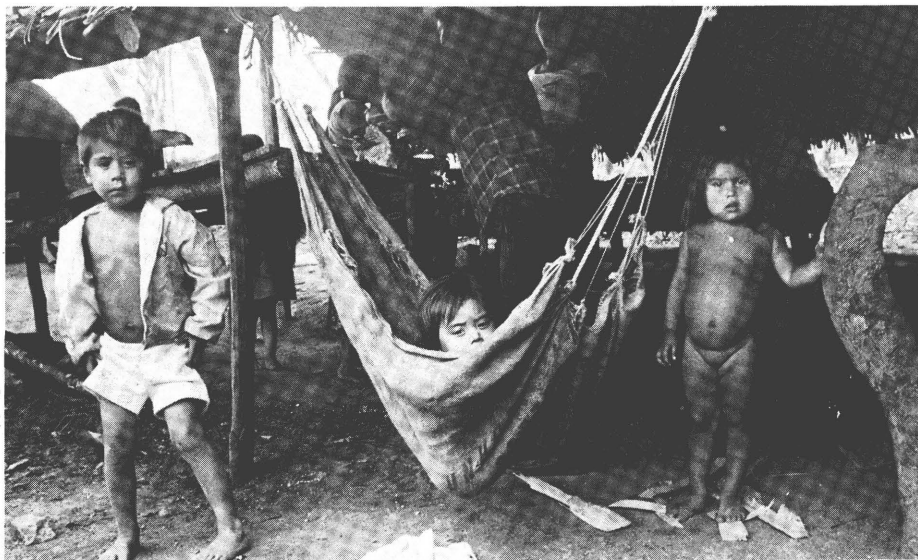
Many of the food products (2) exported by the developing countries were being sold at lower prices, in real terms, than at the beginning of the seventies.

Over the same period, gross imports of cereals in the developing countries went from 40 million t (value \$3 500 million) to 98 million t (\$21 500 million), while their cereal exports increased very much more slowly, from 20 million t (value \$1 500 million) to 22 million t (value \$5 100 million).

The biggest importing countries in the developing world are China (18 % of the total), followed by Mexico, Brazil and Egypt (with 6-7 % of the total each). The only big cereal exporter in the developing country group is the Argentine (almost half total cereal exports from the developing countries). The USA alone exported five times more cereals than all the developing countries put together in 1980.

(2) Such as soya oil, jute, tea, bananas, rice, beef and veal, the main oilseeds, oil and oil flour.

(3) Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kampuchea, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia.



UNHCR - M. Vanappalghem

Refugees from El Salvador in Colomocagua camp, Honduras

Calories available per person per day as a percentage of nutritional requirements

	1969-71	1974-76	1977-79	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Developing countries with market economies	95.2	94.4	97.4	92.3	95.8	95.1	98.2	99.0
Africa	93.3	93.2	93.6	92.9	93.7	94.1	93.6	92.9
Latin America	107.7	107.8	109.0	108.3	107.8	108.3	109.1	109.5
Middle East	102.0	108.0	113.2	107.7	110.0	111.1	113.5	114.9
Far East	92.3	90.2	94.1	86.6	92.1	90.5	95.4	96.5
Asian countries with centrally planned economies	90.2	97.0	101.1	97.1	98.0	98.4	100.6	104.3
Total developing countries	93.5	95.4	98.8	94.1	96.6	96.3	99.1	100.8
Least developed countries	87.7	83.2	82.6	81.7	84.4	82.0	83.3	82.4

The nutritional aspect

Local food production obviously has a very important effect when it comes to meeting food requirements in the developing countries, which do not always have the money to cover any nutritional gaps with an increasing amount of imports. So it seems that the nutritional situation in the least developed countries (LLDC) seriously deteriorated in the seventies, supply dropping to around 80 % of actual requirements in 1979.

Although, generally speaking, the availability of staple foods increased in 1981, in early 1982, there were still exceptional shortages in 20 developing countries, including 17 countries of Africa (3). In Africa, less than 93 % of nutritional requirements were covered in 1979 and the situation has gone on getting worse from year to year. o

World trade in wheat and secondary cereals (June/July)

million t

	Wheat (1)			Secondary cereals		
	1979/80	1980/81 (est.)	1981/82 Forecast	1979/80	1980/81 (est.)	1981/82 Forecast
Exports						
Far East	0.8	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.5	2.8
Thailand	—	—	—	2.3	2.4	2.4
Middle East	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
Africa	0.2	—	—	3.1	3.8	5.3
South Africa	0.2	—	—	2.8	3.6	4.9
Latin America	4.8	4.0	4.0	6.7	10.0	13.5
Argentina	4.8	4.0	4.0	6.6	9.9	13.5
North America	52.2	58.9	66.0	76.4	77.1	70.0
Canada	15.0	17.0	17.0	4.8	4.6	6.5
USA	37.2	41.9	49.0	71.6	72.5	63.5
Western Europe	11.0	14.2	14.6	4.2	5.3	4.4
EEC (2)	10.5	12.6	13.8	3.4	4.0	3.3
Eastern Europe	0.7	2.6	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
USSR	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.1	—	—
Oceania	15.0	10.6	11.0	4.2	2.4	3.0
Australia	15.0	10.6	11.0	4.1	2.3	2.9
World total	86.3	92.0	98.0	98.8	102.6	100.0
Developing countries	6.0	4.7	4.3	10.0	13.5	17.1
Developed countries	80.3	87.3	93.7	88.9	89.1	82.9
Imports						
Far East	25.7	28.4	30.6	27.9	26.7	27.9
Bangladesh	1.9	1.1	1.2	—	—	—
China	8.8	13.5	13.0	2.0	0.9	1.0
India	0.2	0.3	2.3	—	—	—
Japan	5.6	5.8	5.6	18.6	18.5	18.5
Korea (Rep.)	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.8
Pakistan	0.6	0.3	0.2	—	—	—
Middle East	14.5	14.9	16.1	5.4	6.3	7.5
Egypt	5.9	6.6	6.2	0.7	1.4	1.5
Iran	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.2
Africa	7.9	8.4	9.5	2.2	3.5	3.3
Latin America	12.7	11.6	11.7	9.9	13.9	7.1
Brazil	4.8	3.8	4.2	1.8	2.2	—
Mexico	0.9	1.3	0.9	4.3	7.4	2.5
North America	—	—	—	1.1	2.1	1.0
Western Europe	7.5	6.7	7.8	22.7	21.6	20.9
EEC (2)	4.5	4.5	4.5	12.2	12.8	11.0
Eastern Europe	6.1	5.4	4.0	10.4	10.3	8.5
USSR	12.6	16.0	17.0	18.5	18.0	25.0
Oceania	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—
Not specified	—	0.4	1.1	—	0.3	0.8
World total	87.3	92.0	98.0	98.2	107.6	100.0
Developing countries	54.6	57.0	62.2	25.6	30.9	26.6
Developed countries	32.7	35.0	35.8	72.6	71.7	73.4

Source: FAO Note: Total calculated on the basis of exact figures.

(1) These figures include the wheat equivalent of wheat flour.

(2) Not including trade between the member states of the EEC.

A strategy for hunger

For several years now, the problem of hunger in the world has been debated regularly by both the Community itself (Parliament, Council and Commission) and the mixed ACP-EEC institutions (Joint Committee, Consultative Assembly and ACP-EEC Council of Ministers). The food situation in many countries is deteriorating constantly for very different reasons—natural disaster, war, population movement, unsuitable policies and more.

The Community's answer has been to encourage the development of production via the Lomé Convention and the aid programme for non-associated countries, and to provide food aid as short-term relief for distressed populations. But the need to group these activities together in a more global framework has gradually become apparent.

This is why the EEC's development ministers adopted an action plan to counter hunger in the world (providing for additional special aid measures and, above all, the implementation of development schemes in agri-food) when it met on 3 November 1981. This was in line with the policy put forward in the European Parliament debate on world hunger in 1980. A few months later, in June 1982, the development Council discussed and adopted a Commission proposal to start a coordinated food support scheme in three countries (Mali, Kenya and Zambia), to which others could soon be added. This was also in line with what the European Parliament wanted. Alongside this, the Commission introduced a request for an extra ECU 184 000 000 into the amending budget to enable it to finance the various schemes in its anti-hunger campaign. This campaign would be in three parts. Emergency schemes, as in the past, food policy support and a thematic approach to help protect and develop the natural heritage of the developing countries.

But what exactly does food strategy support involve?

What the Community proposes to do when it says it is ready to support the implementation of food strategies is a major innovation as far as the Community's development aid policy is concerned.

It has based this approach on the finding that schemes and projects have often had limited and sometimes short-lived effects because they were not part of a coherent, global food strategy or policy.

To remedy this, the Community is ready to help the countries that ask for assistance to define and implement their food strategies.

Incentives and security

The essential part of any food strategy must be to create dynamic production in the country in question, based, for the most part, on the machinery of the market. So if it is to achieve a substantial, lasting increase in production, the policy has to offer the producers the incentives and the security they need to take part in a production system that is not solely aimed at self-sufficiency. A policy based on price levels that are too low will discourage the farmers from producing more than they

themselves need, push up imports and thereby create expensive dependency on the outside world. And this generates new eating habits, which, in turn, generate greater imports. So the vicious circle has to be broken—hence the importance of a sound price policy.

But a policy that encourages people to produce is not adequate in itself. The growth in production that it should bring about can only be perpetuated if additional measures are taken to support and accompany the dynamic movement thus created.

An increase in production means a proper storage capacity (be it at farm, village, regional or national level) and a suitable purchasing system. And a desire to produce more means providing the producers with the input they need when they need it. The gradual integration of producers in a trading system means the right sort of rural credit facilities. Greater mechanization means better maintenance. And so on.

So, assuming all this is successful, we have to take account of the whole series of problems that will gradually emerge as a direct result of this success.

What the Community can already give the countries which agree to try this idea is its assurance that it will do its best, as the process develops, to find the means of helping them cope with their problems.

Practically speaking, the Community and the member states will be involved on the following terms:

- The activities must be deliberately in line both with the policies outlined by the countries, on a sovereign basis, in their strategies and with the development on which these strategies are based

- Community and member state intervention must be a direct part and adapted to the rate of implementation which the country has decided on. This means that the conditions and intensity of our action will depend on the country's actual implementation of the policy it has chosen to follow. ("If you apply such and such a measure, we will help and if you stop applying it, we will stop helping")

- This contractual approach involves the countries and the Community and the member states being willing to embark on a permanent system of concertation and adaptation intended to:

- identify the various stages of implementation of the strategy and the points on which the main joint efforts should focus;



An FAO "freedom from hunger campaign" in Liberia where Swamps have been developed for rice production

— determine the conditions and arrangements for the activities to be undertaken, the fields in which the start or increase of production is likely to provoke problems or bottlenecks, and any adjustments to be made to the system of intervention initially decided on.

The response from the countries visited

In the three countries visited, the highest state authorities said they wanted to adopt or implement a food strategy or policy.

In all three countries, too, decisions have been or are about to be taken. In Zambia, however, although the decision on the principle has been taken and broadcast, the government still has to look at the report which the Netherlands helped prepare on the contents of a national food strategy.

All the leaders met came out in favour of the new approach the Commission proposed and were ready to adopt the idea. They have therefore accepted the principle of a permanent concertation system, combining the authorities concerned and representatives of the Community and the member states (perhaps with any other donors who agree to the kind of step proposed and are interested in adding their means to ours), which would be in charge of piloting the operation as a whole.

The implications for the Community and the member states

This system is a demanding one for the country implementing the food strategy and it is demanding for the Community and the member states too, as they have to make a particular effort to:

— agree to take part in an efficient coordination system. It is desirable here for the relevant instructions to be given to the local representatives of any member states that wish to be involved;

— be permanently ready to adapt the aid machinery so that proper replies can be given to any practical questions raised during the course of implementation of the strategy;

— seek means of helping the countries move through the various phases of the development process that will be thus triggered off. This means:

- i. re-examining the indicative programmes;
- ii. using the food aid counterpart funds;
- iii. achieving the necessary flexibility between food aid and development aid;
- iv. using the project element of 1981 Stabex transfers;
- v. seeking the means of setting up lines of credit to support and promote the national and rural credit systems;
- vi. using any additional means released by the special world hunger campaign;
- vii. allocating or reallocating aid from the member states etc.

It should also be added that, if the idea works, success could well reveal new needs. But, for once, the aim of the aid will not be to create the difficult process of development, but to confirm, guide, and accelerate the development that is already in progress.

The best answer to be given to the question posed at the beginning of this article on food strategies is the one development commissioner Edgard Pisani gave to the European Parliament when it met in Strasbourg to discuss the Michel report. As he sees it, a food strategy is an economic policy that uses the means of a production development policy. It is an attentive and flexible accompaniment to development aid, a pact between a developing country and those who have decided to help it. It is a pact which, provided its aims and constraints are adhered to, will be maintained by the effort needed to overcome the problems it will inevitably come up against.

A food strategy, he said, is a wager that the governments and peasant farmers of the Third World are determined to beat hunger and it is a commitment to sustain growth. It is the opposite of the traditional method of financing work, accepting the fact that it is pointless and giving food aid that could well be a long-standing requirement. The task is a dauntingly difficult one, but there is no other way of tackling the problem, as all other approaches have failed. ○



Photo UNHCR - Y. Müller

Distributing food to refugees in a camp in Somalia. A food strategy means transforming food aid into development aid

Priority to integrated schemes in the medium and long term

An interview with Victor Michel

Victor Michel, a christian-democrat in the European Peoples' Party of the European Parliament and a member of its development committee explains how MEPs will be contributing to the campaign against world hunger.

► *Mr Michel, what do you think are the main causes of hunger in the world today?*

— I can give you half a dozen, but they aren't the only ones. The first is that there are nearly a thousand million men, women and children on our planet who do not get enough to eat and are illiterate or inadequately educated. Then, at the moment, we are seeing the harmful effects of our war and profit-oriented economy where we spend something like \$1 000 billion (1) every year on arms, more than \$800 billion by the so-called developed countries and more than \$200 billion by the so-called underdeveloped ones. The third thing I have to say is that the GNP that should be channelled into development across the world is only one quarter of a per cent, while arms get more than 7.5%. That's the proportion; thirty times more for weapons than for development. The fourth essential thing is that the destabilization of agricultural economies in the developing world since the colonial period by encouraging them to grow single crops of tea, coffee, cotton and so on, has turned the peasant farmers away from a whole series of food crops. Another important thing is how much of the land is properly cultivated and how much of it poorly tended. I have given figures to the European Parliament—not my figures, the FAO's—showing that four fifths of the arable land in Latin America, and three quarters of the arable land in Africa is not in use and that even in North America the figure is 50%. These figures assume that all the arable land in Europe is under cultivation, which is not the case. Far from it. So, there is a considerable effort to be made here... which leads me to my sixth remark, the problem of economic, financial and market struc-

tures which should enable the peasants of the Third World to take an interest in production—not forgetting the problem of training and educating the peasants themselves, as lack of education is, to my mind, no less a cause of hunger.



Victor Michel

"No country wants to go on getting assistance, as assistance only goes to those who cannot manage..."

What we suggest

► *You are projecting one or more food strategies to fight world hunger. Can you outline these strategies and say how they differ from what has been done so far?*

— To my mind, there are four sorts of strategies that can combat hunger in the world today and they complement each other. First there is a need to tackle this problem and, therefore, it is out of the question to do what some countries (the USSR included, and other communist countries as well) do and let things slide on the grounds that one day the revolution will come and then

we shall see. There is a second policy, the one the USA has adopted and Reagan explained at Cancun, and it consists of saying that the market economy will solve all the problems by generating investments where they are profitable. This American approach will be the ultimate endorsement of the exploitation of the Third World by getting each of them to grow just one of the crops that the industrialized economies need and preventing the peasant farmers from shouldering their responsibilities and improving their diet—which was much better before the single crop system came in than it is now. The third policy consists of saying, as some people have done since the Panella resolution, that a massive amount of aid is required, that we have to run drastic schemes and save millions people every year by giving them food aid. That's one way of looking at it. It's not a negligible one and I don't wish to quarrel with the Nobel prize-winners who have adopted it. But what I say is that you destabilize the country areas more with massive amounts of food aid and prevent the farmers from supplying the food the people in their own country and their own towns need for a balanced diet. You do them more harm and you don't provide a proper answer to their problem. It's like cauterizing a wooden leg—you make the situation worse in the medium and the long term. And lastly, there is a fourth policy, the one we advocate, and it involves running integrated schemes, ensuring that food aid is provided wherever it is needed but that it is integrated into development programmes involving crop diversification and technical backing that is suitable for the people in question. It also means that the economies have to be reorganized and the countries have to give support, because, without them, without the cooperation of their governments and their authorities and above all of their peasant farmers and all the people working at grass roots level, it would be impossible to achieve anything worthwhile and long-lasting. This agreement is vital because no nation, no country, wants to go on getting assistance, as assistance only goes to those who cannot manage on their own.

► *In other words, as you have just said, what we need are integrated schemes which involve the local populations and get them to shoulder their responsibilities. This is something different, you think, from what has been done so far, from the shower of one-off food aid operations...?*

(1) US billion.



*Harvesting wheat in Lesotho.
"Three quarters of arable land in Africa is not in use"*

— It's not only different. It is complementary and global. Because, as the famous Chinese proverb says, it is better to teach someone to fish than give him a fish to eat. This is exactly the case with the world food problem—which is very much vaster, of course.

► *The Community's special ECU 184 000 000 programme and your report to the European Parliament are to a certain extent an immediate reaction to a situation of some long standing, something that has been brought back into the public eye by what some people would call the tub-thumping of Mr Panella and the appeal from the Nobel prize-winners. Aren't they jumping on the band wagon to a certain extent?*

— Thank you for your question, which is one which enables me to make a correction. I shall try to do so very briefly. First, I should like to remind you that that Europe has been anxious to help the developing countries for about 20 years now, which is why we had Yaoundé I. Afterwards we had Yaoundé II and then the Conventions of Lomé I and II. The Community didn't wait for the Nobel prize-winners to concern themselves with development and world hunger.

As to the present, I should like to say that the European Parliament was presented with a resolution in September/October 1979, just after direct elections in June, and this was adopted following the proposal of the committee on cooperation and development of which I am a member. This resolution, adopted on 16 November 1979, led to the Ferrero report which had the support of the socialists and the christian-democrats (of which I am one) and the liberals. Don't forget that the Nobel prize-winners did not make their appeal

until June 1981. The Panella resolution which was voted in parliament without any discussion may give the wrong impression, because it thinks we could obtain ECU 5 bn and save 5 million people in a year. It wouldn't be out of the question to get the ECU 5 bn, but it doesn't seem to be to be at all possible to save 5 million people in a year. The hungry of the world are not all lined up in one place, you know, they are all over the place, everywhere, and reaching them isn't as easy as people imagine. So giving the impression that we can solve the problem with one or two spectacular schemes is a very serious mistake. I think, which is why I say in the report I presented to parliament that I'm not asking ECU 5 bn for one year, but ECU 5 bn every year. In other words, a contribution of 0.7% of the GNP of each of the industrialized coun-

tries—something they agreed to give years ago. If each of the countries that went to the UN conference in Paris provided 0.15% of all the aid to the developing countries for the least-developed ones, if each of the countries agreed on what it should do for the IFAO, then we would get those ECU 5 bn every year. That would be a solution not just for one year, but for 10 years to come. That is what I told the European Parliament. I don't want to see anything spectacular. I want to see permanent, lasting, efficient and effective schemes. What I want, I told Parliament, is for us to take another look at the proposals of our friends and partners in Africa and the Caribbean and the Pacific to see, together, just what conditions, and above all what means, are necessary to provide for the future together, to go beyond mere words and run practical schemes over the coming years.

► *But if the industrialized countries' commitments on the 0.15% of GNP for the least-developed countries come to no more than the 0.7% target for the development decade, what can you do to release the sums needed and move on to practical action in agricultural development in the under-developed countries?*

— That is the exact point on which I ended my report. I asked questions. First of all I asked the Council, the president-in-office of the Council who happened to be Mr Tindemans, one of my fellow countrymen, if he could tell me what he had done during his six-month term to get his partners to meet their commitments, not just the new commitments, but the old ones too. And I asked the Commission. You, I said, who have committed an ECU 40 million special food aid scheme and who



*Agricultural training in Upper Volta
"Lack of training and education is to my mind, no less a cause of hunger"*

propose to run another worth ECU 184 million, what about your action plan—has it been accepted by the Council? Do you realize that you have to go a lot further than ECU 184 million? Then I spoke to the member states and I told them that the 0.7 % GNP official development aid and the 0.15 % GNP for the least-developed countries and a certain number of Community budget surpluses should enable the member states to do more than has been done so far. So we have to act along these lines. I should add that we are trying to get Japan and the OPEC countries, the oil producers, involved too. It is a very good idea for those countries to play their part in the campaign against hunger and underdevelopment.

► *As you have just said, hunger is a world-wide problem and Europe can't cope with it by itself. But, as you have also emphasized, the strength you have when you produce a great deal of food is important. What do you think of the fairly common opinion, one you often see in books too, whereby the USA would not take part in any large-scale long-term anti-hunger campaign in case it lost its supremacy in agriculture and, therefore, lost that very effective weapon, food?*

— I have to say that I should very much regret it if the USA adopted that sort of attitude. First, I think we have to clarify the facts. Hunger does not exist all over the world. I'm not saying that no-one in Europe goes hungry but, generally speaking, no-one in Europe goes hungry if the environment is properly organized. I don't think anyone is hungry in Australia either and obviously not in North America. Hunger, above all, is something you find in South America and in some parts of Africa and Asia. I think this situation can be remedied on the conditions I have just mentioned.

In spite of all its weaknesses, Europe gives 0.46 % of GNP to development and the anti-hunger campaign (1), Japan gives 0.32 % and the USA 0.27 %—and that is where I object, because the USA has just cut its aid instead of increasing it. America has just cut off about \$1400 million dollars-worth of aid to the developing countries and it has increased its cheap credit (only 3 % interest) for arms purchases. That, obviously, is wrong, because what they want in the developing countries isn't more weapons, its more means to develop their agricul-

(1) In 1980, the Community as such and the member states gave food aid worth \$452 million (or 3.5 % of ODA, which was \$12 700 million). ODA was therefore 0.46 % of total GNP (\$2 738 000 million) and food aid represented 0.016 % of GNP (Source DAC report, 1980).



The disruption caused by wars also creates hungry people, many of whom end up in refugee camps such as this one in Africa

ture and their economies in general. Unfortunately, we can't expect much from the USSR, whose aid is only 0.03 % of GNP. So what I want us in Europe to do is crusade against hunger—and there I agree with the Nobel prize-winners that we have to get out of this paradoxical situation where, in the final analysis, mankind has to realize that man is getting a bit too expensive to be allowed to live. The only future for mankind is man and if man denies himself, then he will destroy himself.

► *But don't you think that in an anti-hunger campaign, if the USA goes on cutting back on its aid, there is the danger of a real failure and that as a result the idea of using American agricultural production, the grainstore of the world, against the others will be strengthened? As you know, food is already being used to put pressure on the poor countries...*

— It is not just a danger. I think I am right in saying that it is a challenge for the whole of mankind. At the moment, the USA is the gainstore of the world, if you like. The Americans are able to build up considerable reserves of food and they can do so because of the modernization of their agriculture. Less than 3 % of the working population in America works in agriculture. Compare that to some of the developing countries I know where the figure is 70 %, 80 % or even 90 % and they still don't produce enough to live off. Obviously the conditions are different and what we have to do is get those who are now something to collaborate. Not that the USA has to produce less, but, above all, the developing countries

have to stop being dependent on the Americans for their food.

The ACP countries have to do their bit

► *As we know, an ACP-EEC debate on hunger is scheduled for a future Consultative Assembly. Couldn't this debate have taken place earlier, at a technical level, so as to take account of any ACP proposals when the programme is worked out and perhaps even future schemes are defined?*

— I quite agree with you when you say we need concertation and joint action. But, unfortunately, you can't make history backwards. You have to see, in everything we are discussing, that things go in stages. The first stage, which I mentioned just now, is the initiative that was taken by the directly elected European Parliament and voted through on 16 November. Then there was a report. And the third stage, on 24 September 1980, was when I proposed that the ACP-EEC plenary session should look at the report and take the sort of action described in it. After this, we had the fourth stage, when the Kassé-Ferrero-Michel (and others) committee was set up and made proposals, the so-called Bamako proposals that were approved by the Joint Committee in Harare (Zimbabwe). So it is not quite right to say that we did not take account of what the ACP countries thought, as all the proposals made in the meetings I have mentioned, particularly after the Ferrero resolution, are also based on what we call the Lagos Plan which the member states of the OAU, all Africa that is to say, drew up to enable the African continent to become self-sufficient in food as soon as possible.

► *When you decided the problem of hunger had to be tackled in 1979, wouldn't it have been more useful to say something like this to the ACP countries? "We think there is a hunger problem and we are going to do something about it. Can you give us a technical document setting out your views on how to tackle the question and what solutions might be used?"*

— An effort is certainly called for to see that we get more tangible results and there you cannot, indeed you must not, expect the Europeans to do it all. You too have to state your positions clearly in the dialogue. But at the same time, you have to make sure that theory is put into practice in the field. That is where reciprocal responsibility lies and in that way we are working for the same cause—and we have the same responsibilities. ◊

Interview by
LUCIEN PAGNI



EEC - Jean Guyaux

An international conference of women against apartheid

Poland, the Lebanon, Afghanistan and even the Falklands and the permanent upheavals in Latin America cannot make us forget the fact that Africa is fighting a decisive battle against apartheid and that both its own future and world peace depend on the outcome. Without underestimating the grave threat to the international community of these other conflicts—which hit the headlines and monopolize public opinion—there is no parallel between apartheid, its causes and objectives, and the purely political and ideological conflicts going on in other parts of the world. Apartheid has racial causes. It aims to eliminate economically and politically more than 20 million blacks in South Africa and, to an ever-increasing extent, physically as well. Apartheid makes no distinction. It treats men, women and children alike.

A number of women met at an international conference in Brussels last May to express and reassert their determination to join with the men and young people involved in the fight against racism in South Africa. There were almost 250 of them and they came from Africa, Europe, Latin America and Asia. They included ministers—

Jeanne-Martin Cissé, Guinea's minister for social affairs who chaired the conference, and Yvette Roudy, France's Womens' rights minister—Hortensia Allende, widow of the late President Allende of Chili and co-chairman of the anti-apartheid committee for South America; Miriam Makeba, the famous South African singer who now lives in exile in Guinea; Martine Buron (a French socialist), Lise Østergaard (Denmark), MEP Anne-Marie Lizin (Belgium), and Pieter Dankert, the President of the European Parliament. Hungary and India were both represented, and Mr Ivor Richard spoke on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities. There were representatives of the liberation movements (SWAPO from Namibia and ANC and PAC from South Africa) too (see list of participants).

Mrs Cissé began by explaining why a special women's conference was called. It was, she said, because women have to cope with two lots of discrimination, racial and sexual. The life of South African women, she went on, is one lot of suffering after another. They have to put up a perpetual fight to keep their role as workers, wives and mothers, as the odious system has destroyed the African family unit.

Breaking up families, separating wives and children from their husbands and fathers and making all Africans foreigners in their own country (there is a

The conference room: foreground, delegates from the southern African liberation movements (PAC, ANC - South Africa, SWAPO - Namibia)

pass system) are only some of the weapons in the arsenal of South African racial laws that are particularly hard on the women—who cannot go to join the husbands who are slave-workers down the mines. The South African women who came to Brussels were there to tell people about their experiences and to try to awaken the international conscience about the drama of a whole people threatened because of the colour of their skin, because of their race. The day the 3rd Reich was beaten, who would have thought that in 30 years' time, the main cause of the holocaust would have been moved, lock, stock and barrel, to South Africa—and without enough international public opinion to worry about it this time.

**"I got used to pain
but I could never stand
the humiliation"**

You have to go back to the last war, or even further, to the inquisition, to find atrocities as bad as those committed in South Africa by one race against another. The women at the Brussels meeting said some edifying things. Joyce Depale, a young and beautiful woman who is already very affected by her time in the prisons of South Africa, was a 20-year old high school student when she was arrested in June 1977 when the women and children of Soweto, empty-handed, faced the



EEC - Jean Guyaux

Jeanne-Martin Cissé (Guinea)
"Life for South Africa women is a long chapter of suffering"

most sophisticated weapons and the police-dogs of the Pretoria government. She talked about her life as a prisoner in the gaols of the state that claims to stand up for western civilization and christianity in Africa.

"I was arrested under the notorious section 6 of the anti-terrorist law, so they could keep me in prison in total isolation for more than 500 days. My only company was a group of torturers. I couldn't see my family or my friends or my lawyers. I couldn't even choose a doctor. And for the first three months I couldn't change my clothes as this is the usual way of keeping in touch with the family and letting them know you are still alive".

"According to the African police" Joyce went on, "I was an agitator whose job was to infiltrate the Soweto student community. My torturers tried to make me sign an agreement, but I wouldn't... and for three months I was tortured... all sorts of tortures, particularly the "horse"... they tied my hands and legs together and they put a stick between them and turned it until I blacked out. Then there were electric shocks and every time they put a wet black bag over my face and put electrodes on my chest, which was bare, and between my buttocks and in the most private places. I got used to the pain, but I could never stand the humiliation. And they also put a bag over my head and beat me with sticks and punched me. Sometimes, when they were tired, the torturers would make me stand up until I fainted. They often



EEC - Jean Guyaux

A. Y. Maitama-Sule (left) and Enuga Reddy, director of the UN's anti-apartheid centre
"Apartheid is an insult and a crime" (A. Y. Maitama-Sule)

refused to let me have food and even water".

Several accounts like Joyce's were heard at the conference. It was damning for the South African government.

"Apartheid is an insult and a crime"

The South African women talked about the suffering which the racist system in their country causes them. Mr Alhaji Yusuff Maitama-Sule (Nigeria), chairman of the UN's special committee against apartheid, described just what apartheid means to Africans and to all those who are fighting for human dignity. Then he set it against the historical context of Europe and showed the similarities between apartheid and what the Europeans experienced 30 years ago.

"Apartheid", he said, "is an insult and a crime. It is a system of oppression and exploitation of the great majority of the people of South Africa, a system which is maintained by brute force, torture and terror. It is a system under which millions of people have been forcibly moved from their homes in one of the largest deportations in human history. More than half the African population of South Africa has been gaoled in the past generation under the detestable racist "pass laws". Apartheid has caused the massacres of Soweto and Sharpeville, killed unarmed demonstrators, men, women and children, and the indiscriminate shooting, maiming and blinding of

schoolchildren. Apartheid is the massacre of Namibian refugees in Cassinga (Angola), a massacre which can only be compared to the war crimes of the Nazis in Europe.

Apartheid, indeed, is Nazism transposed to Africa and imposed on the indigenous majority of the population which has been dispossessed of its lands and subdued to a whole arsenal of segregationist and repressive laws". Mr Maitama-Sule went on, "there can be no two views on apartheid, just as there could be no two views on Nazism. Apartheid cannot be reformed, as Nazism could not be reformed either. It must be totally destroyed. Africa has been patient in spite of the South African atrocities because it wanted to overcome the past and bring about a more human society a society of dignity in South Africa, a genuinely non-racial society. But there is a limit to the affront that we can tolerate. When our women are humiliated, when they are separated from their husbands and children, when they are manhandled by racists in prison cells, we certainly cannot remain indifferent and watch this inhumanity to the human person. We must act against apartheid, against this cynical injustice, against this law that is counter to the christian way of thinking", Mr Maitama-Sule said.

European Parliament president, Pieter Dankert, said he thought that apartheid was the classic example of

(See page 16)



EEC - Jean Guyaux

"Apartheid has caused the massacres of Sharpeville and Soweto, killing unarmed demonstrators—men, women and children—and the indiscriminate shooting, maiming and blinding of schoolchildren" (A.Y. Maitama-Sule); left, Mrs Okelo, whose husband is the Ugandan ambassador to Brussels



Women and children face police brutality in schoolboy killed in Soweto is taken



EEC - Jean Guyaux

Yvette Roudy

"The socialist government of France is committed to working for human rights and dignity throughout the world, and more particularly against racism"



EEC - Jean Guyaux

Thérèse Gastaut, head of the UN office in Brussels:

Fighting for the freedom and independence of the Third World



EEC - Jean Guyaux

Joseph W.O. Findlay and Hans Moevi (UN information, New York and Geneva)





EEC - Jean Guyaux



South African singer Miriam Makeba, exiled since the age of 16, continues the struggle against apartheid in song and action

South Africa (above), and the body of a
away by his mother and brother



EEC - Jean Guyaux



Left to right: Mrs L. Shahani with Rachid Gafez of the UN; Edith Ballantyne (International League of Women for Peace and Liberty), Joyce Boom (ANC) and Maria-Eugenia Neto (Angola)

The Belgian government was represented at the conference by state secretary Cécile Goor:
"Apartheid has a particular character: in its institutionalized form, it in fact serves as the basis of a system which denies people their rights because of the colour of their skin"



EEC - Jean Guyaux



EEC - Jean Guyaux

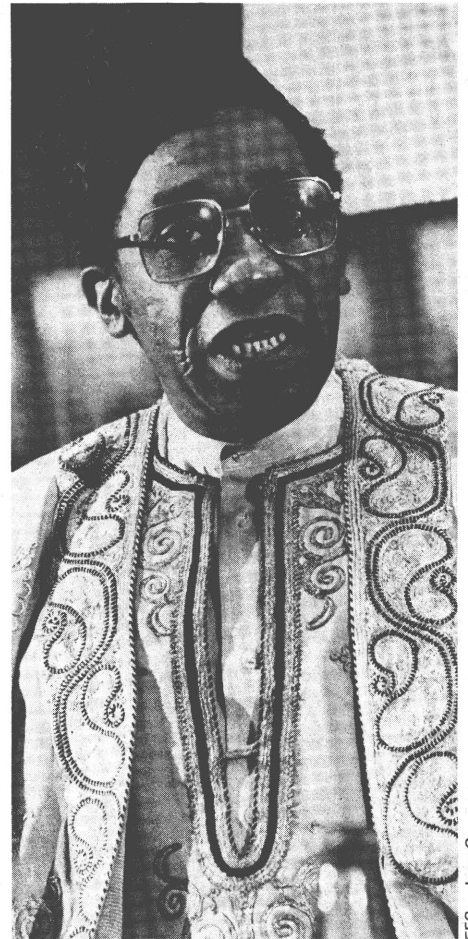
Yvette Roudy (France)

"The most atrocious form, since it is legitimized by the state"

of white children as they take their first steps. It is this dogmatic system within and soundly organized propaganda without that enables apartheid to stay put. With this propaganda, what might be called a massive confidence-trick, South Africa is seeking to dominate the whole continent with a politico-racial power presented with false and pseudo-idealistic justification according to which apartheid defends the free world and christianity and brings development to the Africans—who are in fact dominated and threatened with elimination because they are black. It is this process, this avoidance of real meaning by means of a pseudo-scientific justification, and a clear diminution in the defence of human values and liberty for all in the world today, to display so much aggression and cynicism and to defy the international community.

So if Africa really wants to see an end to apartheid, as Mr Maitama-Sule said, it has to embark on a proper dismantling of the fundamental bases of South African racialism. It has to start by informing all levels of the African population. It is regrettable that in all except the front line countries, African public opinion is not more geared against apartheid. It is impossible to get people to give effective help in the fight against a threat unless they are properly informed about it and about the seriousness of the danger in the short and long term.

It was suggested in the corridors of the conference that an international information fund on apartheid be set up with the aim of providing regular (not



EEC - Jean Guyaux

"There is a limit to the affront that we can tolerate. When our women are humiliated, when they are separated from their husbands and children, when they are manhandled by racists in prison cells, we certainly cannot remain indifferent..."

the rich west maintaining a position of domination over the less privileged. He said that the fight against apartheid was the real battle of the next decade.

Yvette Roudy once again stated the present French government's position and said that apartheid was the worst form of attack on human dignity because it is backed up by state institutions.

Apartheid is an ideology

The persistence of apartheid is due both to a certain naïve patience in Africa and to an ill-founded analysis of the phenomenon by the Africans. As Mr Maitama-Sule said, for all too long people thought apartheid was the mad idea of one or two South African politicians and that shouting about it would ward off the danger. But over the years, it has emerged that apartheid is an ideology, one that has been codified and translated into economic, political and social practice and into the education

EEC - Jean Guyaux



A well-attended meeting was moved by horrifying accounts of the apartheid regime in South Africa. Left to right (foreground): ambassador F. J. Van Dunem, Mrs Mambo Café and Mrs Neto (Angola); Mrs Bettahara (Pan-African Women's Organization), Mrs Cissé (Guinea) and Mrs L. Shahani



Pieter Dankert

The fight against apartheid "is the real struggle of the coming decade"

sporadic as it is at the moment) information at an international level on the victims of apartheid, passing messages on to television, radio and the press and organizing information meetings in Africa and across the world to show the external machinery that supports apartheid. This fund could be formed by minor contributions from the African populations (half a dollar per capita), the African governments the oil-producing countries and all those who, in the world today, are aware of the fight against apartheid. It could be jointly run by the OAU, the UN special committee and representatives of a single anti-apartheid coordination body in Europe and elsewhere—which people have already expressed a wish to see as it would make for greater harmonization of the various actions in the fight against apartheid.

The main idea that came out of this conference of women against apartheid in Brussels was that it now seems very clear that economic development is not the only thing that interests the men and women of Africa. There is something else. It is called dignity. ○

LUCIEN PAGNI



Joyce Boom

A witness for the ANC (South Africa)

List of participants

President of the Conference: Mrs Jeanne-Martin Cissé, Minister of Social Affairs of Guinea

Chairman of the United Nations, Special Committee against Apartheid: Mr Alhaji Yusuff Maitama-Sule (Nigeria)

Representative of the Secretary-General: Mrs Leticia Shahani, assistant-secretary-general for social development and humanitarian affairs

Mrs Thérèse Gastaut, head of UN bureau in Brussels

Mrs Emilienne Brunfaut, Belgium

Mrs Martine Buron, national secretary of the Socialist Party of France

Mr Pieter Dankert, President of the European Parliament

Mrs Maria de Lurdes Pintasilvo, former Prime Minister of Portugal

Mrs Cécile Goldet, Senator - France

Mrs Joan Lestor, member, House of Commons - United Kingdom

Ms Miriam Makeba, South Africa

Mr Abdul Samad Minty, director of World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa - Oslo

Mrs Fathia M'Zali, Présidente de l'Union Nationale des Femmes Tunisiennes

Mrs Marie Eugénia Neto, Angola

Mrs Lise Østergaard, president of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (1980)

Member states of the Special Committee against Apartheid

Algeria; German Democratic Republic (Professor Dr Edith Oeser); *Ghana* (Mr E. K. Sekyiamah, chargé d'affaires of Ghana in Brussels); *Guinea* (Mrs Jeanne-Martin Cissé, Minister of Social Affairs); *Hungary* (Mr Jozsef Tardos, ambassador in Brussels); *India* (Mrs Krishna Sahi, member of the Parliament of India); *Malaysia* (Mr Hussein Kassim, ambassador in Brussels); *Nigeria* (Mrs N.K. Asinobi, Minister of State); *Philippines* (Dr. Irene Cortes, vice-chairman, National Commission on the Role of Filipino Woman (NCRFW))

Front line states and states neighbouring South Africa

Angola: Mrs Maria Mambo Café, angola women's organization and Mr Fernando José de França Dias Van Dunem, Ambassador of Angola in Brussels; *Botswana:* Mr Geoffrey G. Garebamono, ambassador of Botswana in Brussels; *Mozambique:* Mr Pedro Davane, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; *United Republic of Tanzania:* Mrs Nipema A. Mdoe, first secretary of the embassy in Brussels; *Zambia:* Ms F. Kafula, ministry of foreign affairs; *Zimbabwe:* Bishop J.T.N. Dube, Deputy Minister for Women's Affairs and Community Development;

OAU: Mr Geoffrey G. Garebamono, ambassador of Botswana, chairman of the OAU group, Brussels, and Mr Michael August Kamba, director of the Brussels Permanent Office; Mrs Gisèle Rabesahala:

Minister of Culture and Revolutionary Arts of Madagascar; Mr Ivor Richard: member of the Commission of the European Communities; Mrs Yvette Roudy: Minister of Woman's Rights of France; Miss Mindiwe Sisulu: South Africa; Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg: International Secretary of Norwegian federation of trade unions; Mrs Lenelotte von Bothmer: Federal Republic of Germany

International Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia

Mrs Jeanne-Martin Cissé: president of the International Committee; Minister of Social Affairs, Guinea; General of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Dr Hortensia Busi de Allende: former first lady of Chile and co-Chairman of the Latin American anti-apartheid committee; Mrs Lajosnee Duscheck: president of the national council of hungarian women; Mrs Constance Leduc: chairperson, international affairs department, Ligue des Femmes du Québec, Canada; Mrs Anne-Marie Lizin: member of the European Parliament; Mrs Krishna Sahi: member of Parliament of India; Mrs Valentina Tereshkova: chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee

The Chairman of the Conference also expressed his special gratitude to the governments of Cameroon, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden which have made voluntary contributions for the cost of the conference.

BURUNDI

A country of old traditions

Burundi, that tiny country on the borders of central and eastern Africa, remained for centuries protected by its mountains from any foreign domination. It was not until 1897 that the Germans, who had been given control of Burundi at the Conference of Berlin (1885-86), began to move in from their neighbouring colony of Tanganyika (now mainland Tanzania). And only in 1903 did King Mwezi Kisabo, by then weak and old, resign himself to accepting German sovereignty.

But the first references to the "country of the mountains of the moon" were made two thousand years earlier by the Egyptian king-historian Ptolemy. By the 16th century, Burundi was an organized kingdom under Ntare I Rushati and this political continuity—the country prides itself on being the continent's first nation-state—can no doubt be traced to the natural protection provided by the endless hills, stout ramparts against foreign invaders and slave traders from Zanzibar. No Burundians were ever made slaves.

The first European explorers reached Burundi at the end of the 19th century, although expeditions to Africa began 400 years earlier. In 1871, Stanley and

Livingstone went up the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika to the mouth of the Mugere in their search for the source of the Nile, so their only knowledge of Burundi was of that area. It was not until 1892, 20 years later, that the Austrian Oscar Baumann really explored the country fully.

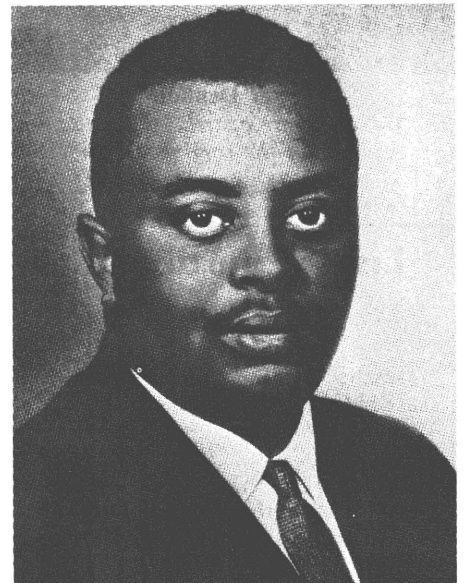
He discovered a properly organized country that had been ruled by a king for several centuries. The kings of Burundi, the Mwami, were called, successively, Ntare (lion), Mwezi (full moon), Mutaga (daytime or noonday sun) and Mwambutsa (ferryman or creeper). As the last king of Burundi, who was deposed in 1966, was called Ntare V, it is generally thought that the country has had 17 monarchs in all (four full cycles plus one). But recent studies suggest otherwise, as according to the royal tombs that have been identified, there were only two cycles of kings—who often reigned for very long periods. Mwezi Kisabo, for example, was on the throne for more than half a century.

The Burundian monarchy was sacred. The Mwami guaranteed the country's prosperity and the people's fertility. The court was highly sophisti-

cated; it had its nobles, the Baganwa, the princes of the kingdom, constantly fighting for control of the provinces; its high priests, the Banyamabanga, holders of secrets, who performed the rites; and its scheming queens, whose one aim was to ensure that their sons inherited the throne so they could have the key position of queen-mother.

Civil war

This feudal organization continued in spite of the German occupation, which began in 1896 with the setting up of an army post and was confirmed when the Mwami gave up in 1903 after many a bloody battle. But German colonization was short. Germany lost the war



Prince Louis Rwagasore

and all its overseas territories in 1918. The League of Nations then gave Belgium the mandate for Burundi and, a few years later, on 25 August 1925, the country was associated to Rwanda, a sub-colony of the Belgian Congo, and known as Rwanda-Urundi.

Burundi then developed along more classical lines, although Belgium occasionally had to report to the UN, which succeeded the League of Nations after World War II, on the mandate it received in 1919. Here, as elsewhere in Africa, there was a surge of nationalism. It led to the creation of the political party Uprona (unity and national progress) by Prince Louis Rwagasore, the Mwami's eldest son, in 1958. Legislative elections were held on 18 September 1961 and the Uprona party won 58 of the 64 seats. Prince Rwagasore was made Prime Minister. Less



The hills which dominate Lake Tanganyika are part of the rugged landscape of Burundi which has discouraged foreign penetration

than a month later, on 13 October, he was assassinated.

When the country became independent on 1 July 1962, the reinstated monarchy lasted four years (Mwambutsa IV was followed by Ntare V) before being overthrown by a coup d'état led by Michel Micombero, who proclaimed a republic on 28 November 1966. Micombero himself was overthrown 10 years later by Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, the present head of state.

But the early years of independence were marked more by the bloody tribal battles of 1965 and, above all, 1972 than by any political ups and downs. Thousands of Burundians were killed because they were Hutu or Tutsi, in spite of the fact that the two tribes, which speak the same language, had always lived in perfect harmony before. These events had a lot in common with the troubles in neighbouring Rwanda, where the Hutu revolution overturned the Tutsi monarchy a few years before. They left deep scars. Some 200 000 Hutu refugees found themselves on the road to exile overnight. How did this happen, when it had been clear for some time that the Manichean picture of aristocratic Tutsi herdsman arrogantly dominating a Hutu peasant mass was by no means true? There was in fact a subtle balance of power between the Mwami, the Baganwa and the Banyamaganba (a very influential group containing elements from both tribes) and there was a time-honoured tradition of inter-tribal marriages.

The official explanation blames the Belgian colonists for sowing the seeds of division. It rejects the genocide theory that was current at the time and opts for a civil war, which apparently had far fewer victims than has been claimed as the number of dead were mixed up with the number of refugees. It was only the failure of the government of the time that enabled these mistaken impressions to be accepted.

One day, historians and sociologists will no doubt tell us what to think of this version. But what matters today is to heal the wounds opened by the troubles, and if the return of 140 000 refugees is anything to go by, the present regime is doing its best to do so. It has managed to create a climate of confidence (see interview with President Bagaza). The ex-refugees have gone back to their land, their houses, their schools and their jobs in the civil service.

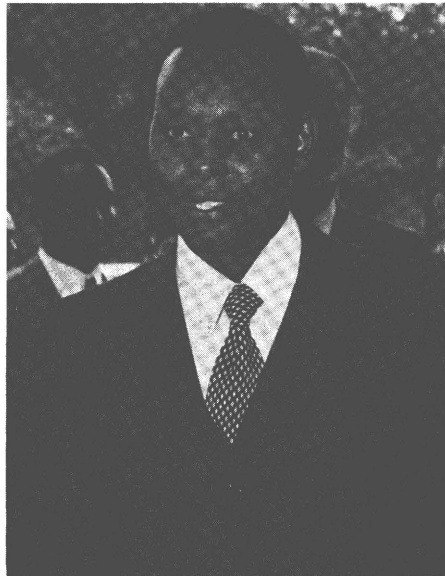
But the Burundians are reluctant to talk about their recent past. They prefer to leave it to time to bring about the vital national reconciliation that everyone wants. The greatest service one can do the country is to respect their silence. ○ AMADOU TRAORÉ

Developing cooperation and balancing trade with Europe

An interview with President Bagaza of Burundi

"We want to re-establish our reputation as a country that is determined to solve its own problems", President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza told the French newspaper *Le Monde* in 1977, only a few months after coming to power. Today the objective is being reached and the words most often used to describe Burundi's economy are 'rigorous' and 'sensible'. Another clear indication that things are going well is the level of external aid, which has increased fivefold since the second republic began. President Bagaza, a 30-year old colonel at the time of the coup, has developed into a statesman who, said a diplomat quoted in *Newsweek*, is one of the most exciting leaders in Africa.

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of independence, the President explained his realistic approach to Burundi's problems in an interview with the *Courier*.



President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza

► *Since you came to power, you have put priority on achieving national unity. Will you explain this policy—which has given Burundi 10 years of peace?*

— National unity is a prior condition for whatever action you want to take. The people of Burundi have to learn to work together irrespective of origin—not just the Burundians themselves but the non-Burundians who live with us too. We still have problems with tribal differences, but Burundi, like all the countries of Africa, has to achieve unity and this poses problems. Very fortunately, when we proposed a plan for society and a government programme to the people in the charter of our national party, the Uprona, they accepted

it. This has given us the consensus which enables us to get on with the campaign against underdevelopment.

► *How did you decide on your measures to encourage the return of refugees?*

— This occurred at the party congress, which adopted a government platform and opted for a particular type of government. It was confirmed by various party meetings, sessions of the central committee and by referendum. We decided that every Burundian living abroad could come home when and how he liked without being pursued for any political activities he may have carried out in the past. This has had results, I think, because there were as many as 200 000 refugees abroad after the civil war 10 years ago and now most of them have come home. About 140 000 refugees have come back and the others will, I think, come back and put their shoulders to the development wheel.

► *As you said, Burundi's political development over the past few years has been marked by the setting up of a party structure and the adoption of the new constitution. What is the timetable for the establishment of your new institutions?*

Setting an example

— Legislative elections will be held in the autumn, in line with the provisions of the constitution. First of all, we shall be implementing the resolutions of the first Uprona congress. There may be other developments too, but we shall have to wait for them.

► *The government has launched a cooperative and village grouping scheme. How did the population react to this and have the results been up to expectations?*

— No, because these are long-term schemes which take a lot of time. The people have to be convinced and they are simple people, rural people, who cling to their traditions and customs. Some peasants have agreed to group together and use modern methods, as you will have the opportunity to see, but, generally speaking, there is resistance. We have to convince people by example.

► *So the movement will continue?*

— It will continue slowly for some years to come.

► *You cannot have extensive agriculture in Burundi because of the shortage of land, and intensive methods demand means which your peasants don't have, so how will you feed your rapidly growing population?*

— Obviously we cannot count on extensive agriculture. What we have done is to decide to make each patch of land more productive than it was before. We provide backing for each peasant farmer and we ask him to make his plot profitable. And we are getting results, as we now produce enough food for our own needs. We produce all our basic foodstuffs here and we only have to import luxury items, real luxury items for the expatriates. I think this policy is a successful one and we need have no fears on that particular score.

No coercive demographic policy

► *The rapid population growth still puts considerable pressure on the land here in Burundi. When you spoke at the national conference of state cadres, you talked about an "appropriate" demographic policy. Can you tell us exactly what this means?*

— By an appropriate demographic policy we mean saying "no" to external proposals for strict demographic policy based on coercion, such as has been tried elsewhere. We don't want that. Burundi in fact has regions that are densely populated and others that are less so. So what we do is encourage people to move within the country. Secondly, we want to develop Burundi and push up incomes and we think that development is the only answer to the demographic problem. We have noticed that birth control happens automatically in the towns.

When people earn more, are better

educated and in better health, they reduce the size of their families spontaneously. There are already signs of this in our country. We do not think birth control should be forced on the people. It is better, in our eyes, to encourage them to reduce the size of their families by improving their standard of living, their knowledge and, above all, their health. This is a movement that will take a great deal of time—but we have no fears on that score.

► *Coffee still dominates the Burundi economy. What are your aims as far as diversifying your earnings is concerned?*

— Burundi is an agricultural country, but we cannot currently diversify in the agricultural sector. Very fortunately, the European Economic Community is helping us a great deal and, as you will see, we are putting our efforts into introducing tea, cotton and quinquina, and other cash crops that can be exported. Coffee is an enormously important part of our export programme. It is less important in the domestic economy because we grow enough food crops and there is a certain amount of trade within the country. Our current problem is that coffee is too dominant a part of our external trade. So we are diversifying and hope to provide a balance through our cotton and above all our tea programme.

Two fields under scrutiny: nickel and peat

► *Big nickel reserves were discovered in Burundi a few years ago. When do you expect to begin exploiting them?*

— The deposits are there, but they are very difficult to exploit, as they call for means and financial resources that we do not have. At the moment, they are lying dormant. Nickel is produced all over the world. It is not a strategic mineral and we have to wait for the world economy to get off the ground again after this period of recession before we can envisage exploitation.

► *Your country has been hit by the successive oil shocks and local firewood is disappearing fast. One answer might be to use peat. How far have you got with this?*

— We are studying the peat question at the moment. We are putting a lot of means into it—national means and international assistance—particularly on the technological side. Peat technology is very difficult and most countries have dropped it in favour of oil. Fortunately, some countries are coming back to coal, lignite and peat. We are already using peat in the home



Photo ABP

"Burundi must achieve unity"

and we are studying how to use it in industry, particularly for the production of steam power and so on. People have already started using peat in the home because they are running out of wood and charcoal.

► *Although you have made real progress, educational coverage is still limited in Burundi. How do you plan to cope with this problem?*

— There is no magic solution. All our problems are linked and only development will solve the educational question. But I can tell you that the number of boys and girls at school gets larger every year. I shouldn't be summarizing things here, but we think that educational coverage has almost doubled over the past five years. It will have doubled again in 10 years and we think that perhaps all Burundians will go to school by the end of this decade.

So what are we doing about it? There is a national drive obviously, a financial drive on the part of the state, the families and the local authorities. And there is educational reform in primary, secondary and, most important, technical schools, where we want to make teaching at all levels more vocational. And there are other more unusual things we want to do to make it go faster; for example, the double utilization of classrooms and teachers, which is something the developed countries don't have. This would mean we could double numbers with our limited means.

► *What would this involve?*

— It means using the same classroom and the same teacher twice. One batch of young people comes to school in the morning and another batch comes in the afternoon, so one classroom and one teacher are used

twice. This method will enable us to get a given result with only half the normal input.

► *Is this going to start this year?*

— Yes, in September.

Intensifying trade in the region

► *Mr President, the conflict between Uganda and Tanzania in 1979 upset your trade and highlighted your problems as a landlocked country. How do things stand today and how do you plan to reduce the effect of being landlocked?*

— We are indeed landlocked and, during the troubles between Uganda and Tanzania, we were completely cut off. The war had its repercussions on our economy, but I think that it is perfectly natural during a period of fighting for one's neighbours to suffer a little.

We are landlocked, really landlocked, but there are ways out. What we have to do is see that our country doesn't depend on others but that all the neighbouring countries depend on us. Regional trade has to be developed, so that it is no longer all one-way traffic as it is now. We are very much affected by being landlocked because, as things stand, all trade is in a north-south direction. We import everything from the north and the west and we export everything to the west. We have no inter-regional trade. Once we start trading amongst ourselves, in east Africa and central Africa, there will be a flow across Burundi and we won't be cut off any more. We see our position as a historical problem that is destined to disappear once the region stabilizes and intensive regional trade begins.

► *Are you contemplating trading food products?*

— Food products and industrial products with the neighbouring countries.

► *Burundi stresses regional cooperation—and rightly so. Over and above the vital sector of transport, what are the priority areas here?*

— Trade. Trade with the neighbouring countries, with Zaire and Tanzania, with Zambia and Rwanda and with Uganda, Kenya, Angola and Zimbabwe. And so on.

► *Have you any joint projects?*

— Yes. Industrial projects and energy projects. We are harmonizing our customs policies and our tax policies with those of the neighbouring countries. We are only at the beginning, of course, and we shall perhaps have to wait 10 years to see results.



Burundi is self-sufficient in food. Cash crops, such as coffee, are combined with food crops, in this case beans and bananas

► *Burundi has always shown great interest in African affairs. What do you think of the situation in the OAU at the moment and what is your view of the problems of southern Africa?*

— Southern Africa's problems are gradually being resolved. As you know, we didn't all gain independence at the same time. Some countries of Africa, Tunisia and Morocco for example, became independent just after the war, and then it was Ghana's turn. Then, in 1960, there was a break and many countries became independent. We did so later, in 1962, and many countries, Kenya for instance, followed. The movement cannot be stopped. So whatever the South Africans do, Namibia will become independent next year or the year after. We are convinced of this and we are working individually and collectively in the OAU for its independence. The same is true for South Africa where there is an unacceptable situation, unacceptable social relations that have to be fought. I think we will succeed there too.

We want nations to decide on their own future

► *What about the crisis in the OAU?*

— Yes, there is indeed a crisis, but I don't think it will have any major repercussions on the organization. I think the OAU will overcome this crisis, born of a difference between the countries that recognize the Polisario Front and those that are backing Morocco. We agreed unanimously at Nairobi that the people of that region should make their own decisions. We are not pro-independence for the Sahrawis. We are pro-consultation and self-determination. If the Sahrawis opt to join Moroc-

co, so much the better. The aim of the OAU is to unite countries that want to be politically and economically allied, not separate them.

But we think consultation is called for because for several years the Sahara was a separate entity from Morocco. When Spain went, it had to decolonize and what should have happened was consultation between the Moroccans and the Sahrawis to see how they could achieve joint organization, a single state or a federal state or even independent states. We have no prejudices. What we would have liked—and we got it at Nairobi—was consultation. I think this idea has to stay, that it will be defended later on at Tripoli or elsewhere and that it will win through. If this doesn't happen, it will be a dangerous precedent because countries which have historical links are legion in Africa. In fact, the idea is to confirm one of the principles of the OAU—which, ever since it was first set up, has been resolutely in favour of respect for the institutions and frontiers left by the colonizers, in spite of the fact that this respect interferes with the interests of states and even nations. It's not an ideal solution, of that there is no doubt, but it's the least bad solution. People should have been left to organize themselves, to form different states from those of the colonial period, but this would have meant a period of troubles which could well have lasted a hundred years. I think the present system is the least harmful way out. We have to respect the units the colonizers left us.

► *Negotiations for renewal of the Lomé Convention start in a few months. What do you think about cooperation with Europe and how would you like to see it develop?*

— Cooperation with Europe has to be maintained. It has to be developed. And we are going to fight to get a balance of trade established and to get proper solidarity in the stabilization of export earnings and the EDF. Then we could create a community of solidarity, not one of hegemony where the strongest, the most intelligent and the best organized exploit the weaker, the less intelligent and the less well organized. We have to keep this cooperation, I think. As things stand, trade benefits the more developed countries, because they are the best organized and it is they who run the system. But fortunately, in the ACP-EEC Convention, ideas have emerged whereby a rebalancing of trade is called for. Everyone has to benefit from world economic activity and trade has to be restructured. This Convention is a very important thing, particularly as far as Burundi is concerned, as our country imports almost everything from the EEC, Belgium mainly, and Germany and France, but it exports almost nothing to Europe. The USA is our main customer. But we do get EDF assistance programmes and we do benefit from the Stabex.

We have no outside model for our schemes

► *With the cooperative movement, the village groups, rural development plans and the ongoing coordination of ministries at national level, do you have what could be called a Burundian development model? If so, what is it based on?*

— There is a Burundian development model just as there is an American model and a Swedish model. Each country has to find its own and I think you are right to ask about it. Our



Time off beside Lake Tanganyika: "We only have to import luxury items for the expatriates"

schemes are not based on anyone else's model because Burundians are Burundians. We were colonized at one stage and there was a colonial model, but when the Belgians left, during the period of independence, then and not before they gave us institutions like those in their country. We had a monarchy and we had a senate and we had a government just like in Belgium. They did that suddenly without trying it out first. And it didn't work. The parliament did nothing and neither did the monarchy. Then the monarchy was overturned and there were troubles. Now society in Burundi is creating its own institutions and its own development model and it is doing so empirically.

We ask our friends further north, our European friends, to be understanding. There is no standard model for development. We think that the people of Burundi have to be imaginative, to or-

ganize and to resolutely put their backs to the wheel and try to develop. At the moment we are holding consultations, big local gatherings. Sometimes things are successful and sometimes they aren't. So far, with this system, we have succeeded in agriculture. We have failed in other fields such as industry. And there are other things, of course, that I know less about. I think there is a Burundian development model, but I would not recommend anyone else to use it.

► *Would you agree that your method is a pragmatic one?*

— Absolutely.

► *You have helped put Burundi on the map. Are you satisfied with the new image that is beginning to emerge?*

— For 20 years we have been grappling with insoluble problems. For 20 years we have been trying to find an answer. We develop in good years and in bad, we have economic growth and we have visible achievements. We used to have colonial problems and now we have the problems of independence. There is a certain amount of argument and we try to cope with it, to solve the problems with the system in a pragmatic way. There is discussion in the party and the affiliated organizations of young people, women, workers, intellectuals and so on. I don't think we have an image. All countries have their problems, particularly the developing ones, and what we are looking for is understanding and a little sympathy.

► *Do you get it?*

— Not always. ○

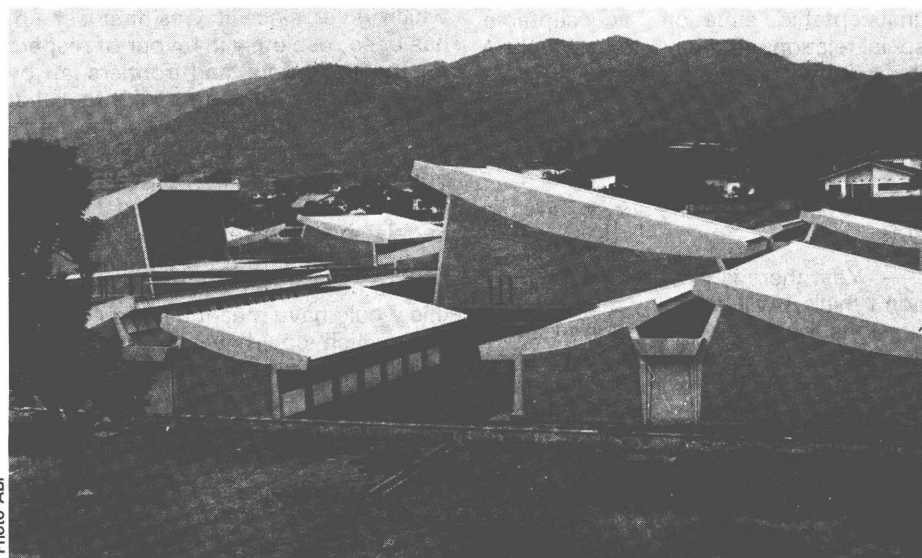


Photo ABP

The science faculty at the University of Burundi, built with EDF funds. The number of children at school has doubled in the last five years

Interview by
AMADOU TRAORE

Population density no bar to economic progress

Small is beautiful, said Schumacher, and if there is one country in Africa that embodies these well-known words, it is Burundi. This little (27 834 km²), heart-shaped country just south of the equator is certainly beautiful to look at. Side by side it has many different types of scenery reminiscent of the adjoining East African rift valley and there are only a few dozen kilometres between the deep waters of Lake Tanganyika, the plain parallel to it and the mountain crest rising to 2670 m between the valleys of the Zaire and the Nile. And beyond, are the rolling hills that gave Burundi its name—the country of a thousand hills, although ten thousand would be nearer the truth, if less poetic.

Most of the country lies at about 1500 m (Lake Tanganyika, the lowest point, is 774 m above sea level), so the tropical climate is tempered by altitude, it is pleasant in the hills and there is plenty of rain almost everywhere. There is no need to look any further (unless to the great fertility of the land, perhaps) to see why the population is so large. Burundi shares with neighbouring Rwanda the African population density record, with almost 235 people per km² of arable land and 145 per km² overall.

A lot has been written about the growth of Burundi's population, which is now 4 million strong on current figures, and growing at the rate of 2.2% p.a., which means twice as many peo-

ple in 30 years. But there are not a great deal of data on Burundian demography. The only sure facts are the results of the 1979 UN-financed census. There were various surveys in the years before this, of course, but they were not always watertight. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the pressure on the land is on the increase. The average holdings are now no bigger than a hectare and they will go on being cut, in spite of the fact that on the Imbo and Mosso plains in the north-west and south-east there are sparsely populated areas where people could go. The government's current policy is, in fact, to relieve the pressure on the overcrowded areas, particularly the very rich Ngozi region where there are now 300 inhabitants to the km².

Alarmist predictions

But will this do the trick? Not if a demographic simulation carried out by the Americans is anything to go by. If the present rate of 6.3 children per woman is maintained, the population will rise from 4 million in 1980 to 7.3 million by the end of the century and 1 500 000 ha—i.e. 100 000 ha more than all arable land available—will be needed to feed them all. This is not the first time alarmist predictions have been made. Back in 1960 they were predicting famine for the seventies.

But the government is now taking the demographic factor seriously and a

demographic policy is apparently being mooted, as President Bagaza announced publicly a few months ago.

However, birth control is a delicate human and religious problem in Burundi, as indeed it is in most of Africa, where children are a gift from god, and it is technically very difficult to apply, bearing in mind the rudimentary health infrastructure.

What the government is banking on is that the economic development of the country will change people's behaviour and encourage the Burundians to have fewer children. As things stand, the opposite is the case. The RAPID survey showed that Burundian families wanted an average of eight children instead of the current six, doubtless because, in spite of the high population density in this tiny country, there is no food shortage. Each plot is worked in such a way as to produce several crops of beans, bananas, or manioc and maize or rice. The farms look more like gardens than the fields



Planning minister, Serge Kananiye

you see elsewhere in Africa, but the results are there. The country is self-sufficient in food and even has a small surplus which it exports to its neighbours. It sends tons of beans to Tanzania and Zaire, for example, and last year it sent 600 t rice to Rwanda.

The great concern of the authorities is to boost the coverage of food requirements and improve on quality, as a large number of people, children particularly, are short of protein and many of them have a diet consisting almost entirely of vegetables.



The Imbo plain, one of the few places in Burundi which could be used to relieve the pressure in the overcrowded regions

Signs of oil

One of the aims of the new five-year (1982-1987) plan now being drafted in Bujumbura is to increase the country's food security and this plan, like others before it, puts priority on food crops, the idea being to maximize the yield of each plot by means of proper back-up services.

And this plan, like those that preceded it, also reflects a desire to diversify the country's resources, most of which come from coffee exports at the moment. Industrialization is one of the keys here. Planning minister Serge Kaniye said they should try to set up as many import substitution industries as possible, in particular those specializing in the processing of agricultural products. Those that exist—the Cotebu textile plant, for example, which has recently found it very hard to find outlets—will be consolidated, the capacity of old coffee processing units will be improved by building new plants in Bujumbura and Gitega and new factories will also be put up. A flour mill was opened a little while ago at Muramvya and a jar and bottle factory is now under way in Verrundi. This ECU 17 million scheme, which is being financed half by the state and half by the IFC, the EIB and various local banks, will be supplying the breweries in Bujumbura, Rwanda and eastern Zaire as from next year.

The desire to diversify the state's resources is also reflected in extensive mineral prospection. Germany has carried out aerial studies to assess the country's mineral potential and fairly large nickel deposits were discovered ten years ago—although a lot of investment will be required to work them. Bearing in mind the present state and probable development of the nickel market, it is unlikely that Burundi will be able to find the capital and the partners it would need to develop these deposits. Traces of oil have also been found in Lake Tanganyika, the deepest lake in the world after Lake Baikal in the Soviet Union, and research that is of interest to all the countries round it will be continuing. The phosphate deposit in the Kayanza region is currently being assessed with a view to finding out whether it can be used for the production of chemical fertilizer or to supply a cement works—both of which are crucial to the country's future.

Prospection for cassiterite, tin, wolfram and columbatite is going on in Gakara, near Bujumbura, and there is a small primary and alluvial gold project in the Mayabi region. Peat production reached 6500 t in 1981 and this source of energy will have to cover an



Coffee is pulped and then dried in the sun on long trestles. Sébastien Ndayizeye, head of the Buyenzi development company, is in the foreground



Peasant farmers, who sell their surpluses, have a fairly substantial money income

increasingly large percentage of the country's requirements, bearing in mind the price of hydrocarbons and the fact that the national forests are being destroyed. This will, of course, mean solving the technical problems linked to extraction and overcoming the people's reluctance to use a plentiful but dirty fuel to which it is not used.

Agricultural diversification

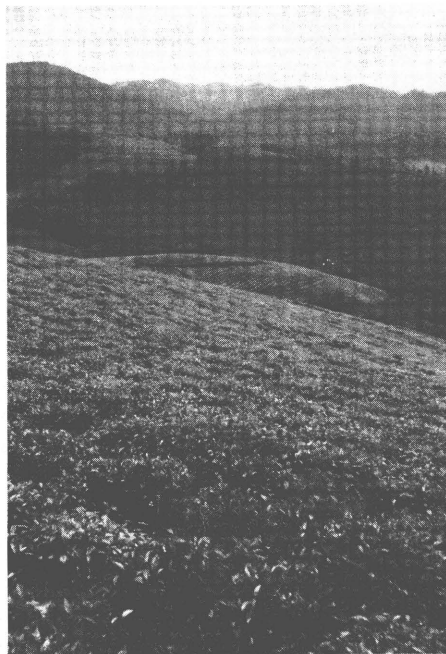
In spite of all these efforts with mining and energy, agriculture will be the key to the Burundian economy for many years to come. Here too, the government is applying a policy of diversification aimed at boosting self-sufficiency in food, producing a surplus for export and cutting down on imports.

Rice has been successfully introduced on the Imbo plain and a 5000 ha area has been developed to grow rice and cotton using irrigated methods there. The regional development company which has been set up produces 90% of the country's rice requirements, Yves Minani, the director, told us proudly, and the rest comes from rice fields in the swamps. In 1981, 5500 t of paddy was produced there and this year's harvest has been estimated at 6500 t. Each of the 3000 families living in the company's area has a one ha plot, half of it under irrigation and their income is higher than that of the peasants in the hills—although the climate is harsher and rather unhealthy. The success of this experiment is such, however, that any lack of

enthusiasm about the climate has been removed and the list of people looking for land is constantly being added to. For this reason, an extension project, the 6000 ha Est-Mbanda scheme, is now being studied.

Sugar-cane, which should give rise to a substitution industry, accounts for one quarter of the agricultural investments figuring in the five-year (1978-1982) plan, although there were considerable delays in preparation and implementation. Cotton is improving, production having reached the 6 600 t cotton seed mark as against 5 400 t in 1980 (of which about one third went for export).

The tea introduced by the European Community is not quite coming up to expectations, although production has increased (1450 t in 1980 and 2200 t in 1981) and so have sales (1227 t in 1980 and 2230 t in 1981). There are increasing production costs in this sector because hydrocarbons are used in two (Rwegura and Tora) of the three centres. World tea prices are very low and Burundi is handicapped, yet again, by the high transport costs attendant on its landlocked situation. Only the Teza complex, which has its own HEP plant and forest is a paying proposition. Another feature of the tea industry is that there are hundreds of extremely small family holdings around the three main plantations. The general feeling is that it will take several more years for Burundi's tea plantations to mature and for production to be really significant. At the moment, it only ac-



The Teza tea plantation, the only one of the three complexes that runs at a profit

counts for 2% of the value of exports, with cotton accounting for 3% and hides and skins 1.1%.

Great fluctuation

This is why Burundi's economy will be dominated by coffee, which accounts for more than 90% of exports, for years to come. The figures are such that coffee is often described as the only export crop—which is not doing justice to the real effort that is going

into diversification. Last year, the country had a record coffee production of 53 000 t of pulped, dried coffee (Arabica and robusta combined), as against 43 000 t of coffee for the market in 1980. This production increase went some way to making up for the fall in prices on the world market, but the loss to the economy was still enormous. The coffee price index (1970 = 100) was 94.3 in 1975, 533.3 in 1977, 255.4 in 1978 and 411.2 in 1979 and with fluctuations like this—accompanied, it must be stressed, by wide variations in production—it is obvious that stringent planning is difficult. And, if the sights of the 1978-1982 plan had to be lowered, it was partly because of the drop in coffee rates, the other reasons being inadequate administrative ability when it came to preparing and monitoring the projects and the effects of the war between Uganda and Tanzania, which deprived Burundi of FBu 400 million worth of resources. Nevertheless, the economy will have grown by 4.1% p.a., almost double the population growth, over the period of this plan. But the figure is short of the 5.8% target set at the beginning.

With finance of around FBu 117 000 million, Burundi wants to follow up and improve its performance over the next five years. A considerable effort will be going into rural development, a sector which has just been given its own ministry instead of coming under the department of agriculture as it did before. The modernization of rural areas is no easy matter in Burundi because of the way the population is spread and because of the shortage of supervisory staff, as Jean Kabura, the minister for rural development, told us. The government is trying to group the peasants together in villages, which is the only way of enabling them to benefit from water supplies and the rural electricity supply programme. However, results to date are far from good and the people are very attached to their way of life and their houses nestling in the hill-sides.

Without the threat posed by its large population, Burundi would have been a country without problems by African standards. It is self-sufficient in food, which is something few countries on that continent can say. It has no grandiose projects or vast expenditure. The state is stringent in its running of the country's business and this evens out the natural handicaps. But for how long? Only the future can say—but as Jean-Pierre Chrétien, the specialist in Burundian history, said in an article in *Le Monde* a few years back, by popular tradition, Burundi always solves its problems. ○ A.T.



Harvesting rice — in which Burundi is self-sufficient

Foreign trade — a complex problem

Receiving crates of goods in good condition that had been sent to you four years previously would be something quite out of the ordinary in any country of the world. But not in Burundi. Goods actually were sent from Europe via Dar es Salaam in 1978 and they did not turn up at their destination in Bujumbura until May 1982! One expert from an international organization I told this story to had something surprising to say. "That's a good sign", he said, "the fact that they found them perhaps means they are getting the port of Dar es Salaam organized".

Burundi is almost a caricature of a landlocked country. Overland communications with the outside world are difficult and the situation is made worse by insecurity along the frontiers. Damaged and stolen goods, late delivery and insurance problems are everyday events here and people are turning increasingly to air transport, in spite of the fact that it is much dearer, as it has the advantage of both speed and safety. In 1979, when the war between Uganda and Tanzania cut the country off completely, aircraft were almost the only link with the outside world and a costly air lift had to be organized, with the European Community's help, to get urgent items flown in.

But Burundi learned its lesson. Rémy Nkengurutse, the country's minister of

transport, posts and telecommunications, said that Burundi will be placing increasing emphasis on air transport. This interest has already taken practical shape, Bujumbura's landing strip has been extended and work should start on a new terminal by the end of the year. Negotiations are going on with Zambia and Zimbabwe with a view to setting up air links with them and, best of all, the government is drawing up a project to enable Air Burundi to charter cargo planes and fly in the goods the country needs. These goods would be centralized in, say, the port of Antwerp and a system such as this would, the project's authors hope, make it possible to cut the cost of air freight by cutting out the middlemen.

Bottlenecks

For the moment, however, most of Burundi's trade goes through the ports of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Mombasa in Kenya and Mpulungu in Zambia.

The central route, which goes from Bujumbura, then by water 200 km across Lake Tanganyika to the port of Kigoma and then by rail to Dar es Salaam 1200 km away, is the most frequently used (for 85% of trade), the shortest and the cheapest (a tonne of freight costs between FBu 11 000 and

13 000 to shift). It is also, alas, the route which involves the most handling. Since the port of Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika is on different levels, loads cannot be taken direct from the boat to the train, but have to go through the sheds first, which increases the chance of damage. And Kigoma is often very overloaded because it is a transit port for eastern Zaire's copper, zinc and coffee exports.

Another bottleneck, and a major one, on this central route, is the port of Dar es Salaam, which is short of handling facilities. The Belbase wharf which has been used by the three ex-Belgian territories (Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire) since colonial times is no longer big enough to cope with all the traffic, which is why Burundi has rented other warehouses 12 km away. "Sometimes we have as much as 14 000 t of goods where we should only have 3000 or



Photo ABP

Rémy Nkengurutse,
Burundi's minister of transport, posts and telecommunications

4000", Rémy Nkengurutse explained, "and because of this overloading many of the goods deteriorate—cement hardens and is useless, salt is unfit for human consumption and flour is full of weevils". And when an order does manage to get out of Dar es Salaam safe and sound, it still has to get unharmed to Kigoma. And that is by no means easy, because a lot of goods «disappear» en route. The problem has got so serious that Tanzania has just decided to provide military escorts for Burundi's goods all the way to Morogoro or Tagora.

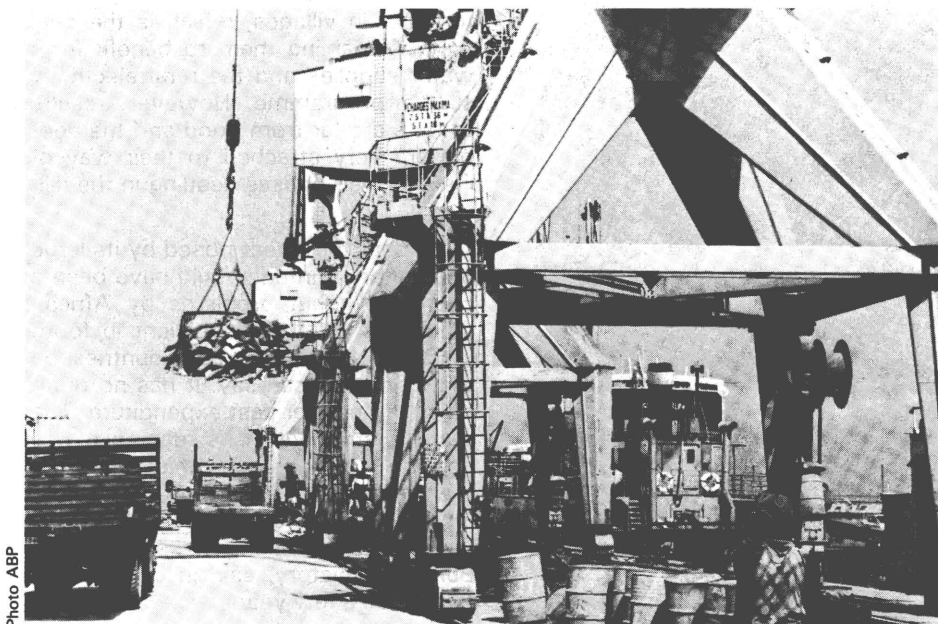


Photo ABP

Most of Burundi's trade goes through the port of Bujumbura on Lake Tanganyika



The Bujumbura-Gitega-Ngozi road, the winding road to the capital, is the last test for trucks from Mombasa

Multiple costs

Because of all this (particularly delays caused by overcrowding in the ports and damage due to frequent handling) an increasing amount of traffic is using another route—the one that links Bujumbura to the Kenyan port of Mombasa via Kigali (Rwanda), Kampala (Uganda) and Nairobi (Kenya), some 2000 km of good road altogether. It costs FBu 23 000 to transport a tonne of goods this way, which is almost twice the price on the Bujumbura-Kigoma-Dar es Salaam route. This price difference can be put down to the greater distance and to a whole series of taxes and duties that start at the port of Mombasa where wharf fees (1.5% of the value cif of the goods) have to be paid. There are warehouse costs and, as in Tanzania and Kenya too, there has to be a police escort or see that loads "do not get lost". This is very expensive. After that there are road taxes in Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda—and Rwanda's have just doubled. Lorry drivers crossing Uganda are not just likely to lose their loads to armed bands of robbers. They sometimes lose their lives too. And if the goods do get safely across the Burundian frontier, there is still one more test—the good, asphalted but extremely windy road down to Bujumbura from the top of the Zaire-Nile crest. Brakes have to be in top condition and a lot of nerve is required to drive such things as heavily-laden tankers or two-deck car transporters down a mountain road like this. The Somali drivers seem to be the best at this.

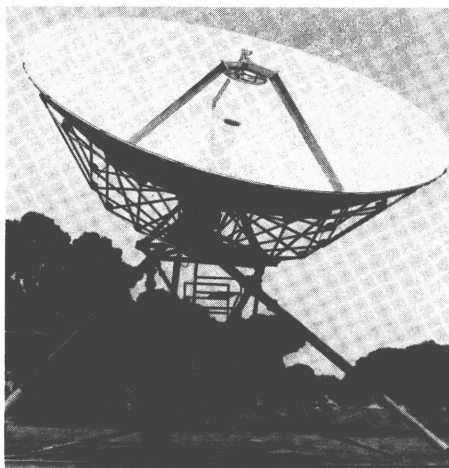
A third route, the southern one from Bujumbura to Mpulungu in Zambia,

copers with the rest of Burundi's trade. But the port of Mpulungu has only one 10 m wharf (the other one got buried by a landslide) and only one crane which paralyses the whole system whenever it breaks down.

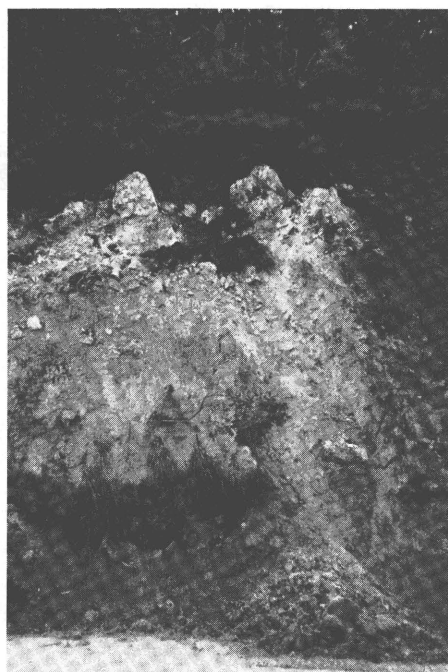
Improving communications

Burundi is not sitting back and doing nothing about this far from ideal situation. It has installed a radio communications system with Burundi in Mpulungu, where there was none before. It has also opened a representative's office there and is negotiating the sending out of another crane and has asked for the second wharf to be dug out.

In Kigoma, the Burundian government has installed two electricity generators, maintained by Burundian technicians, to light the port so that vessels can be loaded and unloaded at night, and work the cranes (including one installed by Burundi). These, the trans-



The Bujumbura earth station



Burundi is a hilly country and erosion often causes landslides which hold up the traffic

port minister said, were the most urgent things. But bigger modernization projects for the port of Kigoma are under way and there are plans to refurbish the port of Mpulungu.

Then there is the ferry-boat project, with an estimated initial cost of \$37.5 million, which should provide a link between Bujumbura and Kigoma where no handling of goods is required.

But although the countries in the region (Tanzania, Rwanda, Zaire, Zambia, Uganda and Burundi) have already approved the project and agreed that half the finances in the regional fund (ECU 20 million) should go to it, there is still other financing to find. Contact has already been made with a number of Arab funds.

Opening up the country also means improving its telecommunications. In December 1980, a station was opened in Bujumbura and an international transit centre for automatic calls has been installed. Forty or so rural exchanges will be opened across the country in all the economic and social centres. The capacity of the telex station will be stepped up and a new telephone exchange is about to go up.

With all these projects—which with the exception of the ferry-boat scheme have had either firm commitments or promises of financing—Burundi hopes to have a sound communications network with the outside world by the year 2000. And this, it is sure, will encourage the development of regional trade. But, until then, trade with its different partners will go on being a knotty problem. o A.T.

EEC-Burundi cooperation

Cooperation between the EEC and Burundi is financed in two ways:

- the Community budget, which covers food aid and assistance to non-governmental organizations;
- the European Development Fund, composed of member states' contributions, which covers development schemes and operations, Stabex transfers and certain funds (risk capital) managed by the European Investment Bank.

For the moment, the European Investment Bank is not channelling any of its own resources into Burundi.

The EDF contributes to development projects and schemes as part of the indicative programmes devised on a joint basis by the Community and the recipient country, and as part of regional programmes in which a number of countries are involved.

Lomé II, which came into effect on 1 January 1981 and is scheduled to run until 28 February 1985, is the main instrument of financial and technical cooperation between Burundi and the Community. In addition to the standard advantages which it is entitled to expect from the Convention, Burundi is also covered by special provisions for the least-developed, landlocked and island countries. These arrangements apply to most aspects of cooperation, but they are of particular importance in financial cooperation where they can affect the amount and the terms of the assistance.

Financial cooperation under the first four EDFs

Burundi has been receiving financial assistance from the Community since 1958. The 5 million it got under the first EDF had risen to 58 million under the 4th over the period 1958 to 1976 (the unit of account, which became the ECU, is currently worth about FBu 90), but this increase in the nominal value does not take price rises into account.

Most of the financing has been in the form of grants. A full picture of the volume of the investments must also include the Stabex transfers intended to compensate for drops in Burundi's coffee export earnings, exceptional aid (the 1979 air lift), EIB risk capital operations and regional projects, which

have been particularly important in the field of economic infrastructure (energy and transport).

The projects financed as part of the national programmes show the constant priority that has been given to agriculture and economic and social infrastructure, in accordance with the demands of the country's situation and development objectives, over a period of almost 20 years. Of the 116 million units of account paid over to Burundi under the first four EDFs, 43 million (37%) went to the tea industry, which uses almost 5000 ha of land on the Congo-Nile crest at the moment, an area which is being extended with three things in mind:

- job creation in the rural areas;
- the diversification of exports;
- the creation of a new source of foreign exchange.



The Teza tea factory. The tea programme received more than a third of all EDF contributions to Burundi under the first four funds.

The 5th EDF

The indicative programme of schemes to be run in Burundi with 5th EDF money was drawn up when a programming mission went out to Bujumbura in early January 1980.

The amount of money which Burundi will get under the 5th EDF (1981-1985) will be between — ECU 70-78 m.

It was agreed that the breakdown of funds by sector (basis — ECU 70 million) would be:

— rural development	34 %
— transport and communication	13 %
— energy and mining	14 %
— education and health	15 %
— small firms	2 %
— technical cooperation	8 %
— micro-projects	4 %
— miscellaneous and reserve fund	10 %

Clear priorities

The list of projects already financed and under assessment as part of this programme clearly shows the importance Burundi has given to the development of food resources, training for technical managers, the opening up of the interior and becoming self-reliant in energy.

EDF projects in preparation (ECU million)

High altitude food crops	7.7
Est-Mpanda (hydro-agricultural development on the Imbo plain)	6.3
Kitaba-Gihofi road	9.0
Bujumbura-Muzinda road	4.1
Bujumbura-Ijenda-Tora HT line	2.3
Rwegura HEP station	0.1
Faculty of agronomy	3.5
Kirundo integrated development scheme	7.0
Afforestation of the Mosso area	6.0
Training and study grants	5.0

Mention should also be made of the present work on regional cooperation, a top priority in view of Burundi's situation as a landlocked country.

First of all, the Community plans to take part, with other funders, in the financing of the Ruzizi II power station, a scheme which concerns not just Burundi but, thanks to the Great Lakes electricity scheme (EGL), Zaire and Rwanda too.

Secondly, Burundi is naturally interested in the communications network — the northern route (through Uganda) and the central route (through Tanzania) used by any international traffic to and from Burundi. ○

Profile of Burundi

Area: 27 834 km²

Population: 4 100 000

Independent: 1 July 1962

Head of state:

President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza

GNP per capita: US \$180 (1979)

Balance of payments (1981):

FBU 2096.9 m in deficit.

Currency: Burundi franc

US \$1 = FBU 90

Main exports:

Coffee, cotton, tea, hides and skins.

Main imports:

Machinery, fuel, manufactured goods

Main trading partners:

Belgium, Germany (FR), France, Tanzania, Kenya

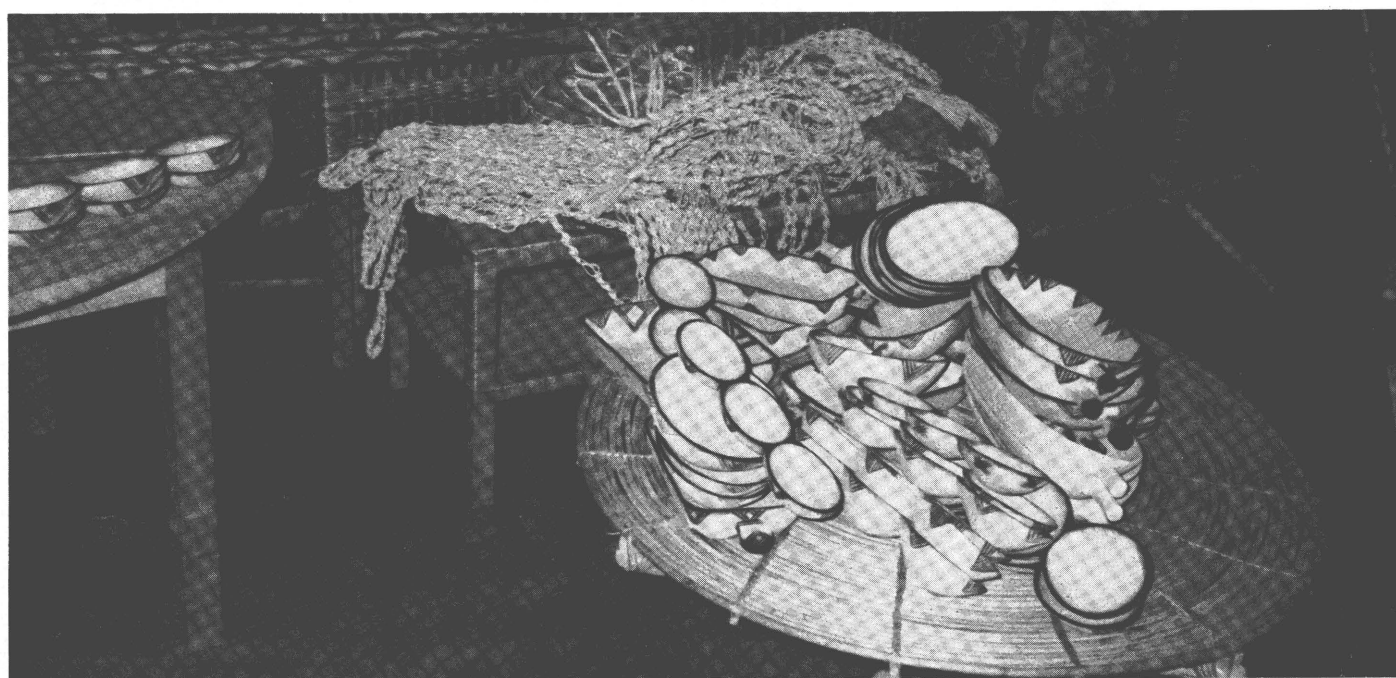
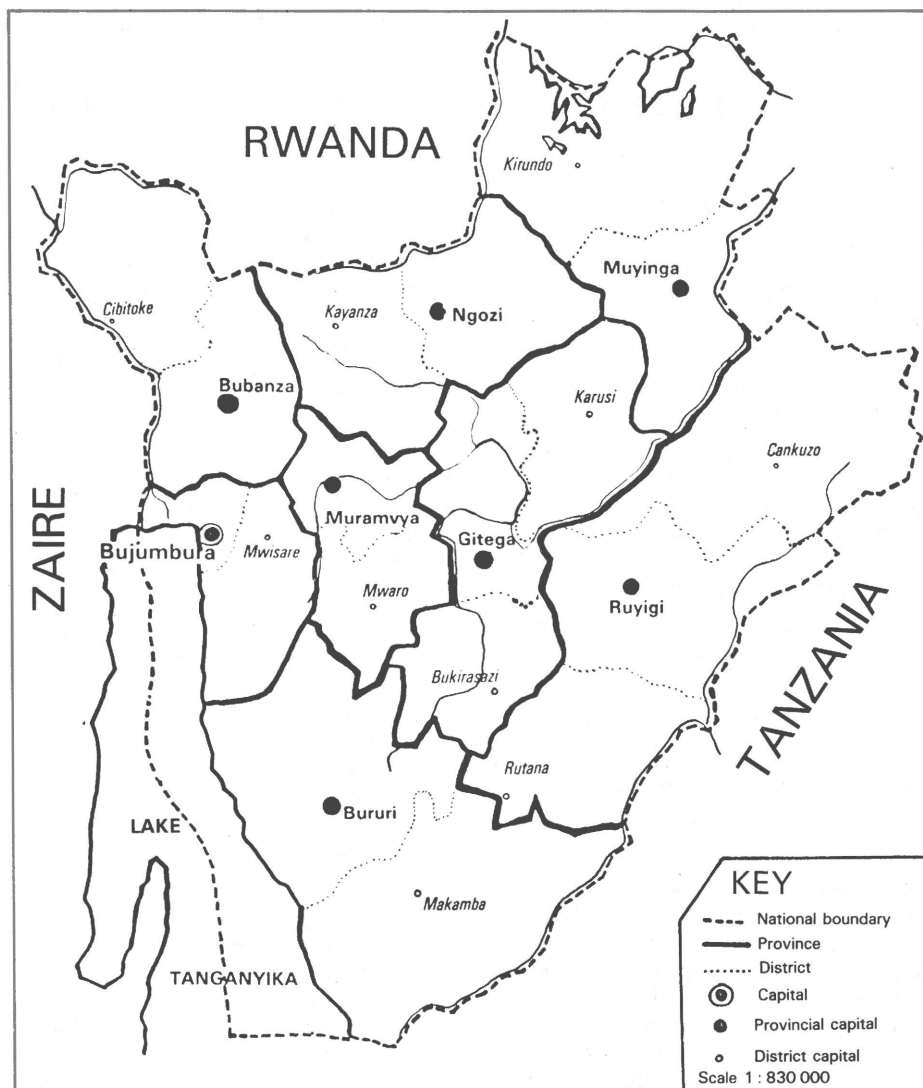
Foreign debt:

FBU 12 bn (1981)

Debt service ratio:

5.9% of exports

Burundi has craftsmen of quality who produce both useful objects and decorative wooden sculptures which have a high reputation



VANUATU, TUVALU, KIRIBATI

The beginning of the end of an era

If it existed, the Garden of Eden might have been found among such Pacific islands as Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati. These are the names of three separate groups of islands which, at various times over the past four years, have achieved independence, signed the Lomé Convention and joined the ACP group.

Formerly known respectively as the New Hebrides, Ellice Islands and Gilbert Islands, they represent the three principal races of the Pacific—Melanesian, Polynesian and Micronesian. Reports on the three countries will be published in the next issue of the *Courier*. Meanwhile, this introduction to these islanders examines why many believe they may be at the beginning of the end of a golden era.

Few peoples in the world have evoked as much scholarly interest over the past 50 years as the Pacific

islanders. Many theories and legends exist as to their origins and more are being propounded. Some 30 years ago, Thor Heyerdahl carried out an expedition with his raft, *Kon Tiki*, to demonstrate that the Polynesians entered the Pacific through South America—an admirable expedition which proved little. No archaeological evidence has to date been unearthed to prove Heyerdahl's or any other theory. The only plausible assumption is that since coconut, breadfruit, bananas, pandanus etc., which are native crops of south-east Asia, are widespread in the Pacific, the earliest settlers of these islands may have come from that part of the world perhaps through Indonesia and the Philippines, bringing along the crops, account taken, of course, of the waves of eastward migrations which occurred in Asia three thousand years ago.

The people

In spite of centuries of intermingling and intermarrying, the three races remain physically and culturally different.

The Melanesians (meaning black islanders, a name coined by early European navigators, from the Greek words *melas* meaning *black* and *nesos* meaning *island*) have, in fact, varying colours of the skin. Some are chocolate brown, others are deep blue-black, but they generally wear their hair in a halo. They live on islands of volcanic origin which have mountainous ranges that are sometimes difficult to penetrate and which isolate several communities—a fact that perhaps explains

why Melanesians exhibit such an array of customs, traditions and cultures. They are found mainly between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn; in Papua New Guinea, the Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji and Vanuatu.

The Polynesians, by contrast, are light-skinned people with curly hair who are found generally east of longitude 180 degrees; in Tonga, the Samoas, the Cook Islands and Hawaii. The Tuvalu islanders and the Maori population of New Zealand are exceptions, being found west of longitude 180. They live mainly on atolls, some of which rise scarcely 15 feet above sea level. Famous for their outriggers, or double canoes, and seafaring capabilities, they have uniform customs and

traditions, although these vary slightly from atoll to atoll.

The Micronesians (meaning the inhabitants of small islands) appear more to be a hybrid race, perhaps due to their migration into the Pacific through the Philippines. They are brown-skinned, live as well in atolls which are found mainly along the Equator; in the Marianas, the Carolines, the Marshalls and Kiribati.

Except to a lesser degree in Melanesia, where the interior villages still cling to their pagan beliefs and fetishistic practices, Christianity has made tremendous impact on these races. In Micronesia and, in particular, Polynesia, Christian piety is profound and devo-



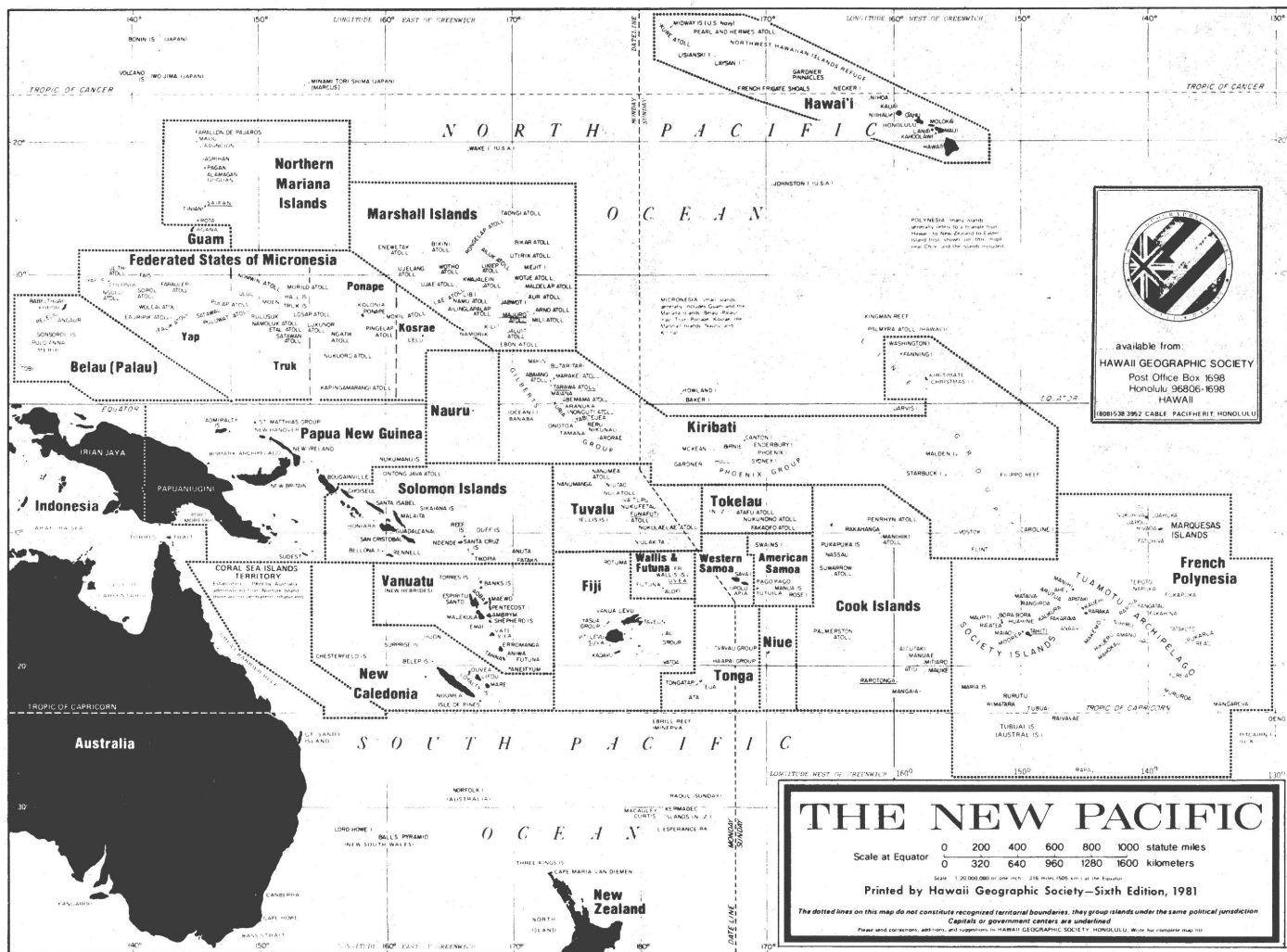
A Melanesian ni-Vanuatu



A Polynesian Tuvaluan



A Micronesian Gilbertese (Kiribati)



tion is fervent. In Tuvalu's capital, Funafuti, which has a population of 2000, for example, there are up to six religious denominations. A visitor would be astonished at the number of faithful who troop out each time church bells toll.

In peace and security

Compared with most of the developing world, Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati have enjoyed conditions that can be described as "paradisiac" whether on the grounds of peace, stability and security or on the grounds of economic well-being.

Apart from serving as bases for American forces during World War II, Vanuatu and Tuvalu were generally spared the horrors of the conflict. Kiribati, on the contrary, was occupied by Japanese forces and suffered severe destruction. The battle of Betio, South Tarawa, remains one of the most memorable and bloodiest of the war in the Pacific. But the war itself left all three countries with a happy legacy: communications infrastructure, particularly airfields, which today play vital roles in

the islands' struggle to improve contact with the rest of the world.

The Pacific as a whole has remained a haven of peace, although it is if not more, worried as the rest of the world about nuclear bomb tests. These and the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean threaten not only its environment and the health of its citizens, but also their survival, the sea contributing immensely to their livelihood.

Custom and tradition

Too often economic analyses of the Pacific, and indeed of the Third World in general, tend to measure growth by the rate of urbanization and westernization, overlooking their implications as far as the creation of needs are concerned. It is not uncommon to find custom and tradition lamented as posing severe constraints on the development of Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati.

Christianity may have made headway in the three countries yet custom and tradition are alive; even if certain practices have been discarded or consigned to history and museums, others are recaptured in songs and dances. In

Vanuatu, for example, where cannibalism was said to have been practised, the people's generosity and friendliness to foreigners today bear witness to their respect for human sanctity whatever opinions some outsiders may have about their fetishes and superstitions.

Western civilization

But western civilization poses a great threat to the tranquility and happiness of the people of Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati. It is now creeping in faster than usual and is likely to accelerate the destruction of the pleasant way of living known until now by creating new requirements that will have to be satisfied. For example, the majority of the population of Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati still wear traditional dress and walk barefoot; it is obvious that in societies like these there is no need for textiles, shoe factories or even fashions. But in their capitals, Port Vila, Funafuti and Tarawa, wearing shoes is already becoming a habit; the more it spreads, the more it will be necessary to increase imports and so foreign exchange will be lost since the bases for



Coconuts are the commonest staple food in Tuvalu and Kiribati, but none is for sale to visitors

the establishment of textile or shoe factories do not exist in these countries as import substitution measures.

Strictly self-sufficient

Economically, it is difficult to situate what age Tuvalu and Kiribati are passing through. It can be described as being a step behind the age of barter or a step ahead. For self-sufficiency in the context of these islands means just that: money plays little part in the life of their people; each family is self-sufficient in the sense that it produces its own food and trades with no one except, perhaps, in the form of gifts. A visitor to Tuvalu and Kiribati, for example, would find it impossible to buy a coconut in spite of the fact that coconuts are ubiquitous and the commonest staple food. The peoples' only cash incomes are from wages, for those who work for the government and the small number of private concerns, usually cooperatives, and from sales of surplus coconuts to the cooperative societies. These societies constitute the only channel through which the business of buying and selling is done. They sell their copra to big foreign firms which in turn market it abroad. The foreign exchange thus obtained enables the societies to run a number of service businesses and shops, where imported meat (there are no livestock industries except some home rearing of hens and pigs), processed food and other manufactured goods are sold. Those who patronize these shops are mainly expatriates and natives, who have developed a taste for foreign articles and who have earned money from copra, from jobs or have received remittances from relatives abroad. Fishing, too, is for family con-

sumption although attempts are being made in Kiribati to commercialize the industry. There are no market places.

The smallness of Tuvalu and Kiribati means that cultivation is minimal. In fact all the islanders have for farms are their front or back gardens, or small plots right above their houses where coconuts, pandanus, breadfruit and bananas are grown, some of the crops being available for harvesting year round. Their soil, admittedly, is poor and little work is done daily in these gardens. Yet the people are well-fed and apparently happy, the biblical image of the Garden of Eden could not be much more different. Indeed their manner of cultivation will make many

an African or Asian farmer envious. The conditions of work of the latter are well known: the long journey to the farm, the toil from sunrise to sunset, the vagaries of the weather and the meagre harvest that has to provide for large communities, the majority of whom are undernourished or starving.

The case of Vanuatu

While Vanuatu enjoys the essential features of life in Tuvalu and Kiribati, changes are occurring much more rapidly here and it would be wrong to lump Vanuatu with Tuvalu and Kiribati: in Vanuatu the cash economy is developing faster as rural and urban markets spring up, especially in the more advanced coastal areas, where rural communities practice fixed cultivation with a rotation of three to five years. Although food production is essentially for family consumption, surpluses are sold in local markets as well as in big cities, especially in Port Vila, to wage earners working on large coconut plantations and employees of the government and the nascent private sector. In the interior which is sparsely populated, cultivation, by contrast, is as much on the subsistence level as it is in Tuvalu and Kiribati. Less pressure on land allows a long-term shifting cultivation system of between ten and 15 years to be practised.

The long co-existence of the islanders and Europeans together with other minority immigrant groups, has contributed to this trend. Vanuatu is fortunate to have land available that could be brought under cultivation. It has the



The quiet life of rural Vanuatu

possibility of diversifying its agriculture; but as a group of islands its agricultural potential, though far greater than that of Tuvalu and Kiribati, is limited. As the population increases pressure on land will grow and provide the country with a considerable problem in the long run. Tuvalu and Kiribati will confront the problem in an acute form sooner than Vanuatu as their population density is higher. Pressure is already considerable on their available land.

The other side of the coin

Whereas unemployment was a problem unheard of two decades ago, the attraction of city life is gradually emptying the rural areas of the young who, sooner or later, will present the governments with social problems. An illustration of how westernization and urbanization of the islands can dislocate the traditional Pacific way of life is provided by the Marshall Islands, a trust territory of the United States, which, in principle, is an independent republic. In its capital, Majuro, which has similar physical features to Funafuti and Tarawa, nearly half the coconut trees have been brought down in favour of buildings and other construction. The government of Nauru even has a housing estate on the tiny atoll. With little land available for cultivation, Majuro inevitably depends on food imports from the outer islands, which are themselves hardly self-sufficient, and from abroad. Mr Kessai Note, the Marshall Islands minister of resources and development, claims that the inhabitants of the outer islands of the group live much the same way as their fellow Micronesians in Kiribati, but independent reports indicate the contrary: the cash economy, the reports say, has taken hold on the entire group. As for the Marshall Islands' apparent economic prosperity, in which every first-time visitor will be led to believe, Mr Note cites three major reasons: rice

exports, proximity to the United States market and grants from America, including the fees paid for the US military bases on the islands. The minister, however, admits that unemployment is at 20%, using the economic terms of the outside world quite unfamiliar in Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati. Critics say that unemployment, is not a problem the Marshall Islands government considers preoccupying. It has no formula for providing jobs and does just what many developing countries do under the circumstances: ignores it. But the sad fact is that unemployment is increasing and, along with it, misery. As the modernization process goes on in the Marshall Islands, their inhabitants will come to view the years before the advent of western civilization as their golden era. The United States will be the ultimate destination for emigrants, as it has been for Puerto Ricans, Mexicans and, most recently, Cubans and Haitians. For Tuvaluans and Gilbertese (as the people of Kiribati still call themselves) the only outlets are in contract works in Nauru, Fiji and other Pacific islands, or in Australia and New Zealand, and in foreign ships as seamen.

On the grounds of law and order, the Marshall Islands provide a greater insight into the danger of unbridled modernization.

According to the Marshall Islands police, hooliganism, drugs and crime are rampant in the republic. The bustle of Majuro, its beautiful buildings and its jeans-clad youth give a false image of development, perhaps, of a high stan-



Barefoot in Tarawa (Kiribati). In a society like this who needs a shoe factory?

dard of living. It is in contrast to the peaceful and quite atmosphere of Port Vila, Funafuti and Tarawa where young people wear shorts or traditional clothes. The crime rate in Port Vila and Funafuti is low. In Funafuti, for example, the prison population is said to be about 30, the majority of whom have been sent in for being drunk and disorderly and brawling. Tarawa's crime rate is high in relation to Kiribati's population, according to officials, but it is nowhere near Majuro's.

Difficult times ahead

The foregoing will appear as an exhortation to the governments of Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati to arrest modernization and take their countries back, perhaps, to the pre-navigation era. It is not. Their countries have already been sucked into the western economic cycle, in which they must now fight to survive. The age of isolation and self-sufficiency is over; a new one of interdependence, in which they must export and import, is beginning. All they can do in the battle ahead is preserve what can be preserved as far as custom and tradition are concerned, avoiding the acquisition of habits and tastes that would increase their dependence.

Newly independent as they are politically, the governments of Vanuatu, Tuvalu and Kiribati face enormous problems: poor communications and transport, limited natural resources and agricultural potentialities, and heavy dependence on foreign financial assistance for budgetary and capital expenditure. Our reports in the next issue will pinpoint these problems. They will show that continued external financial aid and international solidarity are crucial to these countries in these early and difficult years of nationhood. ○

AUGUSTINE OYOWE



A Japanese gun: a relic of the battle of Betio

“ Intra-ACP cooperation is not incompatible with the ACP-EEC relationship ”

An interview with **L. B. MONYAKE** ⁽¹⁾

► *During the past five years, the ACP countries have held a lot of seminars and meetings and adopted many resolutions on intra-ACP cooperation. And yet no concrete action has been taken. Why?*

— I would not agree that no concrete action has been taken. One of the main purposes of setting up the ACP group, in Georgetown in 1975, was regional and sub-regional cooperation. The ground was laid then for what we now call intra-ACP cooperation. And then in 1977, in Suva, the Suva Declaration by the ACP Council of Ministers defined the direction for intra-ACP cooperation.

Now, if you consider the resources, both human and financial, of the ACP Secretariat, then and now, you will realize that although the direction had been defined, the resources for launching intra-ACP cooperation were rather limited. So, what has been done to date is commensurate with the available resources. In Suva, for instance, six major sectors were outlined.

First, transport, communications and other services. These were considered the primary ones because, in order to develop any sort of cooperation with other countries, your communications systems must be sufficiently good.

Secondly, trade.

Third, there was the question of having intra-ACP enterprises and cooperation in production.

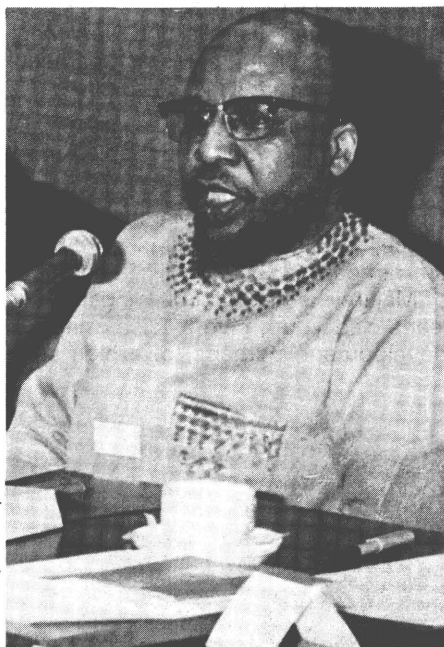
Fourth, there was the development finance aspect.

Fifth, cooperation in the field of technology, know-how, etc.

Sixth, cooperation in cultural, scientific and educational spheres.

We have had meetings on some of these and meetings are planned on others. For instance, on transport: the first meeting on transport and communications was held in Bangui, and this

is to be followed by another meeting this year on airline transport operators. There was also a meeting on trade in Nairobi, followed by another meeting of trade operators in Lomé last year. These are intended to promote the implementation of the Suva Declaration. We have had meetings on education and on establishing an ACP bank for trade and development. These meetings have been intended to define the ways and means of achieving the goals set both by the Georgetown Agreement and by the Suva Declaration. I would not say, therefore, that nothing concrete has been done. We are still spelling out the ways and means of doing something. In a way, we are laying the framework for intra-ACP cooperation in those fields where meetings have already taken place. That is why the Council of Ministers continues to look at progress in this field.



L. B. Monyake

From theory to practice

► *So you have built the framework. Now you will start implementing resolutions.*

— Indeed. Now that we are building,

or have built, the framework in some sectors, what is now required is to find the ways and means; and some of the meetings have actually suggested ways and means of doing certain things. For instance, the meeting on trade in Nairobi resulted in the meeting in Lomé for trade operators. The meeting in Nairobi was for government officials, policy-makers, etc. in the field of trade. But we have now moved from the civil servants, from officials, to the sphere of the actual people who are involved in trade.

These are the people who are now looking into the problems and programmes to see how they can cooperate among themselves, how they can trade with each other, what commodities are available in their parts of the ACP world and what commodities are required to help prop up the ACP world. So we have left the sphere of theory and got into the area of practice as far as trade is concerned. We are now going to convene a meeting of air transport operators, so we are again moving away from the sphere of officials, who talk policy and decisions, into the sphere of the actual people involved in carrying out certain activities and who are therefore the people who will actually implement the policies of cooperation in that field.

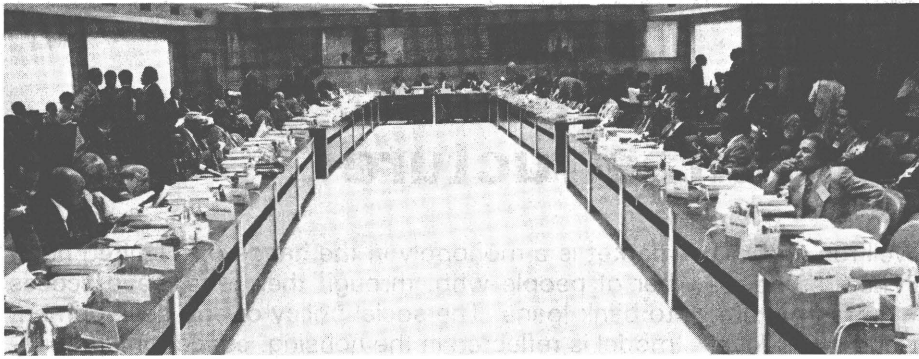
► *Will you stick to the approach you have had so far, of holding seminars and meetings to clear the way for cooperation?*

— Indeed, we shall follow this approach to the extent necessary. It is not, however, always necessary to have meetings first; sometimes action can be initiated without a meeting. For instance, the Council of Ministers may suggest that it is useful to call certain particular personalities to come to look at certain issues before they themselves can pronounce definitively on those issues.

► *Two subjects have come up several times on the ACP agenda: the creation of an ACP bank, and the launching of a federation of ACP chambers of commerce. Where have these two ideas got to?*

— They are moving along fairly well, as far as I'm concerned; I think they are taking the right direction and at the right pace. When you talk of a bank, especially a bank that involves a number of countries, you are talking about an institution that should last for quite some time, achieve the purpose for

(1) Lesotho's ambassador to the EEC and current chairman of the ACP sub-committee on intra-ACP cooperation.



*An ACP Council of Ministers meeting at ACP House in Brussels.
"Intra-ACP cooperation is an aspect of South-South cooperation"*

which it is established and benefit all those it is supposed to benefit. So, before we can enter into such a major project, we have got to clear the ground well and make sure that all the stones that should be turned have been turned. So the bank project is definitely coming up and going on fairly smoothly, as I said. One has got to be clear as to the purpose for which the bank is being set up: do we want a development bank or do we want a trade promotion bank—something that will help us in the clearance for trade transactions? Exactly what do the ACP want? That in itself is a major discussion point, because on the type of bank will depend a number of other things that flow from it.

Careful studies

Once we have decided on that particular issue, what about the existing institutions in the different ACP countries and even in the regional groupings of the ACP? Do the existing institutions fall short of performing the functions that have been suggested for the overall ACP bank? For all these things one has got to get detailed information from those institutions, compare, and see where the shortcomings are, if we are to set up a supra-institution of that nature. There are the questions of participation, for instance; who will participate and how will they participate in the bank, both commercially and managerially? These are issues that one has got to look into and, for a financial institution, it is not merely a question of ambassadors and ministers taking decisions. You need to get financial experts involved. So there are a number of issues that have to be settled before one can launch a project of that nature.

The things we have talked about a number of times in meetings only go to show that the interest is very much alive. But some issues still have to be cleared. We believe that we are now moving towards a stage where we might get to a final decision as to

whether or not we launch the bank and, if so, in exactly what format, after certain information has been received from studies that have been conducted, from meetings that have been held, etc.

On the question of a federation of ACP chambers of commerce, I would not agree that this has been talked about many times in meetings. It is a fairly new subject, as subjects go in this particular area; but it is moving much faster than any other as far as I can see, because at the meeting in Lomé where this was officially introduced amongst the chambers of commerce, the idea was taken up; an ad hoc committee of ACP chambers of commerce and other economic operators met recently in Brussels and they are pushing this matter, which is being referred first to the national chambers of commerce and other economic operators at the regional level. They are trying to encourage regional or sub-regional federations of associations of chambers of commerce. So we are starting from the bottom and building upwards, rather than starting at the top and building downwards, because the roof might collapse before the walls are ready.

▶ *Since intra-ACP cooperation must be pursued through regional cooperation, isn't there a risk of duplication here?*

— No, there is no risk of duplication because regional cooperation is the basis of intra-ACP cooperation. Intra-ACP cooperation, after all, is supra-regional cooperation; you need drops of water to make oceans, small rivers to make big rivers, and you need sub-regions to start cooperating in order to get overall intra-ACP cooperation. There is just no scope for duplication or overlap in this area.

The ACP group will continue to exist...

▶ *Could it now be said that as a result of their cooperation so far, the*

ACP countries have built a group that might exist even in the absence of the Lomé Convention?

— Let us start this way: the ACP got together through Europe, as some of our group have always said, first because of the negotiations they had together with the European countries in the EEC. They subsequently realised the value of being together and therefore formally established the ACP group in Georgetown in 1975. Amongst the objectives of the Georgetown Agreement there are those that indicate that the ACP, apart from monitoring the Convention and assisting in joint negotiations with the EEC, have other issues of common interest to pursue; there are other duties or functions for the ACP countries, as a group.

This tends to suggest that, even if there were no joint convention with the EEC, the ACP would still continue to exist as a group in order to pursue these other objectives that they have set for themselves in the Georgetown Agreement.

▶ *So a country can withdraw from the Convention and still be a member of the ACP group?*

— As far as the Georgetown Agreement is concerned, I do not see that there is anything against a present member country of the ACP group withdrawing from the Convention and not remaining a member of the ACP. As indicated, there are other objectives within the Georgetown Agreement than just cooperation with the EEC. However, this is a legal situation that I would rather leave to experts in this field.

▶ *How do you view intra-ACP cooperation as regards the ACP relationship with the EEC?*

— Intra-ACP cooperation, let me say, is an aspect of South-South cooperation. North-South cooperation does not eliminate South-South cooperation; in fact, the two are complementary. So, intra-ACP cooperation and ACP-EEC cooperation are definitely complementary. In this day and age, when we talk about interdependence everywhere, the ACP countries are not looking to isolate themselves and stand away from the EEC just by themselves. For a variety of reasons and on a variety of issues, the ACP, either as individual members of the group or as a block, have got relations with Europe that extend for ages into the past. And obviously, as things are at the moment, they will extend further into the future. So, intra-ACP cooperation is not incompatible with the ACP-EEC relationship. ◊

Interview by A.T.

Development and social infrastructure

What makes for a country that is well run and has good economic and social facilities? The first indicator is a low degree of disparity in infrastructure, which shows balanced development and a fair level of social justice. Comparing the small Scandinavian countries, with their relatively low population densities and limited natural resources, with India, Brazil, Nicaragua, the ACP countries and even Portugal shows the correlation between a country's economic and social infrastructure and its economic and social development. The Nordic countries have the reputation of being socially and economically well-organized and efficient. The other countries mentioned may have greater economic and human resources, yet few seem to take sufficient account of the essential role of infrastructure and organization in the construction of a dynamic economy and a more cohesive society. In this regard, a few categories of infrastructure determine the success or failure of development: housing, education, health and communications.

Housing is foremost, since home is where social life—family, relaxation, friendship, etc.—is anchored. The privacy and comfort of home life also nurture intellectual activity. Home is where the mind is and various sociologists, political analysts and, especially, Unesco experts have pointed out the school failures due to the lack of a suitable environment and basic educational preparation in the slums. The child born to the shifting population of the shanty towns may never get to school: if he does, at six years old, he may suffer for the rest of his life from being unprepared for reasoning and self-expression, unlike the child from a more comfortable home. Naturally, there are exceptions. Yet it seems statistically more or fairly certain that children are predestined by their social background, as of school age—in other words, shanty town children who live in a noisy sprawl and are taught in over-crowded classrooms will have little chance of changing their basic social conditions in adulthood. So housing would seem the single most important factor in conditioning the social background which, in turn, conditions the child's future education and progress, or lack of it, in society.

Yet the developing countries are slow to learn any lessons from a situation whose most dramatic consequences (violence, delinquency and repression arising from overcrowding) they are now prey to. There is no shortage of the space or means needed to provide everyone with decent housing. The problem is, as a recent survey in *Le Monde*, the French newspaper, showed, that in many countries, and in South America and Africa in particular, the house

market is a monopoly in the hands of a limited number of people who, through their jobs, have access to bank loans. The social policy of any development model is reflected in the housing, education and public health policies and in the means of communication.

As we have seen, there is a virtually fatal link between the start a child gets at school and the sort of life he ultimately leads. The same goes for health. Prevention is the best way of ensuring that people of all ages are in good health. But prevention, like cure, is expensive. People who live in deprived areas are the first to be hit by all the diseases linked to poor domestic hygiene and the last to escape and WHO is forever emphasizing this phenomenon which, alas, is getting increasingly common in the ghettos, the favelas of Brazil and the shanty towns of Africa.

Lastly, communications. As for economic development, as those countries seeking a sophisticated transformation of their economies see it, communications, transport and the mass media are just as vital. First to create and stimulate movement in goods, services and people (i.e. tourism), the driving force of any development process, both at home and abroad. Then socially, to preserve the regional cultural diversity which combines to make the strength of the nation's art and culture.

The rural exodus is another economic and social factor that is linked to infrastructure and communications. It is often said that the towns are robbing the country of all its population. But it is the country which, involuntarily, is encouraging its inhabitants to leave. How can you reasonably expect young (and indeed older) people from areas with no social, educational or health facilities to stay there and prepare a future that is doomed to failure from the start when the economic activity (craft and industry) which could have set up and created jobs there goes somewhere else because there is no infrastructure and none of the right facilities? Investments are made wherever it is possible to find skilled labour and transport products for rapid marketing.

If development calls for great efforts, its success seems to depend above all on basic infrastructure and on organizational ability, more than on natural resources. But no government can do everything—in many industrialized countries, regional disparities have become major sources of conflict. Through effective decentralization, the developing countries could maintain or even strengthen the national unity that is precious to them, at the same time making real progress in building their economic and social infrastructure. ○ LUCIEN PAGNI

Europe against poverty

Poverty is not a phenomenon exclusive to the countries of the Third World. It is also to be found in the industrialized countries, including the European Community. Of course it is not necessarily the same type of poverty, as poverty is not an absolute condition and it is difficult to give the concept a universal definition, to determine where it actually starts (1).

In 1975, European ministers agreed on the definition of 'the poor' as being those individuals and families whose resources are so small as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life in the member state where they live. As a result, most national experts now take it to mean anyone who does not earn half the average income of the country in which he or she lives. Based on this definition, in the mid-1970s there were around 10 million 'poor' homes, about 11.4% of all households. In all, the Community of Ten has, at a conservative estimate, 30 million poor people (maybe more now, since the statistical base used is outdated and the economic situation has deteriorated in recent years.)

Government and NGO action

This is despite the fact that anti-poverty campaigns have been conducted for decades, both by governments and by non-governmental charitable organizations.

Governments and other public bodies devote considerable resources to social programmes, which try to prevent poverty and combat it through a mass of legislation including:

- **Social security:** in all Community countries this term is used to cover social assistance programmes, such as family allowances, pensions, and sickness and unemployment benefit. In 1950, expenditure on social measures represented 8 to 15% of member states' gross national product. In 1980, it varied between 20 and 30%.

- **Housing policy:** after the war, all European countries launched reconstruction programmes to increase the amount of housing available, to reduce the amount of unfit housing and to improve it. But in 1970, 3% of European households were still living in accommodation lacking running water and one household in six was not connected to main drainage. In addition, almost one and a half million people were homeless or lived in temporary accommodation. The problems are particularly acute in poor urban areas and

often social housing policies implemented by member states do not benefit the most impoverished groups.

- **Health policy:** all European governments guarantee the right to basic health care. However, surveys show that the poorest people generally make less use of the preventive and specialist care offered (such as dental care, which is often expensive).



Children form a circle to symbolize the Europe of the Ten, but if they were really representative, one of them would be from a poor family

- **Education policy:** the last 30 years have been marked by the development of pre-school education, an extension of the period of compulsory education and an increase in the number of children undertaking secondary or higher education. Children from poor families have had their share of these advantages, but their chances of continuing their studies beyond the statutory period remain very small. Many of them leave school with no qualifications or only very poor ones. At present, there are several million illiterate adults in the Community.

- **Employment policy:** working conditions have improved markedly throughout Europe and most countries have introduced the principle of the minimum guaranteed wage. But the spectacular rise in unemployment recorded since the mid-1970s has continued and the growth in unemployment, particularly in the long term, must be held responsible for the emergence of new poverty.

Non-governmental charitable organizations, including international, national, regional, local, religious, secular, specialist and general bodies, are active in the Community and number hundreds of thousands. They total an estimated 15 million voluntary workers and their mission is threefold:

- To help the poor in a material way by redistributing funds collected in a variety of ways: subsidies from other bodies, collections, etc.

- To help the poor become aware of the position, to inform them of their social rights and to encourage them to make an effort to help themselves.

- To act as pressure groups on governments, to make them more sensitive to the problems at grass-roots level.

Despite the efforts of governments and non-governmental organizations, poverty still exists and, because of the economic crisis, is gaining ground throughout Europe. The shortcomings of the social security systems are serious and the general rise in the standard of living has not spread to all levels of the population. A shortage of material resources still keeps many citizens apart from the rest of society.

The origins of poverty

But who exactly are the poor who live amongst us and what is the reason for their poverty?

(1) This article first appeared in the "European file" series published by the EEC Commission's directorate-general for information, June-July 1982. It does not necessarily reflect the official views of the various Community institutions.

In most cases, the origins are to be found in the labour market. Workers in full-time employment and households with several wage-earning members are less threatened by poverty than those who do not work, for reasons of poor health, disablement, old age or just because they cannot find jobs. People not working constitute a large proportion of the poorest parts of the population. Unemployment also most affects those who are already disadvantaged (through lack of qualifications, health problems, physical or mental disabilities), the over-50s, people with a poor knowledge of the local language, foreigners and minority groups. Certain types of employment can also generate poverty and some wages are so low that they are not sufficient to keep a family. Often, demanding or dangerous jobs can cause accidents or illness which temporarily or permanently cut short a person's active working life. The recent growth of precarious types of employment (short-term contracts and temporary or part-time work) has also tended to increase the number of poor people.

An aggravating factor arises frequently: the family situation. A high percentage of poverty exists in households headed by women and elderly or inactive people. Families of five or more people, single parents with more than one child, spinsters, widows and divorcees are also at risk. In families where only one person works and is a low wage-earner, poverty can start with the birth of the first child and is common when there are two children. When there are three children, it becomes virtually the rule.

Poverty also affects particular groups such as nomadic people and gypsies, together with other marginal social groups about whom little information exists. In the final analysis, it appears that poverty is the result of several different causes and takes a variety of forms. It also tends to be the case that social handicaps are cumulative: the poorest people tend to have the worst health, the worst housing, etc.; not just because they are poor but also because they lack the education and organizational ability to make use of their rights.

What has the Community done to help?

In July 1975, the European Community launched an anti-poverty programme, as part of its social action programme, adopted the previous year. Originally planned to last two years, the anti-poverty programme was extended for a further three-year period in 1977 following enthusiastic

support from the European Parliament. An advisory committee composed of governmental and independent experts, together with representatives of employers and unions, helped the European Commission implement its programme, at a cost to the Community budget of around ECU 20 million (2). The programme mainly consisted of a series of studies and pilot projects.

These included finance for seven transnational studies aimed at helping to understand the nature, causes and extent of poverty in Europe. National teams simultaneously drew up reports on poverty in each member state. The general conclusions of these studies have helped provide a clearer picture of two specific aspects of poverty:

- Firstly, the subjective way in which it is perceived: a public opinion survey has revealed that half of Europe is unaware of the existence of poverty. Many people do not realize that poverty exists in their own village, town or suburb. Furthermore, 28% of the people questioned thought that their income was below the level considered 'absolutely necessary' for living in their particular country.

- Secondly, its permanence: to combat poverty, it is essential to know if it is passed on in an hereditary fashion within the same groups or families, from one generation to the next. The Community study showed that inherited poverty is not a general rule, but is common among certain groups such as immigrant workers, who generally have little schooling and few professional qualifications, and therefore have little chance of social advancement.

In conjunction with member states, the Community also supported a series of pilot projects aimed at testing and developing new methods to help fight poverty. Geographically speaking, these projects were aimed at Ireland (24 projects), France (11 projects), the United Kingdom (8), Germany (4), Italy (2), the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark (one project each). To be accepted and financed, the projects required a Community interest, i.e. they had to deal with problems common to several member states. Most of them dealt with urban problems, although some were related to rural regions, notably in Ireland. The pilot projects can be divided up according to their objectives:

- Projects aimed at helping the whole population of a specific geographical area. Examples include the community

and social development programmes in Edinburgh (United Kingdom) and Breda (the Netherlands), action against poverty in Reims (France), Belfast and Craigmillar (United Kingdom) and in the Marolles area of Brussels.

- Projects aimed at helping socially deprived groups: homeless people in Copenhagen (Denmark) and Duisburg-Essen (Germany), refugees and immigrants (Amberg, Germany), and a variety of poverty-stricken groups in Ireland (for whom services are provided and sometimes jobs created).

- Projects aimed at creating or improving social services. Examples include Stuttgart (Germany) and Padua (Italy), which have undertaken to remodel their social services to adapt them better to the needs of the poor, the centre for social medicine in Naples-Giugliano and, in the United Kingdom, the legal assistance service in Wolverhampton, together with 'local resource centres' in London, Govan (Scotland) and South Wales, which offer various services in the areas of employment, housing, health, etc. Housing improvement has also been the target of projects in Guéméné-sur-Scorff, Orange, Strasbourg, Woippy and Le Havre (France).

- Projects aimed at the family or at children in the United Kingdom (day centres for families in London and Liverpool) and in France (projects for children or relating to children in Paris, Noisy-le-Grand, Herblay and Toulon).

These projects are undertaken either by public bodies (national, regional or local), by non-governmental charitable organizations, or by university research institutes (notably in the case of Amberg and Cologne), sometimes jointly with social organizations. Some projects have even led to the creation of specific organizations for the people concerned.

What conclusions can be drawn six years after the implementation of the first projects?

- It is difficult to calculate accurately the number of people affected by them, but it seems likely that the projects have had a direct or indirect impact on several hundred thousand Europeans.

- Most of the projects have helped bring about a better living standard for the people concerned or, at least, increased their chances of raising their incomes by improving their vocational training, the quality of their housing and, in certain cases, their state of health (thanks to the creation of new medico-social dispensaries).

- Several projects have helped make poor people better informed about

(2) 1 ECU (European currency unit) = about £0.55, Ir. £0.69 or \$0.96 (at exchange rates current in July 1982).

their rights, especially regarding social services, teaching them how to make the best use of the system. These projects have probably helped remove some of the fear and psychological reluctance of the groups most ill-equipped to deal with society, and increased their confidence in themselves as well as their willingness to take full advantage of their social and economic rights.

- Most of the projects have improved the nature, coordination and operating methods of the social services by encouraging a dialogue between the beneficiaries and those responsible for these services.

- Finally, the pilot projects have helped provide information about poor people, on the causes of poverty, on the effectiveness of policies introduced, and on the role of social workers and non-governmental charitable organizations. This information will be extremely valuable for future action.

Increasing the involvement of the Community

National reports drawn up by independent experts at the request of the Community all underline the necessity of developing an anti-poverty policy in global terms. This means that it is necessary to develop social assistance techniques which deal with social handicaps on a multi-dimensional basis and not with each problem individually. The reports also highlight the need to develop preventive policies to eliminate the social situations which create poverty. Experts consulted by the European Commission (3) stress the responsibility which the Community must assume in this respect, together with member states and non-governmental charitable organizations.

Although the basic principles of the common market (the free movement of goods, people and capital) offer considerable economic advantages, they also result in the disappearance of numerous less-efficient industrial and agricultural enterprises. Progress for the population as a whole therefore means a deterioration in the living standards of a minority. Clearly the European Community should be prepared to compensate for the effects of its own policies.

Economic and social policies are interdependent. It would be absurd if the Community were to only deal with the former and ignore the latter, particular-



J. Schubert
Security in old age becomes more important as the proportion of Europe's population over 60 gradually increases.

ly since the treaties founding the Community specifically call for action in social affairs. For example, the economic right of free movement for workers required the drafting of a European regulation giving social protection to workers who leave their countries in search of employment.

Faced with rapidly rising social expenditure in most European countries, it has become important to encourage cooperation. By learning from each other's experience, by exchanging knowledge and innovative methods, member states, in the cheapest way possible, can improve their social, employment, training and health policies to help limit expenditure on social security by reducing the need for its.

Any social measure introduced by a member state is likely to raise its industrial production costs and, if unilateral, may undermine national competitiveness. These negative effects can be considerably reduced when members of the Community act together.

The strength of the Community depends on the welfare and cohesion of its member states, and the support of public opinion. The principle of Community solidarity must be promoted to prevent any region or social category from falling behind the average level of economic and social development enjoyed by the rest of the Community.

It is therefore desirable that the Community should expand its anti-poverty effort, particularly since the economic crisis is persisting and may be getting worse. The first Community programme helped gain an understanding of the nature, causes, extent and dy-

namics of poverty, but the practical solutions for future action derived from this better understanding must now be examined. The battle against poverty requires profound changes in a large number of areas. Some of the approaches which should form part of the debate include:

Increasing the Community's financial resources and instruments—the Regional Fund, Social Fund, Agricultural Fund, Investment Bank etc.—so that they work together to play a greater role in fighting poverty.

Intensifying efforts to return to higher and more stable levels of employment throughout the Community, particularly through a better distribution of available work (shorter hours, etc.).

The introduction in each Community country of the right to a minimum guaranteed income to bring every individual or household above the poverty line. This minimum income, which, depending on the circumstances, might be financed with the assistance of Community credits, could be achieved not only by introducing a minimum legal wage, but also through social assistance, family allowances, etc.

The drafting of an action programme to fill, in successive stages, existing gaps in social security systems. This would be aimed at covering everyone against the main risks.

A programme to regularly assemble and compare statistical data on poverty in the member states.

The creation of a European anti-poverty bureau, charged with promoting and distributing information on action being carried out throughout the Community.

A number of specific actions aimed at diminishing extreme poverty and improving, through measures dealing with employment and access to social services, the situation of the worst-off in our society. In this framework, particular attention should be given to the inhabitants of troubled industrial or rural zones as well as to certain socially-isolated groups, including elderly people, immigrants, the homeless, gypsies and nomads (whose cultural identity can be guaranteed through Community provisions), and the handicapped (for whom the Community is launching a new action programme).

These ideas should help widen debate prior to the drafting of new proposals by the Commission. We cannot ignore the poverty and misery which exist in our relatively affluent countries. Everything possible must be done to give back hope to the millions of Europeans to whom social justice is currently denied. ○

(3) Source: Final report from the Commission to the Council on the first programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty, document COM (81) 769, 15 December 1981.

Public opinion in the European Community in 1982

This *Eurobarometer* is a little longer than previous issues, for two reasons. The first is that the series of interviews included a survey of the attitudes of young Europeans in the 10 Community countries involving an extra questionnaire and over-representation of the 15-24 age group.

Since many of the questions were asked of both the young people and adults, it seemed interesting to publish certain preliminary findings without waiting for more thorough analysis which will be the subject of a

special report. The other reason is that, for the second time but more systematically than last autumn, some of the questions asked in the member states were also asked in Spain and Portugal.

These are two applicant countries whose accession is generally considered to be close at hand. This does not imply that the area and subjects covered by *Eurobarometer* have now been extended—the aim is to carry out research over an extended period so as to prepare the future partners for life together.

This report on European public opinion in spring 1982 contains five chapters:

1° *The mood of Europeans.* — In addition to feelings of satisfaction (with life and with the way democracy works) and attitudes to change in society, this chapter covers several new areas—opinions about various aspects of the political system in which the interviewee lives; the sense of involvement in the political process; national pride.

2° *Hopes and fears for the future.* — For the first time, two sets of multiple-choice questions were used to discover what Europeans regarded as most likely to improve their lives over the next 10 or 15 years and their main fears for the future of the world during that time.

3° *Great causes.* — The question of whether there were still great causes which could command our dedication was asked and the answer was that there are.

4° *Attitudes to Europe and the European Community.* — The main purpose of *Eurobarometer's* work over almost 10 years has been the monitoring of these attitudes. The data accumulated give a better understanding of the influence of events on the development of opinions as reflected in views expressed. A coherent public information policy cannot neglect this research: a number of questions are concerned with the very fact of being adequately or inadequately informed, the main sources of information, difficulties experienced in gaining access to sources of information, etc.

5° *Reactions in Spain and Portugal to the prospect of joining the Community.* — This is the first time that it has been possible to make a broad com-

parison between attitudes in the two applicant countries and those in the 10 member states to a series of topics such as interest in Community matters and the importance attached to them, the feeling of being adequately or inadequately informed, the main sources of information, European unity, membership of the Community, etc.

The mood of Europeans

Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland and Luxembourg are still the countries where satisfaction with life is greater than in most other countries. Greece, where the question was asked for the second time, was the country where dissatisfaction was greatest and Italy, which had previously been at the bottom of the list, therefore moved up to ninth place. Nevertheless, between October 1981 and April 1982 there was a sharp fall in the number of Greeks declaring themselves "not at all satisfied".

The feeling of satisfaction with the way democracy works, which is more sensitive to changes in the political situation in each country, has increased since the last survey in Greece and, more strongly, in the United Kingdom, though it has fallen in France. In the case of the United Kingdom, this is probably due to the Falklands crisis.

The diverging trends in Greece and France undoubtedly reflect changes in opinion which followed or preceded the recent general elections. While in France the "honeymoon effect" which generally follows a change of government—and was very apparent between April and October 1981—has since dispersed somewhat, it is still strong in Greece, where elections took place five months later.

This survey included for the first time questions on a number of opinions about the way the political system works.

Views of freedom and equality

The answers to these show that the democracies of Western Europe share a number of attitudes. In each country, the vast majority of those replying agree that "everyone is free to express his opinions when he does not agree with something" and that "one may do almost anything one likes so long as it is lawful". But an average of 14% of those interviewed disagreed on the first point and 26% on the second—these are sizeable minorities. Special attention should also be given to the fact that an average of 54% of those replying, rising to six or seven out of 10 in Belgium, Italy and France, did not agree with the view that "everyone is truly equal before the law". Similarly, 52% consider that "small groups with different ideas or customs from the majority are largely disapproved of". The only country in which this view was not accepted was Germany.

Another point which gives food for thought is that fewer than four people in 10 (37% on average) think that they can help change anything which is wrong in their country. Greeks (perhaps as a result of the recent change of government) and Danes feel they have the most influence; Belgians feel the least able to change anything.

National pride is particularly strong in Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The least nationally proud are the Germans and the Belgians, but the trend from 1970 to 1982 strongly sug-

gests that these results have different causes.

Hopes and fears for the future

What might bring about changes in the next 10 or 15 years in the way people live in each of our countries?

There were few differences between the countries: in general, five topics led the list of answers given:

- scientific and technological developments;
- understanding and goodwill amongst the people of the country;
- prospects for the standard of living;
- the quality of life;
- understanding between the industrialized countries and the Third World.

What are the main fears?

Once again, the replies in the various countries were similar:

- rising crime and terrorism;
- increasing unemployment;
- the despoiling of natural life.

Great causes

This was an attempt to explore people's values: what is it worthwhile doing something about, even if this means taking a risk or making a sacrifice?

One great cause was unequivocally in first place in all countries: peace. The next four—human rights, the fight against poverty, freedom of the individual and the protection of nature—all received broadly equal levels of support.

Only 7% of those questioned did not cite any great cause, but the figure was around 15% in Denmark, Germany and Ireland.

Attitudes to Europe and the European Community

Europe is not in the forefront of people's concerns, but attempts at unification still receive the support of a majority of those interviewed except in Denmark, where support and opposition are equally divided at 42% each. *Eurobarometer's* data, which go back to 1973, do, however, reveal a slight reduction in this support. This is not so much because of an increase in the number of those opposed as because those strongly in favour are becoming less enthusiastic. The trend is not dramatic, but it deserves attention.

Public attitudes to Community membership do not appear to be greatly affected by current difficulties, although



Polfoto Copenhagen

Centre spread. Former pin-up Grethe Kaspersen demonstrates Denmark's faith in the future

the public is clearly aware of them. In Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy, the overwhelming majority of those questioned regard Community membership as "a good thing". Public opinion in Belgium, France and Germany is a little less enthusiastic, while in Ireland, Greece and, but only just, Denmark there is still a majority in favour. In the United Kingdom those against are still more numerous than those in favour (43% against 27%).

Insufficient information

Those who consider themselves sufficiently well informed are in a minority—four out of 10 in the Netherlands, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg, and only two out of 10 in the United Kingdom and Greece.

The main sources of information on the Community are, of course, television, newspapers and the radio. Television is always cited as the most important, although newspapers are valued by those who wish to know more.

Opinion leaders are more critical than most, finding that the media "do not

say enough about European questions" or "do not deal seriously enough with European questions". The same views—or excuses—are, however, expressed by a fairly large number of respondents in all categories in most countries.

Spain and Portugal

Almost a quarter of Spaniards (24%) but only 15% of Portuguese say that they are "very interested" in Community matters. Compared with the previous survey, this represents a slight fall in Spain but a slight rise in Portugal.

The feeling of being inadequately informed—which also leads to inability or refusal to answer the question—is very widespread in Spain and Portugal, indeed much more so than in the member states of the Community.

Naturally, the main sources of information on Community matters are the same as in the member states, but the number of times they are mentioned is much lower, particularly in Portugal where newspapers and magazines were mentioned only half as often as in Spain.

A majority of Spaniards (55% as compared with 6% against and 39% don't know) support general moves for European unification; the "don't know" accounted for two-thirds of those interviewed in Portugal.

Attitudes to accession

Attitudes to accession are favourable in both applicant countries, although some hesitation is creeping in as negotiations become more protracted. Once again there are differences between the two countries:

— in Spain more than half of those interviewed support membership, while in Portugal fewer than half expressed an opinion;

— If the "don't know" are excluded, neither sex nor age had any significant bearing on answers;

— the level of education has a very strong influence on the proportion of "don't know" but, whereas in Spain a higher level of education tends to correlate with a more favourable attitude, in Portugal it tends to produce a less favourable view;

— the effect of political stance—here measured by the interviewee placing himself in the left/right spectrum—is that in Spain the left is more favourably inclined than the right, while the opposite is the case in Portugal.

Further work, preferably in cooperation with Spanish and Portuguese researchers, will have to be done on these findings. ○

Books about Europe

Aurelio PECCEI — 100 pages pour l'avenir — réflexions du Président du Club de Rome (100 pages for the future — thoughts of the chairman of the Club of Rome) — Economica, 49, rue Héricart, 75015, Paris, France — 173 pages — 1981

Peccei, from the Piedmont area of Italy, a liberal-socialist in background, started work at 15, but went on to have a brilliant university career. As a young leader, he went to China and then, as a maoist, he experienced hardship in fascist prisons. His country was liberated and rebuilt and Peccei, in higher management in industry, ran major projects and built factories in the Third World. He founded the Club of Rome. His approach is a pragmatic one but he believes in the great ideals of mankind and is devoted to getting recognition for the spirit of man.

At the height of its powers and its knowledge, mankind is trapped in an unprecedented crisis. Aurelio Peccei helps us understand this by offering a broad historical perspective of the adventure of mankind and a lucid analysis of the present decline. The framework is an impressive one. The world's problems are getting worse all the time. None of the major problems have been solved. None of them have even been tackled. Yet others are arising embroiled in ever-more complex situations. There are now four thousand million people on earth and there will be five or six tomorrow and they are all destined to share a stormy future, maybe even a hopeless one. It is vital to break out of the vicious circle. And it is possible to do, Peccei explains. A better future can be devised and built.

The eighties will be decisive, he says, if we are to take up the challenge facing the world, bring about cultural change, and create a genuine human revolution. The essential aspects of the radical changes in outlook, attitude and approach that this will demand are examined here. Realutopia has to replace Realpolitik and it has to be courageous and creative, forged from global policies and strategies from constructive East-West relations and North-South cooperation on a basis of equality. And above all, priority must go to human development. The latent potential in every individual is the greatest resource of mankind. Young people have to be encouraged to shape the future — their future. This book is an incentive to think and act. Reaction to it will not be low in coming.

Gérard DEFOIS — L'Occident en mal d'espoir (The West seeks hope) — Fayard, 75 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris, VI, France — 257 pages — 1982

For centuries, when peace between nations seemed impossible in Europe, that continent, it is said, was the affair of Christians.

Today Europe exists, only in terms of economy and political strategy. Would past generations, imbued with the words of the mystics and the teachings of the saints, be ashamed of Europe now? Once upon a time they brought Europe the light of reason, the message of faith and the breath of democracy, but now it is as if the west, its dreams gone, had nothing more to say.

The Christian heritage, argues Defois, is too strong not to re-emerge in the coming years, not to forge fresh contact with the roots of its past and define what Christianity has to offer in new terms.

The silence of the Christians may well reflect the west's doubts as to its culture.

Gérard Defois was born in 1931. He is a priest, a diploma-holder of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études, a doctor of theology, ex-director of religious education in Angers, ex-deputy director of the Institut Supérieur de pastorale cathédétique and a teacher of sociology. He is currently secretary-general to the French episcopate.

ooo

Geoffrey and Pippa PRIDHAM — Transnational Party Cooperations and European Integration — George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 40 Meseum Street, London WC1A 1LU 286 pages — 1981

Although the history of transnational party cooperation can perhaps be traced back to origins in the earliest years of European integration, it has only been in the 1970s that effective collaboration has become a serious prospect in the political life of the Community. Partly due to the stimulus of direct elections to the European Parliament and partly because of the more overt political nature of the Community itself, this new style of party-political integration is now demonstrably less "platonic" and has a growing relevance to the everyday cut-and-thrust of national party politics.

In this book, Geoffrey and Pippa Pridham trace and analyse the growth of

cooperation and factors important to it during the years before and immediately following direct elections. They recognize three major dimensions of transnational cooperation: the Euro-parliamentary groups; the new European party federations; and the national party frameworks in the member states. A major hypothesis of the book is that transnational cooperation can no longer be examined purely on a horizontal level or as isolated linkages focussed exclusively on party groups within the European Parliament; it must also be viewed vertically, with due consideration of the impact of the national parties on EP cooperation, as well as the possible influence of this cooperation on the parties at home.

For the first time, students of these relations will have a conceptual and interpretative framework within which to work, together with a clear analysis of how this now more politicised activity fits with the context of the national party systems of the member states. The book identifies those features which will determine the development of party cooperation at all levels and gives some useful pointers to the future.

Transnational Party Cooperation and European Integration will accordingly be essential reading for both academics and political practitioner concerned with European affairs. In universities, it will prove useful to students of European integration, European politics and international relations. National party leaders and functionaries involved in their parties' European dimensions will also find in it much of relevance.

ooo

Jane DENNETT, Edward JAMES, Graham ROOM and Philippa WATSON — **Europe Against Poverty**, The European Poverty Programme 1975-80 — Editions, Macdonald and Evans Distribution Services, Estover Road, Plymouth PL6 7PZ — 248 pages — £ 10.95 — 1982

The European Poverty Programme was launched as part of the attempt to give the European Community a "human face". Its two main elements comprised cross-national studies on specific aspects of poverty and a wide range of locally-based action projects.

This report, prepared by a research unit set up by the European Commission, provides a unique account of the first such cross-European programme.

It analyses the different social, economic and political contexts within which these studies and projects were undertaken, assesses the value of the programme and points the way to more vigorous anti-poverty policies.

In evaluating the projects, importance is given to the development of structures for community participation and the maintenance of communications networks between field-workers, researchers and policy-makers at local, national and cross-national level.

Current concern over unemployment, inner-city decline and related problems of poverty highlights the significance of this survey and its implications for future policy.

The authors are members of ESPOIR (European Social Policy Observation, Information and Research), based at the University of Bath.

ooo

Gerrit FABER — The European Community and Development Cooperation — Van Gorcum & Co, Postbox 43, NL — 9400 AA Assen, The Netherlands — XVI — 260 pp — 1982.

In recent years various new instruments have been introduced to strengthen the common development policy of the European Community. At the same time, however, attempts to integrate the development policies of the individual member states have been foiled by a variety of opposing forces.

In analysing the situation, the author examines in some detail the motives, philosophies and practical considerations underlying the development policies of four of the member states. He concludes that there is a good chance that the policies of the various member states will be co-ordinated in the future, and points out that this would have a significant impact upon relations between the Community and the Third World. He also outlines the various elements which could form the basis of an integrated policy and looks at the factors which could affect its content.

In the last chapter, the author considers the effect which further integration would likely have on social and economic progress in developing countries.

Dr Gerrit Faber at present lectures on European economic integration at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands.

ooo

Under the direction of Michel VANDEN ABEELE — **Le Marché Commun et le Marché de l'Art** (The Common Market and the Art Market), study session or-

ganized by the Institut d'Etudes Européennes in Brussels on 1 March 1982. Editions de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles (Avenue Paul-Héger 26, B-1050 Brussels) — 119 pages — 200 BF — 1982

Extremely important efforts concerning the future of the European art market are being made with the areas of harmonization of tax legislation, free exchange of works of art, and simplification of customs procedures. To furnish information to those affected by these efforts and to enable them to express their point of view the Institut d'Etudes Européenne in Brussels held a study session, the results of which are published in this volume only a few weeks after the colloquium, at a moderate price.

ooo

Edited by Harald KÄSTNER — **Die Karlspreisträger und ihre europäischen Reden**, Europa Union Verlag (Postfach 1529, D 5300 Bonn 1) — 262 pages — 26 photos — 48 DM (Broché) — 1982

The Charlemagne Prize of the town of Aachen was awarded between 1950 and 1981 to 24 personalities with exceptional merit in striving for European unification. This work groups together the speeches made at the ceremonies, set on Ascension Thursday, as well as brief biographies of the prizewinners. This year the Charlemagne prize will be awarded to King Juan Carlos of Spain.

ooo

Una Cultura per l'Europa. Città e Regione — Rivista bimestrale diretta da Lelio Lagorio, anno 8 no. 1, febbraio 1982 — Ed Le Monnier, Firenze

The magazine *Città e Regione* edited by the current Defence Minister Mr Lelio Lagorio, has devoted a special 260-page issue to the problems posed by the very concept of a European culture policy and its practical achievements. Does a "European culture" exist? To what extent can the European Community establish a culture policy? Is a genuine "cultural policy" conceivable? These are some of the questions which arise. More concretely, this booklet also contains articles on the experiences of the European Parliament. Culture Committee (by Mr Pedini who was its chairman) on cultural instruments and action programmes, on information policy in the European Community.

Mr Lagorio himself presented this special issue on the occasion of a debate which took place in Brussels, or-

ganised by the Istituto italiano di cultura and the Rosselli Circle, which was attended by several personalities, notably Mr Giolitti.

ooo

Alain PLANTEY — **La Négociation Internationale — Principes et Méthodes** — Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS, 15 quai Anatole France, F 75700 Paris) — 657 pages — FF 150 — 1980

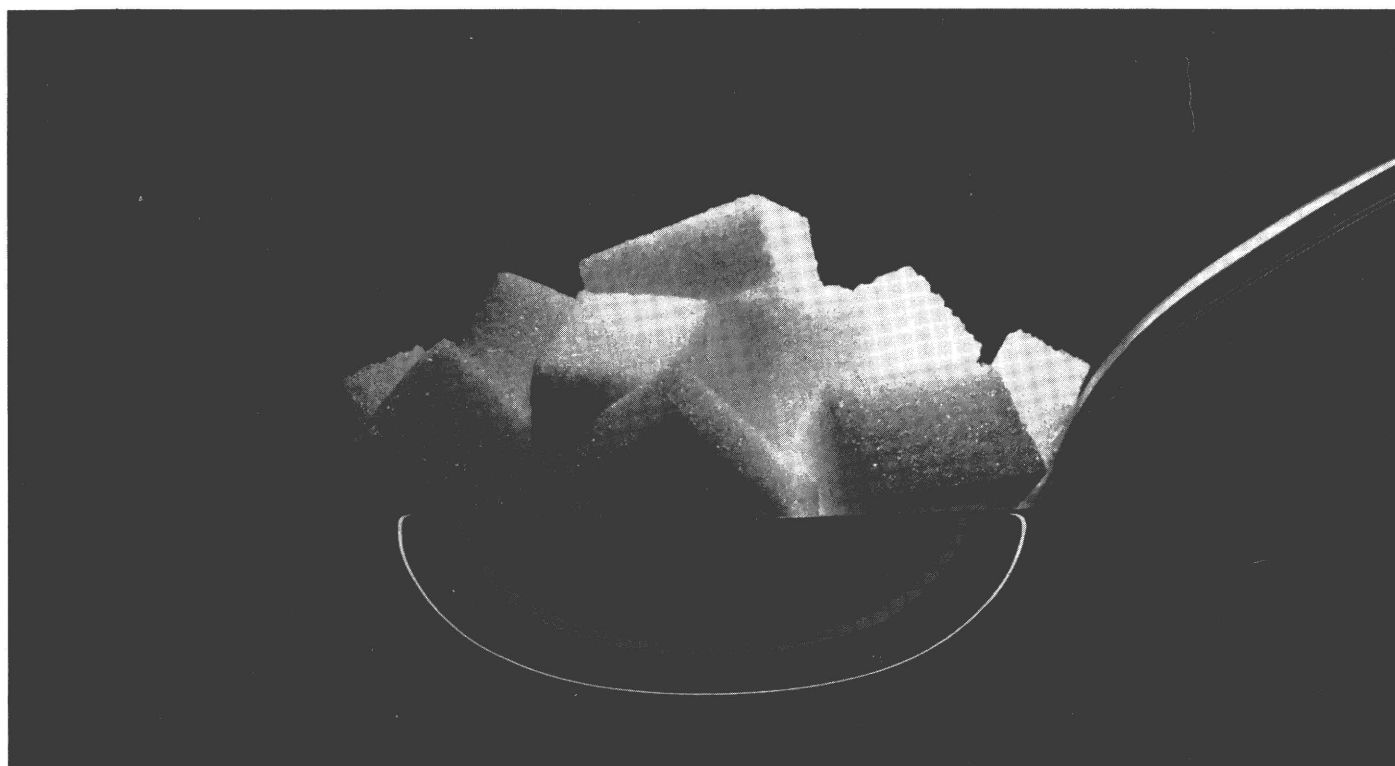
"Diplomatic action finds improvisation difficult to cope with", writes Mr Alain Plantey in the introduction to this book devoted to the principles and methods of diplomatic negotiation, particularly in international conferences. A major part of the work is devoted to the European Communities which, according to the author, "emerge as a field of experimentation for a diplomacy which goes beyond traditional negotiation: continuous arbitration tends to reinforce collectively the powers which conform to the discipline". The last section discusses political art in international negotiation. Mr Plantey, who is a "Conseiller d'Etat", has considerable practical experience in these matters, acquired under de Gaulle when he was President of the French Republic and also as a senior European official.

ooo

Michael TRACY. — **Agriculture in Western Europe — Challenge and Response, 1880-1980** — Granada Publishing Ltd., 419 pages, 2nd edition 1982.

A must for all those interested in the development of agriculture in western Europe in the course of the last hundred years. Mr Michael Tracy, a high level official at the secretariat-general of the Council of the European Communities, first looks at two waves of protectionism: the great depression of 1880 to 1890 and the crisis of the 1930s. Almost half the book, however, is devoted to the post-war period; economic recovery and government intervention, establishment of the common agricultural policy, Britain's accession and its effects on the agriculture of that country, adjustments of the CAP in the context of stagflation, the agriculture of western Europe in a world context. In his conclusions, Mr Tracy draws attention to a few questions which will be raised in the future: the role of farmers as the "guardians of nature", the "commercial" type of agricultural firms, the role of agriculture in the energy crisis, the development of agriculture exports from western Europe.

Sugar



Sugar is an agricultural crop and an industrial raw material. Known to most people as a sweetener for domestic use, it is also increasingly important in many different forms of manufacturing. The uses of sugar are expanding and a growing sugar-chemical industry is now emerging.

Because it is obtained from cane grown in the tropics and beet grown in temperate climates, sugar is a unique crop—there is practically nowhere in the habitable world where it cannot be grown. It is therefore one of the few major commodities where North and South are in direct competition, and in the context of the ACP-EEC relationship the only agricultural product which is a major export crop for both sides.

The international sugar trade is far from straightforward. Taking over most of the obligations Britain had under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the EEC buys under the sugar protocol, negotiated at the time of Lomé I, some 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar annually. Over 85% of this still goes to Britain which, for historical reasons, has consumed more imported cane than home-produced beet sugar. The guaranteed price paid to ACP producers is currently very much higher than on the free market. In most of the years since the protocol came into being, the EEC has had a surplus of home-produced beet sugar and is therefore itself a major exporter.

Most of the major sugar-trading countries—Australia, Brazil, Cuba, India, the USSR and the USA, as well

as many ACP countries—belong to the International Sugar Agreement. Yet the EEC, the world's biggest producer, does not.

The ACP and EEC countries together produce 23% of the world's sugar and their policies therefore have a major impact on the international sugar trade. The beet producers insist that the EEC's sugar exports are not subsidised by the Community and therefore not in contravention of GATT rules. But a number of non-Lomé developing countries have been critical of the EEC's role, and large producers like India and Brazil have been particularly unhappy about what they see as the adverse impact on prices resulting from EEC sugar exports, which last year reached 5.3 million tonnes. Prices on the so-called free sugar market have varied greatly in the last 30 years but are currently way below the cost of production.

Worldwide, sugar is an important business employing large numbers of workers. While consumption in industrialized countries is steady or falling, there are many countries in the developing world where consumption could rise or is rising, and new uses for sugar, such as in the chemical industry, will also influence future demand, even if sugar substitutes such as isoglucose continue to develop. For a number of ACP countries, 15 of which now produce over 100 000 tonnes a year, the future health of the international sugar business is of major economic importance.

Sugar in history^(*)

As far as one can go back in human history, sweet flavour has always been surrounded by a certain wonder. In the Solomon Islands, tradition tells us that the first man and woman came from a sugar-cane. History shows that sugar was first used as food in Polynesia. From there it found its way towards India. Over 10 000 years ago, Indians from the Ganges banks already extracted a juice from cane stems. Through cooking they obtained the first form of white sugar, called Sarkara. The word "sugar" in most modern languages derives from "sarkara".

The Indians also discovered that sugar preserves fruit from the attacks of time. Their legends tell the story of King Subandu, who found one morning a sugar-cane growing in his bedroom. The sugar-cane gave birth to a prince called Ilishvaku, who is the direct ancestor of Buddha.

The Persians

In 510 B.C. the Persians, led by Darius, invaded the Indus valley and discovered "the reed which gives honey without the help of bees". Thanks to the Persians, the growing of sugar-cane reached the Eastern coasts of the Mediterranean. They jealously kept the growing of the plant to their territories and reserved the right to export the finished product. However, invasions, conquests and the development of commerce both by sea and on land (caravans) contributed to the expansion of sugar-cane growing from the Indus to the Black Sea and from the Persian Gulf to the borders of the Sahara desert.

In the 4th century B.C., Alexander the Great conquered Asia Minor and discovered in his turn the "sweet reed". This invasion facilitated the penetration into Greece, and later into Rome, of pepper, cinnamon, ginger and other spices. Sugar was sold as a luxury product and as a medicine.

The Arab conquest

In the 7th century, the Arabs invaded Persia. They started growing sugar-cane in the conquered lands, notably in Egypt, the islands of Rhodes and Cyprus, North Africa, southern Spain and Syria. They improved the process of decanting syrup and succeeded in obtaining a dark brown, still sticky product: the "Kurat al Milh" (bowl of sweet salt), the ancestor of our word "caramel". The Moors were experts in the art of conserving fruit and flowers in sugar. During two centuries, the trade of sugar remained within the limits of the Arab empire.

Venice received its first load of sugar in 926. In 991, the Doge Orseolo II signed the first commercial treaties with the Arabs. From then on, sugar became a major factor in the commercial supremacy of Venice.

The Crusades

In Syria, the Crusaders discovered the cane and its sugar, and spread its use upon their return. In Europe, the new "spice" was sold by apothecaries at very high prices and

(*) Provided by the study and information centre for sugar and sugar-based products, Brussels, and the British Sugar Bureau, London.



An engraving from the end of the 16th century showing sugar manufacture from sugar-cane in Sicily

under various forms. One could also find Barbary sugar (which was sent to Bruges by the Kingdom of Barbary), Madeira sugar, coming from Portugal, and "Montreal crac" which came from a town in Syria south of the Dead Sea. As early as 1124, the Franks exploited 80 big farms in the Tyr in Lebanon area. They grew sugar-cane on irrigated land. Their expertise became so well-known that Emperor Frederic II of Germany recruited among them the "masters" to be in charge of the development of sugar-cane growing in Sicily.

In Bruges, the reputation of the Flemish craftsmen went far beyond Flanders' borders: the Emperors Maximilian I in 1514 and Ferdinand in 1522 called to their courts Flemish sugar blowers and candy-makers.

The Zwin stranding unfortunately ruined the area: the activities and prosperity moved from Bruges to Antwerp.

The colonial era

The European discovery of the New World upset the markets. The intensive growing of sugar-cane was introduced in America. The "big sugar plant which looks like bamboo" was grown in Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, the West Indies.

As early as 1524, Cortez the Conquistador owned two sugar refineries in the Vera Cruz area. The Dutch and the French colonists also developed the growing of sugar-cane in the islands of the Indian Ocean and in Indonesia. A short time later, sugar-cane reached the Philippines, Hawaii and finally the South Sea Islands, which closed the circle of its journey around the world.

The expansion of large farms necessitated the presence of many slaves. The local populations did not suffice, especially since they had been savagely massacred by the first conquistadores. The slave trade was growing; hundreds of thousands of Africans were taken from their homelands and shipped over to the other side of the ocean.

The price of sugar went down, but it remained expensive. The fashion for coffee and chocolate helped develop the consumption of sugar, which tripled in a century. Voltaire wrote: "Coffee must be as hot as hell, as dark as night, and as sweet as love".

And then came sugar-beet...

As early as 1575, a French agronomist, Olivier De Serres, noticed the presence of sugar in beets. His work was soon forgotten. One had to wait for the German chemist and pharmacist Marggraf (1709-1782) to really proceed with the extraction of sugar from beets. In 1744, Marggraf systematically researched plant juices. He obtained sweet crystals which looked like salt, were similar to sugar from sugar-cane and yet came from the solidification of juices obtained by treating beets. This was an extremely important discovery. Marggraf's process was still expensive; yet, the Prussian king Frederic the Great did invest in three sugar refineries and assured them the monopoly of sugar for the whole of Prussia.

F.C. Achard, a follower of Marggraf, built the first really industrial sugar refinery in 1802 in Silesia. Every day, 200 kilos of sugar were extracted from 5 tons of beets. Other similar initiatives were also taken in France, Germany and Austria. Achard constantly improved the refining process. He replaced the beet presses by a big rasp, moved by oxes and introduced the use of steam to heat up the syrup tanks. Achard was the first to treat beet completely: from 500 tons of beet, he would extract 30 tons of raw sugar and 15 tons of molasses or raw syrup. From the waste of beet, he would extract spirits and vinegar.

Napoleon and the sugar-beet

In 1807, the British declared a blockade of the French coast and the French islands, which produced sugar-cane were in the hands of the English. Sugar became scarce. Napoleon encouraged the sowing of vast areas of sugar-

beet and a French industrialist, Benjamin Delessert, was the first to succeed in purifying beet sugar. Napoleon, who was enthusiastic about this work, granted 500 licences for the production of sugar from beets. The growing of beets covered the whole of Europe. The end of the "Continental system" in 1813 was a heavy blow for this young industry, which was soon to collapse.

After Napoleon, cane-sugar came back to Europe. But around 1830, the beet-sugar industry really took off. Continuous technical progress and an intermittent protectionist policy allowed for its development despite its still high price.

In 1843 the French government tabled a bill (supported by the great writer and poet Lamartine) prohibiting the production of beet sugar in order to safeguard the interests of the settlers overseas, but the bill was not accepted. However when slavery was finally abolished in 1848, the price of cane sugar went up and its production went down. By 1890, sugar from beet constituted 60% of the world consumption.

The 1914-1918 World War enabled the sugar-cane growers to take back 2/3 of the market, however, and today world sugar production is split 60% cane sugar and 40% beet sugar. ○



Sugar agreements

World production at the beginning of this century was approaching 10 million tons. Agreement was established on an international plane—so as to avoid ruinous commercial warfare and to offset the menace of over-production.

A first International Sugar Agreement was sealed by the Convention of Brussels in 1903 to regulate the production of sugar-beet and sugar-cane.

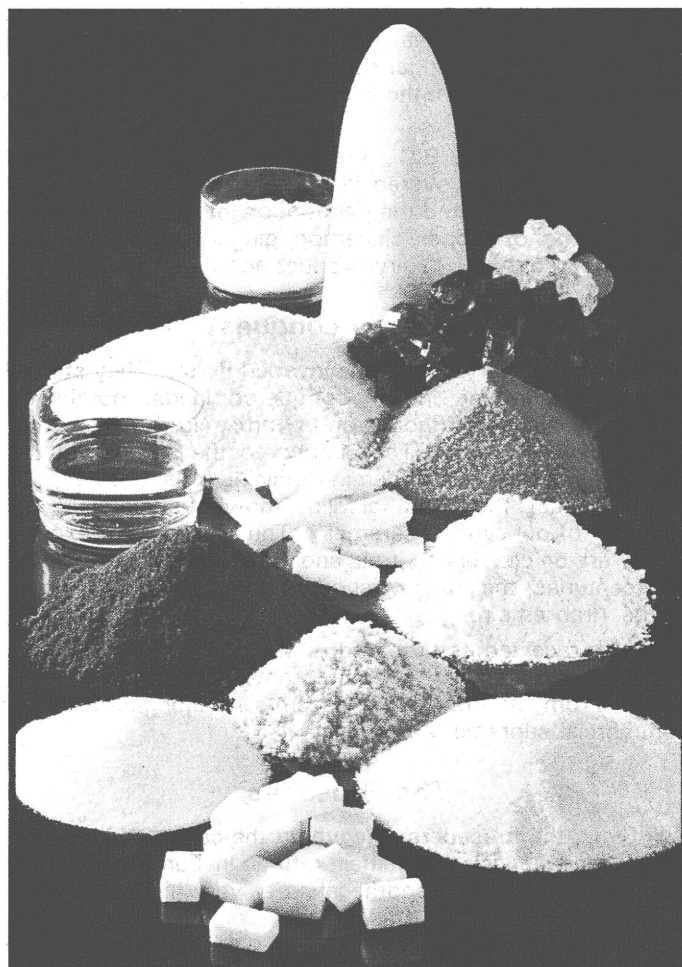
A new international convention known as the Chadbourne Plan (March 1931) was an agreement between the industries who tried to relate world production to world consumption.

After the failure of this attempt a new conference was arranged bringing together this time almost all the governments of the producer countries who signed an agreement in London in March 1937. This agreement sought to fix for each country an export quota and at the same time establish a plan for the management of world stocks.

From time to time international sugar agreements have emerged. In January, 1969, a new International Sugar Agreement was established by the International Sugar Organization, but later collapsed. A new agreement was reached in 1977.

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA) was introduced in 1950 and signed in 1951.

With the entry of Britain into the EEC in 1973 it was clear that the CSA could not continue in its existing form and it was allowed to expire in 1974. In 1975, it was agreed that the EEC would provide access for cane sugar from ACP countries under the Lomé Convention's sugar protocol. ○



Growing sugar cane

by Dr Colin HUDSON (*)

More than 70 countries grow sugar cane in a wide range of temperatures, rainfalls, soils and agricultural traditions. Sugar cane is thus grown with more diverse methods than probably any other agricultural crop; this article can only therefore give a generalized description of the growing of cane.

Planting

Fields are generally prepared for planting with deep cultivations, depending upon soil type and equipment available. Typically, heavy disc harrows and sub-soilers, pulled by crawler tractors, are used on larger sugar estates. Following cultivation, the field is usually furrowed and, if necessary, stones and other obstructions are picked off. In areas of surface irrigation or poor drainage, land planing may be needed.

Sugar cane is vegetatively propagated, the seed being of interest only for breeding purposes. Pieces of cane stalk are placed in the furrow and covered with soil. The best planting material is young, actively growing, well-fertilized cane; the top part of the stalk grows better than the lower part, and in some countries only the upper part of the stalk is used for planting. Sometimes long lengths of stalk are dropped in the furrows, sometimes cuttings formed of as few as two nodes; longer pieces of stalk give more certain germination but use more planting material. Mechanical planters are used in some countries which open a furrow, drop the billets into it, cover then with 2"-4" of soil, and press the soil.

Irrigation and climate

Where irrigation is available, the freshly-planted fields have water applied immediately. Where there is no irrigation, planting is carried out during periods of the year when there is the best chance of rain falling. In this case, there may not be enough time for the cane to grow and mature before the next harvest season; the planted field is then not reaped until the following harvest—i.e. the cane is sixteen to eighteen months old at its first harvest. The climate in a few countries allows reaping to be carried out for nearly the whole year, in which case planting may be done in every month. In some countries other crops may be grown before re-planting the field with sugar cane, and in a few countries cane farmers specialize in growing other crops in between the young canes.

Depending on the availability of labour, weeds are controlled by hoe, light animal-drawn or tractor-drawn cultivators, or herbicides. Cane is a grass, so broad-leafed weeds are easily controlled by herbicides; fortunately, cane is also resistant to several graminaceous herbicides.

Depending on the harvest method to be used and the method of irrigation (if practised), the cane is left growing in the furrow or, when about waist-high, soil is moved from the inter-row into the furrow to give a level or ridged final culture. In areas of poor drainage, the cane is usually planted on a ridge whose height is increased by subsequent movement of soil from the inter-row. Thus cane may reach harvest in any culture from a 30 centimetre deep furrow to a

30 cm high ridge, depending on irrigation practice, drainage, harvesting method, etc.

Yield and mechanization

Row spacings vary from country to country, some being as close as 1 metre and some as wide apart as 2 metres. Generally, yields increase with closer spacing but the efficiency of mechanical operations decreases. A common row spacing believed to optimize yields is 1.2 m, but very few tractors or implements will fit this spacing and therefore many cane producers have gone to row spacings of 1.5 to 1.6 m. A compromise between yield and mechanizability is being tried in some progressive sugar industries with the use of dual-row planting.

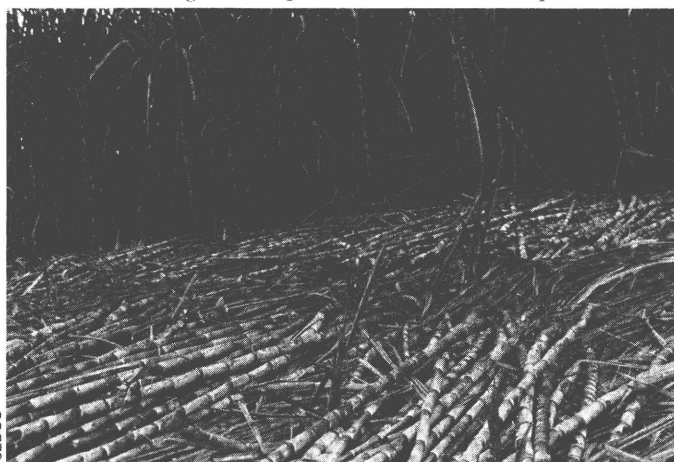
A typical hectare of sugar cane requires about 100 kilograms of nitrogen, 100 kgs of potassium and 20 kgs of phosphorus. However, depending on the natural fertility of the soils, the rates applied vary greatly from place to place; there are some cane producers using virtually no fertilizer at all; others who use much heavier rates than those given above, and some who must apply trace elements like sulphur, zinc and silicon in addition. Examples of natural nitrogen fixation have been found associated with sugar cane. Because sugar is a carbohydrate containing virtually no mineral elements, considerable nutrient conservation is possible with sugar cane production by return of crop and factory residues to the field.

The "ratoon"

After harvesting, new shoots spring up from the cut stumps and produce the next crop of cane, called the "ratoon". Typically, four or so ratoons may be taken before the field is again ploughed. Sugar cane therefore combines many of the advantages of a perennial plant with many of the advantages of an annual crop. Various treatments may be given to the ratooning field depending on whether it is burned before harvest, reaped without burning, its irrigation requirements, drainage requirements, etc. Sometimes nothing at all is done, sometimes a herbicide application may be given, sometimes there is substantial cultivation and reworking of the inter-rows. In all cases, amounts of fertilizer similar to that used in the plant cane are applied, although in many countries it has been found that the ratoon crop benefits from rather higher rates of nitrogen.

The possibility of breeding cane was recognized in 1888 and huge advances have been made in breeding and selection of cane for higher sugar content, greater yields, lon-

A sugar cane plantation in Guadeloupe



CEDUS

(*) Dr Hudson is a sugar cane researcher in the Sugar Research Unit, Barbados.



*Above, the field of cane is burnt before harvesting in Swaziland.
Below, an example of mechanical harvesting in the Sudan*



ger ratooning and disease resistance. All the major sugar-producing countries now have their own breeding stations. Seed from these stations is available to other countries for selection.

Pests and diseases

Major pests of cane include rats, stem borers of various kinds, mealy bugs, army worms, locusts, root borers (white grubs), and even elephants, hippopotami, and wild pigs! Chemical control methods are used in some cases but there have also been some considerable successes with biological and cultural control.

A large number of bacterial, fungal and viral diseases attack germinating cane plants, and cane while it is growing or after it is cut and awaiting processing. Currently the cane world is most worried about two fungal diseases—smut and rust.

Yields of cane vary greatly from as low as 20 tonnes per hectare to highs of over 200 tonnes per hectare. The theoretical limit is believed to be about 250 tonnes per hectare in a 12-month period.

Most cane industries support a substantial research organization—indeed sugar cane is as well served with research, periodicals, news letters and conferences as any major crop. The International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists acts as the world forum of communication and its triennial conference is well attended and the proceedings widely read. ○ C.H.

Refining raw cane sugar

by J. O. SMITH (*)

It is costly, and technically fairly difficult, to transport high grade white sugar from the cane producing countries, halfway round the world, to the areas of large population where it will be consumed. Moreover, the cane factories are relatively small and numerous and it would be expensive to maintain a refining section in each of them, especially in view of the seasonal nature of cane production. This is why raw sugar is transported from the producing to the consuming countries, to be refined in large refineries with good supplies of fuel, water and labour situated close to centres of population. By taking raws from several producers whose growing seasons are different, the refiner in the UK can also ensure year-round operation.

Refining in the UK has evolved so that now two main cane refineries, one in Scotland and one in London, can together produce all the high grade refined cane sugar the country needs. Both are operated by Tate & Lyle and each is sited near a major river providing good access to bulk ships. Each is well placed to maintain a distribution network to get its products easily to the consumers.

The London refinery at Silvertown is the largest refinery in the world. Situated on the north bank of the river Thames, it occupies a nine hectare site and has an annual capacity of 1 million tonnes. It works continuously seven days a week throughout the year, stopping only for national holidays. Each year it uses 70 million cubic metres of natural gas, 2¼ million cubic metres of water, employs over 1800 people directly, and produces a standard white sugar of 99.97% pure sucrose.

Handling the bulk raw sugar

The raw sugar, from its many sources and in its widely varying qualities of colour, grain, impurity and bacteriological condition, reaches the refinery in ocean-going bulk carriers. At the London refinery these may be as large as 23 000 tonnes and they are berthed alongside a purpose-built jetty standing out 120 metres into the river. The river has a tidal rise and fall of 6 m, which, even with a dredged channel, often means that the first part of a ship's load has to be discharged very quickly indeed. Discharge is by two 'Kangaroo' type grab cranes, each grab capable of lifting 6½ tonnes of sugar. With suitable ship design, a discharge rate of 900 tonnes per hour (tph) can be achieved.

All sugar landed is batch-weighed in 9 tonne lots and conveyed into the refinery on a series of belt conveyors. Sugar surplus to the refinery's melting rate (which averages 120 tph but can, and often does, rise to 150 tph) is stored either in concrete silos or in a bulk storage shed of some 27 000 tonnes capacity. This sugar is then withdrawn from store to melt in the periods between ship arrivals.

(see page 49)

(*) Production manager, Thames refinery, Tate & Lyle PLC.

THE CONVENTION AT WORK

Major Sysmin commitment of ECU 40 m for Zaire

The Zaire government has submitted to the EEC Commission a request for financial assistance, under the Sysmin chapter of the Lomé Convention, for its copper and cobalt industry. This request has been accepted by the European Communities.

The purpose of the project is to maintain production plant and equipment and to avoid any lowering in the production capacity of a company which is Zaire's major copper and cobalt producer by:

- maintaining production
- continuing to cover operating costs
- improving efficiency
- reducing production costs.

To this end, the project includes the financing of mining extraction equipment and metallurgical plant, the acquisition of rolling stock, a partial renewal of the internal transport infrastructure,

and improved living conditions and accommodation for mine workers.

The project cost is estimated at ECU 47.5 m, of which ECU 40 m will be provided by the European Communities and the balance by Gecamines, the company involved, and covers the first priorities of a maintenance programme developed by the latter.

EEC financing will be in the form of a special loan (1% interest, over 40 years, with 10 years' grace).

Project completion is expected within 3 years, but most project elements will become operational between now and the end of 1983.

Whilst aiming to provide a basis for the country's economic recovery, the implementation of this project should enable a stable production level for copper and cobalt to be attained without any deterioration of the production capacity. ○

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Following the favourable opinion given by the EDF committee at its 169th and 170th meetings, the Commission has taken the following financing decisions:

Sudan

Agricultural inputs and rehabilitation project
Grant: ECU 16 000 000 — 5th EDF

The purpose of the project is to support the rehabilitation of irrigated areas along the Blue and White Nile. It involves in particular purchasing 65 000 t of fertilizer urea for use on the Gezira scheme which, of all the schemes in Sudan, requires the largest quantities of this type of fertilizer.

Mauritius

Development of agriculture on Rodrigues Island
Grant: ECU 3 000 000 — 5th EDF

The purpose of the project is to improve agricultural production on Rodrigues island in order to increase farmers' incomes and reduce the trade deficit with Mauritius. In four years, maize production should double and onion production triple. The project also involves reforestation of 150 ha, im-

provement of 400 ha of pastureland and construction of 18 km of tracks.

Kenya

Sergoit-Tambach road
5th EDF:

Loan on special terms: ECU 9 000 000
Grant ECU 1 000 000

The project provides for the construction of a bitumen road between Sergoit and Tambach (31.2 km) to replace the existing earth track. This stretch forms part of the road link between Sergoit and Marigat, in western Kenya, which provides access to the Kerio valley and adjacent rural areas with high agricultural potential.

Rwanda

Reform of government institutions
Grant: ECU 2 595 000 — 5th EDF

The project involves the financing of a scheme to reform the management of government institutions in Rwanda by the creation of a central accounts office, training schemes and diagnostic analysis of certain public operations.

Also in the yellow pages

The Convention at work

- III. EIB: new financing agreements and 1981 breakdown
- VI. ACP group
- VII. ACP embassies
- VIII. Guinea: fishing agreement

General information

- IX. World development report 1982
- IX. Aid to non-associated developing countries
- X. Education: African ministerial conference

European Community

- XII. Improvement of budgetary procedure
- XIII. Generalized scheme of preferences
- XV. European Parliament
- XV. Jean Rey at 80

Bahamas

Food technology laboratory
Grant: ECU 199 000 — 5th EDF

This is a project for supplementary financing to finish the construction of the food technology laboratory in the Bahamas. The laboratory will have an area of 520 m², consisting of a chemical and microbiological laboratory, pilot processing plant, store rooms and offices.

Madagascar

Repair of damage caused by cyclones
Grant: ECU 4 200 000 — 5th EDF

During the first quarter of 1982 a series of cyclonic depressions hit Madagascar. The disaster was of an exceptional nature, the like of which has not been recorded in the last 20 years.

The main aim of the project is to repair damage to the rice-growing areas before November 1982 in order to safeguard the next harvest.

Vanuatu

Coconut replanting scheme
Grant: ECU 2 150 000 — 5th EDF

This project aims to increase both planting rates and yields by rejuvenating the smallholders' existing coconut plantations, which are over 50 years old.

The programme will enable 2 650 ha to be replanted with coconut and will concern between 2 500 and 5 000 smallholders.

Mauritius

Improvement of health infrastructure

Grant: ECU 3 150 000 — 5th EDF

The aim of the project is to improve the health infrastructure and the performance of the health services, particularly with regard to consultations, examinations and emergency treatment. This involves new construction work and the renovation and fitting out of the Port Louis regional hospital and the Mahebourg and Flacq district hospitals plus the construction of two new health centres at Cassis and St Pierre.

Niger

Eradication of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Niger

Grant: ECU 1 840 000 — 5th EDF

The aim of this project is to continue measures to control CBPP which have been financed by the Community since 1976 from fourth EDF funds.

The scheme involves two million head of cattle. The main resources to be deployed are as follows:

- transport vehicles
- cold-storage equipment for vaccine
- technical equipment
- technical assistance.

ACP states in the Indian Ocean

Regionalization of the école d'enseignement maritime in Majunga

Grant: ECU 1 850 000 — 5th EDF

The purpose of this project is to supply equipment, improve the premises and provide further training for the Malagasy instructors. It is designed to provide the school with the equipment it requires to provide proper sea training at a practical level, but more particularly to enable this establishment—the only one of its kind in the Indian Ocean—to accept more students from other countries in the region.

Tanzania

Training of irrigation engineers

Grant: ECU 920 000 — 5th EDF

The objective of the project is to train thirty irrigation engineers over four years, thus doubling the number at present in the country. Awards will be granted to Tanzanian students so that they can attend specialist B.Sc courses in India.

Cameroon

Trade promotion programme

Grant: ECU 650 000 — 5th EDF

This project is aimed at providing Cameroonian firms with the assistance they need to:

— adapt, organize and develop the production of goods that can be marketed abroad;

— provide the supervisory technical and commercial staff needed;

— find new markets and seek trading partners.

Solomon Islands

Forestry programme — Viru reafforestation

Grant: ECU 1 400 000 — 5th EDF

This project concerns the establishment between the years 1983 and 1986 of 875 ha of tree plantations on previously logged government land in the Viru harbour area of New Georgia in the western province of the Solomon Islands.

Gambia

Artisanal fisheries development

Grant: ECU 1 600 000 — 5th EDF

This project provides supplementary financing for a scheme funded in 1977 by the fourth EDF, aimed at developing artisanal fishing in order to diversify the country's economy and reduce its excessive dependence on crop production generally. This financing is designed to expand that scheme by providing technical assistance and training, putting up buildings and an ice-making plant, and improving infrastructure.

Surinam

Alkmaar-Tamanredjo road

Grant: ECU 1 850 000 — 5th EDF

This project consists of transforming the present track into a road by paving it with concrete blocks. This will mean it will be quicker and cheaper to transport the rice harvests from the polders near Tamanredjo to Alkmaar, where drying and shipment facilities are to be built on the Commewijne river.

Netherlands Antilles

Technical assistance to the Netherlands Antilles development bank

Grant: ECU 583 000 — 5th EDF

The purpose of this project is to provide three highly qualified experts, with the task of starting up and consolidating the operational phase of the bank, which provides financial and technical backing for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea

Support for the industrial development unit in the Mano River Union secretariat

Grant: ECU 1 500 000 — 5th EDF

This is the second phase of a regional project—phase I was financed by the

fourth EDF—providing technical assistance for the industrial development unit of the Mano River Union's secretariat in order to implement industrial projects, coordinate industrial planning activities, advise Union industries and organize training.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Information and investment promotion activities in West Africa

Grant: ECU 1 000 000 — 5th EDF

This regional project covers the financing of a programme to promote cooperation, in particular industrial cooperation, between European and West African firms. The programme involves information campaigns on opportunities for setting up firms and the promotion of investment in the region.

Bahamas

Construction of three health care centres

Grant: ECU 200 000 — 5th EDF

The purpose of this project is to reinforce basic health facilities in the Bahamas. It is intended to provide health care centres in three outlying areas and to give the inhabitants of the areas concerned access to preventive and curative medical care that is currently lacking.

Guyana

Multiannual training programme

Grant: ECU 560 000 — 5th EDF

This programme aims to reduce the lack of trained personnel in the key sectors of the Guyanese economy identified by the authorities (such as public corporations, health, agriculture and mining) through training awards and specialized seminars.

Upper Volta

Volta valleys development — 2nd instalment. Utilization of the Mankarga development Unit

Grant: ECU 4 450 000 — 4th EDF

The project forms part of the continuing efforts to develop rationally and intensively the onchocerciasis-free areas in the Volta valleys and is aimed at settling and supervising 625 new holdings.

Measures are also envisaged in the same area to assist the indigenous population and spontaneous migrants.

Sudan

Aweil rice development project — phase 2

Grant: ECU 9 800 000 — 5th EDF

The project comprises the second

phase of a project for the development of irrigated rice production under full water control and with the involvement of tenants in the Aweil district in the southern region of Sudan.

By the end of the first phase, for which a grant of ECU 4.4 million was provided under the fourth EDF, an area of 1 051 ha had been developed. During phase 2 a further 1 388 ha will be developed.

Wallis and Futuna Islands

Mata-Utu road network

Grant: ECU 1 053 500 — 4th EDF

This project provides supplementary financing for the urban and suburban road network in Mata-Utu, the principal town on Wallis Island. It is primarily a social project involving both road and drainage works.

Papua New Guinea

Hiritano highway

4th EDF:

Special loan ECU 2 170 000
Grant ECU 330 000

The project provides for the upgrading and sealing of a 22 km gravel road section of the Hiritano highway, which is one of the main trunk roads connecting Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, with the coastal hinterlands. Faster and cheaper access to the capital is expected to stimulate economic activities in the hinterlands, mainly the production of fruit and vegetables.

Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu

Regional telecommunications network — stage 2

4th EDF:

Special loan ECU 5 900 000
Grant ECU 2 850 000

The purpose of this regional project is to provide an adequate quantity and quality of telephone, telegraph and telex services for international and inter-regional telecommunications to meet the present demand and forecast needs of Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Tuvalu until the end of the 1980s. It is to build or expand stations and provide equipment for the four countries concerned.

Upper Volta

Back-up infrastructure for re-opening the Poura mine — phase 2

Grant: ECU 4 140 000 — 5th EDF

The re-opening of the Poura gold-mine will, in the short term (1985), create economically and financially sound industrial activity and approximately 500 new jobs in a small village (3 000 inhabitants) at present living mainly from farming.

EIB and EDF financing has already been earmarked for the mining project and certain back-up infrastructure such as the power station and road.

This project is the social complement of the industrial project proper and consists of developing a centre of growth by encouraging the establishment of a small town, which could number 1 000 inhabitants in 1985 and 20 000 in 1995.

Cameroon

Rural development in the Bénoué valley

Grant: ECU 12 880 000 — 5th EDF

This project is the follow-up to operations financed mainly by the third and fourth EDFs to set up development areas in an underpopulated part of north-east Bénoué. These schemes have been successful in starting a flow of immigrant families from the overpopulated regions of the other departments in Northern Province.

The project's main aim are as follows:

- to continue and consolidate the flow of immigrants—it is planned to integrate 30 000 more—and to improve the conditions for settlers of longer standing;
- to increase accordingly the cultivated areas (by some 30 000 ha in four to five years) and intensify the crops, with particular emphasis on the yield of the main crops in the plan (sorghum, maize, groundnuts, cotton);
- to provide backing for the rural population in order to create and motivate village communities.

Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo

Improvement of air navigation safety

Grant: ECU 10 000 000 — 5th EDF

This project is concerned with supplying and installing radioelectric equipment for air navigation purposes in twelve airports in nine of the fourteen member countries of ASECNA (Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar—air navigation safety agency for Africa and Madagascar). The equipment comprises items for meteorological applications and for the aeronautical telecommunications fixed network, plus navigation and landing aids.

Gabon

Airborne geophysical survey of mineral resources

Grant: ECU 3 212 000 — 5th EDF

The purpose of this project is to supplement the radar survey already car-

ried out and help direct the work on the ground as part of the systematic mineral inventory of Gabon.

All ACP states and OCT

Annual microproject programmes

Grant: ECU 10 000 000 — 5th EDF

This amount is for the financing of annual microproject programmes.

Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Nigeria

Supply of water to the Industries chimiques du Sénégal

Special loan: ECU 10 000 000 — 5th EDF

The aim of the project is to supply water to the ICS (Industries chimiques du Sénégal) industrial complex which is to be established near the phosphate mining site of Taiba, 115 km to the north of Dakar.

The project is regional in nature since output from the ICS complex will not only supply Senegal but also Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Nigeria. ◊

EIB

Loan to extend a power station in Cape Verde

As part of financing provided for under the second Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank, the European Community's bank for long-term finance, has provided the equivalent of ECU 1.8 million towards extension of the power station on the island of São Vicente, Cape Verde.

The financing is in the form of a subordinated loan granted for 20 years at a rate of 2% to Empresa Publica de Agua e Electricidade from risk capital provided for under the Convention and managed by the EIB.

The investment project financed concerns the installation of an additional 2.5-MW generating unit at the Mindelo power station to meet an anticipated increase in demand and, in particular, to supply electricity to the new fishing boat repair yard which is expected to come into service in the middle of 1983.

This is the third EIB operation in Cape Verde and is a logical extension of the previous assistance: in 1979, the Bank provided ECU 100 000 to meet the cost of a feasibility study for the construction of the ship repair yard, while in 1981 it granted a loan for ECU 3.5 million towards the actual cost of the repair yard; both were financed from risk capital resources.

Loan for a power station in Cayman Islands

The EIB has advanced the equivalent of ECU 3 million towards improvement of generating installations in the Cayman Islands.

The loan has been granted under the decision taken by the EEC Council to give those overseas countries and territories that have particular links with certain member countries benefits akin to those offered under the second Lomé Convention.

The EIB finance goes towards a total investment of about ECU 7.5 million in two 4.25 MW diesel generators and associated works and installations at the existing 19.6 MW power station located to the East of George Town, capital of the Islands.

The recipient of the funds is the Caribbean Utilities Company Ltd. (CUC), which has taken the loan on a 15-year term at 8% after deduction of an interest subsidy financed by the EDF. CUC was formed in 1966 for the supply of electricity to Grand Cayman, largest of the three islands in the group, which lies some 300 km north-west of Jamaica.

The improvement of electricity supplies is needed on Grand Cayman to keep abreast of economic development and enable it to cater for increasing numbers of tourists. The two generating sets are to be phased in March 1983 and March 1984 respectively.

Loan for modernization of a dairy in Somalia

The EIB has granted a loan under the second Lomé Convention for the equivalent of ECU 2.56 million towards financing modernization and expansion of a dairy at Mogadishu in Somalia.

A conditional loan has been made available to the Somali government for a duration of up to 20 years at an interest rate of 1%. The loan is financed from risk capital resources provided for under the Convention and managed by the bank.

The project, costed at some ECU 4.15 million, will adapt and increase the dairy's capacity to allow it to process and package, when fully operational, the equivalent of 12 million litres of milk annually; 60% of this will be sold as pasteurized milk and the remainder in the form of fermented milk, yoghurt and soft cheese.

The capital investment financed through the bank includes replacement of machinery and auxiliary equipment and construction of two milk collection centres and two depots. Feasibility studies, the provision of considerable technical assistance and other components of the project are being financed

by the EEC from the European Development Fund.

Loan for small and medium-scale ventures in the Seychelles

ECU 1 million is being lent under the second Lomé Convention to help small and medium-scale industrial, agro-industrial and tourism ventures in the Seychelles.

The funds have been made available from risk capital provided for in the Convention, which is managed by the EIB. They take the form of a global loan (i.e. basically a line of credit) to the Development Bank of the Seychelles (DBS) which will use the resources to provide smaller amounts and varying terms and conditions: a 2% interest rate and a maximum term of 10 years for feasibility studies; 2% and a maximum of 25 years for equity participation in business ventures, and 5% for 15 years for the financing of directly productive enterprise. The global loan will serve to enhance and diversify the range of financing available to small and medium-scale business in the Seychelles.

The Development Bank of the Seychelles was formed in 1977. The state holds a 56% interest in its capital, and shares are also held by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France) and the EIB itself, which in 1978 purchased a ECU 580 000 holding (20%) on behalf of the Community, also using risk capital funds.

Loan for hotel development in Malawi

A loan equivalent to ECU 3 million has been made towards the extension of a hotel in Lilongwe, the capital of Malawi.

The funds are drawn from risk capital resources provided for under the Convention and managed by the EIB; they are being advanced to the Malawi Development Corporation (the main government-owned body for making investments in the business sector) as follows:

— ECU 1.8 million (12 years at 2%) in the form of a subordinated loan, i.e. for repayment after settlement of other bank loans; the Corporation will lend the proceeds to Capital Hotels Ltd., the company owning the hotel;

— ECU 1.2 million in the form of a conditional loan which will be used by the corporation to increase its shareholding in Capital Hotels Ltd.; in conditional loans the interest rate, repayment terms and duration of the loan (as in this case) may be varied depending on the fulfilment of conditions specified in the contract (this loan is, in principle, for 25 years at 2%).

The project, costing a total of ECU 6.3 million, consists of an 86-room extension to the Capital Hotel, one of the international class hotels in Lilongwe; this is made necessary by development of the country's economic activity and in particular by the opening of the new international airport in Lilongwe.

The EIB lends over CFAF 5 billion in the Ivory Coast for international telephone equipment and latex production facilities

The bank has provided the equivalent of ECU 16.6 million (more than CFAF 5 billion) under the second Lomé Convention, to improve international telephone facilities and latex production capacities in the Ivory Coast.

International telephone equipment

Some CFAF 3 billion have been advanced to extend international telephone facilities. The loan has been granted to Société des Télécommunications Internationales de la Côte d'Ivoire (INTELCI), a state-owned company established in 1969. The term is 13 years and the interest rate 8% after deduction of an interest subsidy paid from the EDF.

The expected growth in international telephone traffic threatens to saturate quickly the existing facilities. The project, which forms part of INTELCI's 1981-1985 investment programme, is designed to meet projected increase in demand up to 1990. Costing about ECU 40 million (around CFAF 12 billion), the investment focuses chiefly on extending existing installations, participation in the new Atlantis intercontinental submarine cable scheme (South America-Africa-Europe) and installation of a fully electronic international telephone exchange; the exchange, offering a total of 2 000 junctions and scheduled for commissioning in 1984, will be among the first of its type in Africa.

This is the first loan to be provided by the European Investment Bank in support of telecommunications in an ACP state. Implementation of the project will considerably enhance links between the Ivory Coast and Europe, while, at a regional level, improving communications between West African countries.

Rubber production

More than CFAF 2 billion have been channelled to Société Africaine des Plantations d'Hévéas (SAPH) for 13 years at 8% (after deducting the interest subsidy) for extending latex processing facilities. SAPH is a semi-public company whose major shareholder is the state with a 60% stake; the company plays a leading role in the

development of rubber cultivation in the Ivory Coast, boasting 17 000 ha of plantations and also managing plantations and factories on behalf of the state.

The project backed by the EIB, costing about ECU 23.2 million, involves extending three factories in the south of the country: at Bongo, where daily processing capacities will be raised from 20 to 35 tonnes of latex and from 9 to 18 tonnes of coagulum (latex which has coagulated naturally in the field and produces second quality rubber); at Ousrou, where the factory's capacity will be boosted from 15 to 20

tonnes of latex a day; at Rapides Grah, where the plant's processing capacity will be doubled from 15 to 30 tonnes a day and a line is to be installed for processing 9 tonnes of coagulum a day.

The works, scheduled for completion by 1985, will help to bolster the Ivory Coast's natural rubber exports, earmarked mainly for the European Community. Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France), Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Germany) and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (United Kingdom) are also providing finance.

In 1979, the EIB made a ECU 4.6 million loan to SAPH, under the first Lomé Convention, for initial extension of processing capacities at the Bongo plant and for constructing the Ousrou and Rapides Grah factories.

Breakdown of 1981 activities

The EIB has just published its annual report for 1981, which includes a survey of its activities in the ACP and OCT for 1981.

EIB financing provided in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) in 1981

Breakdown by project location

	Loans from own resources		Risk capital operations using budgetary resources				Total	
	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%
Africa	106.4	67.2	34.0	66.2	140.4	66.9		
West Africa	29.4	18.6	5.4	10.5	34.8	16.6		
Regional Development Bank	5.0	3.2	1.8	3.5	6.8	3.2		
Liberia	—	—	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.3		
Mali	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1		
Niger	10.0	6.3	—	—	10.0	4.8		
Senegal	10.0	6.3	2.7	5.2	12.7	6.1		
Togo	4.4	2.8	—	—	4.4	2.1		
Central and Equatorial Africa	32.0	20.2	10.0	19.5	42.0	20.0		
Burundi	—	—	4.0	7.8	4.0	1.9		
Cameroon	10.0	6.3	—	—	10.0	4.8		
Gabon	22.0	13.9	—	—	22.0	10.5		
Zaire	—	—	6.0	11.7	6.0	2.8		
East and Southern Africa	45.0	28.4	18.6	36.2	63.6	30.3		
Comoros	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1		
Djibouti	—	—	1.8	3.5	1.8	0.9		
Kenya	6.5	4.1	1.6	3.1	8.1	3.9		
Lesotho	—	—	3.1	6.0	3.1	1.5		
Madagascar	—	—	2.2	4.3	2.2	1.0		
Malawi	—	—	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2		
Uganda	—	—	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1		
Swaziland	7.0	4.4	—	—	7.0	3.3		
Tanzania	—	—	7.5	14.6	7.5	3.6		
Zambia	31.5	19.9	1.5	2.9	33.0	15.7		
Caribbean	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1		
St Lucia	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1		
Pacific	52.0	32.8	16.2	31.5	68.2	32.5		
Fiji	12.0	7.6	0.2	0.4	12.2	5.8		
Papua New Guinea	40.0	25.2	12.0	23.3	52.0	24.8		
Tonga	—	—	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.5		
Western Samoa	—	—	3.0	5.9	3.0	1.4		
Total ACP	158.4	100.0	50.4	98.1	208.8	99.5		
OCT	—	—	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.5		
New Caledonia	—	—	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.5		
Grand Total (1)	158.4	100.0	51.4	100.0	209.8	100.0		

(1) 40 operations, including 7 global loans totalling 23.5 million; 54 locations totaling 31.7 million ongoing global loans.

Total financing for the year came to 209.8 million, including 158.4 million from the bank's own resources.

Under the second Lomé Convention and the decision on the OCT, the bank granted twelve loans totalling 118.4 million from its own resources (1) and mounted eighteen risk capital operations for an aggregate of 49.5 million, using EDF funds. Also for the first time, a non-subsidized loan for 40 million was granted under the provisions of article 59 and annex XXXI of the Convention, whereby the bank may commit, on a case-by-case basis, an additional 200 million of its own resources in mining and energy investment projects of mutual interest to the ACP state concerned and the Community. In addition, nine advances totalling 1.9 million were made under blanket authorizations for risk capital financing issued under the first Lomé Convention for funding studies and technical assistance.

Risk capital made available by the bank under mandate from the Community is employed for financing shareholdings or lending to an ACP state or a national development agency to bolster enterprises' equity bases. It can also be used for providing quasicapital assistance in the form of subordinated or conditional loans. Subordinated loans are repayable only after priority loans have been paid off; repayment terms for conditional loans or the period for which these are made available are linked to fulfilment of conditions specified at the time of signature of the contract. Several such loans have gone in tandem with loans from the bank's own resources. The versatility of this medium, the terms and conditions of which are tailored to individual projects, can accommodate all manner of financing needs, chiefly in industry and particularly in the least developed ACP states; lesser amounts are also made available for preinvestment studies.

The bank began its operations in Lesotho, Uganda, Western Samoa, Tonga and St Lucia in 1981. The bulk of the financing went into mining and quarrying (36.7%), which is given special prominence in the second Lomé Convention, energy (30.7%), manufacturing industry (25.2%, of which 13.4% for smaller businesses), transport infrastructure (6.9%) and services, in particular for studies.

The funds invested should help to create directly about 5 000 jobs, mostly in industry. The rather high average investment cost of about ECU 570 000 per job created is largely a reflection of the preponderance of major mining and energy projects and conversion and

modernization schemes within the sum total of financing channelled into individual projects. In contrast, the cost per job created in the case of investment financed through global loan allocations came to only about ECU 54 000. Projects designed to reduce energy dependence will help to save the equivalent of about 100 000 tonnes of imported petroleum products, i.e. about 0.5% of the ACP countries entire oil imports for 1980. Taking together all the projects financed between 1977 and 1980, this particular benefit works out at the equivalent of about 600 000 tonnes of oil, or 3% approximately of all such imports.

A breakdown of financing according to the level of development of the countries in question shows that about 90% of financing advanced from the bank's own resources was concentrated in nine ACP countries, two of which fall into the higher per capita income category and seven, the middle income range. Conversely, risk capital financing was confined to projects in seven low income ACP states and eight other, middle income countries.

Bank financing in Africa benefited 19 countries and a regional development bank.

In the Pacific, bank financing went to four independent countries and one French overseas territory.

In the Caribbean, the only recipient of bank financing in 1981 was St Lucia, which received 180 000 to finance a study of the island's geothermal resources.

In 1981, 54 allocations totalling 31.7 million were drawn down against global loan credit advanced to development finance companies in the ACP states and the OCT. The funds in question went mostly for investment on a small or medium-scale in such sectors as: foodstuffs (11 allocations for 7.8 million), rubber processing (6; 1.9 million), tourism (6; 1.7 million), paper and pulp (5; 4.1 million), chemicals (5; 4 million) and mechanical engineering (5; 2 million). ○

ACP GROUP

Agreement between the ACP and EEC negotiators on the guaranteed price for sugar for the 1982-83 season

On 28 June the negotiators from the EEC led by agriculture commissioner, Poul Dalsager, and from the ACP, led by Guyana agriculture minister, Frank Hope, agreed on the price for ACP sugar for the 1982-83 season. The price for 100 kg of raw sugar will be ECU 42.63 and for refined sugar ECU 52.62.

Jamaican Prime Minister visits ACP house

The Prime Minister of Jamaica, Edward Seaga, visited ACP house at the end of June during a visit to Brussels, which included discussions at the EEC Commission.

Prime Minister Seaga was received at ACP House by the chairman of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, Oliver Jackman of Barbados, and the secretary-general of the ACP group, Thomas Okelo-Odongo.

Ambassador Jackman pointed out in his speech of welcome that Mr Seaga was among the first of the Caribbean Prime Ministers to visit the ACP headquarters. He also spoke of the political importance of the visit and the Jamaican tradition of parliamentary democracy.

New sub-regional distribution for ACP committees

During its activities at the end of July, before the traditional holiday season in Brussels, the ACP ambassadors took a series of important decisions, including the new line-up of chairmen for the various ACP sub-committees. The new breakdown is as follows:

West Africa

<i>Sub-committee:</i>	
Trade	Togo
Intra ACP cooperation	Ghana
Customs	Mauritania

Central Africa

Stabex	Zaire
Agriculture	Burundi

East Africa

Financial and technical cooperation	Uganda
Sugar	Mauritius

Caribbean

Industrial cooperation	Grenada
------------------------	---------

Pacific

Least developed, island and land-locked countries	Fiji
---	------

Stabex transfers for 1981

The ACP ambassadors also examined and approved the report of the ad hoc working group on Stabex transfers for 1981. The report, which had been approved in principle at the end of June, was translated into figures during July, and a consensus achieved on the distribution of the ECU 182 853 710 available.

The ambassadors agreed that the countries which has requests for under ECU 1 million should receive 100%, namely Dominica (coconut products),

(1) Loans attracting an interest subsidy from European Development Fund (EDF) resources, which brings the rate down to 8%. This subsidy is normally 3% but it may be increased in cases where the bank's rate is more than 11%.

Grenada (nutmeg and mace), Lesotho (mohair), Malawi (tea), and Tuvalu (co-pra). It was agreed that the remainder should be divided between the LLDCs and the remaining ACP countries on the ratio of 1:1.11 in favour of the LLDCs.

A reduction coefficient of 53.5% applied to the LLDCs, with the exception of the above five countries plus Mali and Rwanda, would give a figure of 46.5%, while for the rest of the coefficient of 58.1% would result in a compensation of 41.9%.

The ambassadors also discussed the reconstitution of Stabex funds in the light of the decision taken by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Libreville and the question of a special Council to discuss the Stabex system. They are to indicate their views to the EEC Commission.

Bureau chairmanship

The Committee also elected its new bureau chairman under the system of regional rotation. For the next six months period the chairmanship will be held by Central Africa and the Congo will thus succeed Barbados in the chair.

Visits

On 21-23 June the ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago to the EEC J. O'Neil Lewis, visited Munster in Westfalia. He had accepted an invitation from the Arbeitsstelle Entwicklungspolitik at the Institute for Political Science to continue the dialogue about EEC development policy, which had begun in June 1981, when visitors from the Arbeitsstelle Entwicklungspolitik were in Brussels.



Ambassador J. O'Neil Lewis during his visit to Munster

During the two days ambassador O'Neil Lewis saw the rector of the university, Professor Müller-Warmuth, and lectured on what he saw as the deficiencies of the Lomé Convention.

He visited private development bodies involved in making people more conscious of development questions.

He also met Uwe Holtz, the chairman of the economic cooperation committee of the German parliament. ○

ACP EMBASSIES

Two new ACP ambassadors have presented their credentials to the Presidents of the EEC Council and Commission.

LIBERIA: Rudolph Johnson



Ambassador Rudolph Johnson of Liberia presenting his credentials to Commission President, Gaston Thorn

Since 1964, Rudolph Johnson, Liberia's new ambassador to the EEC, has mainly been involved with financial affairs. He was in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs from 1964 to 1971 and subsequently in the Ministry of Finance until 1977.

After a brief period as deputy Minister of State in the President's office, he became deputy Minister of Finance (1979-81), leaving to take up his first ambassadorial post in Belgium earlier this year.

Ambassador Johnson was educated in Liberia and the United States taking masters degrees at the University of Illinois and the University of California (UCLA) in library science and economics. Mr Johnson is 45, married, with eight children.

SIERRA LEONE: Sahr Matturi

Ambassador Sahr Matturi is a career



Ambassador Sahr Matturi

diplomat who has served in high commissions and embassies in Washington, London, Addis Ababa, Rome and Monrovia. This is his second posting to Brussels where he had previously been a counsellor in the embassy.

He leaves a home post as director of the legal and research division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to represent Sierra Leone to the EEC.

Ambassador Sahr Matturi was educated in Sierra Leone, Britain and the United States, taking law degrees at the University of Hull (England) and the Middle Temple, London, before becoming a Carnegie fellow at Columbia University, New York, and subsequently a Rockefeller seminarian at the John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington DC. Mr Matturi is 46. ○

VISITS

First official visit by commissioner Pisani to the Caribbean

Following his visit to Africa in June and July when he had been to Mali, Kenya (photo overleaf) Zambia, Rwanda and Tanzania, development commissioner, Edgard Pisani, made his first official trip to the Caribbean from 22 to 29 July. In addition to visiting the six countries—Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Jamaica—he also held talks with the heads of two regional organizations, William Demas, chairman of the Caribbean Development Bank, and Kurleigh King, secretary-general of Caricom.

Gaston Thorn in Africa

Commission President Gaston Thorn visited Africa for the first time in his official capacity between 27 July and 2



Commissioner Edgard Pisani with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi



Inauguration of a health project in Mali by Gaston Thorn and health minister N'Golo Traore

August. He visited Kenya, which at that moment held the chairmanship of the OAU, Mali, which until the end of July held the presidency of the ACP Council of Ministers, and finally Senegal.

During these visits he met the Kenyan President, Daniel Arap Moi, Malian President, Moussa Traore, and Abdou Diouf, the President of Senegal.

By his visits President Thorn wanted to express the interest of the whole Commission in its relations with the ACP countries through the Lomé Convention. Discussions centred on bilateral relations, food strategy, overall development policies and relations between the North and South. ○

REFUGEES

Emergency aid for refugees in Africa of ECU 10 million

The Commission has decided to grant aid to the tune of ECU 10 million under article 137 of the second Lomé Convention. The amount is to be distributed as follows:

Somalia — ECU 5 million

Although a number of refugees have been able to return to Ethiopia there are still some 700 000 in the camps.

Ethiopia — ECU 1.8 million

The government of Ethiopia has decided to allow refugees from Sudan and Somalia in again. It is forecast that between 160 000 and 200 000 persons will be resettled this year.

Also, there are some 100 000 displaced persons from Eritrea in an area under Ethiopian control.

Sudan — ECU 1.2 million

This country receives the largest number of refugees after Somalia; there are nearly 515 000 from Chad, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Chad — ECU 1 million

The recent events have affected a considerable number of Chadians, especially in N'Djamena and in the centre and south of the country.

The aid is intended mainly for children and the old, who are particularly vulnerable to disease and malnutrition.

Zaire — ECU 0.7 million

Although many people have returned to Uganda there are still 45 000 Ugandan refugees in the country.

Zambia — ECU 0.3 million

There are 40 500 refugees in the country, including 22 000 Angolans in the western province, entirely dependent on external aid. The aid will be

transported and distributed by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Médecins sans Frontières and Caritas Belgica.

This help comes in addition to the food aid, worth a total of ECU 25.8 million, which has already been granted this year to refugees and displaced persons in Ethiopia and Somalia and is in response to the undertakings entered into by the Community in Geneva at the April 1981 International Conference for Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA). ○

GUINEA

Fishing agreement with the EEC

On 10 August the negotiations between the EEC and Guinea on a fishing agreement came to an end.

The agreement covers a number of points, in particular the conditions under which vessels from EEC countries can fish inside Guinea's 200 mile fishing zone. A system of licences for which a payment of ECU 100 per ship tonnage would be payable each year, unless a part of the catch was instead landed at Conakry. In addition the ships would have to have a number of Guinean crewmen on board for training.

The agreement covers the activities of the traditional tunny fishing fleets.

Help for Guinea's fishing industry

In addition to the licence system, the EEC is to provide a grant to Guinea to finance sea fishing projects. The amount has been fixed at ECU 2.1 million for the three year duration of the agreement and is in addition to the fi-



Guinea's minister responsible for stockraising and fishing, Ibrahim Fofana, during his discussions with Commission vice-president, Etienne Davignon

financial assistance Guinea receives from the EDF.

The Community has also agreed to contribute ECU 200 000 to a programme of scientific research into Guinea's fish resources and grant six scholarships a year to Guineans to study various aspects of the fishing industry and related subjects.

The agreement was the third negotiated with the Community which had previously reached agreement with

Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. It was initiated in Brussels by Raymond Simonnet, a director in the Commission, on behalf of the EEC and by Ibrahim Fofana, the Guinean minister responsible for stockraising and fishing. Mr Fofana also had discussions with Commission vice-president, Etienne Davignon.

The three year fishing agreement should take effect once all the procedures have been completed on 1 January 1983. ○

still predominantly agricultural. In many of them and in some middle-income countries, too, slow agricultural progress is a major cause of sluggish economic growth.

The report draws from the bank's operational experience to illustrate some of the main policy, technical and institutional issues involved in stimulating more rapid agricultural development. Its conclusions are basically optimistic:

- agricultural growth in the past three decades has exceeded all earlier experience and expectations;
- given reasonable incentives and productive opportunities, farmers will innovate, save and invest in agriculture;
- scientific agricultural research can promote new opportunities for growth;
- greater efficiency can be obtained from existing infrastructure and institutions;
- increased attention to the rural poor, as exemplified by an array of new programmes for small farmers in the 1970s, is already producing results.

The study presents this optimism with some qualifications, however. First, the management of agricultural development, including public-sector policies, investment programmes and institutional support activities, is a tremendously challenging task. This is especially true today when agricultural growth depends less on expanding the cultivation frontier and more on raising land and labour productivity.

Second, continuing rapid population growth in the most countries will limit the rate of increase in per capita food consumption and will require even greater rates of increase in agricultural productivity.

Third, taking advantage of the options offered by agriculture will require some serious policy re-appraisal. This will be the case for both developing countries which have neglected their agriculture and industrial countries which continue to protect and over-stimulate their agriculture, thus blunting the potential of world specialization in production and trade. ○

GENERAL INFORMATION

World development report, 1982

Development prospects for the international economy have worsened over the past year, according to the World Bank (officially, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—IBRD).

The bank's *World Development Report, 1982*, notes the continuing recession in the industrial countries, where tight monetary policies and concern about inflation have raised real interest rates to unprecedented levels.

For the developing countries, the report states, the most salient features of the unfavorable international outlook are no growth in aid, continued severe weaknesses in commodity prices, deteriorating export opportunities and poor prospects for commercial borrowing.

Despite these obstacles, the economies of the middle-income countries (1980 GNP per capita of \$410 or more annually) should be able to continue growing faster than those of the industrial countries, the analysis claims.

The report points to the progress over the past three decades in improving the quality of life and establishing the preconditions for development in several low-income countries, especially those in South Asia. Prospects for many low-income countries, in particular those in sub-Saharan Africa, remain a matter of grave concern, the review maintains.

culture, which the second part of the report addresses in depth.

Agriculture

The review notes that in the past three decades, agricultural output has increased at nearly twice the rate of earlier periods. Agricultural growth in the middle-income countries was above three percent per year. In poor countries, however, population growth sharply reduced the per capita benefits of this expansion. For low-income countries as a group, a modest 0.2 percent growth in agricultural output per capita was recorded in the 1960s; in the 1970s, it declined by 0.4 percent.

The report examines in detail three aspects of agriculture:

- the links between agricultural growth and overall economic development;
- the sources of agricultural growth and the achievement of success in differing circumstances;
- rural poverty and food security.

In virtually all countries where agricultural development has been strong, economic growth has advanced at a rapid rate, the study states. As a result, in many middle-income countries extreme cases of absolute poverty have largely disappeared, although stark differences in living standards persist. The low-income countries are

Call to industrial countries

Reflecting this concern, the study urges industrial countries to resist protectionism, permit access to capital markets and enhance concessional aid flows to low-income developing countries. The report observes that those developing countries which stress high levels of efficiently used investment, well-managed external debt and outward oriented trade policies have performed well in the past. The developing countries would also gain significantly by giving a high priority to agri-

Aid to non-associated developing countries and third countries

Under its 1982 programme of aid to non-associated developing countries, the Commission recently decided to finance two projects in Bangladesh:

ECU 3 600 000 to develop cereal seed production

The aim of the project is to boost the production of staple grains in Bangladesh and raise farmers' incomes by de-

veloping the production and use of improved cereal seed.

The project involves mainly:

- financial and technical assistance for the local production and the distribution of selected rice and wheat seed;
- the supply of imported selected wheat seed to fill the gap between local production and the demand from farmers.

ECU 2 000 000 to construct fertilizer storage centres

The aim of the project is to boost food production, particularly by small farmers, by making fertilizer more readily available. The project embraces the construction in the Pabna and Rajshahi districts of four fertilizer storage centres with a total capacity of 18 000 tonnes, and also assistance from the consultants needed for supervising the projects.

Emergency aid

(article 950 of the budget)

Poland

As a result of the ECU 7 500 000 it voted on 2 June 1980 for the poorest sections of the Polish population (families of detainees, children, the elderly, and help for detainees themselves), the Commission agreed in July on a first payment of ECU 1 950 000 to transport basic foodstuffs, health and medical provisions and small urgently needed medical equipment to Poland through European NGOs.

Kampuchean refugees in Thailand

Two amounts of ECU 125 000 were agreed in July for the repatriation programme being organized by international organizations such as the UNHCR.

Lebanon

In July two new aid packages were agreed for the victims of the war in Lebanon totalling ECU 400 000 each. This sum is in addition to the ECU 700 000 decided in June. Total Community aid to Lebanon has now reached ECU 9.7 million.

Food aid

Nicaragua

Since 1979 Nicaragua has received from the European Community aid totalling nearly ECU 32 million.

This has been provided mainly in the form of food aid, which has helped the balance of payments and made it possible, through the counterpart funds, to finance the government's priority projects, which are chiefly agricultural.

As part of this strategy, the Commission is considering financing, through financial and technical assistance, a basic food products development programme aimed at increasing production in order to restore equilibrium to the balance of payments and reduce very considerably the volume of food imports. It will be necessary to continue providing food aid pending the beneficial effects of this programme, but such aid should be linked to the basic food products development programme.

The Commission accordingly asked the Council to approve the Nicaraguan government's request for multiannual food aid consisting of 2 000 tonnes of milk powder and 300 tonnes of butter-oil. In addition, the Commission is planning to supply 2 700 tonnes of vegetable oil and 1 500 tonnes of red beans. The sale of these products in 1982, 1983 and 1984 would generate approximately ECU 10.8 million of counterpart funds, to be allocated to the basic food products development programme, which would therefore, directly or indirectly, be almost entirely financed by the Community.

Afghan refugees in Pakistan

The Commission has also proposed to the Council an allocation of emergency food aid for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The aid consists of 24 696 tonnes of wheat and 3 000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder, totalling ECU 8.56 million.

The international bodies acting on behalf of the refugees (UNHCR and WFP) estimate that there are 2 100 000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The Community earlier this year provided food aid consisting of 50 000 tonnes of cereals totalling ECU 10.2 million and intends to take a further decision on the supply of 1 500 tonnes of sugar and 2 000 tonnes of vegetable oil totalling ECU 2 million.

Mozambique

The Commission has also proposed that the Council approve emergency food aid for Mozambique in the form of 13 581 tonnes of cereals, to the value of ECU 2.9 m.

Persistent drought has caused severe food shortages in Cabo Delgado, Sofala and Zambezia provinces. Mozambique is facing serious balance of payments problems and is unable to import commercially the estimated 364 000 tonnes of cereals it needs to cover the shortfall this year.

In all, 1.4 million people need emergency food. ○

MAGHREB-MASHRAQ

The Commission recently took the following financing decisions under the Cooperation agreements between the EEC and the Maghreb and Mashraq countries.

Tunisia

Urban sanitation, 2nd instalment

Loan on special terms:
ECU 12 000 000

In 1980, on a proposal from the Tunisian government for the financing by the Community of sanitation in a group of 17 towns, an initial financing deci-

sion was taken with regard to seven of the towns. The second instalment covers the ten remaining towns (Sousse, Monastir, Mahdia, Kebira-Akouda, Tozeur, Kasserine, Kairouan, Hammamet, Nabeul and Djemmal).

The project involves the renovation and/or construction of networks for collecting rainwater and removing waste water, plus pumping and purification stations.

Jordan

Seedling production unit in the Jordan valley

Grant ECU 950 000

The project provides for the construction, equipment and management of a plant and greenhouses for the production of disease-free vegetable seedlings for sale to farmers in the valley with a view to boosting their production.

Egypt

Storage of agricultural products in Daqahlia

Loan on special terms:
ECU 6 000 000

The purpose of the project is to provide premises for storing cereals and animal feed in the province of Daqahlia, in the north-eastern part of the Nile delta. The project covers thirteen new storage sheds covering an area of 1 700 m² and having a storage capacity of 27 000 tonnes.

New protocols

The Commission sent the Council the results of its negotiations on new protocols with Algeria and Tunisia on 20 July, both of which have been initialled. This ends the process of negotiations during the present round with the southern Mediterranean. ○

EDUCATION

Conference of African education and economic planning ministers in Harare

The need to democratize education in Africa, and to link its development to national development, was underlined by the conference organized in July by UNESCO in Harare, Zimbabwe, with the participation of education ministers and ministers for economic planning. During the conference, (the fifth in a series begun in 1961 in Addis-Ababa) a considerable improvement in education in Africa was noted, but so also was an increase in the number of illiterates (from 139 to 156 million between 1970 and 1980, whereas during the same period the illiteracy rate dropped from 70.6 to 60%), due to greater demographic growth.

Another aspect which was stressed by the participants of the 43 countries was the need for the development of training for the rural populations: the European Commission representative Giovanni Livi, in charge of training matters, stressed the importance of the development of human potential in the context of the carrying out of "food strategies" which, on the initiative of commissioner Pisani the EEC intends to encourage in a series of developing countries. The director-general of UNESCO Mr. M'Bow, also expressed the wish that urgent measures be taken in order to come to grips with the very serious situation of education in rural areas: education ought to contribute to the development of agriculture, which is a fundamental sector to almost all African countries, and should thus slow down the exodus of young people from the country to the city, where work is hard to find.

The conference adopted 18 recommendations concerning mainly the elimination of illiteracy, the education of the very young, education and the working world, improvement of education in science and technology, software and development, the role of higher education in national development, the use of African national languages in education, instruction in the less developed countries. All of these problems are dealt with in the final declaration, which begins with a series of positive comments, and some negative:

— the annual rate of progress envisaged in Addis-Ababa in 1961 for primary education was exceeded, that of secondary schooling quadrupled between 1960 and 1980, and in the same period the number of persons receiving higher education was multiplied by eight. 15 countries reached a schooling rate of 75 %, and some even 100 % for the 6 to 11 year olds;

— however, the objective, which was the universalization from 1980 of primary education was not attained; technical and vocational education is insufficient and is only rarely given to adults in the context of out-of-school instruction; the place reserved for agricultural education "has nothing to do with the structure of the country's economy, of which agriculture is often the main resource and which for the most part suffers from food shortages"; the content of the education often makes too much reference to other cultures and ignores experience and cultural heritage of Africa; the imported equipment and material deteriorates rapidly due to insufficient maintenance.

The conference reaffirmed the commitment in Addis-Ababa to achieve the democratization and revitalization of education in Africa, and expressed the wish that the African states implement during the two coming decades education policies which are "in accordance

with economic and social development aims", aiming, among other things, to eliminate illiteracy, to guarantee equal access to education to all, to develop family and parental education, to promote education of the handicapped, to develop adult education, to improve the training of teaching staff. It also called on the states to use data processing techniques to improve education, encourage and update scientific and technological education at all levels, improve and update education content (full use of cultural heritage and African languages, alignment of education with the working world), to improve agricultural education so as to take national development plans into account and further a more satisfactory contribution from education to the modernization of farming, to the increase in its productivity and the improvement of the conditions of life in rural zones.

The Harare conference also launched an appeal to the African states that they devote human potential to the expansion and the renewal of their education systems, and that they also devote the necessary material and financial resources to it and enhance their cooperation at sub-regional and regional level, mainly through the exchange of training and experience, and in the case of higher level education, by the exchange of methods of research and training, the creation of specialized research centres, the adoption of measures to accommodate students from

other African countries, the exchange of students and professors, the mutual recognition of diplomas and degrees. The ministers also also launched an appeal to the United Nations and to the various development aid organizations and development banks, that they contribute to the development of education in Africa ○

DAC OFFICIAL AID

DAC/OECD official aid only 0.35 % of GNP in 1981, but total aid at 1.13 % of GNP

According to the preliminary data on the volume of official development aid (ODA) provided in 1981 by the member countries of the development aid committee (DAC) of the OECD, reached \$25.5 billion, down in real terms by 4 % compared to 1980. As a percentage of GNP of member countries, the ODA dropped from 0.38 % in 1980 to 0.35 % in 1981. The relatively large numbers of ODA commitments were maintained on the whole, three quarters of the aid being donations.

According to the preliminary estimates, the total provision of funds from DAC countries in 1981 was \$81.4 billion, up \$8 billion on 1980. In percentage of GNP, total aid went from 1.05 % in 1980 to 1.13 % in 1981.

The DAC/OECD communiqué gives the following details:

— recent developments in ODA: the drop in ODA in dollars (from 27.3 billion in 1980 to 25.5 billion in 1981), can be explained by the increase in the value of the dollar, which in 1981 rose 13 % on average compared to currencies of other member countries. At constant rates of exchange, the ODA increased 6 %. The changes from year to year were strongly influenced by the multilateral contributions, which were down by an equivalent of 0.03 % in 1981 compared with 1980.

In the course of the period 1975-1980, the volume of aid increased on average by 4 % and the information available at present indicates that more increases may be expected in the coming years, as the rate of increase is as yet uncertain.

— By member country: the Netherlands had an impressive performance, with the rate of its ODA reaching 1.08 % in 1981 (as against 1.03 % in 1980), the highest level recorded for any country since the beginning of the 1960s. In real terms the increase was 10 %. For the seventh consecutive year, the Netherlands exceeded the target of 0.7 % of the ODA. The Scandi-

Appropriate technology for the women of the Third World

On 28 and 29 September this year the Belgian development administration (AGCD) will be hosting an information seminar at the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels on appropriate technology specially geared to the needs of women in the Third World. Guest speakers from Africa, Asia and Latin America will speak on the position of women in their continents and the needs and problems faced by women in the area of technology in carrying out rural tasks such as the provision of water, cooking, conserving the environment and energy.

The aim of the seminar is to create contact between those involved in the area of appropriate technology whether aid administrations, NGOs, women's organizations or press.

Information can be obtained from the AGCD, Secteur promotions de la femme, box 57, Champs de Mars, 5, B1050 Brussels, Belgium. Telephone (02) 513 90 60.

navian countries maintained a high level of aid, and Austria's ODA is up 120%, going from 0.23% to 0.48% chiefly due to the large increase in loans. Belgium's aid reached 0.59% (as against 0.50% in 1980), but the short term prospects are not certain, following budgetary constraints. France's ODA went from 0.64% to 0.71% but without the DOM/TOMs, ODA is only 0.46% (0.38% in 1980). West Germany's went from 0.43% to 0.46%, a record level. The UK's ODA also increased, going from 0.35% to 0.43%, but this country only envisages a moderate increase for 1984/85. In Switzerland the stringent budgetary policy led to the halting of ODA increases at 0.24% of GNP. Italy's ODA increased following the bilateral aid programme, going from 0.17% to 0.19%. The USA's ODA dropped 26% in real terms going from 0.27% to 0.20%, mainly due to the reduction by half of multilateral aid; prospects for the future are uncertain. The drop in Japan's ODA (-11% volume) is entirely due to multilateral contributions; the level went from 0.32%

to 0.28%. The ODA is also down in Australia and New Zealand. ○

TEXTILES

The textiles negotiations between the European Community and a number of exporting countries came to an end in July with the conclusion of new agreements.

Thailand, a member of ASEAN, and Poland, a member of COMECON, both initialled new agreements with the Community which will last four years and are based on the multifibre agreement and the protocol of December 1981. A second state trading country, Bulgaria, is near to signing an agreement, both sides having agreed the outline. A further agreement covering sensitive products during 1982 and 1983 has been initialled with Malta.

Since the start of negotiations in May 1982 the Community has reached agreement with Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Peru, Uruguay, Bulgaria, Poland and Thailand. ○

in February (first decision implementing the budget). At the same time, in response to an invitation from Parliament, the Council decided to start talks with Parliament and the Commission centring on the question of the classification of expenditure with a view to improving the operation of the procedure and the implementation of the budget.

These were the origins of the 'inter-institutional dialogue', which has been taking place over the past four months. The presidents of the three institutions met three times (on 5 March, 21 April and 28 May) with the President of the Commission in the chair. A technical working party helped them in their work. The Council discussed the matter twice—on 11 May and 21 June.

On 22 June the three institutions held a conciliation meeting, following which the joint declaration was drawn up.

This declaration contains joint criteria and a comprehensive set of rules on the classification of expenditure under all the existing budget items into compulsory expenditure and non-compulsory expenditure. Other provisions govern cooperation between the two institutions which constitute the budgetary authority during the budget procedure and specify certain mechanisms (maximum rate of increase in compulsory expenditure, Parliament's 'margin for manoeuvre', implementation of appropriations in the absence of a legal basis, 'ceilings').

The joint declaration was formally approved by the Commission on 7 July and by Parliament on 8 July.

Statements by the three presidents

After the signing ceremony the presidents of the three institutions expressed their satisfaction at the agreement that had been reached.

Mr Thorn felt that the declaration had both a symbolic and a practical value. It was a symbol because it demonstrated that where there was the political will to seek agreement no undertaking, however difficult and arduous, was impossible. In the case in point, obstacles which had seemed insurmountable had been overcome within the space of a few months. It was a practical instrument because it would give greater control over the budget procedure. The balance of concessions which had been achieved and the spirit in which the three presidents had worked throughout the proceedings should be seen as a cause for optimism against the time when the declaration would have to be implemented. Mr Thorn's optimism was in no way reduced by the fact that there had been hesitations here and there up to the last minute. The rules and principles of behaviour

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Improvement of the budgetary procedure

Joint declaration by the three institutions

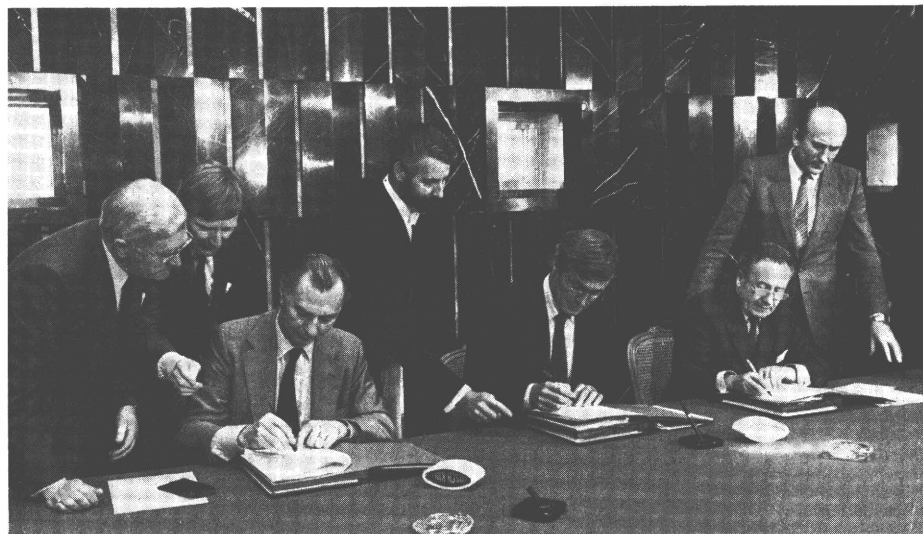
At a ceremony held in Brussels on 30 June the presidents of the Parliament, the Council and the Commission signed a joint declaration on various measures to improve the budgetary procedure.

This concluded the talks which they had conducted during the first half of this year in an attempt to work out an approach by the two arms of the bud-

getary authority (Parliament and Council) regarding the classification of expenditure and cooperation between them.

Differences of opinion have disrupted or delayed adoption of Community budgets on a number of occasions.

Challenging the manner in which the 1982 budget had been adopted by the President of Parliament, the Council had brought an action before the Court of Justice against the Parliament on 26 January, then against the Commission



The three presidents sign the agreement. From left to right, Leo Tindemans (Council), Pieter Dankert (Parliament) and Gaston Thorn (Commission)

enshrined in the joint declaration were accepted by all. It was on this basis, and on this basis alone, that the institutions would work together in the future.

Mr Dankert said that the joint declaration was imbued with the spirit of cooperation which was incumbent on the Community institutions under the treaty. As to the substance of the agreement, Parliament's President considered that the Council had opened the way for progress in an area where there had long been a blockage and where it had long been impossible for Parliament to exercise the budgetary rights to which it was entitled.

Mr Tindemans was pleased that an instrument of such importance had been signed on the last day of Belgium's term of office as President of the Council. The joint declaration was in a sense a code of conduct to govern the way the institutions exercised their respective powers in the matter of the budget. It would put relations between the institutions in a more optimistic light, but since it was the expression of a political resolve to agree and move forward together, it would only work if that political resolve was kept alive. Finally, Mr Tindemans said that, as had been agreed during the negotiations, the Council would withdraw the action it had brought in the Court of Justice in respect of the 1982 budget. ○

GENERALIZED SCHEME OF PREFERENCES

The Commission has forwarded to the Council of Ministers its proposals for the 1983 generalized scheme of preferences (GSP). The proposals set out the Commission's overall approach for the period 1983-1985 and the details of the scheme to be applied in, 1983.

The Community's GSP scheme has been in operation since 1971 and underwent substantial changes in 1981. Currently 123 developing countries, including all the members of the group of 77 and China, together with 24 dependent countries and territories are able to benefit from the scheme. Under its provisions these countries enjoy duty-free entry into the Community for all industrial products and reduced tariffs for about 324 agricultural products. In both cases certain concessions are subject to ceilings and quotas.

Agricultural products

The Commission is this year proposing an important extension of its scheme which will benefit the group of least developed countries. From 1983 the Commission proposed that in order to permit them to sell more processed

agricultural products to the Community there should be an extension of the list of products which will enjoy duty-free access.

The Commission's other proposals in this sector cover:

- improvements in preferential margins on 18 products already included in the GSP including certain plants, bay leaves, mangoes, chocolate, pineapple juices and certain tobacco products;
- the inclusion of 9 new products including horseradish, okra, dates and snails;
- a revision of the quota shares in relation to those products already subject to GSP quotas, i.e. cocoa butter, soluble coffee, canned pineapple slices, canned pineapple cubes and Virginia-type unmanufactured tobacco;
- the extension of the offer in its entirety to China.

Industrial products

Based on its experience of one year's full operation of the new scheme introduced in 1981 the Commission's proposals are this year tailored much more closely to the situation on individual products. It has had to recognize however, that, due to the situation in a number of important industrial sectors within the Community, the scope for improvement is limited.

The proposals include:

- a 15% general increase on all non-sensitive products;
- increase of up to 15% on products where individual country quotas and ceilings apply. In relation to certain sectors where there are problems within the industry and from competitive imports, e.g. steel, footwear and leather, and parts of the chemical industry, no increases are proposed;
- a small extension of product coverage in respect of Romania and China;
- the introduction of 9 new individual country quotas for certain sensitive products alongside the elimination of 7 other country quotas;
- the inclusion of two products—fertilizers and footwear with outer soles of other materials—on the sensitive list with 8 other products being taken off this list.

On textiles the Commission proposes in general a 5% improvement in both allocated and non-allocated ceilings except for certain dominant suppliers and state trading countries. In addition it has proposed a recalculation of the "basket-exit" figures and a simplification of the administrative machinery. For non-MFA products the Commission proposes that following the success of the new control system for industrial products, there should now be a similar change to individual country ceilings from the present system of global ceilings. ○

OVERALL MEDITERRANEAN POLICY

Proposals to develop the policy

Three years ago the Commission promised the Council that "as soon as the state of the negotiations permitted", it would present specific proposals for solutions which would safeguard and develop the policy of openness and cooperation on which it had embarked with the Mediterranean countries to take account of the prospect of Spanish and Portuguese accession. The Commission has now adopted a communication to the Council on Mediterranean policy which fulfils that undertaking.

The communication reviews Mediterranean policy in all its aspects. Naturally, the problems in this field have not been caused by enlargement, but that prospect does make it particularly important to deal with them.

The 1972 "overall approach" was partly frustrated in its aims by the world recession, and also by internal Community problems. Again, the policy was conducted with insufficient regard to the fact that it was simply the external facet—involving non-member countries—of a comprehensive Mediterranean policy whose other two facets concerned the Community's own Mediterranean members and the Mediterranean candidates for membership.

Avoiding destabilization

In its communication to the Council, the Commission suggests what the Community could do to avoid exacerbating the economic problems (and hence the social and, finally, political problems) of a group of countries which are not only important trade partners, taking over 10% of total Community exports and having in the Community by far their largest export market. This will be true of the "Twelve" as it is of the Ten, so it is in the EEC's vital interests to avoid contributing to economic and social problems in a way which would threaten to destabilize the Mediterranean region—a region of crucial importance not only to the Community but to others as well.

The broad outlines of the Commission's proposals are as follows.

Agriculture

As regards *agriculture*, the policy towards the EEC's Mediterranean partners depends on the proper operation of the trade clauses of the agreements, and hence on continued access to

ANUSA world food market Cologne 1983

Opportunities for ACP countries

From 15 to 20 October, 1983, Cologne on the Rhine in Germany will again be a meeting point for food producers from all parts of the world. ANUSA—the world food market—will again be presenting the product ranges of well over 4 000 firms from some 80 countries to about 140 000 trade visitors from at least as many countries. The fair will have a display area of some 210 000 sq m in 14 fair halls at its disposal. The list of official national displays (from 69 countries in 1981) has for many years included numerous ACP countries, whose successful participation has been sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities. Developing countries in particular find that the ANUSA gives them a unique opportunity to enter the international market on equal terms with other states. They are able both to display a representative selection of their provisions, fine foods and beverages for export, and to obtain information on the latest technology available for their industry. In 1981, the majority of stand directors from ACP countries were very positive in their answers to a survey on fair participation and attendance. ◦

the Community market. Nevertheless, those partners must be given tangible incentives to reduce their dependence on imported food by producing more at home, rather than trying desperately, as a relic of colonial patterns, to bring their trade back into balance by boosting exports. In this way, with active cooperation from the Community, the Mediterranean countries can begin to tackle the problem of food supplies caused by the rapidly growing population.

Industry

On the *industrial* side the trade element of the agreements is also essential, but it will have to be backed up by radically improved consultation machinery so that real coordination can be achieved. This is something which is urgently needed, as the industries involved are in the main those currently "sensitive" in the Community—textiles, footwear and agrifoods. The coordination machinery must enable information to be exchanged about these sensitive industries so as to forestall

crises and make it possible to fine-tune any measures to deal with threatened market disruption on either side.

As the main aim of Mediterranean policy is for the Community to help its partners with their development, co-operation over the whole range of economic and social matters clearly needs a vigorous boost. In the social context, there is a need for measures to create new jobs and provide vocational training to offset any loss of opportunities for emigration to the Community, particularly after enlargement.

Consideration must also be given to the external repercussions of the Mediterranean policy, which are particularly felt in relations with the United States. The disagreement on this score has flared up several times since 1973, and the USA's attitude in GATT suggests that further storms lie ahead. It is an open question how much the Mediterranean policy would damage US commercial interests. But it is clear that fears of damage to trade (which at worst means lost opportunities for profit) are far outweighed by the extremely serious consequences which a breakdown in relations between the Community and the Mediterranean countries would have on the economic and hence social and political stability of this pivotal region.

The Commission realizes the economic and political interests at stake, and recognizes that the aims cannot be achieved unless the Community is willing to accept greater responsibility and a strengthened commitment. On the procedural front, once the Council has approved the communication the Commission will have to hold consultations with the Mediterranean partners without delay so that their reactions are known by the time the accession negotiations reach completion.

The applicant countries, for their part, clearly cannot be asked to commit themselves to this policy until they are assured of Community membership.

The external Mediterranean policy is to go hand in hand with vigorous internal measures aimed at the development of the Community's own Mediterranean regions, through a more ambitious, better-funded regional policy, a more active and regionally specific social policy and a reform of the common agricultural policy.

The Community's Mediterranean regions are, by and large, more vulnerable than its other regions to the effects of the southern enlargement and the Mediterranean policy. Specific measures in different fields are needed to help them, within the framework of integrated Community programmes such as those advocated by the Commission in its report on the "May mandate" and approved in their broad outlines by the European Council.

Financial convention signed with Portugal

Following the decision taken on 2 March 1982, two financing agreements have been signed between the Portuguese government and the EEC. The first is for the construction of the road from Aveiro and Vilar Formoso. Under the agreement the Community will provide ECU 27 million in the form of a grant for the work and materials necessary for three stretches of the road linking the port of Aveiro with the Spanish frontier. The work should take two years and the contracts are open to both Portuguese and EEC contractors. The second agreement concerns the setting up of a farm accountancy data network in Portugal and provides for a Community contribution of ECU 844 000 in the form of grants. This will help to start up the network, which is of particular importance in view of the possible application of the common agricultural policy in Portugal.

These grants form part of pre-entry aid to Portugal which amounts to ECU 275 million. ECU 150 million are in the form of EIB subsidized loans and ECU 125 million in the form of grants. ◦

EEC-EFTA

Tenth anniversary of the free trade agreement

On the tenth anniversary of the signing of the free trade agreements linking the Community to the EFTA member countries (1) the Commission expressed its satisfaction with the way the agreements have operated.

Approximately a quarter of the Community's external trade is with the EFTA countries which in turn do about 60% of their trade with the Community. Together the two groups of countries form a market of 300 million consumers.

The Commission believes it is in the mutual interests of all concerned to do everything they can to improve the working of this Western European market to remove the remaining barriers and divisions and to forestall any upsurge of protectionism, and it will for its part have regard to the importance of free trade with the EFTA countries when considering the means of consolidating the Community's internal market.

Cooperation has now extended to take in many fields not directly within the scope of the free trade agreements

(1) Austria, the Faroes, Finland (associate member), Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland form the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Jean Rey at 80

Jean Rey, former President of the European Commission (of which he was a member as early as 1958), was received by the Commission on the occasion of his eightieth birthday in July and a lunch was given in his honour by President Gaston Thorn.



Mr Jean Rey, who could be said to have been the man responsible for pioneering the Community's "opening up" to third countries, made his mark on the Kennedy Round negotiations. As President of the European Commission from 1967 to 1970, he had to take stock of the legacy of Walter Hallstein. It was during his presidency that the Community accomplished the turning point of the Hague, with the setting up of the customs union and the end of the transitional period.

Jean Rey, since he left his post, has never paused in his European activities, as President of the European Movement and subsequently as member of the European Parliament.

In a speech, replying to Emile Noël, who had worked with him for 12 years, and to Gaston Thorn, Jean Rey spoke of the fundamental need for majority voting, which, he believed was evidenced by the history of the USA and the EEC itself. ○

The free trade agreements do not apply to trade in agricultural products, although they do contain a clause in which the Community states its readiness to foster the harmonious development of trade in agricultural products so far as its agricultural policies allow.

Such trade is governed by a large number of specific agreements or arrangements on various agricultural products, constantly updated to take account of market conditions. Only 16% of Community farm exports go to the EFTA countries, compared with over 26% of its industrial goods, and in the last few years EFTA has tended to become relatively less important as a market for Community agricultural produce.

On a broader front, EFTA countries are not unaffected by the Community's whole external economic posture, indeed its policies towards its other industrialized trading partners and the developing countries in particular are of the greatest concern to them. The Commission believes that it is in the Community's interest not to restrict meetings and exchanges of views to bilateral trade questions alone, and it would like to extend such discussions to take in the whole field of external economic policy, in keeping with the spirit of solidarity and cooperation, the importance of which was stressed by the Council recently. ○

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Committee on development and cooperation considers budget for 1983

The development and cooperation committee meeting in Brussels (chairman Michel Poniatowski—Lib. France) has held a preliminary discussion on the Commission's budget proposals for 1983 for development financing. Derek Enright (Soc. UK), the rapporteur, in general agreed with the Commission's draft which calls for greatly increased funding for projects of non-governmental organizations; extra help for non-associated countries (including China) and a continuation of the food strategy programme. On the last point the Commission representative André Auclert explained that the ECU 184 million that would be provided under the supplementary budget for 1982 would be divided up as follows: Emergency aid 35 m; food aid 100 m (10 m under the food strategy scheme, 2 m to other countries and 65 m to Central America); energy policy 49 m. Mr Auclert explained that as far as payments were concerned these would involve the creation of a new budget line—arti-

cle 958 entitled "special aid for the fight against hunger in the world". Victor Michel (EPP, Belgium), the development committee budget rapporteur for 1982 would deal with the supplementary budget.

Joint meeting on Southern Africa

A joint meeting was held with the political affairs committee to discuss the Scott-Hopkins report on southern Africa (Rapporteur Sir James Scott-Hopkins—ED, UK). Pietro Lezzi (Soc. Italy) had drafted an opinion for the development committee on this report and the aim of the joint meeting was to try and iron out the differences of opinion between the two committees. However, by the end of the meeting three main points of difficulty remained. Firstly, the Scott-Hopkins report was concerned about destabilization in southern Africa and the consequences this might have for the West. Secondly it regretted that the tribal homelands "did not form coherent political or ethnic units" whilst the Lezzi document used tougher wording "condemning the establishment of homelands which consolidates apartheid and transforms black workers settled there into foreigners in the Republic of South Africa". The third main point of difference related to the implementation of the code of conduct. The report of the political affairs committee took the EEC's view that the code was making a "valuable contribution to progress" whilst the development committee called for a widening of the code and an oil embargo. Further discussions will be held before the report goes to the plenary session.

The next meeting of the development committee will be on 13 September in Strasbourg to discuss the 1983 budget proposals.

Meeting of the fisheries group

The second meeting took place on 21 June of the ad hoc working party on fisheries of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee. This is a small informal group comprising two ACP countries where fishing is of great importance—Somalia and Mauritania and two fishing experts of the Joint Committee. With no formal agenda the group reviewed the 1980 Kanu report on the development of fishing in the ACP states. It was agreed that a working paper would be prepared for the next meeting, set for 23 September in Brussels. ○

30 years of the assembly

On 10 September 1982 it will be exactly 30 years ago that the Common

such as scientific research, the environment, transport and economic and monetary questions. This has come about in a variety of ways, sometimes by the conclusion of formal agreements, sometimes by flexible arrangements for the exchange of information. The Commission attaches great value to this pragmatic style of cooperation, which enables EFTA countries to work together with the Community in their own way in fields of mutual interest.

Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (the forerunner of the European Parliament) met for the first time in Strasbourg.

This anniversary will be marked by a reunion of those who were members of the Common Assembly. The meeting will take place on 10 September 1982 in the city of Arnhem in the Netherlands at the "Huis der Provincie". The meeting will be chaired by the Dutch minister of state, Marga Klompe, who was the only woman member of the Common Assembly thirty years ago.

Report on the Belgian presidency

'They were hectic months', said Mr Tindemans, introducing his report to Parliament on Belgium's term as Council President, with Poland, the Falklands, Lebanon, the mandate crisis—all against a background of recession—as well as the contagious discontent of a member state grumbling about its budget contribution and threatening the whole system of own resources. On the matter of the Council decision setting farm prices by majority vote, Mr Tindemans declared that 'the Council had actually followed almost to the letter Parliament's recommendations of 13 May'. Though substantial headway had been made on several fronts, Mr Tindemans made no secret of his disappointment at the absence of real, general progress in achieving a Community policy against the economic crisis. Europe would not carry weight unless it could rise to an effective anti-crisis policy. There lay the key to the success of the next European elections. Finally, alluding to the budgetary wrangles between Parliament and the Council, Mr Tindemans spoke of the draft agreement reached between the President of the Commission, the President of Parliament and himself. The Chairman of the socialist group, Ernest Glinne (B), said that he was delighted to hear the Belgian presidency stress the need for 'more Community'. Congratulating Mr Tindemans for having led the Council, if only some way, back to legality, Martin Bangemann (Lib/D) said that the institutional structure must be changed to allow political will to be voiced, for each member state had its 'hang-ups': for Germany, Europe cost too much; for Denmark, it was a threat to her political influence and so on.

Christian de la Malène (EPD/F) rated the Belgian presidency's record as very positive, at least as regards the solutions found to internal crises. There was no veto in Europe on a number of issues. But a rule of common sense prevailed, whereby the member countries tried to reach unanimous decisions. This rule must be upheld, for the

Community would not survive without it. But it must not be distorted into some kind of commandment to be obeyed at all times. The use to which the British had wanted to put it amounted to an 'abuse of procedure'. Lastly, Francis Wurtz (Com/F), referring to Mr Tindemans's 'disillusioned assessment', wanted to see a fresh impetus given to the Community by levelling up social conditions and using social funds to secure a healthy economy and stable jobs. ○

COMMISSION

New structure for the development directorate

In mid-September a new structure for DGVIII, the EEC Commission's development directorate, will come into force. Under the director-general, Dieter Frisch, there will be two deputy directors-general, Maurice Foley and Michel Hauswirth, and five main directorates. A new face at the level of director will be Giovanni Livi, who is taking over the regional directorate responsible for eastern and southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. He is, in fact, well known in DGVIII where he has been a head of division responsible for training since 1973. He had previously worked in the DG responsible for press and information and in the Council's general secretariat. An economist and journalist, he was previously with Confindustria in Rome.

Mr Livi joins two other directors with regional responsibilities under the new structure, which was initiated by commissioner Pisani. Corrado Cornelli takes over the southern and eastern Mediterranean, the Caribbean, the Pacific, and non-associated developing countries, while Erich Wirsing will be responsible for western and central Africa. The remaining two directors are responsible for finance (André Auclert) and the various sectors of development activity (François-Jacques Van Hoek).

The *Courier* will publish the new directory of DGVIII in its next issue. ○

SOCIAL POLICY

Report on social development in the Community in 1981

Throughout the year, employment problems were a topic of major concern for all Community bodies in the light of a rapidly deteriorating situation on the labour markets of all member

states of the Community, with the total number of registered unemployed rising from 8 million at the end of 1980 to more than 10 million at the end of 1981.

Consequently, social policy and employment policy, for which Ivor Richard is responsible on behalf of the Commission, acquired greatly enhanced importance at both Community and national level.

The outstanding event of 1981 was the joint meeting of the ministers for economic affairs, finance, social affairs and employment—called the "Jumbo" meeting—held in Luxembourg on 10 and 11 June. This meeting concurred on the need for a common strategy to combat the twin problems of unemployment and inflation.

Two sorts of measures were thought to be required for the fight against unemployment—especially structural unemployment: firstly, job creation through a policy of selective investment, a more judicious allocation of public expenditure and a better organization of working time, and secondly, better preparation for workers—especially young workers—to enable them to meet labour market requirements, through a reappraisal of vocational training and education systems.

The improvement of living and working conditions

In addition to its activities on employment, the Commission continued its efforts to improve living and working conditions, particularly through the following measures:

- in the context of the international year of disabled persons, the Commission prepared a new programme which was adopted on 8 December;
- a new action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women also was adopted;
- as regards the social aspects of the Community steel policy, the Council approved the granting of the first instalment of aid;
- in December the Commission presented its first anti-poverty report.

Health and safety at work

At the Commission's initiative discussions were held by the Community authorities on two specific proposals, one concerning lead and the other concerning exposure to asbestos.

On the question of social security for migrant workers, the Council adopted a regulation extending to self-employed workers and members of their families the provisions on the application of social security schemes to migrant workers. ○

Raw sugar affination

The first, and very important, refining process, called 'affination', is designed to remove the film of syrup adhering to the sugar crystals which contains a high proportion of the total impurity present in the raw. It uses two main plant items, magma-mixers and centrifugal machines.

Into the first of these the raw sugar is weighed and mixed with a measured proportion of pre-heated syrup to form a 'magma' which can flow readily to the centrifugal machines. In each mixer (16 m long and holding 30 tonnes of magma), a slow rotation of the mixing blades thoroughly mixes crystals and syrup and causes a softening of the original syrup film.

The magma flows to a battery of automatic centrifugal machines having baskets of 30" diameter spinning at 1200 rpm. Each machine can take some 500 kg of magma and in 3 minutes, or rather less, can spin off virtually all the surrounding syrup, including that which was present on the original crystal. A brief hot water 'wash' is applied to aid the removal of the last traces, and about 330 kg. of 'affined' sugar crystal is automatically discharged from the basket-bottom.

Considerably improved from its raw state, the sugar is dissolved in hot water and at 67% solids is passed as a dark brown turbid liquor to the next main refining process, that of carbonatation. Some of the syrup spun off, known locally as 'raw syrup', is re-heated and recycled to the magma mixers for use with further incoming sugar. The surplus is passed to a recovery process.

Carbonatation

A deceptively simple-looking process, the carbonatation stage involves first adding to the raw liquor carefully controlled quantities of milk of lime. The latter is produced continuously and automatically by slaking pebble-sized quick lime in water. The limed liquor flows through a series of three saturators, through each of which is bubbled a stream of washed boiler flue gas.

Such gas represents a cheap and plentiful source of carbon dioxide. Careful adjustment of the lime addition, and the relative rates of flow of liquor and gas, then controls the process in which the carbon dioxide reacts chemically with the lime to produce chalk. The chalk tends to deposit on and around the very fine solid impurities, the gummy and waxy materials and the large molecules of colouring matter. It grows to form a strong 'floc' which not only may be readily filtered out but which will itself act as an efficient fine filter-aid.

Filtration

The entire flow of carbonatated liquor is pumped through pressure-fed filters. Each filter contains a number of metal-mesh 'leaves' each covered in a suitable fine filter-cloth. The liquor flows, under pressure, from the press body through the cloth to the leaf and from each leaf out of the press. The carbonate, with all its included impurities, is retained on the cloth as a soft mud and the brilliantly clear filtered liquor passes out to the next refining stage.

As each press runs, its throughput rate slowly falls. At an appropriate moment (ultimately depending greatly on the quality of the original raw sugar), the press is taken off stream so that the accumulated mud and remaining liquor can be sluiced out (automatically) by powerful water jets.

To recover the considerable quantities of sugar still present in this fairly thick mud, the mud is re-filtered, this time in plate-and-frame presses, the filtrate and washings being returned to the main melter to dissolve more incoming affined sugar. The accumulated cake in the presses is washed free of sugar and disposed of as waste matter.

So, at the completion of the filtration stage, the sugar

liquor is bright but still contains some dissolved impurity and is still very definitely brown in colour.

Decolourisation

The colouring matter in the liquor, together with some of the other remaining dissolved impurities, is removed by absorption on bone charcoal. The latter, made, as its name might suggest, by careful kilning of washed animal bone then crushing and grading, consists essentially of a hard porous phosphate structure carrying, on its considerable surface, a layer of active carbon. When sugar liquor is held in contact with such material, the coloured impurities tend to be absorbed by the carbon layer, leaving the liquor water-white and of very high purity. In the refinery this contact is achieved by passing the liquor downwards through deep beds of the charcoal. (In a large refinery such as the London one there are 32 such beds in use, each containing some 30 tonnes of charcoal.)

As more and more liquid is treated, so the effectiveness of the carbon decreases, until finally the liquor has to be directed on to a fresh bed. The used bed is then drained down and the remaining sugar washed off with hot water, some of the absorbed impurity being de-sorbed into water to be discharged as waste. Finally the charcoal itself is revived by kilning.

Kilning is accomplished in multihearth vertical kilns through which, in downward passage, the char is continuously raked over and exposed to increasing temperatures of up to some 530°C. Absorbed organic impurity is burned off, with the oxygen level in the kiln carefully held to a precise low level so that the carbon layers become re-activated. The re-burned char is cooled and returned to service in the beds.

Crystallisation

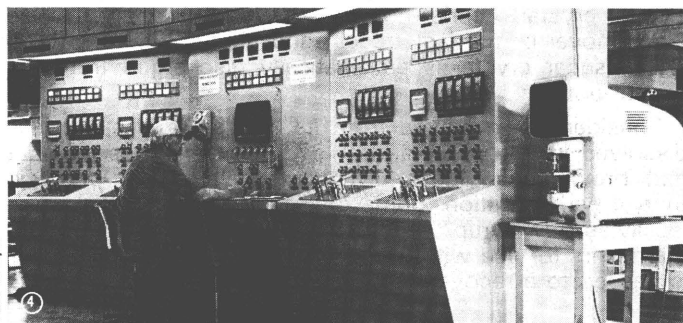
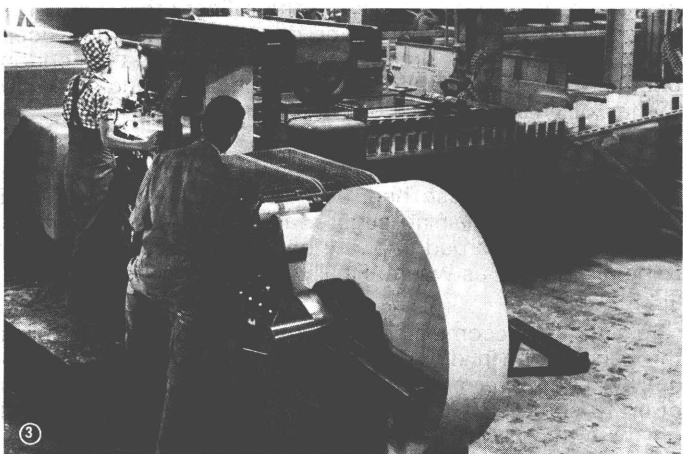
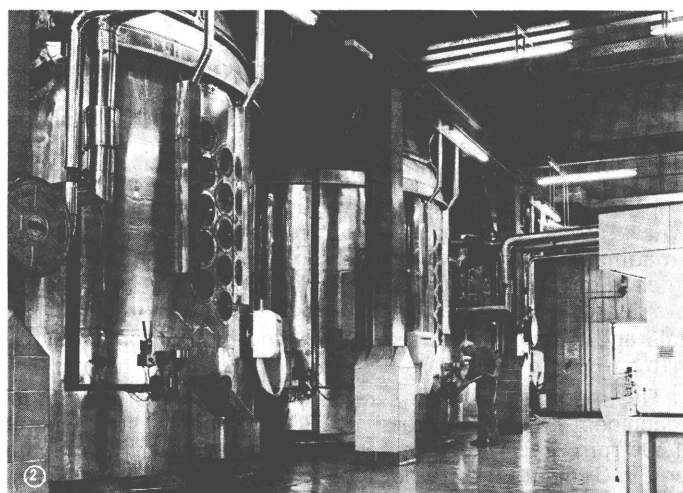
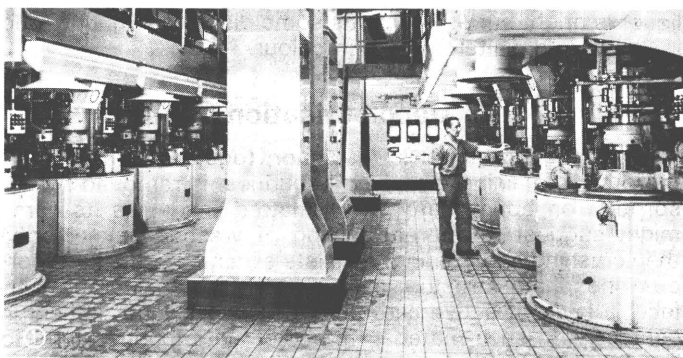
The clear and almost colourless liquor is now fit for its final refining stage, consisting of crystallisation, washing and drying. Crystallisation is carried out in steam-heated pans under vacuum. As water is evaporated the liquor concentrates until nucleation of crystals can be initiated by the addition of a very small quantity of finely milled sugar dispersed in alcohol. Careful control of evaporation rate and addition of more feed liquor will then ensure a steady growth of the crystals and therefore a steadily increasing rate of deposition of sugar. The vapour is continually condensed (much of the heat from it being re-used elsewhere), and the pan eventually fills with a mixture of crystal and mother syrup, referred to as a 'massecuite'.

Each of the white sugar pans in the Thames refinery in London takes a liquor batch of about 150 tonnes and produces some 70 tonnes of finished crystal every 2½ hours. Not only is the sugar now in crystal form but the remaining small amounts of impurity in the liquor will have been preferentially concentrated into the mother syrup.

The massecuite is fed to centrifugal machines (rather similar to those in the affination process), a small hot water wash is applied as the basket spins, and the high grade white crystals are discharged to the dryers. In these, the crystals are dried in a current of warm air, cooled in a cooler air stream and dropped to conveyor bands for distribution wherever needed.

The mother syrup separated from the crystals is re-boiled to produce further high grade massecuite, from which a second mother syrup, after further decolourisation over charcoal, can yield still more. A fourth boiling then yields slightly lower quality crystal sugar which meets a demand from some industrial users.

The final syrup rejected from the last centrifugals may join the surplus raw syrup sent to the recovery plant, or may be further processed to produce a golden table syrup of high quality.



① The centrifugal machines ② recovery vacuum pans ③ packetting ④ control panel for the recovery pans

Sugar distribution network

In a large refinery producing a variety of refined products, put into a wide range of packs from about 8 grms in sachets to 20 tonnes or more in road tankers, the problems of distribution from pan-house to filling station can be complex indeed.

The London refinery employs a full-time 'white sugar controller' to plan and control such distribution. With fast direct communication to all departments and with a bank of route indicators and route control buttons at his elbow, the controller routes sugar as a signalman routes trains.

Some sugar is bagged in various ways, usually in 25 kg or 50 kgs units; some is packaged in the small 1 kg, 2 kg, 5 kg units; some goes to a 10 000 tonnes conditioned storage silo for reclaim as required into the many road tankers, at perhaps 25 tonnes per load. Yet more goes for further processing, perhaps to be moulded into cubes, to be milled into a fine 'icing sugar', or to be treated with specially refined cane syrups to form the various golden-brown sugars for table or industrial use.

Production of all varieties and all packs has to be accurately matched to day-to-day demand, always taking into account the packed stock position, the likely melting rates and future arrivals of raw sugar.

Liquid sugars

In addition to the general demand for granulated sugar in its various forms, many industrial users, making for example soft drinks, ice cream, chocolate products, beer and pharmaceuticals, need liquid sugar supplied in bulk form. Such 'liquid sugars' range from dissolved top-grade white crystal through selected decolourised liquors to various blends of refinery intermediate syrups. All such blends are specifically designed to meet the market and they represent a significant proportion of the refinery's output. Most are polish-filtered to very high bacteriological standards and are kept in that

condition by careful attention to hygiene in storing, handling, and tankering.

All these demands have to be closely integrated into the production plans, making due allowance for customers' required delivery times, the 'keeping qualities' of the products, and the irregular draw-off of refinery intermediates which they represent.

The recovery plant

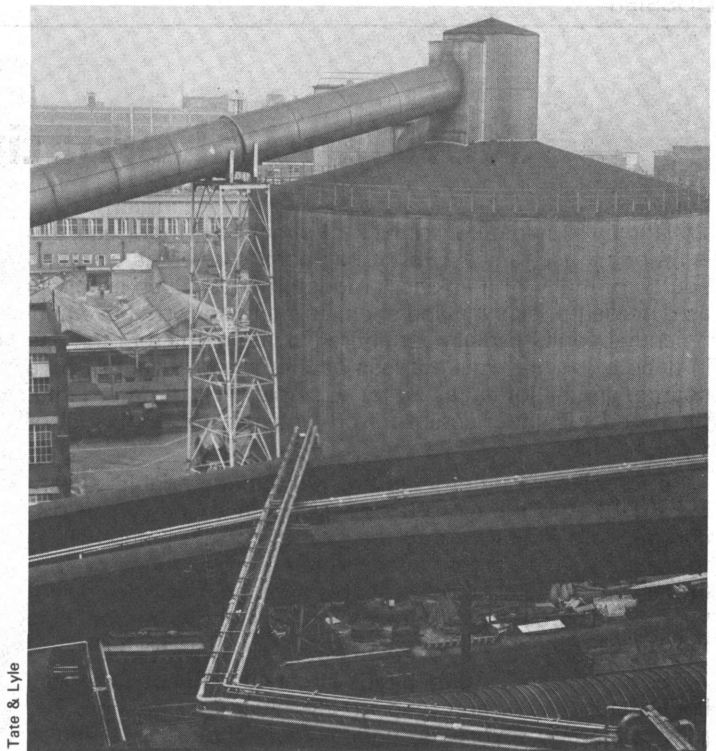
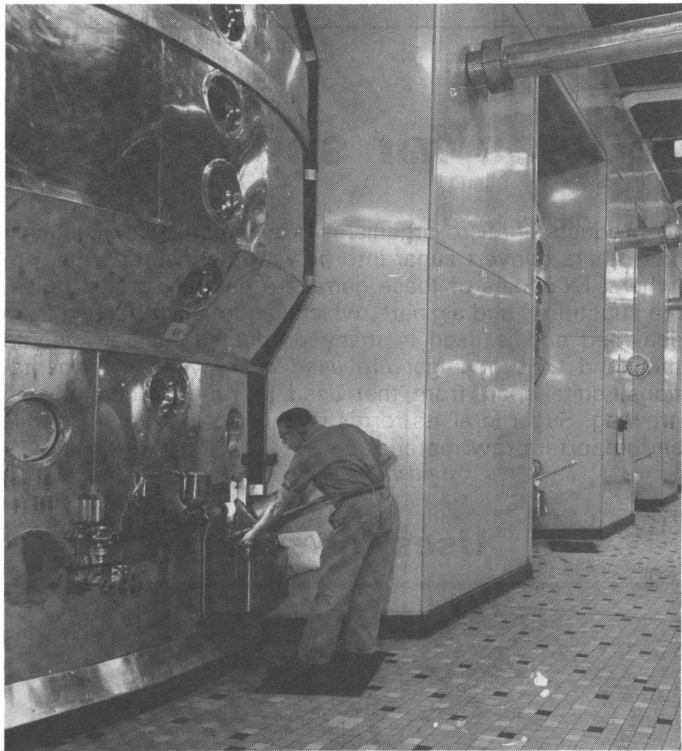
From an input consisting essentially of surplus raw syrup from affination, and mother syrup from the fourth sugar boiling, a low grade sugar is crystallised which, like raw sugar, can be fully refined by the processes already explained. The crystallising is done through a series of three boilings rather similar to (though slower than) the white sugar boiling system.

There are many different ways of organizing such a process. In one, the spun sugar from the final (lowest quality) boiling is transferred to the second boiling pan so that the crystals can be grown on in a better quality syrup. Similarly the spun second-boiling crystals transfer to the first (or top grade) pan to be further grown from raw syrup. In this way crystal and syrups proceed counter-current through the process.

The final syrup or 'refinery molasses' is sold for cattle feed and for industrial alcohol production. The final crystallised sugar is re-dissolved and joins the melted affined raw sugar. This mixed liquor then proceeds through the other main refining stages as previously outlined.

Controls

All these processes require careful and continuous chemical monitoring, on the results of which short or long-term process control action can be taken. In addition there must of course be detailed quality control of all products and there must be checks on plant hygiene, microbiological status, sugar losses, boiler feed water and so on. An extensive laboratory service is therefore kept fully employed.



Tate & Lyle

Left the white sugar pan floor and, right the 10 000 tonne white sugar silo at the Thames refinery

Other services

In a large refinery it becomes convenient and economic to generate on site both the steam and the electric power needed. At Thames, for example, four large and two small boilers generate steam at 45 bar pressure to drive four 6 600 volt turbo-alternators capable of generating some 12 megawatts of electricity. The exhaust steam at 4 bar pressure supplies the refinery's pans and evaporators.

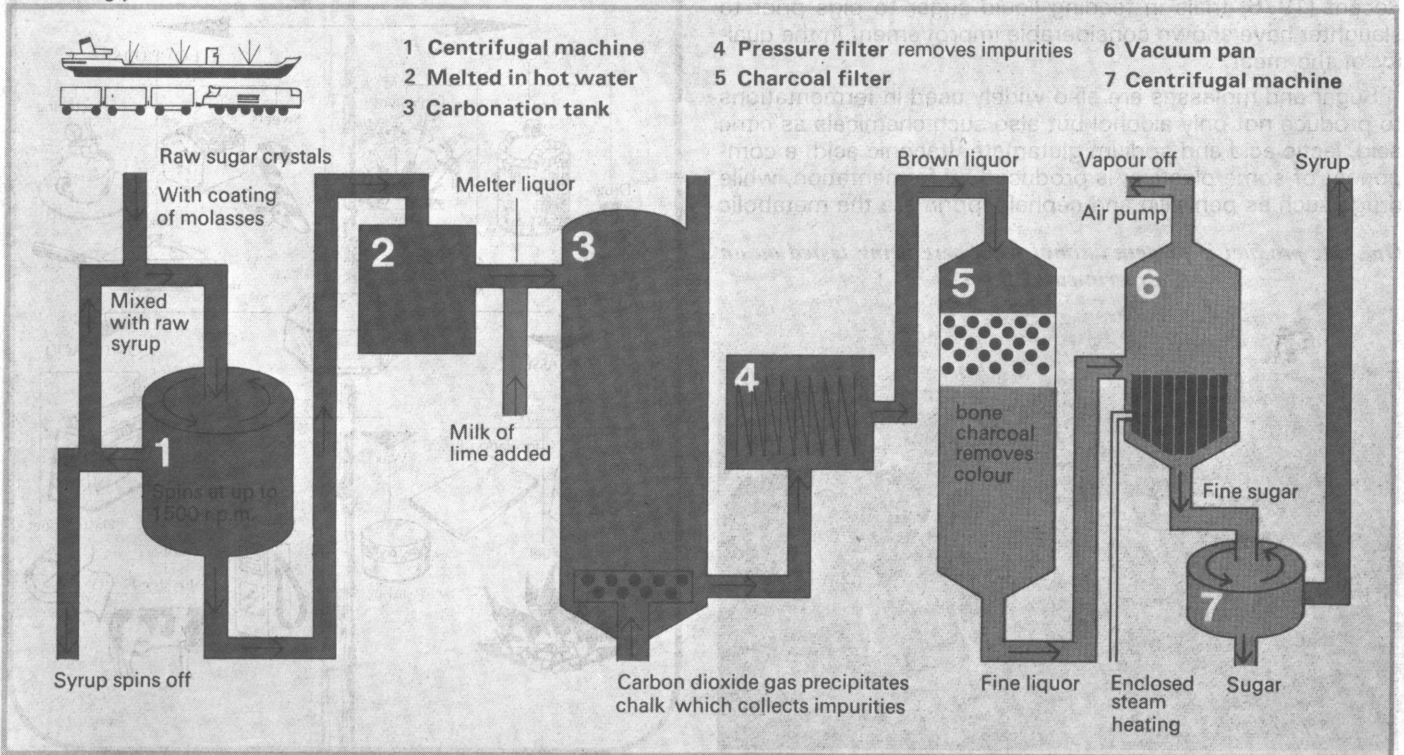
A staff of maintenance engineers keeps the plant in con-

tinuous operation whilst other sections provide the necessary cleaning services, personnel, medical and industrial relations services.

So it can be seen that refining the cane raw product into the varied high grade white products is clearly a process which benefits from all-year-round operation and from being sited in the centre of its market and close to bulk-ship access. Run efficiently in this way, it provides the very best and cheapest service to the ultimate consumers. ○

J.O.S.

The refining process



New and alternative uses for sugar

Although it is natural to think of sugar as a food, and this is its prime use, since 1960 it has been studied as a natural source of many of mankind's modern needs. Such products as detergents, plastics and chemicals and so forth have until recently been based almost entirely on crude oil, but the rise in price of oil may make it less economically attractive as a source, and in some cases, for example, that of detergents, the product is under criticism from an environmental point of view.

Petro-chemical detergents are non-biodegradable, meaning that they do not break down after use and, when discharged into a river or into the sea, affect the natural life in the water. A detergent manufactured from sugar or molasses is completely biodegradable and under no such disadvantage. The cost of the raw material is now approaching that of oil.

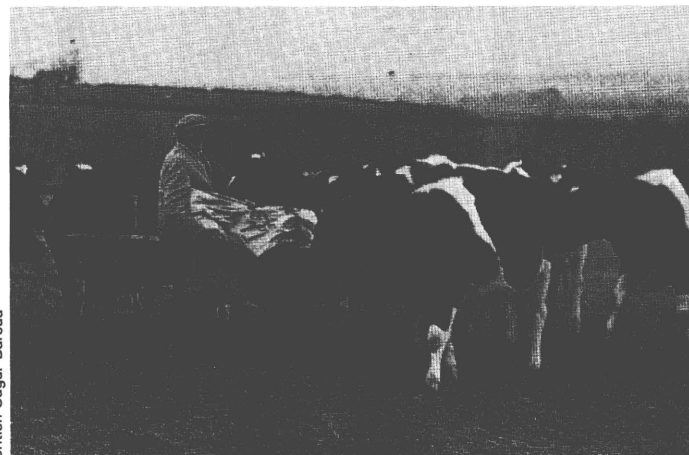
The plastics industry depends largely on phenol. Oil prices have made this scarce and costly. Sucrose contains, like phenol, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, though in different proportions, and may provide an alternative. Ethylene oxide, much used in the chemical industry, can be made from sucrose, and although the economics of the process are not yet established it remains a future possibility.

In the past decade the chemistry of the sucrose molecule has been the subject of considerable study and many possible uses can be foreseen.

Microbiology has been applied to sucrose and its by-products and wastes, and a number of new fields are being opened up. In particular the vegetable waste, bagasse, as well as molasses, can be converted by certain micro-organisms into a protein-containing cattle feed, which may help to increase edible protein consumption in developing countries which are short of cattle because they lack the fodder. Recent (1976) trials in feeding liquid sugar to pigs prior to slaughter have shown considerable improvement in the quality of the meat.

Sugar and molasses are also widely used in fermentations to produce not only alcohol but also such chemicals as citric acid, lactic acid and sodium glutamate. Itaconic acid, a component of some plastics, is produced by fermentation, while drugs such as penicillin and cephalosporin are the metabolic

One side product is protein animal feed, here being tested on an experimental farm

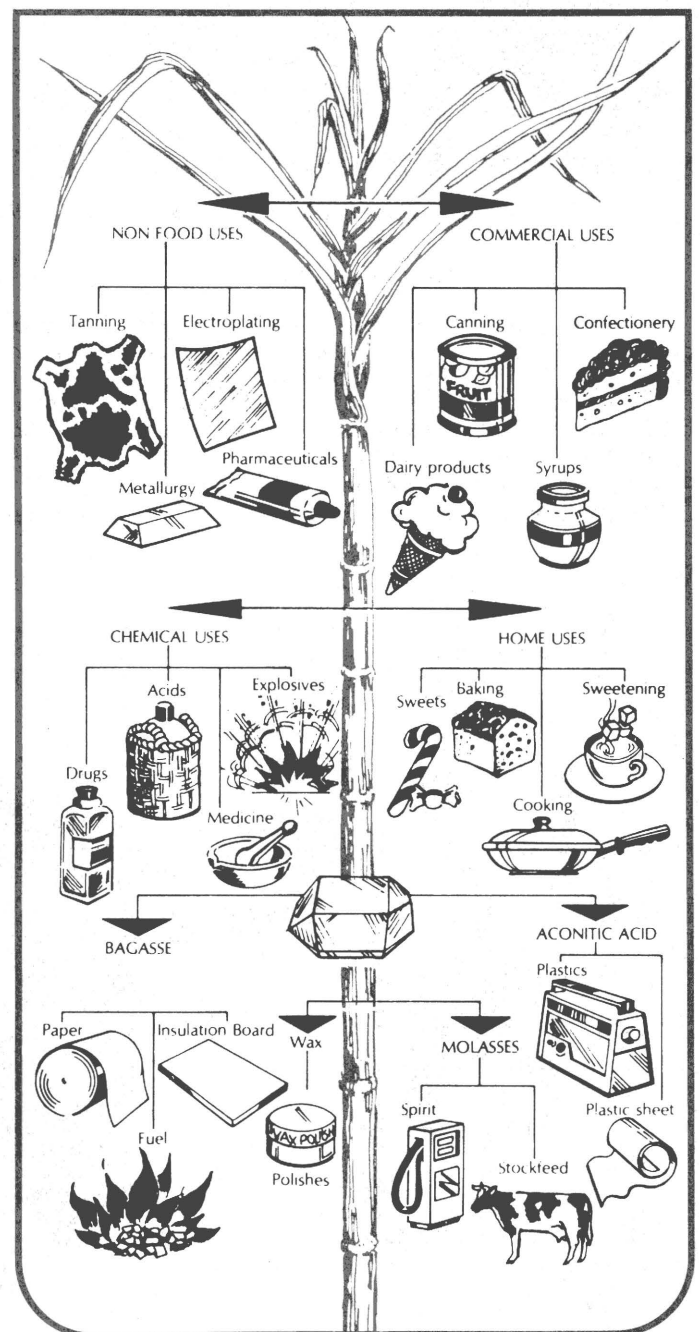


British Sugar Bureau

by-products of micro-organisms growing on sugar solutions. Yet others convert sugar into polysaccharides or sugar polymers. Examples of these gums are dextran, a blood plasma substitute, and alginate, which is normally obtained from seaweed and is used in many products. Several hundred thousand tons of sugar are used every year in fermentations, quite apart from that used in wine production and brewing. Sugar in all its forms is, therefore, a very versatile and important raw material. o

(British Sugar Bureau)

Uses for sugar



Production, consumption and trade in sugar

World production of sugar in 1981 was 91.9 million tonnes (1), 61% from cane and 39% from beet. The EEC alone accounted for almost 17% of this and is by far the largest producer (see table). The ACP states together produced just over 4.5 m tonnes in 1981, or almost 5% of the world total (Africa 3.2 m tonnes, the Caribbean 0.8 m tonnes and the Pacific almost 0.5 m tonnes). All ACP sugar is cane and nearly all the EEC production is from sugar-beet.

The Community is second in the table of sugar exporters (5.3 m tonnes in 1981, 4 m tonnes net) behind Cuba (7 m tonnes), and ahead Australia and Brazil, both with just under 3 m tonnes each.

The world's main net importers of sugar are the USSR (5 m tonnes), the USA (3.7 m tonnes), Japan (1.6 m tonnes), China and Nigeria (1 m tonnes each).

Africa and the Middle East as regions are also major importers.

Consumption per capita varies greatly. The world average in 1981 was 19.6 kilos per head. Generally speaking consumption is higher in the more developed countries, 38.8 kg in the EEC and 38.7 kg in the USA, but the pattern is by no means uniform. South America has a very sweet tooth, consuming an average 42.3 kilos a year, while Africa averaged 15.2 and Asia only 8.4. Most sugar producing developing countries have significantly higher per capita consumption, Barbados breaking all the records in 1981 with 64.2 kilos. Among the industrialized countries differences in taste and eating habits are evident. The Japanese consume 23.4 kilos per head but the Australians 53.4. The potential for expansion of consumption in developing countries is considerable—in the two largest, China and India, for example, consumption is currently only 4.1 kilos and 8.0 kilos respectively.

(1) Metric tonnes, raw value.

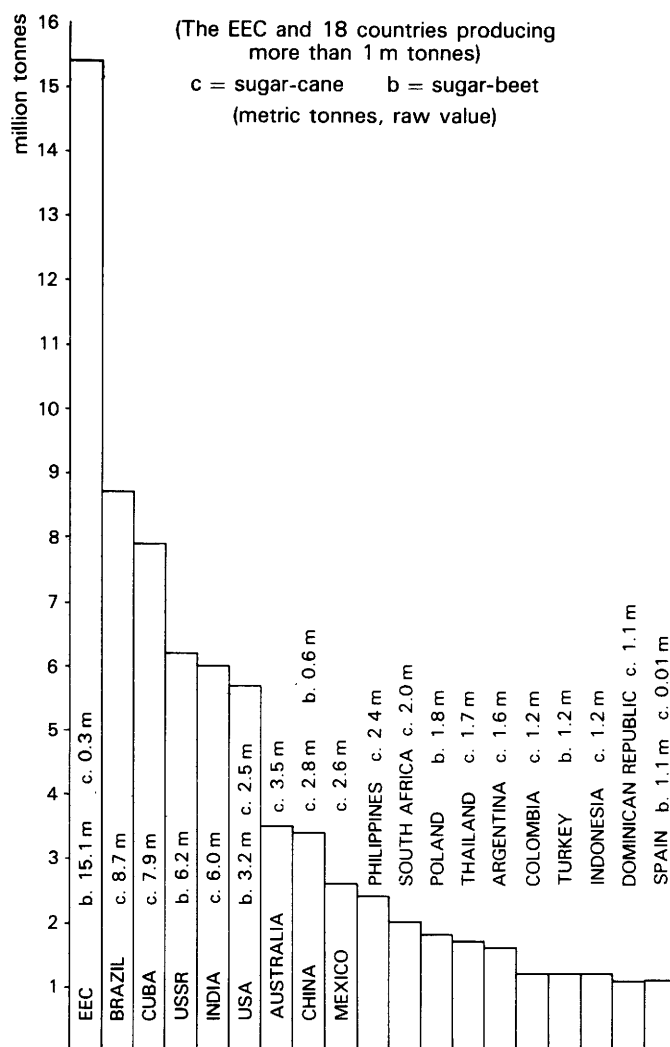
The main ACP sugar producers (1981)

(tonnes)

Africa	
Mauritius	609 744
Zimbabwe	391 320
Swaziland	368 485
Kenya	350 000
Sudan	230 000
Malawi	177 323
Ethiopia	170 122
Ivory Coast	147 000
Tanzania	121 727
Madagascar	112 185
Zambia	102 318
Cameroon	66 483
Zaire	60 000
Somalia	50 000
Senegal	37 439
Upper Volta	30 000
Chad	25 000
Nigeria	25 000
Guinea	22 000
Congo	20 000
Gabon	20 000
Uganda	20 000
Mali	9 426
Ghana	7 000
Rwanda	2 367
Caribbean	
Guyana	320 168
Jamaica	204 010
Belize	103 645
Barbados	96 867
Trinidad and Tobago	93 317
St Kitts (*)	33 135
Surinam	8 000
Pacific	
Fiji	487 508
W. Samoa	3 000

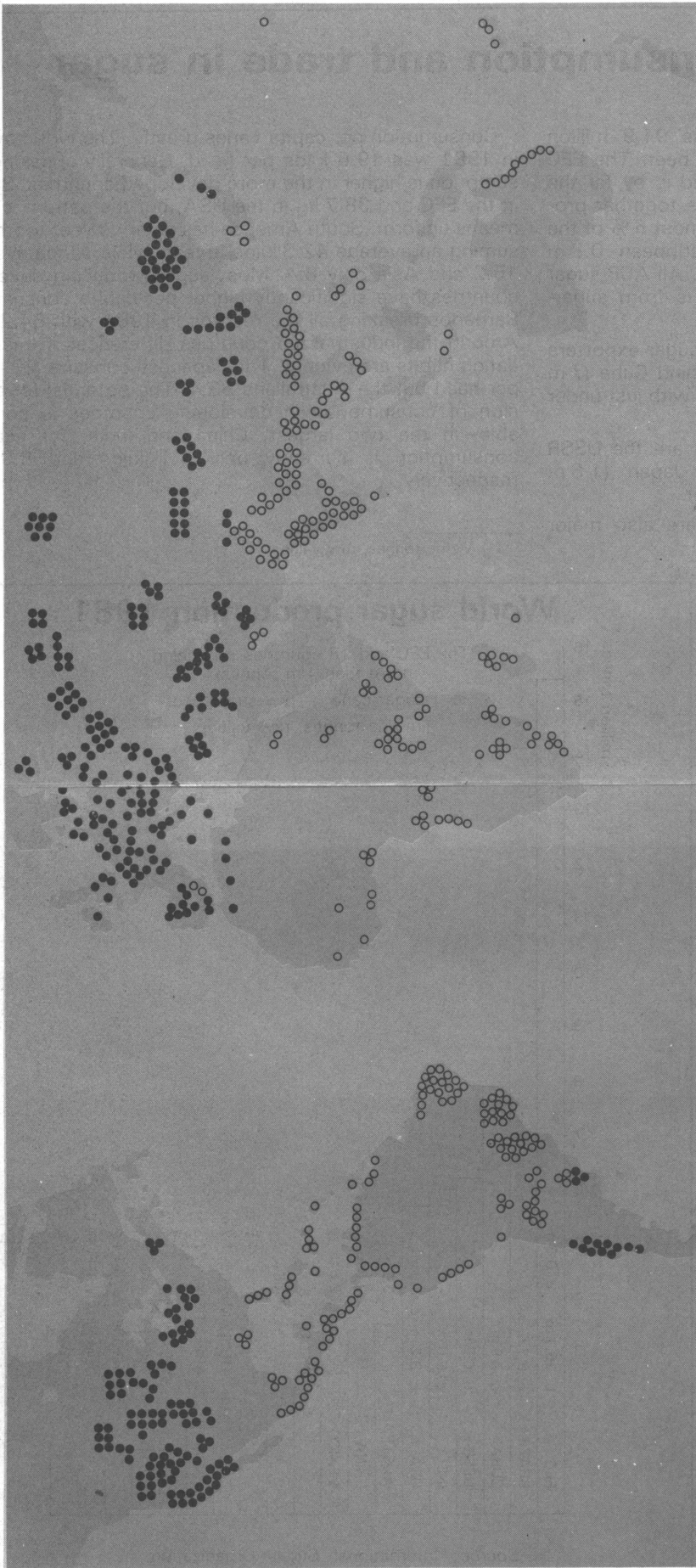
(*) OCT

World sugar production 1981



Source: International Sugar Organization, London.

World sugar production 1981



Sugar cane (○) and sugar beet (●) growing areas
Tonnes raw value '000 1981
Source: International Sugar Organization, London

Sugar-cane

Europe	322
EEC	2
Portugal	15
Spain	15
Central America	97
Barbados	103
Belize	190
Costa Rica	7 925
Cuba	1 107
Dom. Rep.	182
El Salvador	474
Guatemala	50
Haiti	172
Honduras	204
Jamaica	2 642
Mexico	213
Nicaragua	185
Panama	33
St. Kitts	93
Trinidad	93

South America	1 624
Argentina	260
Bolivia	8 726
Brazil	1 212
Colombia	330
Ecuador	320
Guyana	76
Paraguay	478
Peru	8
Surinam	43
Uruguay	303
Venezuela	2 455
North America	2 455
USA	2 455
Asia	120
Bangladesh	65
Burma	2 850
China	843
Taiwan	5 991
India	1 200
Indonesia	1 200

Iran	15
Iraq	244
Japan	45
Malaysia	938
Nepal	2 376
Pakistan	25
Philippines	1 702
Sri Lanka	65
Thailand	66
Africa	25
Angola	25
Cameroon	20
Chad	550
Congo	170
Egypt	7
Ethiopia	22
Gabon	147
Ghana	22
Guinea	7
Ivory Coast	147

Kenya	350
Madagascar	117
Malawi	9
Mali	610
Mauritius	178
Mozambique	25
Nigeria	2
Rwanda	37
Sénégal	50
Somalia	1 824
South Africa	1 987
Sudan	230
Swaziland	368
Tanzania	122
Uganda	20
Upper Volta	30
Zaire	60
Zambia	102
Zimbabwe	391
Oceania	3 508
Australia	487
Fiji	487
W. Samoa	3

Sugar-beet

Europe	25
Albania	448
Austria	220
Bulgaria	850
Czech. EEC	15 152
Finland	98
GDR	681
Hungary	584
Poland	1 824
Portugal	13
Romania	553
Spain	1 066
Sweden	369
Switzerland	1 211
Turkey	6 200
USSR	859
Yugoslavia	859

North America	99
Canada	3 179
USA	0
Central America	0
Asia	2
Afghanistan	600
China	85
Iran	10
Iraq	20
Israel	567
Japan	5
Lebanon	32
Pakistan	35
Syria	100
Vietnam	100
South America	200
Chile	55
Uruguay	55

Africa	15
Algeria	365
Morocco	15
Tunisia	15
Oceania	0
World totals	
Cane	56 255
Beet	35 677
Total	91 932

From the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement to the Lomé sugar protocol

by Albert TE PASS (*)

"The Community will have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of all the countries referred to in this Protocol whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products, and particularly of sugar.

The question of sugar will be settled within this framework, bearing in mind with regard to exports of sugar the importance of this product for the economies of several of these countries and of the Commonwealth countries in particular."

So says part III of protocol 22 annexed to the accession treaty of 1972 and it shows very clearly that, with the enlargement of the Community, there were new data to be taken into consideration.

Before the United Kingdom joined the Community, the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM) never managed to get access to the Community markets for their sugar — and it was not for want of trying. In the Community of the Six, the sugar policy was often something that interfered with the smooth turning of the wheels, it is true, but the important thing was that the sugar problem was not then a question of supply as it was in the United Kingdom.

So sugar became a very important subject of discussion in the negotiations for Lomé I.

The problems facing the negotiators were made much more difficult by the surging sugar prices on the world market in late 1974 and early 1975. In London, raw sugar cost more than £600 per tonne in November 1974, while the intervention price for raw sugar in the Community was only about £150.

And then the Caribbean countries and territories in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement added an element of anxiety to the crisis by only delivering 448 000 t of their 1975 quota of 725 000 t to the United Kingdom, a drop of 267 800 t as compared to figures for deliveries in 1973.

This, then, was the background against which negotiations for the sugar protocol had to take place and the Nine to define its new internal sugar policy.

So there is nothing surprising about the fact that the Community has since given pride of place in its sugar policy to providing its own supplies. In December 1974, the European ministers decided on an average 16.83% increase in the basic quantities allocated to each member state.

This increase (which was not adapted in 1979, when the current sugar system was established in the light of the

Community's internal consumption) is behind the record sugar surplus which the Community has had for several years now and which has been helped by optimum climatic conditions. And whatever people may say, this surplus weighs heavy on the world market, where many developing countries, including the ACP states, have to sell their sugar exports at prices that are often below the cost of production. Unfortunately, the International Sugar Agreement has proved completely unable to stabilize prices at acceptable levels—and not just because the Community is not a member. The main reason is that the agreement makes no provision for substitute products. Isoglucose alone corners a few million tonnes of the free market—which only represents 18-20 m t of sugar altogether. And then, the agreement has not really controlled stocks so that sugar is available if there is any major reduction in exports. Most of the developing country members are unable to stock sugar and unable to finance any storage facilities, when it became necessary to liquidate stocks because prices went above a level fixed by the agreement, people were forced to the unwelcome conclusion that the quantities in stock only in fact existed on paper.

A new factor, the monetary problem, also affects the running of the International Sugar Agreement, although it does not destabilize the sugar market alone.

Today, very high interest on the dollar is reducing the attraction of the long-term markets in general, and the sugar market is only reacting slightly to the patterns of supply and demand. A market like the sugar market, where prices are very low, is likely to stay depressed for a very long time, even if the figures for supply and demand suggest that recovery is on the cards.

Lastly, supply in the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative will again take a few million tonnes of sugar off the free world market—without guaranteeing access to

The sugar-cane harvest in Fiji, the second largest ACP producer after Mauritius



(*) An official in the EEC Commission's development directorate.

the US market. So the world market could well become even more uncertain and, consequently, more depressed.

Two problems affected the sugar protocol

But let us return to the protocol on ACP sugar and analyse two problems which have affected it — although it has functioned well, by and large.

First of all, the anxiety generated in the Caribbean when these countries only delivered 62 % of their quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in 1974 led to a situation in which the Community had to guarantee supplies from these countries.

This is why article 7 of the protocol contains arrangements for cases of non-delivery.

Certainly, the initial idea of the negotiators was mainly to channel Community sugar deliveries to the world market and on a supposedly voluntary basis too because prices there were higher.

But the final agreement on the protocol contains more than this, in that the only case of non-delivery not penalized is non-delivery for reasons of *force majeure*.

This *force majeure* clause has been discussed many times and the ACP countries have contested it, to the point where they introduced the good offices procedure in May 1980. But, in January 1978, a joint definition of *force majeure* was adopted, clearly stating that non-delivery could not be the result of a deliberate act by the ACP country in question and that the situation resulting in non-delivery had to be unforeseeable and unavoidable.

In other words, it is no longer a question of just a voluntary sale on the world market. Internal situations in the ACP countries, which their leaders should have coped with if they wanted to meet their delivery commitments, also come into it.

Then, the very high prices in 1974 and early 1975 led the UK government to guarantee a commercial price of £260 per tonne for all deliveries made in 1975. This commitment was made under the pressure of world prices and was in line with the negotiations on prices during implementation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

But world prices had already reached £260 in March 1975, only to drop thereafter, and the British government did not intend giving similar guarantees again. One fundamental difference then emerged in the eyes of the ACP countries, and that was that supply and competitiveness were now more important than their previous relations in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

Guaranteed prices in fact have to be negotiated under the terms of the protocol (in particular article 5 (4), "within the price range obtaining in the Community"). And this price range is not a negotiable one, as it is laid down by the Community in its internal sugar policy—which must, above all, regulate guaranteed production in the light of consumption within the EEC.

Before 1977/78, there were a basic intervention price and derived intervention prices, and figures could be negotiated within this range. Since that period, the common organization of sugar markets has only had one intervention price for raw sugar. As this is laid down by the Community, the annual negotiations with the ACP countries are only a fiction, if it is considered that the guaranteed price for ACP sugar is the intervention level at which the Community undertakes to buy that sugar, if the ACP exporters are unable to find a Community buyer at the guaranteed price, and that the guaranteed price should be no higher than the interven-

tion price because it has, of necessity, to be within the range of prices applicable in the Community.

Article 5 (4) of course provides for the fixing of guaranteed prices, "taking into account all relevant economic factors..."

Situating the relevant economic factors outside the management of the common organization of sugar markets would not just be counter to the protocol. It would be political suicide for it.

Overall, the provisions of article 5 are such that the marketing of ACP sugar is first of all a purely commercial matter between private buyers and sellers. It is only if these operators are no longer able to agree on a commercial price that official Community intervention occurs to get the floor price respected.

The management of the Community sugar market, as with any other market organization, has, first and foremost, to make private transactions possible. Fixing too high a floor price that did not take account of the economic realities of the Community markets would force the operators to offer all their sugar up for intervention including the quantities that normally find outlets on the market at prices fixed by the law of supply and demand.

The Community's approach to this Community level of intervention has so far been one of production costs below which European producers would be selling at a loss. The same reasoning was behind the wording of the protocol on ACP sugar, but the production costs (cif) to European ports of ACP sugar cannot be taken into account. This is partly why many ACP countries negotiate the guaranteed price so fiercely, although none of them has had to put their sugar up for intervention so far.

Article 5 (1) says that white and raw sugar from the ACP countries "shall be marketed on the Community market at prices freely negotiated between buyers and sellers".

This is the keystone of the protocol, as it supposes that there are indeed Community buyers.

Who buys what?

That the Lomé sugar protocol started off as an extension of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement is confirmed by the fact that almost all the preferential (1) sugar since the protocol took effect has been bought by Tate and Lyle, the British refiners, whose interest in using its refining facilities (almost all preferential sugar is sold raw) has coincided with the ACP group's interest in exporting its sugar.

It is important to note here that, had it not been for the refining process, neither the British firm nor any other Community buyer would have found it a paying proposition to contract to buy ACP sugar, if the price had not been lower than that of the European producers. So the ACP countries were linked to the survival of Tate and Lyle and vice versa. Tate and Lyle can only survive as a refinery if the price of its raw materials (raw sugar) is low enough to guarantee it enough margin on the sale of its finished product (white sugar).

This also led the British firm to close a number of refineries after the ACP sugar protocol came out in 1975. The closures were partly due to the fact that the total quantity of EEC preferential sugar was considerably smaller than the quantities imported under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (a guaranteed quantity of 1 800 000 t), while the preferential quantities from the ACP group, the OCT and India combined only come to 1 300 000 t.

(1) Preferential sugar includes the quantities to be delivered by the ACP countries and the OCT plus the quantity mentioned in the EEC-India Agreement—some 1 300 000 t in all.

But there is another factor which also played a very important part in forcing the British refiners to cut back.

When the quantities each EEC member state could produce under the joint organization of sugar markets between 1975/76 and 1980/81 were fixed, the UK got the maximum amount of 1 040 000 t for an average production of 900 000 t over the 1973-1975 period. It must be noted that the new organization of sugar markets decided in early 1981 still gave the UK a guaranteed quantity of 1 100 000 t of white sugar.

So it was also competition from beet sugar on the UK market that was behind the April 1981 decision to close the brown sugar plant in Liverpool. This closure provoked anxiety, understandably, in the ACP countries. They maintain that the Community's commitment in the sugar protocol implies keeping enough refining facilities to deal with the ACP sugar. This is denied by the intervention machinery of the protocol, but it clearly shows the ACP fear of seeing a commercial pact transformed into an aid convention — which, unlike the sugar protocol, would be bound to be taken into account in the calculation of the global amount of aid the Community provides under the EDF.

A guaranteed price and a commercial price

The commercial price concluded between Tate and Lyle and the ACP exporters consists of a basic price and an additional element.

The basic price is the guaranteed price to be negotiated annually by the ACP group and the Community. The additional element is the sharing of a market bonus, if this can be obtained after the finished product has been sold.

This method of commercial price-fixing shows the vital importance that the ACP countries attach to negotiations with the Community. For, in reality, by negotiating a floor price, they are negotiating the initial guaranteed price for their commercial contract. The confusion of such negotiations is total, if it is borne in mind that, over and above the Community's approach to floor price-fixing, the main interested party (i.e. Tate and Lyle) does not take part in the inter-governmental negotiations.

The ACP countries also maintain that imported inflation and the increase in transport costs are major economic factors. And the question of knowing how far they think these factors should be taken into consideration each year should also be the subject of negotiations.

The ACP countries' own data on the costs of sugar production suggest that some of them produce at prices very near the guaranteed price. And there are transport costs on top, so it is easy to understand the hard-line ACP position. This could mean that they have to sell their sugar at a price below their cost price.

Although the Community refuses to include transport costs in the guaranteed price, it has offered to join with the ACP countries to look into the problem of transport. As the Commission sees it, a study of all the elements that go to make up the price should be run if all the aspects of the problem are to be properly understood.

But whatever possibilities emerge, the basic problem is to decide whether, six years after the start of the sugar protocol, the Community and the ACP countries are being pushed into taking a political decision. Faced with the impossibility of maintaining a commercial pact, which is struggling because of the divergence of interests of the different partners (14 ACP countries on one side and Tate and Lyle on the other), will they have to resort to transforming what is a commercial pact between equal partners into an aid convention in which, by definition, the forces are unequal? ○

The sugar protocol

An ACP view

by Oliver H. JACKMAN (*)

One of the major conditions which Great Britain set for its entry to the European Community in 1973 was the safeguarding of the trading position of a number of developing Commonwealth sugar exporters which had, for many years, enjoyed privileged access to the British market for an agreed quantity of sugar at negotiated prices. Thus it is that protocol 22 to the treaty, signed at the time of Britain's accession, reads in part as follows:

"The Community will have as its firm purpose the safeguarding of the interests of all the countries referred to in this Protocol whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products, and particularly of sugar."

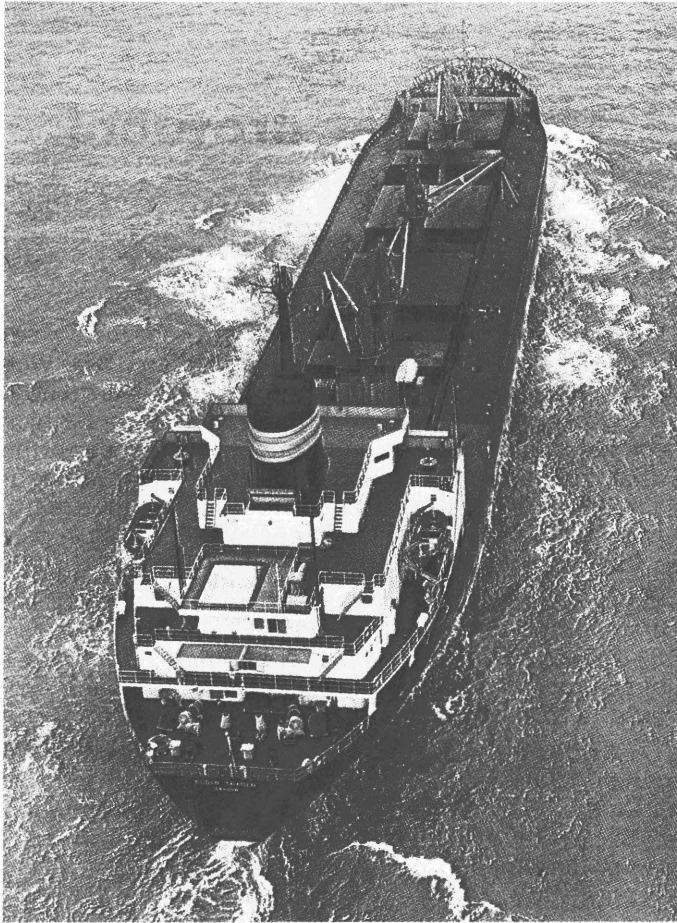
"The question of sugar will be settled within this framework, bearing in mind with regard to exports of sugar the importance of this product for the economies of several of these countries and of the Commonwealth countries in particular."

"Unambiguously contractual"

Herein, precisely, lies the genesis of the sugar protocol which was annexed to both Lomé Conventions, and which forms the legal basis of the relations between ACP sugar-exporting countries and the European Community. That protocol makes detailed provisions regulating trade in sugar between the ACP and the EEC, but undoubtedly its major value for the developing countries which are partners with the European Community in the brave experiment in North-South cooperation that goes by the name of the Lomé Convention is to be found in the first paragraph of its first article, wherein the Community guarantees to purchase *for an indefinite period*, at prices to be negotiated between the two parties, *fixed quantities of sugar*. The Lomé Convention, frequently held up before the sceptical eyes of the world as a model for relations between "North" and "South", contains no single undertaking as unambiguously contractual as this; while the Convention itself is subject to re-negotiation at stated intervals, like the diamonds in the musical "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes", the guarantees contained in article I of the sugar protocol "are forever".

In strict legal terms Britain was transferring to the Community the set of bilateral obligations which she had undertaken towards a number of former colonies, whose sugar industries had been developed over the centuries as, *de facto*, an integral part of its own market, thereby providing for those countries what one British minister called "bankable" assurances that their industries, which in most cases were central to their entire economies, would not be destroyed overnight by reason of Britain's new economic alliance. At the same time, Britain remained—and remains—both the

(*) Ambassador of Barbados to the EEC and currently chairman of the ACP committee of ambassadors. The views expressed in this article are those of Mr Jackman and are not necessarily those of the ACP group as a whole.



British Sugar Bureau

The Sugar Trader (London), a typical bulk sugar carrier, bringing raw sugar to the UK refineries

major processor and the major consumer of ACP sugar shipped under the new agreement, with the result that only an infinitesimal proportion of such sugar became "new sugar" coming into Community markets.

The protocol thus agreed fell squarely within the ambit of the philosophy which underpins the Lomé Convention: the preamble to the Convention portrays its signatories as being:

"Desirous of safeguarding the interests of the ACP States whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of commodities and of developing their resources..."

Immediate advantage sacrificed for long-term stability

In effect, at the time the protocol was signed in 1979, Europe, taken as a whole, was a net importer of sugar; the world price was in one of its upward cycles. ACP producers, conscious of the fickleness of world commodity markets, over which they, as producers, have absolutely no control, sacrificed the immediate advantage of selling all their sugar at the highest price obtaining on the open market in exchange for the long-term stability offered by an agreement of the kind that Commonwealth countries had previously had with Great Britain. In its turn, the Community obtained the guarantee that a fixed quantity of sugar would be delivered for an indefinite period at prices that would be within the range of the prices it set for its own internal producers of beet sugar. Indeed, the language of the protocol makes it clear that the intention of both parties was that for all practical purposes ACP sugar, in the agreed quantities, would be

treated as part of the EEC sugar market. Thus article 1 (2) reads:—

"The safeguard clause in Article 10 of the Convention shall not apply. The implementation of this Protocol is carried out within the framework of the management of the common organisation of the sugar market which, however, shall in no way prejudice the commitment of the Community under paragraph 1."

(It should be noted that paragraph 1 contains the commitment to purchase and import, at guaranteed prices, and for an indefinite period, specific quantities of ACP cane sugar.)

A "basic inequity"

In a number of respects the protocol has worked relatively well. It has followed the essential logic of the Lomé Convention in providing for the Community privileged access to an important commodity, and for the ACP privileged access to a secure market for a significant quantity of its sugar. But two factors, in particular, underline the basic inequity in this arrangement between economically unequal partners, and, not coincidentally, illustrate one of the basic problems that bedevil relations between North and South.

First, because of the hugely disproportionate agro-industrial strength of the EEC, the Community, by harnessing its undoubted advantages of capital and research capability, has been able to move away from being, in 1975, a net importer of sugar to the position it holds in 1982 of being the single largest surplus sugar producer on the world scene. Indeed, it is clear that this surplus, now in the region of 5 million tonnes, has been a major factor in bringing world sugar prices down to a current level of £96 per tonne, well below the actual cost of production in practically every sugar-producing country in the world. Two comments spring to mind. While the European Community is far from being a centrally planned economy, it is obvious that the role of the common agricultural policy in the planting decisions made by farmers can be crucial. Political as well as purely economic decisions are, therefore, very much a factor. Further, the options open to farmers in temperate zones are not open to their counterparts in the tropics; the cane-farmer in Barbados or Mauritius cannot switch to rapeseed when the world market in sugar turns sour on him.

The price-setting process

Secondly, while the protocol prescribes "negotiation" between the two parties as the means of arriving at an agreed price within the range obtaining in the Community, the ACP have either been offered the lowest price in that range—during the period when a "range" of prices effectively existed—or have been faced, on the basis of a unilateral decision by the Community to change its pricing system, with a take-it-or-leave-it price offer based on the price fixed for Community raw sugar. Whereas the protocol speaks of a price-setting process for ACP sugar which takes into account "all relevant economic factors", and the ACP provide the Community each year with a detailed memorandum setting out the major economic factors which have affected ACP sugar production in the current year, a Community spokesman informed the ACP in June 1982 that "the only relevant economic factor was the price that commercial purchasers are prepared to pay for sugar at any given moment". No account is taken, either, of the fact that equal prices for ACP and EEC sugar can never be equitable so long as ACP producers must, by the terms of the protocol, pay the cost of insurance and freight from distant ACP ports to Europe, an element from which Community produc-

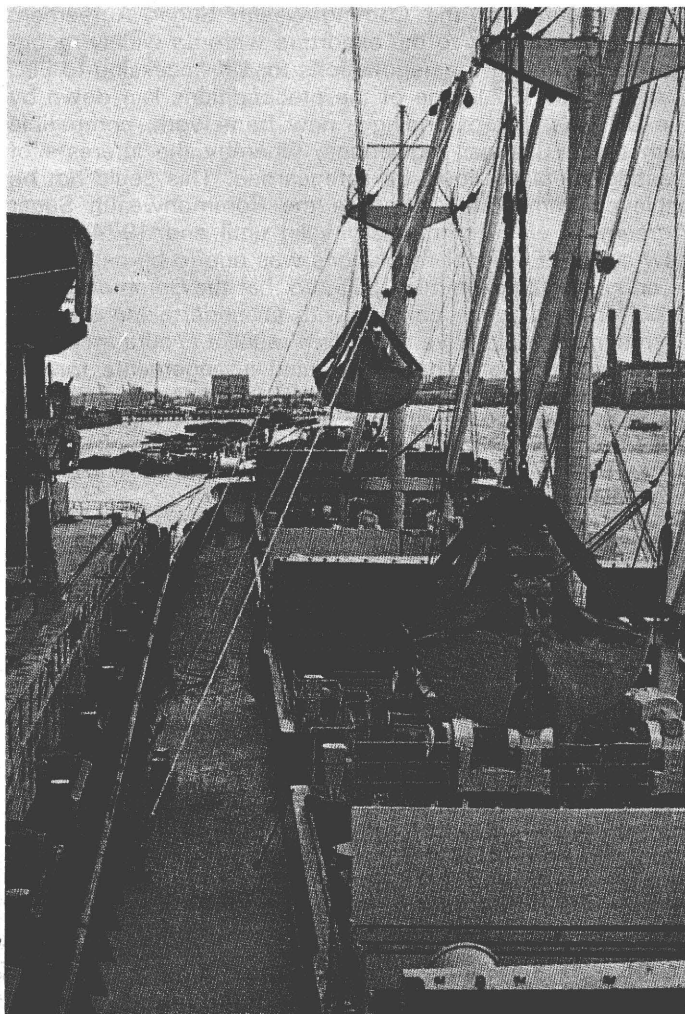
ers are obviously exempt. It should not be forgotten, in this context, that most ACP sugar is carried in vessels and insured by underwriters based in EEC member states.

It must be noted, at the same time, that the Community has instituted a system of levies on its own sugar producers which has the effect of decreasing the actual "take-home" price these producers receive. These levies, resulting directly from the enormous growth in EEC sugar production, constitute a form of internal disincentive to over-production. In this connection it should be stressed that these mechanisms are quite unrelated to the *fixed* quantities of ACP sugar contracted for by the EEC.

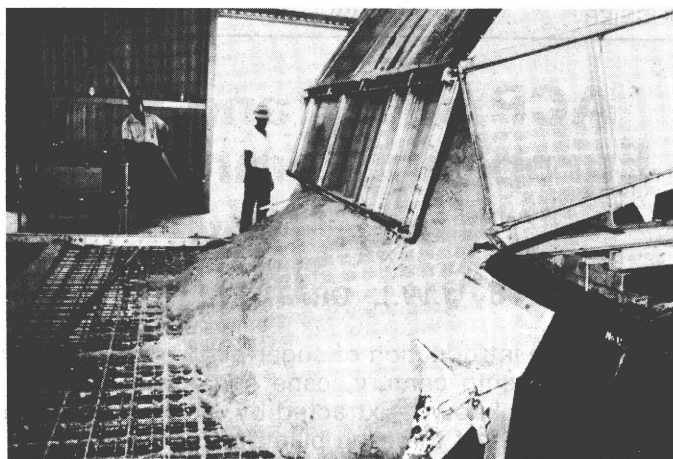
Present division of labour "not wholly irrational"

ACP representatives are sometimes asked why the bulk of ACP sugar exported to the Community is "raw" sugar, and whether we would not be better off refining our own sugar and selling the finished product—which fetches a higher price. Technically, of course, there is nothing to stop this being done. It is, perhaps, inadequately realized that so-called "raw" sugar is in fact the end product of a fairly sophisticated manufacturing process wherein a *substantial* value is added in ACP countries themselves. The further processing required to produce "refined" sugar is relatively insignificant *per se*. But in the present circumstances a complete turnaround into white sugar production would require large outlays of capital, an extraordinary degree of coordination among producing countries dispersed on three continents, as well as highly speculative and costly forays into

Loading raw sugar



British Sugar Bureau



Barbados information

A sugar factory in Barbados. "So-called 'raw' sugar is, in fact, the end product of a fairly sophisticated manufacturing process wherein a substantial value is added in ACP countries themselves."

direct marketing in developed countries for which ACP countries currently have neither the expertise nor the resources; indeed, if they did possess such resources, it is doubtful whether, on balance, such an investment could be justified. Altogether, in this domain at least, the present division of labour between developed and developing countries appears to be not wholly irrational.

Although the degree of dependence may vary from country to country, all ACP sugar-producing states are significantly dependent on sugar in a number of ways. Sugar provides from 20 per cent to 80 per cent of the export earnings of the signatories to the protocol. It is a major source of employment in all countries. Few, if any, of the countries concerned take great comfort from the vulnerability which such dependence implies. But despite the constant search for viable alternatives, and despite continuing efforts to diversify the agricultural economy, certain stubborn facts remain. Climate, soil, water supply and other ecological factors combine to make sugar-cane, for most producing countries, an almost ideal crop, and render unrealistic the hope of an early end to this dependence.

Trade not aid

The idiosyncratic arithmetic of the common agricultural policy would have it that the cost of stocking and exporting Europe's huge current surplus of beet sugar is directly attributable to ACP imports. Never mind that when the protocol was signed, Europe was a net importer of sugar. Never mind the concept enshrined in the protocol that its implementation would be "carried out within the framework of the management of the common organization of the sugar market". The consummation of this train of illogic would be that the prices paid to ACP sugar producers by *commercial buyers and refiners*, whose viability as a Community industry depends directly on ACP cane sugar, should somehow be seen as a form of aid.

Nowhere is the truism "trade, not aid" more apt in the relations between North and South than in the Lomé Convention. ACP sugar producers want precisely what is set out in the protocol; an opportunity to sell their produce at fair prices, with reasonable guarantees of access to the markets of the developed countries. Once these conditions are met, there is, of course, a role for aid, for example in the modernization of plant, in research and training, and in the area of agricultural development as a whole. Only in this way can we continue to operate a partnership that has so far worked relatively well to the benefit of both sides. ○ O.H.J.

ACP sugar and the European Community

A refiner's view

by J.W.L. GRAHAM (*)

Before the introduction of sugar-beet in the first half of the nineteenth century, cane sugar was the only form of sugar known. Extracted by crushing the juice from the stems of the cane plant (a form of tall grass growing some 3 to 5 metres high) it has for centuries proved to be a uniquely suitable and reliable crop for those tropical countries which possess abundant sunshine and suitable soils and rainfall pattern. It is the one tropical agricultural crop capable of withstanding hurricanes without long-term plant damage. Although the word "monoculture" is sometimes used pejoratively, very many attempts to diversify crops have either failed outright or only made a minor impact on the agricultural scene. Cane sugar as a major source of foreign exchange to all the major ACP producing countries is unequalled by any other agricultural crop. It is a major employer of labour in such countries, nearly all of which have chronic problems of unemployment and disproportionate numbers of unskilled workers. If employment in the sugar industry were to be removed, for many, a major force for their political stability would disappear with it.

The origin of ACP exports to the EEC

The special attraction of sugar-cane cultivation has for many years obliged major world producers generally to seek export markets for their produce. Because there are very few countries in the world where sugar, either cane or beet, cannot be grown, world trade in sugar represents no more than one sixth of world production. Constant fluctuations in crops thus have a disproportionate effect on this residual market upon which, since the last war, prices have moved

(*) Secretary, UK division, Tate and Lyle PLC.

from a low of under 2 US cents per lb. to a high of 60 cents per lb. The uncertainty of revenue return, aggravated by the fact that sugar-cane, unlike beet which is harvested annually, once planted can be cropped for some five years without need of replanting, has for many years impelled those sugar producers with a high ratio of exports to total production to seek protection from the vagaries of the world market price. This they have done either by seeking special long-term export arrangements at stable prices, or by trying to stabilize the world sugar price through an international sugar agreement, or both.

Historically, the growth of beet sugar production in Europe closed these markets to cane exporters long ago. This was not totally true of France, where sugar is still sent from the Departements d'Outremer for refining in mainland France, and not at all true of the United Kingdom, where the beet industry was not established until the 1920s and where even now it accounts for less than half of UK consumption requirements. Given the political links between the UK and the Commonwealth, the UK import requirement fitted well with the need of the major Commonwealth exporters for market access, and resulted in special arrangements being made, first by a preferential UK tariff, and then in 1950 through the introduction of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which gave a long-term guarantee of access to the UK for specific tonnages of sugar totalling some 1.7 m. tonnes from the principal Commonwealth exporters at stable and adequate prices. These countries were principally Australia, Mauritius, Fiji, Swaziland, many of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries and, (until 1964) South Africa.

The benefits of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement both to the UK and to the exporters were so widely recognised that, during the negotiations for UK accession to EEC in 1970 and 1971, one of the preconditions laid down by the UK was that of finding a new framework, compatible with the EEC sugar regulations, whereby the interests of existing suppliers could be safeguarded. This could not be achieved immediately because the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was contractually valid until end 1974 and a new set of EEC sugar regulations was due to be negotiated to come into force in mid-1975, so that the Commonwealth exporters had to be content with an undertaking that the Community would have as its firm resolve ("aura à cœur") the negotiation of suitable on-going arrangements for the continued purchase and import of 1.4 m. tonnes of raw sugar from the developing Commonwealth exporters. The

Refined white sugar ready for the market. Tate & Lyle is "the bridge over which the bulk of ACP raw sugar has been able to pass through to market"



word "developing" specifically excluded Australia, which had accounted for some 20% of purchases under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The new obligations to purchase and import 1.305 m tonnes of ACP sugar were enshrined in a special protocol attached to the Lomé Convention signed in 1975, but which, being of indefinite duration, has a life independent of that of the Convention itself.

ACP sugar outlets in the EEC

Virtually all ACP sugar is imported not as white sugar but as raw sugar for subsequent refining within the EEC. This method offers economies in freight costs and provides an all-year-round supply to market of consistently high quality sugar. The traditional outlet remains that of the cane refineries in the UK, which still provide the bridge over which the bulk of ACP raw sugar has been able to pass through to market. At the time of EEC entry, UK refining capacity was just under 2 m tonnes per year. It has since reduced by nearly a half to 1.1 m tonnes per year, mainly because of an increase in white sugar produced from UK beet and because of a decrease in the size of the UK market, which fortuitously matched the loss of the tonnage of raw sugar formerly supplied by Australia. Additionally, a part of the capacity was used for re-exports of refined sugar, a practice which has now virtually ceased as the result of a substantial decline in the white sugar premium on world markets.

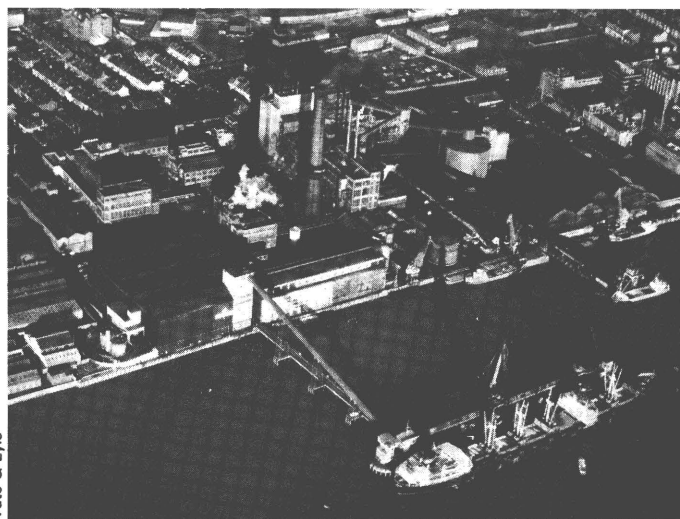
There are several reasons for believing that the decline in UK requirements of ACP sugar has now been halted. White sugar production from UK beet has grown since 1972, partly by an increase in total beet sugar production and partly by the addition of white sugar capability to factories which had previously produced raw sugar only. All UK beet factories now have white ends. Total UK area sown to beet, and sugar yields, have, despite initial governmental encouragement and generous EEC quotas, been comparatively stable over the last few years, so that with quotas now more nearly in line with actual production the scope for greater production from this source seems limited.

Although the decline in UK sugar consumption since 1974 has been substantial, there are signs that it may now have bottomed out. There has been a decline in sweetener consumption per head amounting to some 0.15 m tonnes per year, but the main reason for the decline has been the substitution for sugar by glucose and isoglucose (both made by conversion of maize starch), which together have accounted for some 0.25 m tonnes of loss of market opportunity. Substitution of sugar by glucose seems to have reached its limit, despite a recent price war when glucose prices were reduced to a massive discount from sugar, and there should be no further loss to isoglucose so long as the present quotas continue.

In addition, Tate & Lyle, now the sole UK cane refiner, has recently announced a very substantial capital expenditure programme to modernize its refineries. This demonstrates its confidence in the future. It has also entered into long-term contracts until 30 June 1987 with all major ACP suppliers for up to 100% of their agreed quantities. Where ACP countries have so agreed, and where the tonnage contracted exceeds UK requirements, contracts have been concluded for shipments to the French cane refiners for a target of 100 000 tonnes of raw sugar, also valid until 30 June 1987, so that there are reliable markets for substantially the whole of the agreed quantity of ACP supplies.

World market movements and ACP suppliers

Although no single ACP supplier can exercise a major influence on the world market price because of their relative-



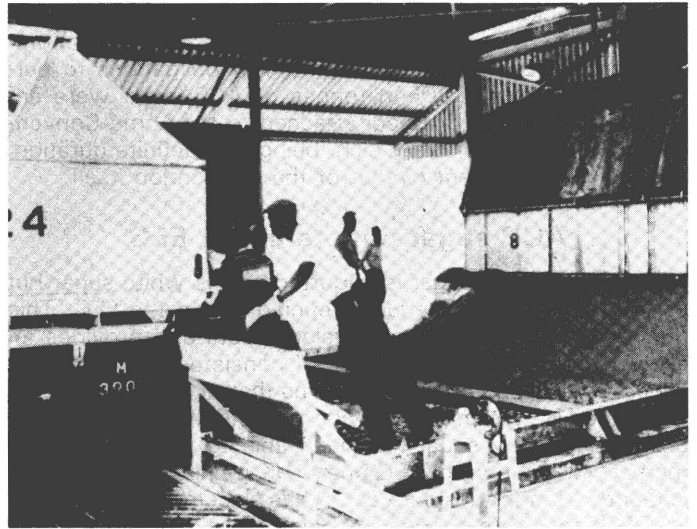
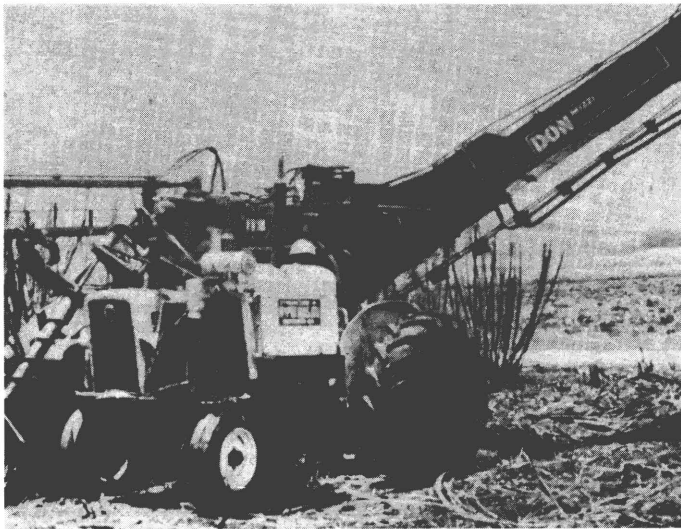
Tate & Lyle

The world's largest refinery at Silvertown, London. ACP sugar arrives directly by the river Thames

ly small share of total net exports to the world free market, the level of the world price has a substantial effect upon their average revenue per tonne of sugar. Its impact upon individual ACP producers varies according to the proportion of world market sales to total sales. As already stated, the world free market for sugar is a marginal market where overall surplus and shortage has a disproportionate effect upon world prices. In practice this has meant, since the last war, cycles of some five years of low prices, interrupted by short-lived peaks of 12 to 18 months periods of shortage.

The price trend conceals a number of longer-term structural changes. Within the last 10 years total EEC production of beet sugar has risen from some 9.5 m tonnes to about 12.5 m tonnes per year. (The 1981/82 crop of 15 m tonnes may be regarded as a freak). This production increase has been a major factor on a net world market requirement currently of around 12 m tonnes. It has to some extent been counterbalanced by a decline in Eastern European production, particularly in the USSR, of about the same order. Other important world market features have been a decline in sugar market opportunity in the USA owing to the growth of corn sweeteners, and consumption increases elsewhere, notably in Africa and Asia.

When the world market last moved from shortage into surplus in 1976/7, the necessary impulsion was given to the conclusion of a new International Sugar Agreement, which is still in force. It can scarcely be regarded as a success, since the ruling price has kept within the ISA price bracket for remarkably little time during the period. The EEC is widely criticised for not having joined it in 1977, and for having substantially increased its share of world net exports since. There are serious defects in the mechanisms of the agreement. The quota mechanism as at present constituted provides no way of bringing minimum export quotas (16 m tonnes) into line with world market outlets (currently 12 m tonnes). No account is taken of loss of sugar market opportunity to corn sweeteners, e.g. in the USA and in Japan. The latitude given to Cuba's exports to other Comecon countries, and to exports from those countries, is almost total. It is to be hoped, in the interest of all concerned and especially of the ACP suppliers, that means can be found to remedy these and other defects in a new agreement, but at present negotiations to lead to this are not due to take place for another two years, although there are some moves to advance this date and an effort is being made to adopt parallel stocking policies (the Community will have withheld nearly 2 m tonnes from the market in 1981/2 and ISA members are reconstituting special stocks.)



Barbados information service

The cane harvest and bulk loading of raw sugar in Barbados, one of Tate & Lyle's traditional suppliers

The future of the EEC-ACP sugar protocol

The protocol lays upon the Community the obligation to purchase and import 1.3047 m tonnes per year of ACP sugar. The words "and import" were included at the specific demand of ACP suppliers, because of their understandable lack of confidence in long-term access to other markets and the level of price obtainable on them. In particular, they were and are anxious to retain their market in the UK. Given that UK beet still seems unlikely to supply more than half UK consumption requirements, the need for ACP sugar is still evident, and support for on-going access to UK refiners is still one of the two major planks in the sugar strategy pursued by the British government. It is extremely doubtful whether any significant variations to the current contractual arrangements (such as sending ACP sugar direct to destinations outside EEC) could ever be acceptable either to the UK or indeed to the ACP suppliers themselves. The community of interest is still as strong as it was in 1950.

In the same way, the attraction of a stable price to ACP suppliers is as great as it has always been, although the way in which it is set has changed. The protocol provides that the guaranteed price "shall be negotiated annually, within the price range obtaining in the Community, taking into account all relevant economic factors". Three main difficulties have arisen. First, the fact that the vast bulk of ACP sugar is imported as raw means that it cannot be sold if the margin available to refiners, in a competitive market situation, is insufficient to allow them to operate. Because in practice the EEC cane refining margin is less generous than that afforded to beet producers, cane refiners cannot compete in any price war, and in order to minimize costs by running at full capacity have had to adapt that capacity to market requirements. This places a very real ceiling on the price that refiners can afford to pay for ACP sugar. The situation in the UK was quite different prior to its accession to the EEC, when the raw sugar price was determined by a negotiation based on cost factors, with a refining margin added in order to arrive at the ruling market price. Within the EEC, the white price is fixed first, so that unless some additional payment is made outside the price scale any increase in the ACP share of the white sugar price can only be at the refiners' expense.

Secondly, ACP suppliers depend, as already pointed out, for their average revenue on a mix of local consumption sales, EEC quotas and shipments to the world free market. To the extent that the level of the world price is mostly low,

there is always likely to be pressure for more generous treatment on their EEC quota, particularly at times when EEC exports to the free market have been a significant factor in depressing its price level.

Thirdly, most ACP suppliers are cost-efficient. Despite this, there have been complaints that in the light of their inflation, the level of the guaranteed price is insufficient. This reflects their need to pay for their imports, especially of oil, by their export earnings, much of which derive from sugar sent to the Community. However, there have been structural problems in some cases, both of a temporary and of a longer-term nature. Some countries, particularly Barbados and Mauritius, have recently experienced poor crops due to adverse weather which has made their industries temporarily unprofitable. A more serious situation obtains in Jamaica and Trinidad, where costs have escalated to levels vastly in excess of the guaranteed price. This problem is substantially one of volume compounded by imported inflation, especially since increases in oil prices. Both countries have seen their sugar production fall by one half or more since 1975 and by at least two-thirds since 1965, with no substantial change in the area under cane or in factory structure. The major cause of this fall in yields appears to derive from political decisions taken since independence, in particular the break-up of factory estates into smaller holdings.

There is no one answer to these problems. In the first instance, short-term disruptions of supply, due for example to climatic conditions, can and should be minimized by giving the maximum encouragement to early declaration and redistribution of any production shortfalls against quota. The longer-term problems may require a different approach, perhaps independently of the protocol. The profitability of all the ACP sugar industries will improve if their production increases and their costs reduce. These objectives could be assisted by once-off capital grants, if the grants could be used for different aspects of the sugar industries according to the needs of the various countries.

This would be a powerful weapon to assist the recovery of those ACP sugar industries with structural problems.

In spite of difficulties over profitability, the ACP sugar producing countries continue to have a vital need of their sugar industries as major earners of foreign exchange and employers of labour, more particularly in the absence of any suitable substitute crops. The indefinite duration of the ACP sugar protocol provides the indispensable framework within which they can and should continue to operate. ○

J.W.L.G.

The current situation and problems of beet growing in the EEC

by Georges PERROUD (*)

Community sugar production is currently subject to strong attacks, at GATT in particular and within the International Sugar Organization. Most of these accusations are proof of a lack of understanding of the mechanisms of the Community's market organization and of the way they work. Appreciation of the real situation of European beet growing and the sugar industry is also very frequently wrong.

The structure of beet growing in the EEC

Beet growing in the EEC stretches from Denmark to the tip of the Italian boot. In 1981/82 it extended over 2 017 000 hectares and involved 393 000 growers, or an average of 5.13 hectares per grower. The average size of areas sown with beet per grower vary considerably from one country to another. Large undertakings are dominant in Great Britain and France, medium undertakings in Germany, Belgium,



CEDUS

A beet field in the Marne department of France

words the amount of fodder units necessary to produce 700 kilos of beef meat and 6 000 litres of milk.

Today beet growing in most European countries is entirely mechanized, from drilling to harvesting.

	Denmark	Germany	France	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Area sown with beet (ha) (1)	76 000	464 000	610 000	43 000	35 000	315 000	130 000	137 000	207 000
Number of growers (2)	12 000	90 000	50 000	25 000	6 925	120 000	25 000	25 000	13 700
Average area per grower (ha)	6.33	5.15	12.20	1.72	5.05	2.62	5.20	5.48	15.10

(1) Source: EEC Commission. (2) Source: CIBE.

Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands, and small undertakings in Italy and Greece.

These figures show that beet growing in the EEC concerns a large farming population and this crop concerns all member countries of the Community.

Beet is not a single crop like sugar-cane. Beet growers also grow cereals, raise livestock, grow potatoes, etc. The place of beet in crop rotation varies from one region to another and crop rotation is usually triennial or quadrennial. The area sown with beet represents between 10 and 30% of the total arable surface of undertakings.

For the European farmer, beet is not just a raw material for the sugar industry. It also improves the soil and is an excellent leading rotation crop. Corn yields increase considerably after beet (5 to 10 quintals per hectare). By-products (leaves, tops, pulp) are used to a great extent in animal fodder: they represent a fodder value of 6 000 units, in other

(*) Secretary-general of the International Confederation of European Beet-growers (CIBE).

The industrial structures

Production for the 1981/82 campaign was guaranteed by 207 sugar factories. Average production per factory was 72 600 tonnes of white sugar.

In 13 years, the number of sugar factories has decreased by 70 (-25%) whilst average production per factory has increased by 250%.

It is true that these results were accentuated by the exceptional yields during the 1981/1982 campaign, but nevertheless, they clearly show the extent of the movement of restructuring by the European sugar industry over the last 13 years.

This restructuring movement also affected the sugar undertakings, which have considerably decreased in number since 1968/1969. At that time there were 148 sugar undertakings in the Common Market (including Greece, and the refining sector in the case of Great Britain). Today there are only 100.

Yields

There has been an considerable increase in sugar yields/hectare in the Community over the last three campaigns. In 1981/1982, the total EEC yield of sugar/hectare was 7.29 tonnes/hectare (white value) or 7.92 tonnes/hectare raw value. Thus the Community is classed amongst the 10 countries in the world with the best performances with regard to sugar yield/hectare.

Yields from the last campaign were 18% above "normal". In the case of France, the difference in relation to the "normal" yield was more than 28%.

Extraction levels of sugar per tonne of beet are also extremely high in the EEC. For the last campaign this figure was 140.6 kg of white sugar per tonne of beet.

Areas sown with beet, yields and sugar production in the EEC

Strong attacks have been made against the Community sugar policy over the last three years. In particular it has been accused of stimulating greater production by means of artificially high prices.

In reality, the increases in European prices far from cover the increase in production costs, and they have not had the believed stimulating effect on Community production. In fact, Community areas have been "adapted" to world prices, obviously with a slight difference. However, this development was either hidden or amplified by the spectacular progress of sugar yields/hectare mentioned above.

Beet areas in the Community began to decrease after the 1977/1978 campaign. This reduction was 125 000 ha between 1976/1977 and 1978/1979. However, this reduction was completely erased by the development of sugar yields/hectare during this period. In 1980/1981 and 1981/1982, the increase in areas was due to the increase in world prices. *It is these world prices, which are higher than Community prices, which stimulated production of "outside quota" sugar and beet* (sugar and beet sold at the world price). The exceptional yields in 1981/1982 were accentuated by this trend. People may be surprised by the increase in areas in 1981/1982, allowing for the drop in world prices after the summer of 1981, but it should be remembered that beet is drilled in March/April, according to contracts signed with manufacturers in January/February.

The most recent estimates for 1982/1983 lead us to expect beet areas in the Community to be reduced from 2 017 000 hectares to 1 838 000 hectares (-9.2%).

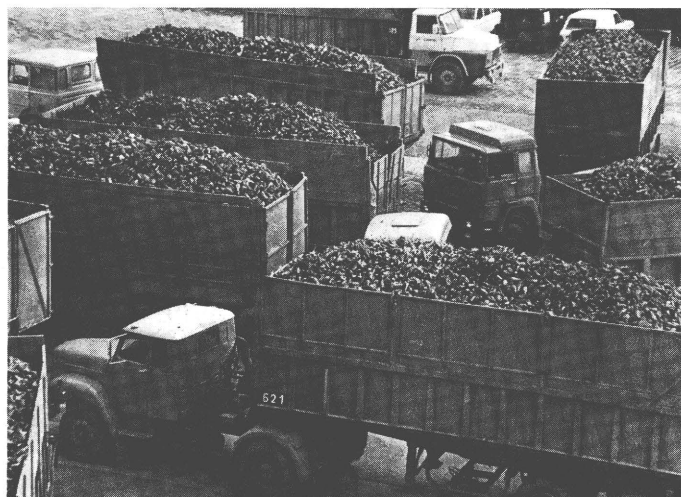
Organization of the sugar market in the EEC

The quota system

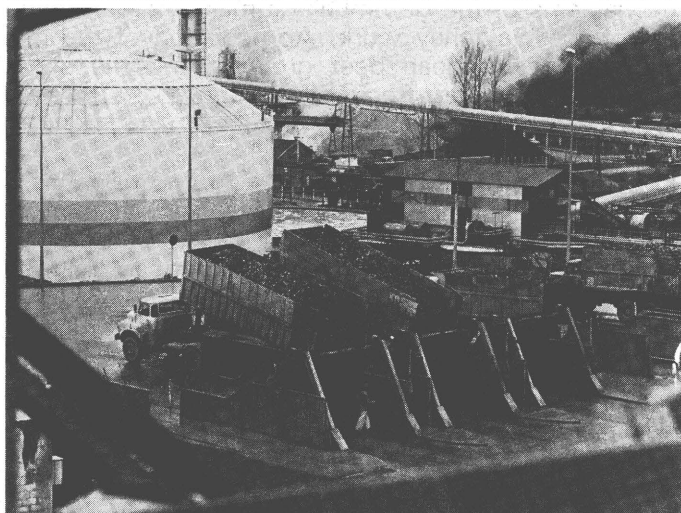
The European organization of the market in sugar has certain characteristics which distinguish it from the other Community market organizations in the farm sector:

- The quota system.
- Financial participation by producers in the cost of sugar exports.
- Introduction of a competitive product into the organization of the market in sugar: isoglucose (high fructose corn syrup).

From top to bottom: lorries awaiting weighing and unloading at Conantre sugar factory (France); lorries being unloaded; the installation for cleaning and storing beet; sugar silos at the Conantre sugar factory (the newest sugar factory in Europe—daily capacity of 24 000 tonnes of beet)



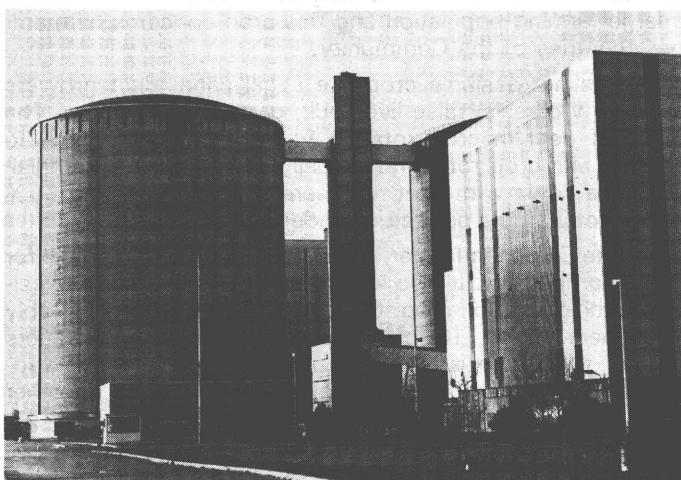
CEDUS



CEDUS



CEDUS



CEDUS

— A special import system for sugar imported under the Lomé Convention (ACP sugar).

The quota system operates on two levels:

— Each sugar-producing member state is allocated a national basic quantity.

— This national basic quantity is distributed amongst the sugar undertakings of each member state according to criteria (production references) defined for the Community as a whole. Thus each undertaking receives a basic quota ("A" quota) which is valid for 5 years. This basic quota corresponds to the quantity of sugar the undertaking can produce and sell on the home market or export at a minimum guaranteed price (the "intervention price").

In addition to this basic quota, the undertaking also receives a "B" quota which corresponds to its production references, and which cannot be less than 10% of its "A" quota. As in the case of the "A" quota, the quantities of sugar produced by the undertaking under its "B" quota can be sold on the home market or exported at the minimum guaranteed price.

The difference between sugar produced under the "A" or "B" quotas is the amount of the levy that must be paid on this sugar to cover export expenses. This levy is higher for "B" quota sugar than for "A" quota sugar.

Any sugar produced outside the maximum quota (we call this "C" sugar) cannot be sold on the home market and must be sold on the world market at the expense (or to the profit) of the undertaking in question.

By way of summary, we can therefore say that there is a three-stage quota system, with a degressive guaranteed price—there is none for the 3rd stage ("C" sugar).

The total quantity for which sale is guaranteed under these two quotas is 11 442 000 tonnes ("A" quota: 9 226 000 tonnes + "B" quota: 2 216 000 tonnes).

Beet production, like sugar production, is divided into three brackets (basic quota, maximum quota, outside quota).

This differentiation between "A", "B" and "C" beet is compulsory in the beet purchase contracts, except for those undertakings which, in agreement with their growers, choose the "mixed price" system: beet is paid for at the same price, calculated on an average.

Financing exports

Until 1 July 1981, the cost of financing exports of sugar produced within the maximum quota was guaranteed by a production levy on "B" quota sugar. This levy was limited to 30% of the intervention price. Growers paid 60% and sugar manufacturers 40%. In fact the amount of this levy varied according to the real cost of exports. Since 1 July 1981, Community sugar producers have paid for all export costs according to a levy system with three levels:

1st level: A levy on all sugar produced under the "A" and "B" quotas in the Community as a whole. This is limited to 2% of the intervention price.

2nd level: If this first levy proves insufficient, a 2nd levy is paid. This levy is only on "B" quota sugar. It is limited to 30% of the intervention price. Thus sugar under the "B" quota can be subject to two levies which can reach a total of 32% of the intervention price.

3rd level: If these two levies are still insufficient, a third levy is paid on "B" quota sugar during the following campaign, limited to 7.5% of the intervention price.

To sum up, the levies paid to finance exports can reach 2% of the intervention price on "A" quota sugar, 39.5% (2% + 30% + 7.5%) on "B" quota sugar.

These levies are divided between growers (60%) and sugar manufacturers (40%).

The cost of exporting any sugar produced outside the maximum quota is the direct financial responsibility of the producers concerned.

This system means that the price paid by the European consumer for sugar is stable, and totally independent of world prices. Secondly, that the net prices received by producers (growers and sugar manufacturers) do not directly suffer from fluctuations of world prices; but they are not isolated: the lower the world price, the higher the levy paid on Community sugar. Thirdly, that the price system is degressive: the more a producer exceeds his basic quota, the lower the average price he receives for his sugar... at least when world prices are lower than Community prices. And finally, that exports refunds are not subsidies, since they are financed by producers.

The current problems facing European producers

Other than the increase in beet and sugar production costs since 1974/1975, which is far from compensated for by increases in Community prices, the problems currently facing Community beet growers are stagnation of internal sugar consumption, competition from other sweeteners, the situation and outlook for the world market in sugar and the preparations for a new International Sugar Agreement.

Stagnation of internal sugar consumption

For several years internal consumption has not exceeded 9.5 million tonnes, which is very close to the 1971/1972 level (9.56 million tonnes), whereas in 1974/1975 it reached nearly 9.8 million tonnes. The membership of Greece, whose consumption is 250 000 to 300 000 tonnes of sugar per year, has not changed this situation particularly. This phenomenon can be explained by three factors: demography, the economic crisis and competition from sugar substitutes. Campaigns against sugar have probably also played a part.

Competition from substitute products

Competition from isoglucose is now limited by the integration of this product into the quota system. Isoglucose production is currently in the region of 180 000 to 200 000 tonnes per year. However, this is not the case for glucose, which benefits from Community aids (the production refund for corn starch) and a more favourable tax system than for sugar in some countries (West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands). Unfortunately, it is impossible to calculate the exact impact of competition from glucose, since production of the latter is covered by the "statistical secret": the estimated loss of sugar outlets varies from 200 000 tonnes to 500 000 tonnes.

Two other competitive products have just appeared in the Community: rectified grape must concentrates and a sweetener derived from lactose. The Community bodies are encouraging use of grape must concentrates for reasons concerning wine policy, although their cost price is twice that of sugar. It is quite likely that they will replace sugar in regions where its use in wine sweetening is authorized: the loss of sugar outlets is estimated at from 150 000 to 200 000 tonnes.

The most recent competitor is a glucose/galactose syrup. Production of this sweetener is envisaged in Great Britain on an industrial scale. It is produced from by-products from the fodder industry by enzymatic hydrolyzation. The quantities in question are in fact fairly small (30 000 tonnes), but we



CEBUS

The end product looks very different from the lowly beet plant

must not disregard the possibility of further developments in other regions of the Community.

Overall policy needed

European growers feel that the development of competitive sugar substitutes, accelerated by new technology, is one of the major problems facing sugar producers over the next few years. Indeed, what is the significance of the production disciplines they impose upon themselves on either a national level (a quota system for production) or on a world level (export quotas) if at the same time other sweeteners can develop freely and take a proportion of sugar outlets? It is indispensable that overall policies for sweeteners be applied both internally and on a world scale.

The situation and outlook of the world market in sugar

In 1980/1981 the world was in a situation of deficit: production was 85 million tonnes and consumption estimated at 91 million tonnes. Thanks to its available quantities, the European Economic Community made a considerable contribution to the stability of the world market. Indeed, without its exports, the world would probably have undergone a situation of shortage such as was the case in 1974. Today we are once again faced with deterioration of the world situation: the latest estimates are for production of 98 million tonnes and consumption over 91 million tonnes. This situation requires disciplinary efforts by all producer countries. European growers have done their share by deciding on a storage and carryover programme which has enabled almost

2 million tonnes to be withdrawn from the market. Further action has been taken with the reduction, in the region of 9%, of beet areas.

It should be pointed out, in view of these efforts, that the International Sugar Organization has not managed to reach an agreement on realistic distribution of export quotas for 1982, 1983 and 1984. Quotas in effect in 1982 exceed the requirements of the free market by 4 million tonnes. Strengthening of special stocks will not exceed an additional 1 million tonnes, and will not be applied before June 1983. The total amount of these stocks will only be 2.5 million tonnes, and not before the end of 1983. Thus, the EEC is currently alone in its attempts to stabilize the world sugar market. Application of quota measures under the agreement with "swollen" export tonnages is pure theory.

European growers, the International Sugar Agreement and GATT

With regard to the attitude of European beet growers to the International Sugar Agreement and the accusations made at GATT against the Community sugar policy, the following resolution was adopted by the International Confederation of European Beetgrowers (CIBE) at its last congress, held in Amsterdam on 9 June 1982.

"Beet growers in the Community are directly concerned by the situation and prices on the world sugar market since they export a large proportion of their production to the world market. Therefore, like all sugar exporters, they would like an efficient International Sugar Agreement which is capable of controlling price fluctuations on the world market and guaranteeing prices which are fair to both producers and consumers.

"In this respect, they note that the 1978 Agreement has not more succeeded in satisfying the hopes of its promoters than have previous Agreements. The reasons for this failure are well-known: unrealistic distribution of export quotas, the "adverse" effects of the quota system on investments, insufficient and badly controlled special stocks, ignorance of the indirect consequences of isoglucose on the world market, and "transparency" of the market in the case of various special systems.

"These considerations fully justify why the Community does not wish to join the present Agreement before its expiry (at the end of 1984) but in the meantime, contributes towards achievement of its aims by using its own methods. This contribution, illustrated in particular by the storage and carry-over measures adopted in October 1981, should only be continued if countries belonging to the International Sugar Agreement make parallel efforts.

"With regard to the future Agreement, the CIBE is determined to play an active part in its preparation. It feels that the Community could not be satisfied with system which imitates the present one, but should promote an Agreement in which storage will play an important role, which will take account of particular developments recorded by the sugar market over the last 10 years, and—a sine qua non condition—which will grant it the place it should currently have on the market.

"Attacks made at GATT against the export policy for Community sugar are totally unjustified and should be strongly denounced. In particular, the claim that Community sugar exports are subsidised is unjustified since they are totally financed by levies on prices received by producers.

"In fact the system in operation in the Community only differs from those practised in most large exporting countries by its openness, which is not found in the systems of its attackers." ○ G.P.

The functions of the International Sugar Organization

by A.C. HANNAH (*)

Article 1 of the 1977 International Sugar Agreement lists nine objectives for the agreement. Of these, the first two are perhaps the most fundamental and dominant, stating that the agreement will endeavour both to raise the level of international trade, benefiting the export earnings of developing countries particularly, and to achieve stable (market) conditions at prices remunerative to producers and equitable to consumers. Although these two concepts may appear at times to be in conflict they are nevertheless embodied in much of the substance of the agreement. The International Sugar Organization, which consists of the signatories of the agreement plus a small permanent secretariat, exists to administer the International Sugar Agreement (ISA), so a brief description of the mechanism of the agreement will suffice as a description of the functions of the organization.

The economic clauses of the agreement have the aim of maintaining the price of freely traded world sugar (known as the "free" market) within the range of 13-23 US cents/lb. In the bottom half of the range the fundamental mechanism is the export quota. Each country is allocated a basic annual quantity of permissible exports (the "basic export tonnage" or BET; these were negotiated at the 1977 Sugar Conference) and each calendar year its quota is set at a certain percentage of this BET. Between 1980 and 1982, BETs were calculated annually by a formula which took into account the actual export performance of each member and adjusted their BET accordingly. Due to an oversight in drafting, this resulted in an expansion of total BETs by approximately 10 per cent per year. Since individual quotas cannot be set lower than 85 per cent of a member's BET, this has meant a declining ability to restrict exports through quotas and in 1982 it was decided to freeze BETs at their 1982 level for the two-year extension of the agreement agreed at that time. Small countries with exports of less than 70 000 tonnes are exempted and do not have a BET. They can export freely at all times up to that limit.

Setting the quotas

The percentage of BETs that quotas are set at is determined by market conditions, partly by taking account of price, and partly by taking account of the estimated demand for sugar in that particular year. The initial sum of quotas for a year is set by estimating the total net demand for "free market" sugar for the year, from which the estimated availabilities of non-members, and exports permissible under non-quota entitlements of the agreement, are deducted. The residual is then divided among members pro-rata to their BETs. However, if the price was below 11 cents/lb the quotas were set at 82.5 % of BETs, regardless of the level of

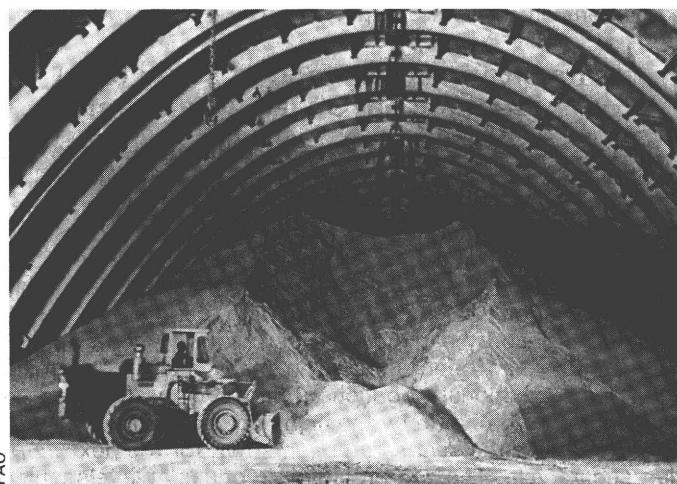
demand, for the first two years of the agreement. Thereafter the minimum quota level was 85 % of BETs. Once the initial level of quotas has been set for each year it can be revised in two ways if market conditions change — the Council can meet and re-estimate the level of demand and re-calculate quotas as a result, or the price trigger points defined in the agreement can be allowed to operate. These allow for a 5 % tranche to be arbitrarily added to the residual demand as the price passes each trigger point. Total export quotas in effect (supply) are then adjusted to equal the new level of demand by dividing the increment between BET holders pro rata. This process takes place at 15, 16 and 16.5 cents/lb when prices are rising, adding a potential 15 % to export quotas if prices should move from 15 to 16.5 cents/lb. At prices above 17 cents/lb all quotas are suspended and sugar can be traded without restrictions. When prices are falling from higher levels, 5 % is deducted from the global quota at each of 15, 14 and 13.5 cents/lb.

To sum up, when prices are below 18 cents/lb sugar supplies to the free market can be managed in two ways—they can be equated to an estimate of demand formulated by an expert committee meeting as and when necessary, or they can be raised or lowered according to price movements. This latter process is not automatic because the Council has the power to over-ride it. In practice, the form of market management used will probably be a combination of both. As a subsidiary mechanism to maintain supplies when prices are above 14 cents/lb, any shortfalls on quotas in effect declared by members are redistributed pro-rata to BETs amongst those countries able to accept them.

The role special stocks

The second basic mechanism for keeping the price within the range operates primarily at the top end of the range, and is based on stocks known as "special stocks". These amount to 2.5 million tonnes, about 16 % of the average annual free market, and are released when the price is moving upwards between 21 and 23 cents/lb, one third being released onto the market at each price point. The stocks are held in exporting countries and an interest-free loan designed to cover storage costs is paid from a fund which raises money by a levy of \$1.50/tonne on all members' trade in sugar. The loan is paid at the rate of \$15.4/tonne/year and must be repaid to the fund when the sugar is sold. Since the special stocks are normally accumu-

Sugar storehouse in Cuba, the largest sugar exporter among the ISA member states



FAO

(*) Head of the economics and statistics division, International Sugar Organization, London.

lated when prices are low, the removal of 2.5 million tonnes from the market complements the role of quotas.

These, briefly, are the ways in which the agreement aims to keep the price within the range. They are supported by a number of other regulations, two of which might be mentioned: a restriction on the quantity of sugar members may purchase from non members when the price is in the lower half of the range, which has the dual goal of encouraging intra-member trade and pressuring non-member exporters to join the agreement. Secondly, there is an article which restricts to 20% of either exports or production (the choice is made by each member) the quantity of stocks over and above the special stocks which a country may hold. This is designed to ensure an adjustment in production at a time of domestic surplus.

Finally, a word about "special arrangements". This phrase refers to sugar which is not traded at the going world price but at prices negotiated at an intergovernmental level. For the purpose of the agreement these are defined as Cuban exports to the USSR and other CMEA countries under the established protocol, Cuban exports to non-CMEA socialist countries up to 800 000 tonnes and exports to the EEC under the Lomé Convention and associated agreements. The exports thus defined are exempt from the regulations of the agreement, which seeks only to regulate the so-called free market.

Interactions with the London commodity market

The relationship between the agreement and the London commodity market falls into two categories. There is a technical link due to the fact that the agreement uses the average of the LDP and the New York No 11 spot price, adjusted from cif to fob, as the basis for the prevailing price which triggers the various mechanisms in the agreement. The prevailing price is a 15-day average of the daily price and must in addition be above or below the trigger point for five consecutive days before action is taken. The second kind of relationship between the agreement and the London commodity market is the natural one to be expected between an exchange which exists to conduct sugar trading, on the one hand, and an arrangement which attempts to stabilize prices by controlling the quantities reaching the world free market, on the other. The exact effect, or interaction, is impossible to pinpoint, but the main influence will be on the LDP itself reacting to the fact that the members of the agreement, representing more than four-fifths of the free market, are restricting their supplies. It should be emphasised that there are no direct links of any kind between the International Sugar Organization and the market, and that the only influence of one upon the other results from the effect of the agreement on the world supply.

Implications for trade in sugar of the International Sugar Agreement

It might be appropriate to digress slightly at this stage and mention the background to the negotiation of the ISA. The agreement was negotiated in 1977, some two years after the height of the commodity boom when sugar prices had reached levels of over 60 cents/lb. There was general acceptance amongst both importers and exporters that this was a situation which held no lasting benefit for either. Indeed the price by early 1977 was below 10 cents/lb and consumption had been affected in many major consuming countries. Additional production had been stimulated in many parts of the world by the high prices and most observers agreed that the seeds had been sown for the next, familiar, sugar cycle. The need to stabilize prices at levels which



Freshly cut cane is piled ready for transport to the factory (Zambia)

would not encourage excess production, or discourage consumption, or stimulate output of sugar substitutes, but would nevertheless be remunerative to producers, was obvious. It was evident, too, that importing countries also had something to gain—the avoidance of another sugar shortage and price boom.

Any view of the implications of the agreement for the sugar trade must be set against this backdrop—the aftermath of a destructive commodity boom and the necessity to attempt to regulate the market so that a recurrence could be precluded or minimized. In this context the implications can be summarized as follows: while there is a surplus, the agreement will endeavour by strict adherence to export quotas to raise the price to 14 cents/lb. When the price reaches the middle of the range (17 cents/lb) all restrictions are lifted and sugar from all sources can be traded freely. If prices should rise to 21 cents/lb, one third of the special stocks of 2.5 million tonnes are released, the other two-thirds being released at 22 and 23 cents/lb should the price continue to rise. Thus the agreement would result in the orderly and controlled marketing of sugar during times of surplus and deficit. Those countries producing sugar in excess of their maximum stocking obligation could be expected to reduce production and this, combined with normal growth in demand, would raise the price to the desired level.

The biggest single factor prejudicing the operation of the agreement at present is the non-participation of the EEC. While members of the agreement have been restricting their exports, the EEC has been expanding its: from 1.2 million tonnes in 1976 to 2.3 million tonnes in 1977, 3.3 million tonnes in 1978, 3.4 million tonnes in 1979, 4.2 million tonnes in 1980 and a remarkable 5.3 million tonnes in 1981. This surplus sugar is sold at the world market price, which it effects significantly (in 1981 the EEC net exports are expected to have represented almost 27% of total free market net exports), and which is considerably below the price paid to EEC producers. In this context, it can be said that the agreement has worked extremely well in preventing the world price from falling to a much lower level. EEC membership must therefore be a major goal, in order that countries can operate under the same disciplines as present members in a situation of oversupply. ○ A.C.H.

MAURITIUS

Diversification, but sugar still predominates

Sugar plays a leading part in Mauritian agriculture. This has come about through necessity, not chance. Since the early days of French colonization, many other crops have been planted with the idea of diversifying the island's essentially rural economy, but they failed to stand up to hurricanes and drought, they were not suited to the climate or the soil and there were no regular, remunerative outlets, so they were unable to compete with or replace sugar-cane. So it was for ecological and economic reasons that the sugar industry gradually developed and in a way, forced itself on the Mauritians.

The sugar producers

Today, the sugar plantations cover about 97 000 ha, which is 52 % of the island's surface area and 92 % of all land under cultivation. These figures are an eloquent illustration of the importance of the sugar industry to the country.

There are 21 sugar complexes around as many refineries. One of them belongs to the state, one to a foreign company and the rest are owned by 16 Mauritian concerns. About 55 % of the land under sugar cane is in these 21 complexes and 35 000 farmers, with plots of between one and more than 400 ha, share the rest.

The island's sugar-cane plantations cover 52 % of the territory and 92 % of cultivated land

So the sugar industry is almost entirely in Mauritian hands and there is a fairly good balance between the different sizes of plantation.

Sugar production

Sugar production in a normal year is currently around 700 000 tonnes from a harvest of around 6.4 million tonnes of cane. The cane yield per ha which compares favourably with that in other sugar producing countries, was 79.1 t in 1976 and the figure is expected to be about 80 t per ha in 1982. The sugar yield per ha has also increased over the years and should be just short of 9 tonnes per hectare this year.

The sugar industry's aim over this decade is to produce something like 775 000 t sugar annually. This will not be achieved by extending the areas under cultivation, the maximum possible on this small island having already been reached, but by increasing the yield per hectare.

The industry has used a number of specific means to do this and intends using others. They include the introduction of better species of cane, increasing the areas under irrigation, pushing up the yield per hectare on smallholdings, using artificial ripening methods and concentrating factories and modernizing their equipment. The intensification of mechanization introduced on the plantations to shorten harvesting and make the job of the cane-cutters easier should also make for efficiency. And the sugar terminal, which was opened in 1980, will be a most effective way of exporting sugar when production goes up.

Marketing and exports

Mauritius exports all but 38 000 t of its sugar. This amount, is consumed locally at the rate of 40 kg per head, a similar intake to that of the industrialized countries. The internal market, which only accounts for 5 % of production, can never be a major outlet.

The country exports most of its sugar to the EEC (the United Kingdom), to the USA and to various other smaller



African regional sugar industry training centre

An agreement signed by the Mauritian government and the UNDP in January 1980 set up a regional sugar industry training centre in Mauritius, to cover the African region.

The aim is to provide training courses in English and French on sugar-cane production, sugar manufacture and the maintenance of installations.

The Mauritian Research Institute is responsible for the scheme and is supported by the FAO, UNIDO, UNDP, the IAEA and many African countries. ○

markets. Exports to the EEC are covered by the sugar protocol annexed to the Lomé Convention and exports to the free market are covered by the International Sugar Agreement.

But the basis of the sugar industry's marketing policy is, of course, the sugar protocol which replaced the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated with the United Kingdom in 1951. This protocol guarantees a stable, long-term outlet and remunerative prices for about 70 % of Mauritius' sugar production, i.e. 500 000 t p.a. World rates, which are currently around £100 per t, tend to be too low to cover costs and it is only thanks to the sugar protocol price of more than £200 per t that Mauritius is able to go on producing sugar and making a living for its population. The protocol protects Mauritius and the other ACP producers from the ups and downs and violent fluctuation of the world market, and provides the necessary stability on which to base social and economic development.

Sugar and the national economy

Mauritius has no mineral resources and its economy depends mainly on agriculture, in which sugar is preponderant. Sugar represents about 85 % of the country's export earnings and its contribution to GNP, where it has a remarkable snowball effect, is about 25 %. The industry employs more than 70 000 people (slightly less than a quarter of the working population), thereby making an essential contribution to employment and social stability. The export tax on sugar and direct and indirect taxation on the sugar companies' earnings, employees and shareholders provide the state with the money it needs to finance the administrative, economic and social services the country needs.

Development and diversification

Over the years, diversification programmes have led to the introduction of other crops and, above all, to the encouragement of tourism and manufacturing.

Diversification in the manufacturing sector began with vertical and horizontal integration, certain industries being set up to produce some of the materials used in the manufacture of sugar and others to process molasses and produce rum, spirits and perfume. The sugar industry is also becoming an important producer of energy by distilling ethanol from molasses and producing electricity from its surplus cane-trash for local needs.

Late in the 1960s, the sugar industry looked to other sectors, such as the production of compound chemical fertilizers, textiles, electronics and the tourist trade, and it now has shares in certain hotels and in textile factories in a free industrial zone.



Manual cutting is being replaced by mechanized methods to raise productivity

Limited possibilities for other crops

Because Mauritius is so small, it is not possible to develop more than a couple of crops on a large scale. In addition to sugar, there is one other long-standing export crop, tea, which is grown on the higher ground. Tobacco is grown in other areas for the domestic market. But the drive to diversify agriculture in the sugar industry has mainly involved food production, particularly the raising of cattle on pasture and in stalls, the growing of food crops with the cane, and fish-farming. Efforts are now being intensified in the light of the economic and ecological imperatives, and as far as the small size of the island will allow, so that more of Mauritius' food imports can be produced locally.

Conclusions

Mauritius is a small developing country which has to make the most of its agricultural and industrial resources if it is to handle the major problems posed by its demography. It is similar to many other countries in that the prices of its exports have followed inflationary world trends, while it is unable to control world rates and is subject to the fluctuations of them. This is the reason for the importance of the Lomé Convention, which, over and above the problem of sugar proper, guarantees a solid basis for the economic growth and well-being of the ACP countries. ○

This article was provided by the Chamber of Agriculture, Port Louis, Mauritius.

JAMAICA

The social impact of the sugar industry

by Grace CAMERON (*)

"Aside from the employment and income-generating aspects of the industry, sugar has a deep-rooted significance for Jamaican society as a whole".

Some 50 miles to the east of the capital city of Kingston, in the heart of rural Jamaica, is the Duckenfield sugar factory. It is the only factory in the eastern part of the parish of St Thomas.

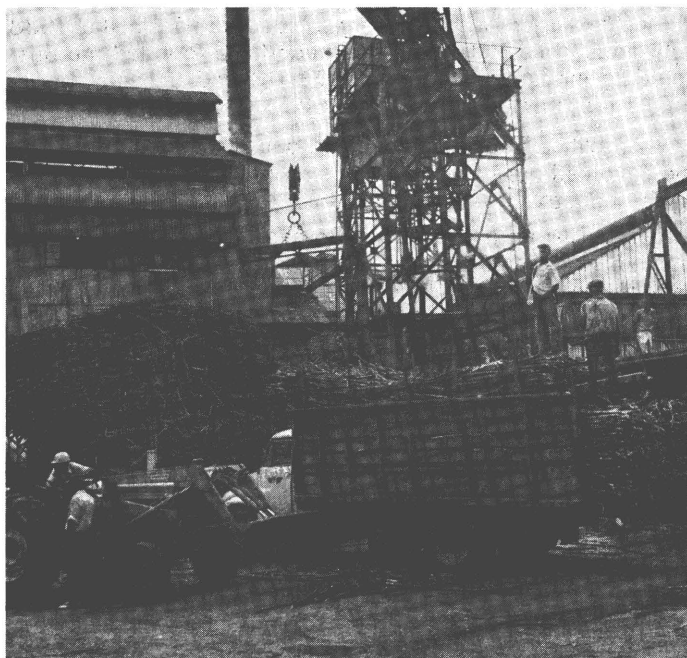
It employs 997 workers with thousands more dependent on it for survival. If Duckenfield closes, eastern St Thomas would become a ghost town, says Martin Gordon, a senior electrician at the factory.

Ninety five per cent of the people in eastern St Thomas depend on the estate for their livelihood.

In another part of the island, in the parish of Clarendon, the New Yarmouth and Monymusk sugar factories provide a life-line for thousands of people. If these factories close "southern Clarendon would be a graveyard," said Frank Downie, manager of the Sugar Industry Authority (SIA).

(*) Grace Cameron is a journalist on the Jamaican *Daily News*.

Workers at the Appleton sugar factory, in the northern part of the parish of St Elizabeth, wait to load truckfuls of sugar cane onto the conveyor belt. The well known Appleton rum comes from the estate



JIS photograph

"And so would (the parish) of Westmoreland if Frome closes," he added.

The sugar industry is vital to the survival of the island. It is particularly significant to rural communities which, for the most part, depend exclusively on sugar.

The sugar industry "is woven into the social fabric of the society. If the industry dies, it would mean tearing apart an integral part of our society," says Noel Rennie, former chairman of the SIA.

Maurice Creary, public relations officer for the National Sugar Company, goes even further. "If the sugar industry dies, the country folds," he says.

The EEC Commission's deputy director for development, Maurice Foley, describes sugar as "the life-blood of so many countries in the Caribbean; it's a touchstone of poverty; it's a part of the history of slavery... all caught up together. It's a very emotional thing."

Sugar dominates the agricultural sector

The sugar industry in Jamaica provides direct employment for 50 000 people, with an estimated 300 000 dependent on it.

It earns more than \$80 million in foreign exchange each year. This represents 70% of the foreign exchange earnings in the agricultural sector. In earlier years when sugar exports were at their peak, foreign exchange earnings hovered around the \$140 million mark. It takes second place only to bauxite in the total amount of foreign exchange earned.

In addition, sugar is the base product of many other industries. The condensaries that produce condensed milk, bakeries, soft drink factories, candy manufacturers, rum, molasses and bagasse are dependent on sugar.

What's more, products like rum, soft drinks and molasses bring in additional foreign exchange. Rum, for example, earned \$19.8 million in foreign exchange last year.

The local market for sugar alone is 95 000 tons each year, worth more than \$100 million.

Maurice Creary points out that sugar and all its by-products add up to a \$500 million a year business.

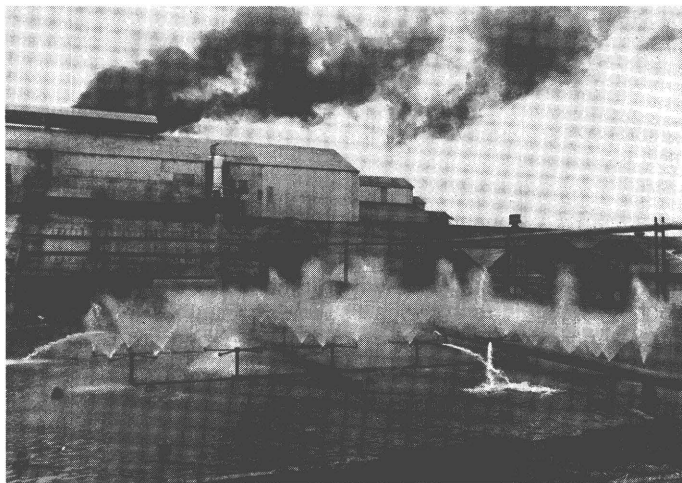
The industry, however, has declined drastically since the mid-1960's, and early 1970s when 400 000 to 500 000 tons of sugar were being produced. Last year's production fell to a meagre 201 000 tons, with an estimated 223 000 tons for this year. By the end of 1981 sugar had racked up a \$200.9 million deficit, prompting the government to dismantle the sugar cooperatives and close the Holland sugar factory in St Elizabeth.

This alarming state of affairs has prompted Prime Minister Edward Seaga to say on several occasions that this is sugar's last chance, as the government is spending millions of dollars and a great deal of time to revive the industry.

Maurice Creary adds, however, that the Prime Minister's threat, if it is to close the industry, would be impossible to carry out.

"Any politician who touches sugar is out on his ears in five minutes flat. It's bigger than any one man or any one government. If the industry is scrapped, the country folds," he says.

Despite its staggering decline, the industry remains a vital part of society. Parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Astill Sangster, said at a recent sugar techno-



JIS photographs

The steam billowing from the Bernard Lodge sugar factory reflects the sugar making process that is under-way in the building. It is the third largest factory in the island and produced 27 000 tons of sugar last year. More than 400 people work at the factory, with hundreds more working on the numerous small farms that supply the factory with cane

logist's meeting: "Despite being plagued by problems over the years, the sugar industry has demonstrated through its capacity for employment generation, foreign exchange earnings, development of important by-products such as rum and molasses, and through its stabilizing influence in rural Jamaica, that it is indeed the cornerstone of Jamaican society."

Workers at Duckenfield admit that "we know things aren't going too good with the sugar industry. But Duckenfield is the backbone of the east. It's the mother of eastern St Thomas."

Franklin Lawrence, one of the machine operators, interjects: "All I know is that if Duckenfield closes I would take my machete and walk to town (Kingston) and kill somebody when I can't get something to eat."

The other workers nod their heads.

Impact on employment

Ivan Daley, a cane cutter at the Bernard Lodge sugar factory, believes that sugar employs more workers than any other agricultural sector. "If the workers here lose their jobs most wouldn't be able to find jobs elsewhere, because there are so many of us and there are other people who are waiting to get jobs."

At 40, Daley has already put in 21 years as a cane cutter. Like some of his co-workers at the factory, he believes that the workers' salaries are much too low. He adds, though, that without the factory most people in the area would suffer.

Daley pointed out that during a recent two-week strike at the 11 factories across the island, the street vendors who sell biscuits and candy suffered because there was a shortage of sugar to make these goods. The bars and grocery stores around Bernard Lodge were also affected because workers didn't have too much money to spend

Frank Downie points out that the wage bill for the factory workers island-wide amounts to some \$100 million. This money is put into circulation and totally supports the small businesses in these communities.

Aside from the employment and income generating aspects of the industry, sugar has a deep-rooted significance for Jamaican society as a whole.

Just about every middle management skilled worker in Jamaica got his training in the industry, says Creary. It has the most comprehensive training programme in technical skills, he adds, "which is why everybody is afraid to touch it."

Added to this, the industry over the years has proven to be a spring-board for some of the country's most famous sportsmen.

"There is not a sport that did not develop in the sugar industry," Creary emphatically adds. "It has a very comprehensive sports complex, and historically, Jamaica's representatives have come out of the industry. Some of the most famous cricketers, for example."

Fast bowler Roy Gilchrist from Clarendon and another cricketer, George Moodie who came out of the Innswood sugar estate in St Catherine, are two examples.

E.Z. Wilson, a National Workers' Union (N.W.U) representative, says "sport is a form of recreation that provides the workers with a place to go other than the rum bar."

Although workers at Duckenfield say that their sports club has been long used as an animal shelter, Daley and others at Bernard Lodge are enthusiastic about their sports club. There are organized football and cricket teams that play against other estates and clubs, says Hedley Rowe, a welder.

It is also the tradition of the industry to provide housing for workers, Creary says. Better homes, that are far removed from the traditional slave types, are being built now.

Workers at both factories, say, however, that not every-one is provided with a house. There are not enough houses to go round.

What's more, sugar played an important role in the historical and social development of the island, says Creary.

"The whole question of industrial relations as it is entrenched in law came out of the industry. It was the first to give maternity leave and other benefits to workers."

The 1938 rebellions that shook the country, when workers aired their discontent and demanded better working conditions, started in the sugar industry. According to Creary one of Jamaica's national heroes, Sir Alexander Bustamante, was "created by the sugar industry."

Sir Alexander, who was one of the leaders in the 1938 rebellions, rose to fame in this period. He founded the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) and became the island's first Prime Minister in 1962.

The politics of Jamaica evolved out of the industry. "Politics evolved out of trade unionism, which evolved from the sugar industry", says Creary.

Paul Williams, a chemist at Bernard Lodge, believes that the industry is an emotional issue for most Jamaicans; it's a part of the tradition of the island that goes as far back as slavery.

He believes that the sugar industry has a social and moral obligation to "the mass of people."

Despite its present financial woes "you can't look at it from a purely economic point. You have to look at its social aspect, because of the whole tradition," he says.

"It is only in the past 50 to 100 years that the workers have started to receive any benefits from the industry. Once our foreparents had to work for free. Therefore, I think it owes the mass of people a social and moral obligation."

Any benefits that the workers get now are well deserved, Williams said. ○ G.C.

ZIMBABWE

Ethanol from sugar cane (*)

The two major companies which comprise the Zimbabwean sugar producing industry, situated in the Lowveld in the south eastern corner of the country, are capable of producing 450 000 tonnes of sugar annually. Of the total output, approximately 200 000 tonnes goes to the local market, with the remainder being available for the export market.

One of these two companies, Triangle Limited, additionally produces 10 million litres of ethanol (ethyl alcohol) per annum.

The plant, which was officially opened by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, was commissioned in May, 1980 and is the first, and at present, the only working plant of its kind on the continent of Africa.

Origins of ethanol production

Ethyl alcohol and sugar production have been linked since time immemorial, so the decision by Triangle to devote time, manpower and materials to the building of an ethanol plant was not an innovation in the technical sense.

It was first investigated by the Southern Rhodesian government during the 1939-45 war years and then again by Triangle in the late 1960s, and shelved as it was felt that it was not economically feasible at that time.

The later decision to investigate ethanol production from cane more thoroughly was heavily influenced by the sanctions prevailing at the time against the country, the difficulties experienced in disposing of sugar and the rising oil prices in 1974 and 1975.

Development

With little knowledge or background of the process, technical staff were sent in great secrecy to study methods in Brazil, Germany and other countries. Detailed feasibility studies were conducted and finally the go-ahead was received from the government. The type of plant and processing method selected were of German origin, as were the consultants. Planning and procurement were finalized and construction of the plant commenced.

The building of the plant was a masterpiece of ingenuity and speed. Commencing in the early part of 1979 and utilizing predominantly local skills and materials, the plant was constructed in record time and at the phenomenally low cost of Z\$1 million. Over 60% of the plant is of Zimbabwean origin and was constructed entirely by local artisans and specialists. Ethyl alcohol, or in terms of motor fuel, ethanol, is the clear, volatile and obviously highly inflammable spirit distilled through the fermentation process from sugar.

Apart from its uses as a motor and industrial fuel, it is also the intoxicating element in beer, wine and spirits and is widely used as a solvent.

Its great advantage, both in an oil-hungry country and one in which cane is easily produced, is that it is constantly renewable, unlike coal and oil, supplies of which can only diminish.

As daunting as the ethanol plant, its giant tanks, towers and pipes may seem to the layman, the process behind it is a relatively simple and ancient one. It is the methods of applying it and the scale on which it is done in which Triangle have specialized.

Production of ethanol

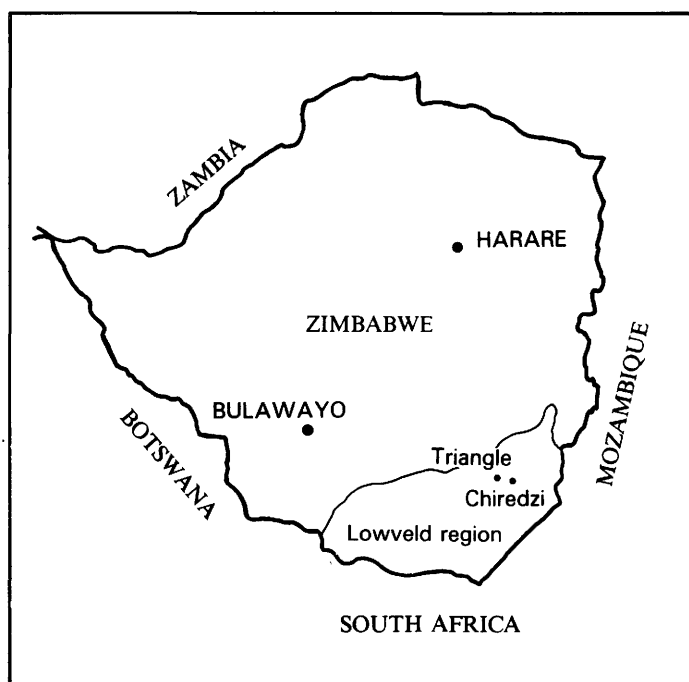
The operation is divided into two main phases: first, the initial fermentation from the raw products of sugar, and second, distillation.

The essential ingredient is molasses which, until the ethanol plant was built and manufacturing began, could be considered at best a nuisance and at worst an embarrassment to sugar producers. A dilutant is also needed, and chlorinated water (it must be treated against bacteria which might interfere with the fermenting process) is used. During the crushing season, sugar juice, pasteurized to kill bacteria, is also used. At the offset one or other of the ingredients is mixed with the molasses by special metering pumps to give the right sugar concentration.

While the whole process is broadly divided into two phases, they have a number of sub-phases, particularly in the first, fermentation, which is broken into two operations—pre-fermentation and main fermentation. Pre-fermentation involves the propagation of the yeast colonies which play an active part in the conversion of sugar to ethanol by means of enzymes or biochemical catalysts given off by the yeast.

The process begins with a five cubic metre volume of yeast culture in a clean vat which is increased to 35 cubic metres with the addition of prepared mash. Sulphuric acid is

(*) This article was provided by Triangle Ltd Zimbabwe.





Triangle Ltd.

The beginning of it all—rich, luxuriant cane, averaging 110 tonnes a hectare over the estates. To date, only one sixth of the rich soil has been utilized

added both to kill any bacteria and to assist the enzymes in the fermentation process. At the same time, air is bubbled through the mixture to promote the propagation of the yeast, while heat levels given off during the fermentation are carefully monitored to maintain a constant temperature of 32°C. Should the temperature rise above that mark cold water is automatically trickled down the outside of the vats to maintain it at the required temperature.

Pre-fermentation takes 18 hours, after which another 5 cubic metres of the mixture is drawn off to provide a yeast culture for the next batch. All lines, pipes and vats are cleansed and sterilized.

The main fermentation process, in enormous vats with a capacity of 750 000 litres each, lasts for 48 hours..

After draining the pre-fermentor to the main vat, it is filled to 80% capacity with prepared "mash". The filling takes about eight hours and air is bubbled through, again to assist fermentation, and further nutrients such as urea are added.

The actual fermentation takes about 32 hours, during which the yeast converts the sugar to a mixture of between 6% and 10% alcohol in water.

Copious quantities of carbon dioxide gas are given off during this stage. This gas is 'captured' and utilized in a separate commercial enterprise.

Again, heat given off during fermentation is monitored and maintained at 34°C by circulating the mash through a heat exchanger. The fermented mash, known in ethanol plant terms as "beer", is then transferred to a holding tank in preparation for transfer to the actual distillation plant, and the remainder—about 90% water and non-fermentable matter—is recycled.

Broadly, distillation is a process of evaporation and recondensation which separates liquids into fractions according to their boiling points. In the case of ethanol, the process extracts greater degrees of ethanol from water through a number of stages until the separation produces 100% ethanol.

The pre-heated "beer" is pumped into the top of the first of a series of three main distillation columns which tower to a height of about 40 metres over the rest of the plant.

Steam is forced into the bottom of the first distillation column. As the "beer" descends through a number of fine

sieves, it is met by the rising steam and the first separation occurs.

Since the ethanol content is more volatile than its water catalyst, the ethanol is "stripped" from the descending "beer" and reaches a concentration of 50 per cent. The ethanol-free slops, or stillage, collect at the bottom and are pumped out.

The process is repeated in the second column, where ethanol concentration is strengthened to 96.5%—that concentration earns the name "rectified spirits", although it is not yet pure enough for use as a fuel due to the residue of water still remaining.

The spirits are condensed and pumped to the third dehydration column where the last 3.5% of water is removed by means of the addition of benzene at the top of the column.

The benzene forms a compound, or ternary, mixture with the other two ingredients and as this boils at a lower temperature than ethanol, rises to the top, leaving pure ethanol at the bottom, which is then pumped to two large storage tanks before being despatched by rail to the various fuel depots throughout Zimbabwe where it is blended with imported fuel for sale.

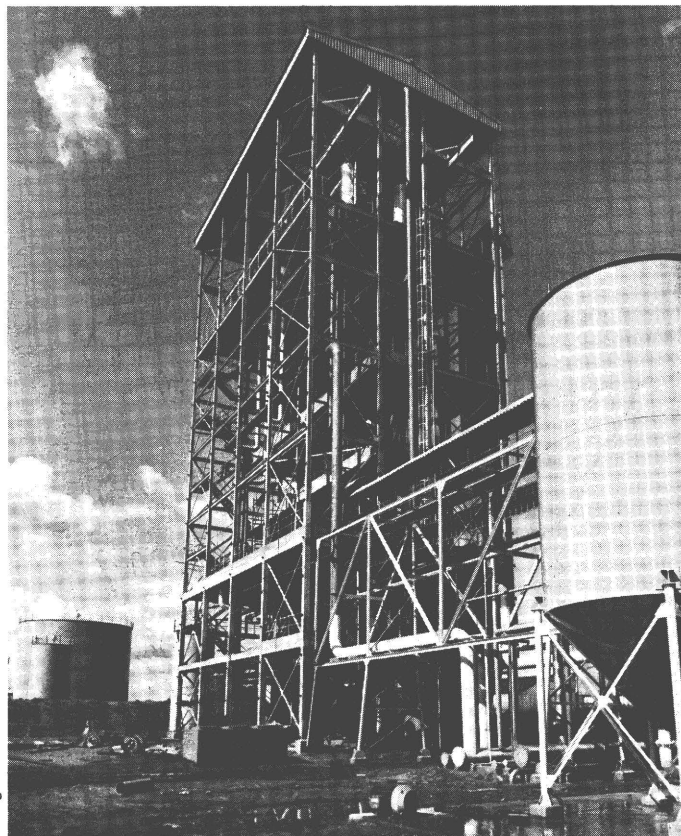
To prevent unauthorized "tippling", as occurred in the early stages of ethanol production in Brazil, the spirit is 'denatured' or rendered unfit for human consumption by the addition of one per cent benzol, an extract of coal from Hwange (Wankie).

Because it is alcohol and therefore a saleable commodity, the plant is subject to excise laws and constant strict checks are made on quality and strength.

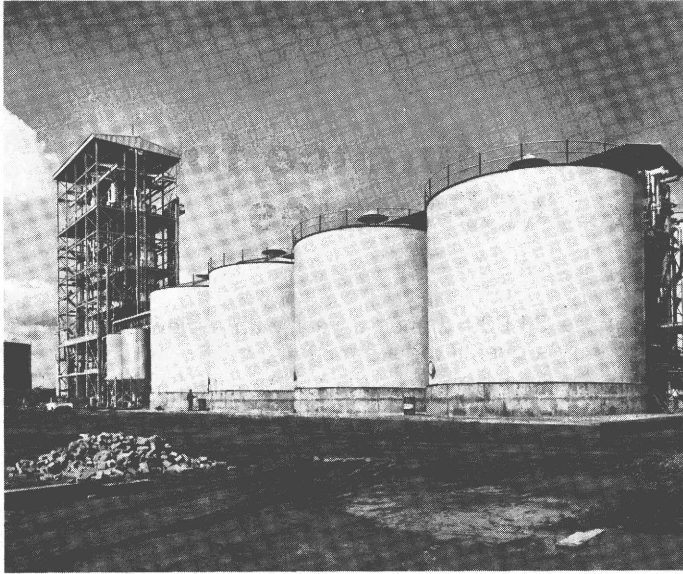
Economic importance

It is still very early to assess fully the long-term ramifications of the ethanol plant and its effect on Zimbabwe's over-

The distillation plant viewed from the centre

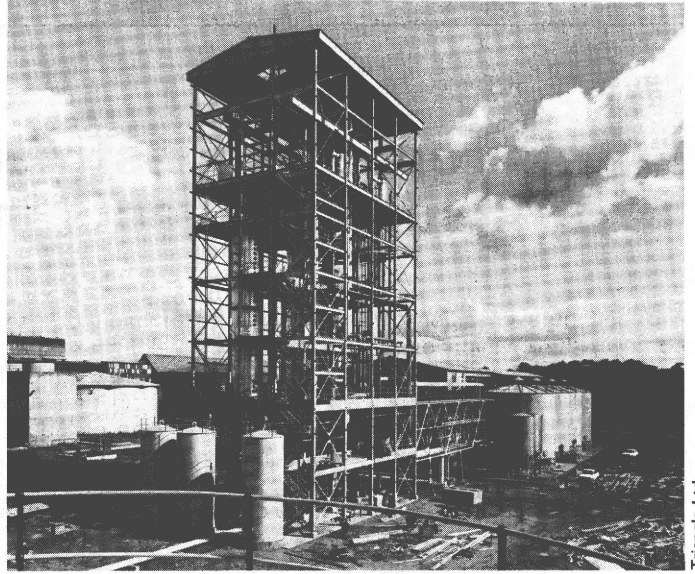


Triangle Ltd.



Triangle Ltd.

The storage tank and three of the six vast 750 000 litre capacity fermentation tanks used in the main fermentation stage



Triangle Ltd.

The distillation plant towers above the vast fermentation tanks. The final dehydration column, with its viewing portholes, can be seen on the left of the plant

all economy. At present its major importance lies in the foreign currency replacement of ethanol over costly imported petrol, which represents a minimum of 15% of Zimbabwe's total requirements—very important at this time in this developing country's balance of payments.

On the other side of the coin, the production of ethanol reduces the amount of sugar which can be processed. This in turn cuts down on the amount of sugar available for export which, with the present world slump in sugar prices and the costs of transporting etc. makes the production of ethanol even more advantageous.

Experiments are being conducted at present in Zimbabwe with modified ethanol-powered tractors. As a vigorously agriculturally orientated country, this could have an impact in the future, but it is too early at this stage to predict the economic advantages and disadvantages in a switch from diesel to ethanol-powered tractors. Only as the country's

fuel requirements grow will the need to increase production or possibly establish new plants arise. This is currently under investigation by the government, as the Lowveld has numerous rivers with excellent dam sites and vast acreages of rich untouched soils ideally suited for expansion of the sugar industry and subsequent ethanol production. Any steps in this direction can only be beneficial, as the growing of cane and manufacture of sugar are highly labour-orientated and any development would provide immense job opportunities and scope for resettlement for the densely populated rural areas immediately north and east of the Lowveld.

As yet unexplored in detail and unexploited in the long-term outlook, ethanol could feasibly replace ethanyl (derived mainly from oil) which is the 'feedstock' for innumerable processes in plastics and explosives.

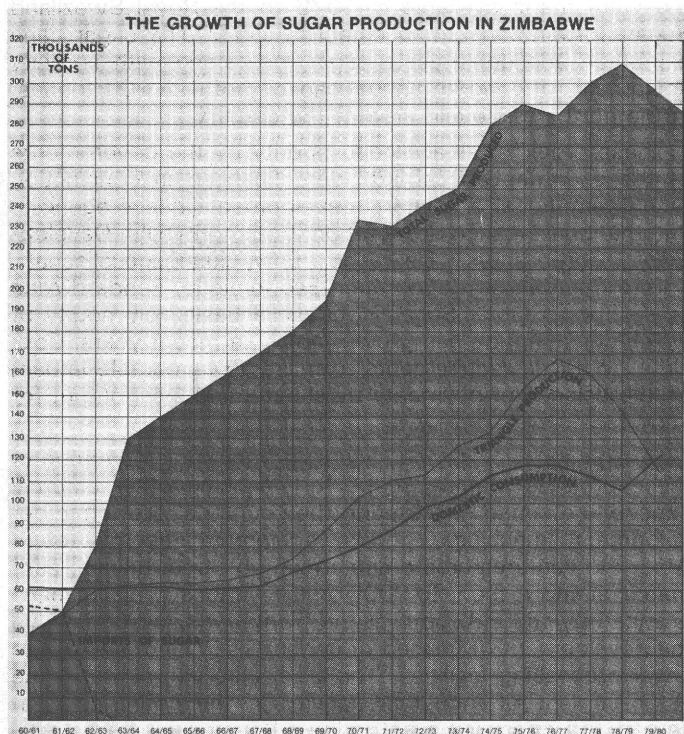
One of the traditional problems associated with distillation is the disposal of 'stillage'. Triangle is overcoming the problem by concentrating its stillage to form a molasses substitute for use as an animal feed—which is being used extensively on the company's 6000 strong herd of cattle and also by other stock feed producing companies.

The "capturing" and processing of the carbon dioxide gas given off during the main fermentation stage by the company as a commercial enterprise has resulted in the establishment of a plant which now produces sufficient CO² for Zimbabwe's needs and to enable the country to export this commodity to neighbouring countries.

Justifiable pride in achievement

The planning, the implementation and the continued successful operation of the ethanol plant gives the people of Triangle and Zimbabwe cause for justifiable pride and a sense of achievement in successfully pioneering the first plant of its kind on the African continent. It has aroused world-wide interest and been visited by dignitaries (including President Nyerere, President Kaunda, President Banana, President Machel) and specialists from many overseas and African countries.

As a measure of its success representatives from governments and companies from Zambia, Malawi and Kenya additionally visited the Triangle installation and are presently commissioning similar types of plants in those countries. ○



European Investment Bank finance for sugar projects in the ACP states

Under the succession of Conventions, from Yaoundé I to Lomé II, the division of responsibilities between the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) has steadily become more clear-cut: in the ACP states, the bank's major province is the financing of industrial, agro-industrial, mining and tourism projects and productive infrastructure, particularly in the energy sector (1). This means that there is far less call on the bank than in the past to provide finance for agricultural projects, which fall more directly within the EDF sphere. Since 1966, however, it has had occasion to finance six projects in the sugar sector, advancing over ECU 50 million, either from its own resources (chiefly the proceeds of borrowings on capital markets) or from those of the EDF in the form of loans on special conditions (Yaoundé Conventions I and II) or risk capital operations (Lomé I and II).

The EIB financing operations were carried out in Cameroon, Upper Volta, Chad, Malawi, Kenya and Swaziland.

In **Cameroon**, the EIB advanced ECU 2.03 million as a loan in 1966 to establish sugar cane plantations at Mbandjock, 100 km east of Yaoundé, and construct a sugar mill/refinery designed to produce 15 000 tonnes of refined sugar a year for the local market. The project, implemented by the Société Sucrière du Cameroun (SOSUCAM), attracted a further loan of ECU 1.8 million in 1973 for extension of the plantations and the mill, whose output was doubled to 30 000 tonnes, again earmarked for the home market. Moreover, acting under mandate from and on behalf of the European Economic Community, the EIB at the same time acquired a ECU 540 000 shareholding in SOSUCAM, deploying resources from the 3rd EDF.

In **Upper Volta**, a loan on special conditions for ECU 5.04 million was granted to the state in 1973 for an agro-industrial complex at Banfora, in the south-west of the country: the project focused on planting 2 250 ha of sugar cane and construction of a sugar mill/refinery with a capacity of 21 000 tonnes a year to be sold on the local market. The scheme, implemented by the Société Sucrière Voltaïque (SOSUHV), in which the state holds a majority stake, received further support in 1976 under the first Lomé Convention in the form of two loans totalling ECU 4.43 million drawn from risk capital. ECU 1.43 million was channelled to the state in the form of a conditional loan (of which the repayment arrangements, rate of interest and term may vary according to fulfilment of conditions specified at the time of signature of the finance contract) to assist in financing its participation in SOSUHV's capital increase. In addition, SOSUHV attracted a subordinated loan for ECU 3 million (loan which is repaid only after other prior-ranking bank loans have been settled). The funds helped to extend the plantations from 2 250 to 3 500 ha and to bolster the sugar mill's

capacity to 31 500 tonnes a year with a view to covering the country's overall requirements.

In **Chad**, the EIB deployed ECU 7.5 million from risk capital in 1976 in the form of a conditional loan to finance part of the state's majority holding in Société Nationale Sucrière du Tchad (SONASUT). The funds assisted the company in establishing a sugar complex at Banda, to the south of the country, including some 3 300 ha of sugar cane plantations and a sugar mill offering a capacity of some 30 000 tonnes a year, sufficient to cover the country's total requirements.

In **Malawi**, close on ECU 7.5 million was advanced in 1977 to establish a 6 000 ha plantation and construct a sugar mill with an annual output of 74 000 tonnes in the Dwanga River delta in the centre of the country. Financing took the form of a loan from the bank's own resources, carrying a 3% interest subsidy financed from the EDF, to the Dwangwa Sugar Corporation, the company responsible for implementing the project, along with a ECU 980 000 equity participation in the company financed from risk capital and acquired on behalf of the European Community. The works were aimed at meeting increasing domestic consumption.

In **Kenya**, ECU 12 million from EIB own resources with a 3% EDF interest subsidy was advanced in 1977 to the South Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd for constructing a sugar mill at Awendo with a capacity of 60 000 tonnes a year. The mill was to process production from a neighbouring 3 400 ha sugar cane plantation established by the company, as well as output from 9 000 ha of smallholder plantations.

In **Swaziland**, ECU 10 million, also carrying an EDF subsidy, were made available in 1978 to the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation Ltd to establish a 9 000 ha sugar cane plantation and construct a sugar mill, along with ancillary equipment, offering an annual capacity of 125 000 tonnes, in the northern lowveld area of the country.

These projects, all accorded priority by the governments of the countries concerned, were financed in conjunction with international or bilateral development finance agencies (International Finance Corporation, Commonwealth Development Corporation, Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft, Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération). Sugar is indeed a basic commodity of which consumption has grown rapidly in recent years. Covering domestic requirements exercises a favourable impact on the balance of payments by substituting local output for imports.

Foreign currency savings accruing from implementation of these projects provide scope for financing other external expenditure aimed at fostering the countries' economic development (machines, goods, equipment, energy, etc.). Also, the ventures create numerous job opportunities, estimated at more than 20 000 for the various projects part-financed by the EIB, both at the plantations, which involve the development of unused or underutilised land, and at the sugar processing facilities. The latter also contribute to the establishment of industrial activity in the countries concerned and offer significant indirect benefits. o

(1) More ample details are contained in *EIB-Information* no. 25 which traces the history of these operations and outlines the present situation, and in the brochure *Financing under the second Lomé Convention*, both available free on request in the various Community languages, from the EIB, Information—Public Relations Division, L-2950 Luxembourg. Tel.: 4379-1. Cf. also the interview with Mr Yves Le Portz, the EIB's President, in *Courier* No 71 (January-February 1982, pages 14-18).

Regional and inter-regional cooperation — what does it hold for the future?

by Idriss JAZAIRY (*)

A group of eminent people appointed by the UN as part of the UNITAIR (United National Institute for Training and Research) programme met for the first time in Brussels recently under the joint patronage of the Commission of the European Communities and the Belgian government.

The group, consisting of statesmen, diplomats, university men and high level experts from all the regions of the world, was invited to see what contribution regional and inter-regional cooperation can make to solving the present world economic problems, and to submit its conclusions to the UN secretary-general.

This is timely. Real community and intercommunity multilateralism has to be relaunched as a matter of urgency to counter the revival of unilateralism, or constricting bilateralism at best, both of which reflect a way of thinking where strength is more important than concertation, violence more important than the right to development and the short term more important than the medium and long term.

The development of regional and inter-regional cooperation is an essential aspect of the reorganization of international economic relations and it is a vital complement to the work that has to be carried out at both national and international level.

However, the relaunch of this form of cooperation has to avoid any conceptual deviation from the aims already adopted by the international community.

Long track record

First, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional cooperation is nothing new. The first UN regional economic commissions were set up to promote it more than three decades ago and the extraordinary General Assembly sessions on development have since made provisions to ensure that the regional



Idriss Jazairy

approach is a complement to the overall drive to reorganize international economic development. The promotion of regional, sub-regional and inter-regional cooperation between developing countries was a constant theme of the non-aligned summits in Algiers (1973), Colombo (1976) and Havana (1979). The Group of 77 tried to put theory into practice at its conferences in Mexico (1976), Arusha (1979) and, most important, Caracas (1981) and this year there have been consultations in New Delhi between 44 countries of the Third World. The strategy for the UN's third development decade invites the international community to give support to mutual cooperation between developing countries in this field.

Regional cooperation a "strategic" choice

Second, regional, sub-regional and inter-regional cooperation needs no defining.

In the past, some have sought to

adopt a narrow approach to development problems, backing such ideas as the automatic effect of development in the North on the countries of the South and confining international action to satisfying essential needs in the South, as undemanding alternatives to setting up a new international economic order. So it is important to stress that the aim here is not to offer regional and inter-regional cooperation as an alternative strategy for what some people might call the failure of the global approach.

Although the lack of progress in North-South negotiations and the surge of protectionism in the industrialized countries make it more urgent for the countries of the South to join forces, these groupings are their own justification, quite independently of the ups and downs of the economy, and they are a strategic choice of the Third World, not just a tactical option.

Nor do I mean that the world has to be "communitarized" before the North-South dialogue is relaunched on the grounds that it is impossible for the 160 countries in the UN to negotiate properly. This would be reducing the problems encountered in this sphere so far to one of simple arithmetic when they are, in fact, very political in nature.

We are even less interested in the tendency to seek answers to development problems in the internal reorganization of the countries of the South, the international order being seen as something unchangeable.

A new school of thought in some of the countries of the North suggests that underdevelopment in the Third World is a simple problem of bad management and lack of enterprise, and that the answer is to generalize market economies and create an atmosphere that is favourable to foreign capital geared to exploiting and exporting primary products, with the aim of getting the countries of the South better integrated into the world market. Free-exchange organizations based on this philosophy in certain parts of the South have, in fact, favoured the accumulation and export of profits by foreign firms rather than the development of autonomous production capacities.

No need for new definitions or new geopolitical divisions

Third, this approach would only result in a new division of the Third

(*) The author is Algeria's ambassador to Brussels.

World into zones defined in a technocratic or abstract way.

Such divisions have been proposed. The World Bank, for example, suggests dividing the world into eight groups, four of which—the high population Asian countries, the OPEC countries, the newly industrialized nations and the poor countries of sub-Saharan African—would be in the South.

It is clear that, for an institution that says it is not a Robin Hood working for an international redistribution of wealth, what will count will be the safety of placements, the adaptation of its funds to different situations and the profitability of its operations; and the categories outlined are a direct reflection of its own concerns—in spite of the fact that these cause anxiety to the poorest countries. But there is a big step between this and redrawing the geopolitical map of the Third World by striking out the North-South aspect of things on purely financial grounds.

The idea of regional and inter-regional groupings (including that of the three continents in the southern hemisphere which make up the Third World) was not defined in a meeting of economists and financiers. It was a group of countries, heterogeneous from certain points of view, which had been exploited and were united by the same desire for economic liberation and self-centred development. Denying the existence of the Third World is tantamount to contesting the non-aligned movement as a new dimension in international relations and championing a return to a bipolar world.

So there is no point in trying to rediscover or redefine regional and inter-regional cooperation, nor in reorganizing the geopolitical divisions of the world. Relaunching regional and inter-regional cooperation means, first and foremost, seeing how the United Nations can increase the effectiveness of its involvement in the regional cooperation plans and action programmes that already exist. It also means organized thinking about the new concepts and policies which might complete (and not replace) things that have already been the subject of political decisions. How, in other words, are we to ensure that from various multilateral arrangements to economic cooperation groups, and from common markets to integration agreements, the action that is already under way can lead to vast interdependent continental communities that are able to have a greater effect on the course of events. These communities should be both the means and the aim of greater cohesion among the countries that go to make them up. They should be a reflexion of a desire for

interdependence and of the collective autonomy of their members. And they should forge their identity from the wealth of their civilizations and find their *raison d'être* in the enrichment of their heritage.

Is this a Utopia, compared with the present state of regional and inter-regional cooperation and the promise they hold as far as South-South and North-South relations are concerned?

In 1979, there were 25 economic and other cooperation groupings in the Third World and 15 monetary arrangements at regional and inter-regional level, not counting 20 or so commodity producer-exporter organizations. And if the different specialized inter-governmental economic and social cooperation organizations are included, there are 120 institutions on the continent of Africa alone, an impressive figure.

Impact of the Lagos action plan

The Lagos action plan for the economic development of Africa is worthy of special mention. It was adopted in 1980 and was a major step forward in what is destined to be a real African economic community. The details of a food self-sufficiency plan and the launching of a 10-year period of industrial development across the continent were recently adopted by the eighth regional conference of the Economic Commission for Africa (April 1982). The Lagos plan and the joint Arab economic action strategy (Amman, 1981) and the establishment of a link between these two fundamental texts by the standing committee on Afro-Arab cooperation, which held its 10th session in Dakar a short time ago, firmly reasserted the Arab and African peoples' desire to work for the joint economic and social development of the two regions.

Regional and inter-regional trade in the whole of the Third World went from about 20% of its total exports at the beginning of the decade to 27% in 1980.

This was managed thanks to the introduction of sub-regional and regional integration machinery—which is currently being expanded via the establishment of a generalized system of preferences among the developing countries, the development of trade between state firms and the creation of multinationals. So it would be reasonable to expect South-South trade to represent one third of total exports from the Third World in 1980.

The past decade has also been marked by the institution of regional

and sub-regional payments machinery and, above all, of inter-regional development finance organizations which have, in particular, channelled around 2.5% of the GNP of the oil-producing countries to the other developing countries. These flows have, in fact, trebled due to the transfer of savings from salaries earned by nationals from the poor countries with spare labour, who have found work in the low-population oil-exporting countries.

If this trend is maintained, it should mean that the Third World's present vulnerability to the fluctuations of economic activity in the North, and the growing protectionism there, will both be lessened.

If regional and inter-regional cooperation between the developing countries is both to continue and expand, then certain constraints must be removed.

Limited control over own resources

The main external constraint is the one the developing countries meet when they try to exercise their sovereignty over their resources and economic activities.

In a world where two-fifths of international trade is between transnational firms and their branches, and where mineral products and other primary products exported from the Third World and the Third World's imports of food and technology are all controlled by these firms, it is difficult to alter currents that are obstinately set in a North-South direction so they go from South to South.

But the sovereignty of the Third World over its own resources can be consolidated in turn by the group's solidarity *vis-à-vis* each of its members, as was the case recently in OPEC when the support given to Libya, Nigeria and Ecuador enabled these countries to avoid price-fixing machinery (an essential element of the sovereignty of the producers over their resources) getting into the hands of the transnational oil companies.

Removing external constraints also means the North changing, being less reticent about the development of regionalization in the South—which means that the multilateral financing organizations will have to give increasing support to projects intended to boost the collective autonomy of the groups of developing countries, rather than to projects geared to exporting to the world market. This, reasonably enough, does not seem to be the main characteristic of certain extraverted de-

velopment strategies outlined by financing organizations controlled by the industrialized countries—hence the anxiety which the Berg report, the recent World Bank publication on sub-Saharan Africa, generated in all the countries of Africa. The developing countries which are part of inter-regional groups or producer-exporter groups, should not be the object of sanctions like the refusal by certain countries in the developed world to let them have the benefit of the generalized system of preferences which applies to Third World exports.

The North's desire to promote cooperation between the countries of the South should be reflected, in particular, at the level of the relevant UN institutions, which should be authorized to organize consultation (restricted to the developing countries) to facilitate the regionalization of the South without the North forcing the principle of universality, or their internal debates, upon them.

But this should not be a reason for hiding the fact that these regionalization measures can also come up against internal constraints.

The doubtful nationalism of the countries of the South, an obstacle to economic groupings, has already been mentioned. This is a contestable view because, although nationalism played this sort of role and encouraged conservatism in the North, it was, on the other hand, extremely revolutionary in the South. This period of self-assertion is in fact a necessary stage in the political and economic decolonization of the developing countries. It paves the way for conditions that are conducive to grouping and to union which, if they are to last, have to be decided with the agreement of the people involved. Implementation cannot simply be ordered. It has to be systematically and thoroughly prepared.

Reducing disparities within the South

Internally speaking, the main danger awaiting undertakings of this kind lies in the possibility of what one might call the "North-South syndrome" appearing in these groups of developing countries.

Steps should be taken where necessary to see that such groupings reduce rather than accentuate the differences in income between the countries involved. This does not only mean liberalizing trade. It also means reorganizing the production apparatus, installing compensation machinery and ensuring concerted planning.



From left to right, ambassador Jazairy, Oliver Tambo of the ANC (South Africa) and ambassador Sy of Senegal in ACP House

In a group, it is rare for even the poorest member to have nothing to bring its partners. Some may have finance and others raw materials and technology, or the labour their richer partners want. This is to say that regional and inter-regional cooperation is neither simply a question of trade nor just a transfer of resources.

The establishment of privileged links between the developing countries within the framework of regional and inter-regional cooperation is a reflection of their joint hope for political, economic and cultural emancipation and for greater autonomy.

The willingness of the developing countries also to take part in groupings which include the countries of the North is an expression of their willingness to dialogue within a framework of relations free from the stigmata of the past—which have not, it has to be admitted, always been absent from some North-South inter-regional cooperation schemes.

A certain number of recent steps have shown that the problem is still real and that such relations have sometimes been designed by an industrialized country as a way of maintaining those countries that seemed to be drifting away within their zone of influence.

In cases of this kind, it is the industrialized country which determines the developing countries which will join with it in a custom-made group, and anyone in disagreement will be excluded.

Groups such as this can only appear suspicious to the Third World and to the non-aligned countries in particular.

Links between communities rather than countries

The safest thing would be to establish links between communities of developed countries and communities of developing countries as the culmination of a grouping process generated by the realities of each particular case.

For historical reasons, the links the European Community has forged with the developing countries and groups of developing countries have not always been like this. The southern partners have formed their group as a result of their relations with the North.

The viability of such inter-regional groups cannot be guaranteed in the long run unless four conditions are met. First, ideological rifts must be left behind—as, indeed, has been the case in EEC-ACP relations in general. Second, political conditions must be re-

moved. In the Euro-Arab dialogue, for example, this means recognizing the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people.

Third, fairness has to be added to mutual interest as a basis for contractual relations as they are to be established between partners in North and South. Non-reciprocal advantages have to be given to the developing member countries so as to rectify North-South imbalances.

Stabilization schemes

Schemes for stabilizing the rates of raw materials exported by partners in the South to partners in the North, provided there are enough financial resources to reach their objectives, are in the interest of both parties as they enable the income of the producing developing countries to be stabilized (although not lastingly improved) and they ensure the importing industrialized countries regular supplies.

The opening of the developed world's markets to processed products from their less developed partners and the support they lend them in setting up their autonomous technological capacity will prove that such agreements are not intended to maintain outmoded relations of dependence but really are indicative of future trends.

And there is mutual interest here. Five million workers in the EEC owe their jobs to the export trade with the Third World.

And fourth, the viability of such groups means that the partners in the South have to be in a position to assert a distinct collective socio-cultural identity and to promote economic and commercial relations independently, but following the example of the North.

The call for the relaunching of international cooperation is being muffled by the sounds of war—although the continuation of the UN General Assembly session at the end of April, which was intended to get the global negotiations off the ground again, means that might has won yet another round over reason.

What will happen tomorrow when what we now find difficult to call the international community is sinking, through collective unawareness, into a crisis as serious as the one of the thirties?

Are we to give future generations nothing more than an empty-handed spectre which promises everything but has nothing to give? The Third World's answer is a categorical no. What does Europe say? o I.J.

Philipps University (Marburg)

Diploma course on cooperation economics for developing countries

by R. POHLING (*)

Course content

Since the mid-1960s Philipps University, Marburg (Federal Republic of Germany) has offered nationals of African and Asian developing countries an eight-semester (four-year) course in development economics. To prepare students for senior posts in cooperative organizations, administration and education in the developing countries, the accent is on business management, with particular reference to cooperatives.

The teaching is backed up by two periods of attachment to small or medium-sized cooperative firms of various types in Germany and one to the administrative department responsible for cooperatives in a developing country, so that students acquire a wide knowledge of cooperative theory, the workings of cooperatives, business management and company law plus the basic grounding in economics, development theory and policy, agronomy, rural sociology and civil law. While the course is mainly concerned with the economic, managerial, legal and social problems involved in cooperation between developing country enterprises, it also has relevance to quite a wide range of jobs in economics, administration, teaching and research.

Examinations and qualification

The diploma course consists of a 4-semester basic course, including a two-month attachment to a rural cooperative, and another two-month period spent in a cooperative firm or credit cooperative, followed by a semester advanced course (including the examination period), during which the student spends two months in his own country on study-oriented work experience. The two years of basic work are

followed by mid-course exams in management accounting, basic cooperative organization, basic business management, basic economics and basic agronomy, which the student must pass to qualify for the advanced part of the course. After three semesters of advanced work, during which the student is required to take a minimum of three seminars in different topics and successfully complete set work and tests, he has 12 weeks to prepare a written dissertation on a topic selected from one of the fields of study, which forms the first stage of the final diploma exam. Once the dissertation has been accepted by the panel of examiners, the student goes on to the second stage of his finals, which consists of a five-hour written paper plus a viva on each of the following subjects:

- General cooperative organization
- General business management
- Comparative civil and company law, with particular reference to the law of cooperatives
- Economics (including development theory and policy)
- Agronomy and rural sociology
- Business accounting and statistics.

The course is arranged by the Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries (Institut für Kooperation in Entwicklungsländer), which also provides counselling and academic guidance for students and notifies the relevant authorities abroad of the aims and content of the course, so that they can give the appropriate recognition to the qualification.

The official recognition of the "cooperation economics diploma" in developing countries today is the result of exchanges of information over a matter of years. Initially the lack of comparable qualifications had led the authorities in the developing countries to undervalue the diploma by equating it with the BA, in the case of English-speaking countries, or the *licence* in French-speaking ones. Now, however, most of the countries which have sent nationals on the course officially recognize it as an equivalent to the master's

(*) Manager at the "Institute for Cooperation in the Developing Countries", Philipps University, Marburg.

degree or "ingénieur de conception" qualification, a more appropriate assessment which equips graduates with the proper professional qualification.

Graduate recruitment and careers

Owing to the limited staff and facilities, applicants are only accepted for the cooperation economics course every four years. So far four classes of 20-25 students have successfully completed this demanding course, and a fifth class is currently part way through its studies.

Of the previous four classes, 50% of graduates returned home to find suitable jobs within a year. Many more subsequently do so as well, but some particularly capable graduates may decide first to specialize further or take a doctorate, and others may not immediately be able to get a suitable job for political or other reasons.

Of the 93 graduates from the first four classes, 84% have returned to their own countries and 74% hold jobs relevant to their qualification, a significant proportion of them having already reached very high positions. The institute recently issued a full report on graduates' career developments; the picture in the autumn of 1981 was as follows:

Type of job	Number of graduates
Cooperation authorities, cooperatives, cooperative schools	29
Universities, technical colleges, research bodies and relevant supervisory authorities	7
Public development bodies (planning departments, public and semi-public development banks etc.)	11
International organizations	5
Public and private sector firms	11
Other ministries (diplomatic service, etc.)	6
Total	69

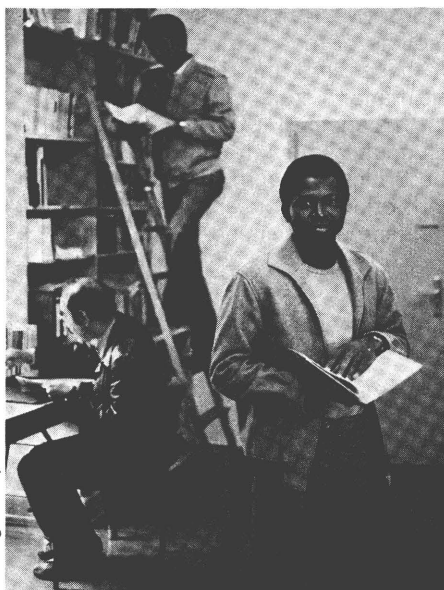
Practical relevance of the course

The 74% of graduates with jobs in their field is a convincing measure of the practical relevance of the course. Some of them have already attained a level of seniority which does credit both to their own capacities and to their qualification, and the reputation of the diploma and the Institute now stand high in many countries.

This is also attested by the many representatives from developing countries, including members of govern-

ment and senior college staff, who include the Institute in the itinerary of their official visits to Germany. Most Third World countries now regard self-help organizations and industrial cooperation as valuable tools of economic and social development, but their authorities admit that the shortage of properly trained staff for self-help and cooperation activities in general is one of the major development bottlenecks.

National staff are also needed to work on technical cooperation projects financed by bilateral or multilateral organizations such as the FAO or the World Bank. It was formerly reckoned that development projects would run for two to four years, providing little scope for graduates from Marburg, but now the international organizations are allowing spans of 12 to 20 years for comparable operations, one reason for the change being to devote more time to training and "breaking in" the national counterpart staff to take over. With its emphasis on management and



Overseas students working in the University library which contains over 12 000 specialist works on developing countries

development studies and the ability of the teaching staff to draw on their own long experience of project work, the course would be suitable for medium-term project-linked training of counterpart staff. Since the modern technical cooperation practice in Germany and elsewhere is to make provision in each project for the training of counterparts, grants could be provided out of project funds. In this case the work-experience component of the course could be spent on the project and the dissertation could also deal specifically with it.

The institute regularly gets enquiries from all over Africa and Asia about en-

trance requirements availability of places and grants, both for undergraduate (premier et deuxième cycle) and postgraduate (troisième cycle) cooperation studies. This is the place to point out that Marburg does not at the moment offer a post-graduate cooperation course, and that because of the shortage, of staff, enquiries about the undergraduate course cannot usually be dealt with until preparations for the enrolment of a new class are put in hand.

Availability of places and grants

Because of the institute's limited resources only 40 places are available on the diploma course. A number of authorities or semi-public or private bodies offer grants, though they all impose certain conditions of performance and will not allow students to change courses.

Ever since the course was set up the provincial government of Hesse has offered a generous number of bursaries, which are allocated to the various countries concerned, whose governments then nominate candidates via the local German embassy. Efforts are now being made to increase the proportion of students paying their own way or holding awards from other sources, for instance, the Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (the German academic exchange organizations), the German political foundations (the Friedrich Ebert, Konrad Adenauer, Friedrich Naumann and Hanns Seidel Foundations), the applicants own countries or the European Communities. The last-named of these has recently re-affirmed its willingness to pay for ACP students on the diploma course. These grants, like those from Hesse, can only be obtained through official channels. Applications have to be forwarded by the government involved to the office of the local EEC Commission delegation.

All things being equal, priority is given to applicants for a grant, or a place on the course, who already have experience in the field of cooperation, who have worked, for example, in cooperatives or with the authorities responsible for cooperatives, provided they have been recommended by the relevant supervisory body or authorities.

Entrance requirements, fees, applications

Applicants for a place on the diploma course must fulfil German university matriculation requirements, i.e. be able to show proof of qualifications equivalent to the German university entrance

level. Thus applicants from Kenya, for instance, must have the East African Certificate of Education with passes in at least five subjects at the ordinary level (including two subjects pertaining to humanities, one language apart from English, one subject pertaining to natural sciences) as well as two different subjects with passes at the advanced level and an overall average grade 'C'. Comparable requirements apply in other cases. Some of the detailed rules, e.g. as regards average grades, may shortly be modified. It is best to enquire at the local German representation. As can be seen from the examples just mentioned, while school-leavers in some African and Asian countries may be qualified for admission to local universities, they are not necessarily eligible immediately for a German university course.

Candidates for the diploma course are also required to show evidence of a knowledge of German. What usually happens is that successful applicants follow a six-month language course at the Goethe Institut, in Germany, and an introductory seminar at Marburg University, before the start of the diploma course, unless they already possess the necessary language proficiency. A G II or M I certificate from the Goethe Institut is accepted as proof of an adequate knowledge of the language.

Subject to the number of places available, all applicants who fulfil the necessary conditions and show that they can meet the cost of the course and other expenses in Germany will be accepted. At the moment—June 1982—the tuition fees and necessary insurance contributions come to around DM 600 a year, and students should allow around DM 12 500 a year over and above that to cover living expenses, books, periods of attachment, etc.

Matriculation for the next course will take place in the summer semester (1 April) 1984. Candidates who are already proficient in German must apply by 1 December 1983 to the Akademischen Auslandsamt, Philippsuniversität Marburg, Biegenstrasse 12, 3550 Marburg/Lahn. Candidates without the necessary knowledge of German can contact the Goethe-Institut in Munich (Postfach 201009, 8000 München 2) before 31 March 1983 to enrol for the preliminary language courses starting at the beginning of September 1983. The language course costs about DM 10 500; details can be obtained from the Goethe Institut itself. Candidates intending to take a language course are advised to apply first to Philipps-Universität, Marburg, to enrol for a place on the diploma course. ○

Education and training for the future

The School of Oriental and African Studies⁽¹⁾

The School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) is the largest centre of Asian and African studies in the world and has nearly 200 scholars on its staff. It has its own Royal Charter and is part of the federal University of London.

Asian and African studies should form a normal part of the education of Western society and the School's function is to provide an integrated study of Asian and African societies in all their aspects. This involves a policy of creating and maintaining a balance between cultural and linguistic studies and between the classical and modern aspects of these studies. In the pursuit of these aims, the School is helped by the national role of its library, which has around 600 000 volumes, and by its location in central London, close by the British Museum, the British Library and other major archives, museums and learned societies.

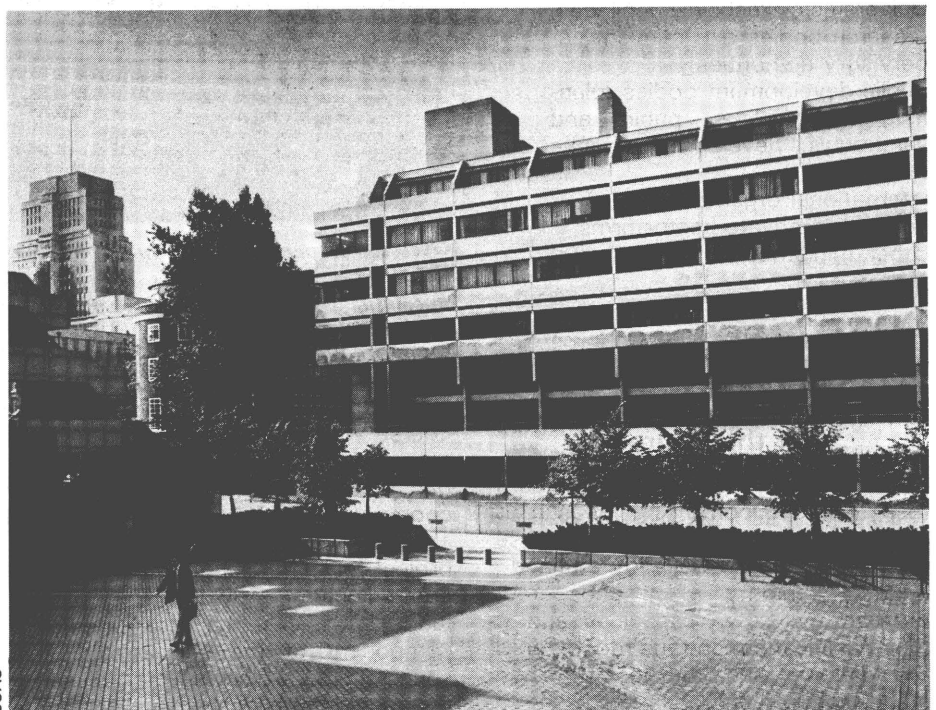
In any one year, the School has

(1) This article was supplied by the School of Oriental and African Studies.

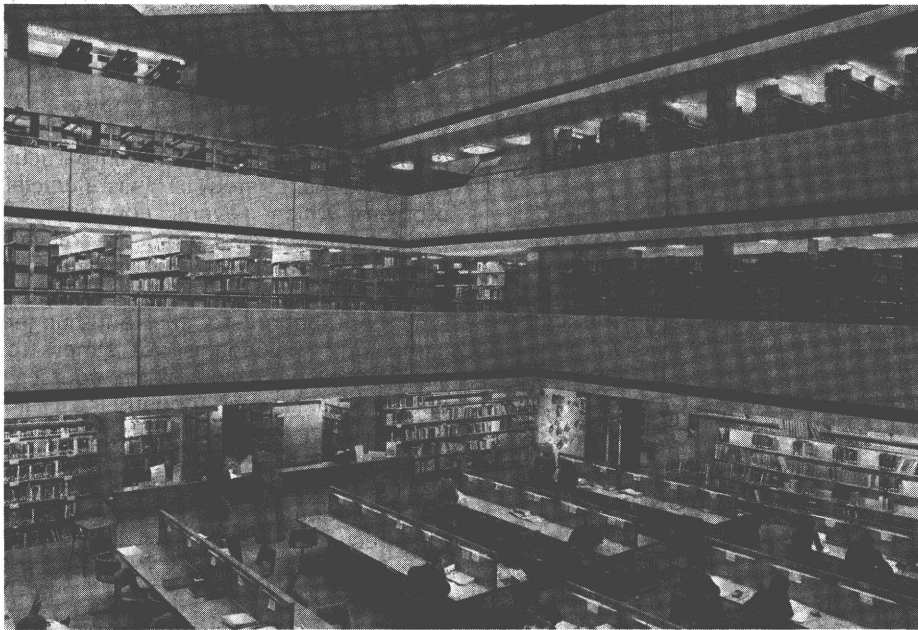
about 1100 students, 700 of whom are full-time. About 450 are enrolled for bachelors' degrees and another 350 for masters' degrees or on research programmes leading to doctoral degrees. The rest are enrolled on special courses extending over a term or a year and not necessarily leading to a degree. About 25% of the School's students come from overseas and, in any one year, there are between 60 and 90 nationalities represented in the student population. A large number of these overseas students come from Africa and Asia and others from North and South America and from other European countries.

Flexible structure of undergraduate courses

The key to the undergraduate programme is flexibility, with the majority of courses being organized on a modular pattern. In common with other British universities, most of the School's bachelors' degrees are taught over three years with the exception of the



The 1970s saw a major expansion in the School with the addition of new buildings. In the background Senate House, the main administrative centre of the University of London, of which SOAS is part



The SOAS library contains one of the world's largest collection of books on the culture, languages and history of Africa and Asia

four-year language programmes. It is not expected that students will begin their BA degrees with any knowledge of the language concerned or with a detailed or profound understanding of the area of study. Interest in aspects of Asia and Africa is enough, and the courses are designed to provide students with a general education within the framework of each subject studied. Thus an economics student receives a basic training as an economist before going on to study the economies of developing countries, including the analysis of economic aspects of agriculture, population, trade and industrialization. Geography students will begin with compulsory courses in geographical techniques, economic geography and physical geography before proceeding to the study of an area such as tropical Africa. They also follow courses with 'developmental' content in the population and social and economic programmes.

Higher courses

At the graduate level, the School offers a number of taught one-year masters' degrees which may be in one discipline only or which bring together a number of disciplines within an area studies framework. In economics, for example, the M.Sc. course provides advanced training in economic analysis and applied economics with reference to the economies of poor countries and their development.

Here, as in other subjects, the masters' degree may be seen as an end in itself or as a preliminary to research leading to a doctorate. Research students in economics normally opt for a topic within one of the following broad

areas: the economic problems of agriculture in low income countries; problems of labour and employment; trade and growth; the process of industrialization and industrial organization.

Broad view of development studies

As a School of the University of London devoted to the study of the languages and the societies of Africa and Asia, there is inevitable concern with development theories and issues. In this, it is considered that a distinctive insight is provided because of the wide disciplinary range of the studies. The School believes that all disciplines contribute to an understanding of the process of development and that this can be fully understood only through the knowledge not only of the economics of development but also of the geographical, historical, societal, political, linguistic and broader cultural contexts of particular areas and countries.

In many approaches to development issues there is a tendency to take a monolithic view of the so-called 'Third World', overlooking its increasing diversity and complexity; this diversity can be expressed in a number of different ways including physical size, population size, historical experiences, religion, political structure and type of economy.

Again, in the context of African studies, the School is by no means exclusively concerned to study English-speaking countries but has considerably developed its coverage and its library holdings relating to French-speaking and to Portuguese-speaking Africa.

Overseas contacts

As would be expected, the School has a very wide range of links with overseas universities throughout Asia and Africa; and also in Europe and the United States, particularly with universities specializing in related fields. These tend to be individual staff, and sometimes departmental, links.

Training function

In addition to its undergraduate teaching and its postgraduate teaching and research, the School has always had a wider training function. An increasing number of special courses, particularly intensive language and area studies post-experience courses, are arranged for staff from business firms and from the public services. These are administered through the extramural division of the School, which also provides an extensive outreach programme reflecting and extending the School's national and international roles.

As well as the longer special courses, shorter intensive language courses and seminars on a range of contemporary themes are organized for businessmen or designed to meet the needs of particular firms. There is also a considerable educational programme offering in-service training for teachers and for lecturers in colleges of higher education, teacher fellowships, curriculum development projects and the development and publication of related teaching materials, and conferences for students aged 16 to 18+.

A European dimension

Within this educational programme increasing attention is given to development education and to multi-ethnic education. The work also has an increasing European dimension.

It is the School's belief that its students, whatever their course, and whether concerned with studies relating to the past or to the present, are also concerned with the future. It is a future in which inevitably Asia and Africa will play an increasingly crucial part and one in which Europe's role in the context of North-South understanding and dialogue will also become more rather than less important.

If this belief is correct, then the work of SOAS also becomes increasingly important in providing a strong core of graduates, postgraduates and trained individuals whether in business, the public services, the media, education or in whatever walk of life, who can and will make a distinctive and positive contribution to greater international understanding. ○

5th EDF – the first multiannual training programmes

The ACP countries put particular emphasis on training, education and health—i.e. on their various social development programmes—in their indicative programmes, and some 15 % of the resources of the 5th EDF are being channelled into these three sectors.

A particular concern has emerged with training ($\pm 10\%$ of resources) because of:

- the finding that the development of human resources has a fundamental part to play in any drive for economic progress, as is made clear in the various World Bank and ILO reports and in the conclusions of the ACP-EEC training and education project assessment seminar in Addis Ababa in March 1982;
- the need to expand training linked to Community-financed projects, with a view, in particular, to gradually withdrawing expatriate technical assistants (ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly of September 1981);
- the advisability of attaching greater importance to the socio-cultural aspects of development and involving the people on the receiving end of the development schemes (Chasle report and resolutions of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Luxembourg, September 1981);
- the development of training for ACP cadres of all levels, and particularly training for the technical cadres and aid managers who are in such short supply in a number of states;
- the interest of putting priority on training provided locally or in another ACP country, preferably in a regional institute, reserving training in Europe for people attending specialized courses, technical in-service courses, short-term seminars in specialized schools and any other courses not on offer in the ACP group.

Over 40 million already committed

Around ECU 42 m has already been committed for multiannual training programmes and special training programmes under the 5th EDF (article 141 of the Convention), and for regional programmes covering some 30 ACP countries.

Standard methods will be used in im-

plementing the multiannual training programmes—i.e. study and course grants will be awarded, instructors sent out, advanced training seminars and sessions organized, and teaching materials provided.

Some important considerations

As already mentioned, training in the ACP countries themselves is a very important aspect of most of the programmes. A considerable effort has been made to improve the definition of training requirements; some countries have submitted requests for financing for training programmes on the basis of very detailed studies (training, education and employment) carried out by them or with the help of bilateral aid. One example is Papua New Guinea, which has developed its own national manpower assessment office.

Other countries have asked for Commission help with assessing the effectiveness of their training systems and with running education-training-employment studies. The countries concerned here include Niger, Mali, Senegal and Fiji and the training courses meet very precise needs.

Without going into detail, it is worth pointing out that Malawi, for example, is devoting 67 % of its training programme to local courses and Zambia is stressing priority sectors such as agricultural training, teacher training, courses for water programme managers and technical training. Rural training (agronomy, veterinary science, extension work and cooperative management) is prominent in the programmes in Ghana, Congo, Sudan, Botswana and Tanzania. Vocational technical training, with a view to meeting requirements for technical means and skilled workers, is also important in many cases.

In the Caribbean, there are schemes covering bank management, research and project preparation in addition to the vocational training schemes.

Local involvement

A number of countries have developed their programmes with modest but significant schemes when it comes to the involvement of local people in,

and their commitment to, rural education programmes, nutritional programmes, water usage and, in particular, nutritional strategy. This is a crucial problem which several countries of Africa have to face. Both cadre training in rural areas and technical training and applied research can make an important contribution to the anti-hunger campaign. The idea is not simply to increase all possible training courses, but to enable each country to train leaders in programming, project management, the distribution of food aid, the popularization of draft tillage and health programming, so that the human resource programme provides concrete support for the anti-hunger campaign.

The Lomé Convention provides many ways of giving cadres the right sort of training and of contributing to the economic and social development of the ACP countries, as well as meeting the needs of the food strategies they agree to put into effect. ○

GIOVANNI LIVI

5th EDF Multiannual training programmes	
	ECU
Barbados	350 000
Botswana	3 250 000
Cape Verde	750 000
Congo	1 120 000
Dominica	192 000
Gambia	1 700 000
Ghana	1 950 000
Guyana	560 000
Malawi	3 800 000
Uganda	3 900 000
Papua New Guinea	3 300 000
Rwanda	2 000 000
St Vincent & Grenadines	245 000
Senegal	2 000 000
Sierra Leone	4 000 000
Sudan	3 000 000
Tanzania	410 000
Zambia	3 710 000
Total	35 237 000
Regional projects	
Caribbean (training for officials in the regional development bank)	96 000
Zambia, Botswana & Zimbabwe (Namibian refugees)	1 000 000
All ACP countries (colloquia & seminars)	1 500 000
Total	2 596 000
Specific projects	
Lesotho (Airways Corporation)	2 141 000
Swaziland (science pre-entry courses and science teacher up-grading programme)	703 000
Tanzania (irrigation engineer training)	920 000
Total	3 764 000

Mauritius: Nuvo simé

by Paul TURCOTTE (*) and Claude BRABANT

Nuvo simé means new way in Creole. At a time when telecommunications are bringing people all over the world closer together and modernization seems to be creating a standardized international culture, there is an increasing drive to revive interest in the individual cultural features of different communities. This raises certain problems, of course, particularly when it comes to reconciling those two opposites, national unity and regional identity.

Mauritius, in the heart of the Indian Ocean, is a living example of this phenomenon. The island is astride the Tropic of Capricorn some 800 km east of Madagascar and it has 969 000 inhabitants on its 1843 km² territory, making it the third most densely populated country in the world, with 525 people to the km² (Hong Kong is first, with 4320, and Bangladesh, with 574 is second).

The main thing about Mauritius is its wide range of cultures, its many tribes, languages and religions. For official purposes, the population is divided into three main groups:

- Indo-Mauritian, islanders of Indian origin, representing 68.4 % of the population and divided into two religious communities: Hindu (51.8 %) and Moslem (16.6 %);
- Sino-Mauritians, of Chinese origin, representing 3.1 % of the population;
- a general group of people of European, African and mixed origin, of the Christian faith, representing 28.5 % of the population.

A multitude of sub-cultures

A tourist spending only a few weeks on Mauritius will no doubt be happy with this brief outline, but in reality things are much more complex than that. Each of the groups has a multitude of sub-divisions. The Hindus, for example, themselves a sub-group of the Indo-Mauritian category, can be divided into seven or eight groups according to ethnic origin, religious conviction, traditional caste system and language. And people from the other communities also divide them according to the port from which they first travelled. Madrasi, for example, are those who embarked at Madras, in southern India, and Bombays come from Bombay. A Madrasi may belong to one of a number of language groups. Tamil or Telugu say, and attend a place of worship commensurate with his social level.

The Hindus have their traditionalists and their Arya Samajists, who contest the supremacy of the Brahmin. This latter group can be further divided into

Arya Sabbha, Arya Ravived Pracharini Sabbha and Galhot Rajput Maha Sabbha, with members belonging to one or another sub-group according to their degree of tolerance of the caste system.

The Moslems have as many divisions and maybe more. Then there are



Moslems piercing their stomachs during the gnounes festival

the various Christian groups, the Franco-Mauritians, Creoles from Madagascar and Africa and the Chinese, the majority of whom are Christian and many of whom still speak Hakka, a southern Chinese dialect.

The linguistic question

There is linguistic as well as ethnic and religious variety. Creole is the lingua franca of 95 % of the population, but English is still the official language, in spite of the fact that only 2.7 % of the population use it every day. This is obviously the result of a century and a half of British colonialism which lasted until the island's independence in 1968.

About 42 % of the population use Hindi and there are several other Indian languages (Marathi, Telegu, Tamil, Gujarati and Urdu, as well as Bhodjpuri, certainly the third or fourth most common language on the island—although there are no statistics to confirm this). And lastly, there is French, the 'official' language of 20 % of the Mauritian population, which most people are able to speak.

Religious osmosis

Obviously, this range of beliefs, origins and languages has given Mauritius a very special character and the machinery of cohabitation and reciprocal influence of the different cultural communities is very complex and difficult to describe.

The juxtaposition of these peoples has created, in particular, a kind of osmosis between the different beliefs and it is worth noting that there is a widespread concern with religion. The country is literally covered with temples, mosques, churches and pagodas and there are between 22 and 26 religious holidays, with their own ceremonies, each year. Mauritians of all convictions go on the pilgrimage of Father Laval, the catholic priest who championed the blacks, and a catholic Creole will take part in the Cavadee, a Tamil festival honouring Murugan, to get a cure for his father.

A movement has grown up against this interpenetration of religious and ethnic groups, encouraging the various communities to look to themselves and assert their own individual features and cultural identity. It is called communalism and it aims to form political groups with religious or ethnic leanings, being strongly against national unity.

(*) The author, a Canadian film maker, spent a year in Mauritius making a film about the island's culture. This article outlines his work, in which he has been aided by Claude Brabant.



P. Turcotte

Chinese spring festival in the streets of Port Louis, the capital. This event is organized by Father Souchon, a catholic priest who also celebrates an annual mass with the Buddhist priests for the Chinese community

Over the last few years, however, another cultural and political movement has seen the light. It is uncompromisingly against communalism and it tries to bring the communities closer together and strengthen the Mauritian nation while recognizing the individual right to cultural and religious identity. This movement, then, is working for understanding amongst different peoples and for unity in diversity.

Towards mutual cultural development

This unity, it must be stressed, does not mean creating a multi-ethnic melting pot or a uniform society where cultural differences are reduced to mere folklore. Quite the contrary. The idea is to encourage mutual development of the different communities so that each benefits and flourishes thanks to contact with the others and individual features are safeguarded.

This movement is not the brainchild of some intellectual idealist. It is rooted in a genuine popular desire to bring the juxtaposition of the different cultures up to date and make it productive.

Father Souchon, a catholic priest, gives us an excellent example of this phenomenon—inter-racial marriages. In many countries, a mixed marriage often means one of the partners has to abandon his or her beliefs and convert to the religion of the other. In Mauritius, a Moslem and a Christian for example, can get married and both keep their faith. Father Souchon has performed marriage ceremonies together

with an Imam so that the rites of both parties can be observed.

Creole, the way to understanding between the peoples

Another thing that shows the people's desire to escape from the straight-jacket of communalism is the emergence of artists who, irrespective of their mother tongue, use Creole to speak out against communalism and defend a better society based on understanding between the peoples. The choice of Creole to put their message

across is a clear indication of their desire to reach all the members of the Mauritian population.

The attitude to Creole is an important aspect of the fight between the pro-communalists and the supports of unification. Creole is a recognized language in the Seychelles, but on Mauritius it tends to be looked upon as no more than patois and one of the only times it comes into its own in the media is, of course, during election campaigns.

As we have seen, Creole is the lingua franca of Mauritius and the fight to get it recognized is therefore an essential stage in the construction of a united society.

Indians singing in Creole, for example, have got their message across on cassettes. This popular movement is beginning to bear fruit, bringing a gradual change in its wake. Although English, French and Hindustani are still the main languages in television broadcasting, Creole is now being used too.

Several Madrasi composers (Nitish Joganah, Bam Cuttayan and others) who sing songs in Creole criticizing communalism are looked upon as traitors on two counts by the supporters of the supremacy of Indian culture. Once because they are said to be betraying Madrasi culture by choosing to express themselves in Creole rather than Tamil or Telegu and again because they are said to be betraying their role in partisan politics.

Their music is based on the traditional sega of the black slaves and they use many African and Indian instruments and this too reflects the desire for unity they express in their words. These singers are gaining in popularity.



P. Turcotte

A Tamil procession in the streets of Port Louis. This Cavadee festival takes place at the end of February every year

A group like Latanier, for example, is now selling upwards of 15 000 cassettes and Nitish Joganah, one of the members of the group, took the African song prize in 1981 with his *L'Afrique*.

Claudio Veeraragoo, another Madrasian Mauritian, uses Moslem words in his Creole songs. The Moslems, displeased at this, have asked him to change these words and Claudio, who does not want to upset 17% of the population, has changed 'Mustapha' to 'Long Papa' and his cassette is now selling well.

The interesting thing about all this is that the singers are pushing forward the frontiers of Creole by using it in their songs, while Indian culture is losing ground.

This trend would seem to reflect the natural development of the Mauritian people. Judging by the popularity of these groups, there is a real desire for unity on the island and there will inevitably be a change of direction.

A unique faculty of understanding

Peaceful cohabitation on Mauritius could well become an example for the whole world. The island is a miniature earth, it has experienced all the problems of communication inherent in this intermingling of different peoples, languages and religions.

With the emergence of a new society in which the different cultures will flourish and benefit from each other, the Mauritians are acquiring a unique understanding of the world, thanks to their intrinsic knowledge of fundamentally different cultures.

So the Mauritian society of tomorrow will be able to produce men with intercultural understanding and they could well become the real interpreters of the North-South dialogue. Mauritius, a microcosm of our planet, will be living proof that genuine understanding between peoples is perhaps not an unobtainable utopia. ○

P. T. and C. B

Fode pa fer divizion
Donn lokasion fer dominasion
Nu bizen fer enn sel inion
Pu nu batir enn nuvo nasio.
(Zul, of the group Latanier)

*There must be no division,
No cause for domination.
We have to form one union
To build our new nation.*



Creole is becoming an increasingly frequent means of communication and understanding between the different sections of the Mauritian population. Here the Latanier sing a Creole song during the independence celebrations on 12 March this year

BOOKS

Business Guide to World Aid Funds and Projects — Palace Publishing Ltd., 44 Conduit Street, London W1R 9FB — £ 40 — 131 pp. — 1981

Faced with recession, Western businessmen are increasingly aware that the developing countries offer a potentially huge export market. That, at least, is one of the hard-headed arguments used to reassure public opinion that development aid is not a waste of taxpayers' money. However, many businesses find the economic climate quite cold enough without trying to deal with difficult new markets in the Third World.

Palace Publishing is a small London-based company that specializes in this area. The *Guide to world aid funds* offers businessmen an easier approach to dealing with those markets—via the aid business itself. As publisher Larry Coyne points out, aid agencies effectively guarantee payment, eliminating financial risk, and aid is largely sheltered from recession. Aid-backed business has grown rapidly during the recession. It offers a foothold in new growth markets where companies can build strong product loyalty.

The guide is in three parts. Part 1 describes how the aid process works. Part 2 gives basic information on aid agencies and donor countries. Part 3 is a compendium of useful information.

Since purchases from developed countries are now running at around \$ 25 bn p.a., this practical guide to aid-backed business could prove a most valuable investment. Bi-annual updates are planned.

○○○

Trade and Development Report, 1981 — United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) — 135 pages — US \$ 12.00 — 1981

This is the first of a series of annual reports planned by the secretariat of UNCTAD to review world development and its impact on trade and development of the developing countries.

Although published last year, this report reviews the world economy in 1979 and 1980 and gives an assessment of prospects of different regions in 1981 and 1982.

Chapter I examines recent developments in commodity markets, the deterioration of the commodity terms of trade of developing countries and the unsatisfactory prospects for growth in export volumes. It also reviews developments in international finance, in particular the effect of higher interest rates on the balance of payments of development countries.

In chapter 2 the development prospects of developing countries in 1981 and 1982 are discussed in the light of prevailing world economic conditions and against the background of the slow pace of *expansion* in the previous years.

Chapter 3 provides a brief discussion of the current situation in developed market-economy countries, focussing on trends in output, employment, and inflation.

Chapter 4 contains a brief review of the current situation in Eastern Europe and in China.

Abdelkader MAACHOU — **L'OPAEP et le Pétrole arabe (OAPEC and Arab oil)** — Berger-Levrault, 229 bvd Saint-Germain, 75007, Paris, France — 197 pages — 1982

The author, who was born in Algeria and studied in both Algiers and Paris, holds a diploma in political science from the University of Paris I, and is now a consultant to the oil-producing Arab countries and principal counsellor of OPEC in Kuwait. This work is intended to generate greater understanding of the institution that was formed by a treaty which representatives of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya signed in Beirut on 9 January 1968 and which seven other countries of the region subsequently joined.

Since 15 May 1980, the organization has had a legal body with extensive powers and it promotes original schemes in both intellectual and business affairs (an Arab teacher training institute, Arab maritime transport companies, oil investment companies, ship-yards, etc). Its aims are important. It wishes to establish close cooperation, geared to integration of the member countries. It is actively involved in the Third World, working for a new international economic order and the idea in this book is to present an analysis that puts particular emphasis on the legal and economic aspects of the organization.

ooo

Jacques BOURRINET and Maurice FLO-
RY — **L'ordre alimentaire mondial (The world food order)** — Centre d'Études et de Recherches Internationales et Communautaires, Université Aix-Marseille III — Preface by Edgard Pisani — Editions Economia, 49 rue Héricart, 75015 Paris, France — 332 pages — 1982

Malnutrition, something which many people know nothing about, affects more than a quarter of the world's population and kills millions of people every year.

Forecasts suggest that, in spite of a recent reduction in the annual population increase, the world's population will rise from 4 400 m to 8 000 m over the 1980-2020 period and that 85 % of these people will be in the countries of the Third World.

Recent trends in world food production have done nothing to quell the spectre of hunger; the rate of increase

is inadequate overall and far too unequally spread.

Most of the developed countries ensure their food supplies from domestic agriculture and they have enough economic and financial resources to buy some things on the world market.

In the Third World, regular supplies of food are often difficult to organize and, with a massive and constantly growing demand for food products, self-sufficiency in food is the primary objective of many countries, although, in many cases, it seems that neither agricultural development in general nor the need for an integrated approach to national food policies has been given the necessary priority.

So structural food dependence has become increasingly common in recent decades. The export capacity for basic foodstuffs, on the other hand, seems heavily concentrated in the USA and a small number of other countries which thus have a specific economic power, which it can be tempting to use as a weapon.

Given the complexity of this problem, is it reasonable to talk about an international food order? This is no doubt where the politician and the jurist take over from the economist and, taking an analysis of the economic facts, they have to assess the international community's ability to display a common will in this vital field and to organize itself to meet the essential needs.

ooo

Enzo R. GRILLI, Barbara BENNETT AGOSTINI and Maria S.T. HOOFT-WELVAARS — **The world rubber economy: structure, changes and prospects** — John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Md 21218, USA or Ely House, 37 Dover St, London WX 4HQ — \$ 5.60 — 1981

The growth prospects of the world rubber economy are promising. The potential market looks bigger today than it has done for the past 20 years and the quadrupling of oil prices in real terms over the 1973-1980 period has improved the relative position of natural rubber to synthetic.

These are some of the conclusions of the study which the Johns Hopkins University Press has brought out for the World Bank.

The 204-page work was written by Enzo R. Grilli, head of economic analy-

ses and projections at the World Bank, Barbara Bennett Agostini, principal commodities analyst for the FAO and Maria J.T. Hooft-Welvars, a World Bank consultant who teaches at the University of Amsterdam.

Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand account for 80 % of the world's natural rubber production and Sri Lanka, India, Liberia and Nigeria account for 12 % between them.

The authors suggest there are serious grounds for believing that the natural rubber industry will expand considerably over the coming 15 years, but natural rubber producers have difficult investment decisions to make if they intend to go on competing with synthetic rubber producers. The book analyses the structures of the natural and the synthetic rubber economies, paying particular attention to production costs.

The authors describe the deciding factors of competition between the two products and they set out new data. They also give forecasts assuming that the demand for rubber and the main uses of the product are linked. Production planning, competitive prices, price stabilization and the yield of new investments are also covered.

This work differs from previous writings on the sector in that it covers both natural and synthetic rubber and gives a single analysis of the relative production costs for the main categories.

ooo

Max PEYRARD, Etienne PRAT and Gérard SOULARVE — **Banques et Fonds Internationaux: Guide pratique du financement des investissements dans les pays en développement (International banks & funds: a practical guide to the financing of investments in the developing countries)** — Editions Maisonneuve et Larose, 15 rue Victor Cousin 75005, Paris — 1 vol., 576 pages — FF 850

Foreign investments, particularly in infrastructure and food and agriculture, are increasingly vital to the developing countries now that the worldwide economic recession is making dramatic inroads into official development aid.

In addition to the traditional financing bodies, like the World Bank and bilateral funds, we now have new organizations (regional banks and consortia of private banks and public funds), working on a co-financing basis, lending

(continued on inside back cover)

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

No 75 - September 82



Centre for Industrial Development (ACP-EEC Lomé Convention)

An Example of CID Assistance **Tannery to boost foreign exchange earnings and employment**

Hugues Boucher



Mr. Houben in the TECEVE tannery with some drums which form part of the plant destined for Gambia

It all began with the President of Gambia, a veterinary surgeon by training, who asked the United Nations to do a study on the utilisation of hides and skins in Gambia.

Then, in 1979, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) published a report on "The Leather and Hides Sector" in the Gambia.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent on groundnuts for foreign exchange. However, the Gambia has a sizeable number of small holders who raise sheep, goats and cattle. Up to now the hides and skins from these

Gambian-Belgian joint-venture

animals have been exported with minimal processing; and this represents an obvious potential loss of foreign exchange earnings.

The UNIDO report states: "It is recognized that hides and skins represent one of the few domestically produced materials, which can be industrialized in the Gambia with relatively low level capital requirements".

Strange coincidence

The Gambian Ministry of Industry asked CID, in late 1980, to look for a European partner to establish a tannery in the Gambia.

By strange coincidence, around this time a Belgian tanner learned of the need for a tannery while watching a television programme on the Gambia. His subsequent enquiries led him to the CID.

The Belgian tanner — Mr. Yves Houben of TECEVE S.A.—was in the process of closing down his Belgian

Continued on page 2

In this issue

Metal sector success **2** Zimbabwe Exhibition: Rural Development Technology '82 **3** CID activities April-June **3** Profiles of CID Divisional Heads **4** and **5** October meeting for food industry **6** Industrial Opportunities: Offers from EEC countries **7** Offers from ACP countries **8**

Continued from page 1

tannery. This was due to stringent new environmental regulations applying to industries in residential areas. He was thus anxious to find a way of re-employing his equipment and know-how.

As it happened, the Gambia was looking for a tannery of exactly the same size and type as the soon-to-close tannery of TECEVE. There was obviously a sound basis for the negotiation which began to take place with the help and encouragement of the CID.

Benefits for the Gambia

Under the agreement finally reached, the Gambia will obtain not only the know-how of TECEVE, but also TECEVE's former plant at favourable rates. However, the CID took the precaution of asking an independent consultant to evaluate the condition and suitability of the equipment.

When the Gambian tannery has been set up it will process into leather crust 22 000 hides and 30 000 skins per annum. The tannery will be known as

GAMTAN LTD., it will employ 40 people and will create a reliable local market for good quality skins and hides. It should have the long-term effect of encouraging smallholders to take better care of their stock, as hides and skins in good condition will fetch better prices from the tannery. Additionally, the spin-offs from the tannery, such as artisanal and footwear products, should create further economic activity generating still more employment.

The produce will be primarily for export through the existing sales network of the Belgian partner TECEVE. It is estimated that export earnings, at full production, should be over half a million US dollars, annually.

Terms of Agreement

This is a joint-venture agreement. According to its terms, TECEVE will put up the equipment as its share of the equity. Also, TECEVE will buy, at international market prices, all output destined for non-African markets. TECEVE will, in addition, provide technical management for a limited period.

The equipment provided by TECEVE represents 60 % of the equity. The remaining 40 % will be provided by the Gambian partner who will buy the land, construct the building and pay for other local costs.

How the CID helped

CID contributed to this project from beginning to end, by

- funding a revised investment study
- financing travel to Gambia for negotiations
- paying for an independent assessment of the equipment
- providing draft joint-venture, management and marketing contracts
- acting throughout as mediator and advisor

The project should be operational in 1983. The agreements are now ready and it is expected that they will soon be signed.

The satisfaction of both partners underlines the extent to which ACP and EEC industrialists have a mutual need for cooperation. It is upon this mutual need that the CID's work is based.

A large Congolese garage is seeking the know-how and investment of a European joint-venture partner, to help it expand its workshop and modernise its equipment. The plans of this garage formed one of forty-six project proposals presented and discussed during a special promotional session for metal industries held, last June, in the CID's Brussels headquarters.

This major session, the second held by the CID for the metal sector, concentrated on project proposals in Central African francophone countries. Earlier fieldwork by CID-financed consultants, travelling in these countries, produced the 46 projects presented to EEC industrialists during the June session; and twenty-three ACP sponsors were brought to the session by the CID so they could personally present their proposals.

Forty-eight EEC industrialists attended the session and, following a broad presentation of the 46 ACP metal sector projects, the EEC industrialists held a total of 141 private consultations with the ACP sponsors. These private consultations permitted a detailed exchange of information and ideas. The consultations were followed by 27 visits by ACP sponsors to the factories of EEC industrialists.

As a result of this activity 20 cooperation agreements are now under consideration for the provision of training and know-how; also involved are the sale of patents and licencing arrangements. One potential agreement concerns the making of locks and hinges in Cameroon.

Metal sector 46 projects discussed



At the special metal sector session an African entrepreneur and a potential European investor take advantage of a break to discuss a project proposal

Also as a result of this session, 10 joint-venture arrangements, involving equity participation by an EEC company, are now under discussion. One joint-venture envisages a partnership between Cameroon and Danish companies for the production of nails and sanitary fittings.

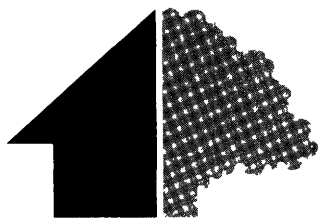
Early on during the session, twelve European companies made a presentation of their general industrial operations and how they might be transplanted abroad. In response, a number

of additional project proposals were formulated by ACP sponsors.

The CID is currently monitoring the progress of all the project proposals that came under serious consideration during this metal sector session; and the CID will, as usual, be available to offer continuous service and assistance to all parties.

However, experience shows that only a modest number of these project proposals will eventually be implemented.

Rural development technology '82



Coinciding with the appearance of this issue of Industrial Opportunities is a major exhibition in Zimbabwe devoted to technology relevant to the raising of rural living standards.

This exhibition, entitled "Rural Development Technology '82" is being held in Bulawayo from September 15 to 19. The technology being shown gives particular emphasis to using local materials and minimising dependence on imports.

The CID has its own stand at the exhibition to explain the range of services it offers to ACP countries. It is, however, stressing its very practical Inventory of Adapted Technologies. This Inventory includes 60 profiles of industrial processes which have been adapted in scale, technology and cost to meet the needs of ACP countries. The CID offers assistance, in justified cases, to ACP entrepreneurs wishing to build industries around the processes profiled in the Inventory. These processes range from the making of laundry soap to rice milling, to small hydro-power plants, to the making of fibre board, to small-scale knife production, to the manufacture of wheelchairs.

The CID has invited eight EEC companies and one Zimbabwe company to share its stand. The products and processes they have developed are seen as examples of the kind of adapted technology which the CID can help bring to ACP countries.

This important exhibition is aimed not just at Zimbabwe but also at the other eight member states of SADCC (Southern African Development Coordinating Committee). A programme of seminars has been organized to take place during the five days of the exhibition. The CID is contributing to this by holding a workshop on interlinked rural industries.

The CID is represented at the exhibition by David Ogilvie, Head of Technical Operations, and Dave Bhajan of the Industrial Studies Division.

A summary intended to demonstrate to industrialists and financiers the range of assistance CID can provide

The following section mainly covers major interventions which required missions by industrialists and consultants to ACP countries.

New industries

- **Zaire, boat yard** on Lake Tanganyika: the feasibility study was submitted by the U.K. technical partners in June 1982. Financing negotiations with SOFIDE (loan), EDF and CID (technical assistance) have started. The boat yard is part of an operational integrated fishing project. Further industrial activities linked to the scheme, such as fish preservation and processing, manufacture of fishing nets, and mini-power plants are planned on the basis of the CID's proposals for Rural Industrial Development Enterprises (RIDE).

- **Guinea, fertilizer blending plant:** the first part of the study programme, the market survey and preliminary feasibility study, were completed in May 1982. Following the comments received from the Guinea Government and the potential Irish industrial partners, the final feasibility study is planned for the second half of 1982.

- **West Africa, security printing** for anglo-phone ECOWAS countries: the preliminary study has been received and was evaluated with the assistance of independent printing consultants whose recommendations were submitted to the sponsor, the West African Examinations Council.

- **Nigeria, animal and tractor drawn agricultural equipment:** the final feasibility study for this joint venture project was completed in May 1982, and negotiations on financing and implementation have started, with CID participation. The partners are two French firms.

- **Senegal, metal coating plant:** the technical expertise in relation to the setting up of this plant was provided in May 1982.

- **Uganda, mini-brick plant:** this project is based on an adapted technology profile prepared by CID and is sponsored jointly by the Uganda Development Bank and CID, together with private Ugandans. Field work in Uganda in connection with plant location and the feasibility study both took place in May/June 1982.

- **Congo, brick plant:** CID sponsored the visit by the Congolese promoter to Brussels to negotiate the joint-venture agreement which was signed early July, 1982, with a Belgian partner.

- **Work on additional feasibility studies** co-financed by CID is currently under way:

Nigeria, power transformers

Jamaica, tools and dies, metal processing industry

Kenya, part-manufacture of alternative energy

Seychelles, carbonisation and gasification of coconut shells, and production of activated carbon.

Western Samoa, integrated carbonisation of coconut shells for supply of energy to an oil mill.

Reinforcement of existing industries

- **Mauritius, weaving of crust leather thongs** for export to Europe and USA (TILAC Ltd.): this company was established with substantial CID assistance and entered production in 1981. To boost the company's sales of high quality leather fabrics in Europe, the CID financially supports a sales promotion campaign in Europe. In the United States, the company was awarded, on July 30, 1982, first prize by the Interior Decorators Association for the most innovative and best new product of the year.

- **Ethiopia, joinery and furniture industry:** CID assisted in the reorganization of the production of the industry by way of expert diagnosis which was completed in June 1982.

- **Ethiopia, printing:** study completed on the rationalisation of several printing companies.

- **Guinea-Bissau, vehicle assembly plant, and oxygen and acetylene factory:** investigations have been completed on the prospects for the reorganisation and improvement of these two existing plants.

Training

In-plant training with financial support from the CID was recently completed for the following existing industries:

Tonga, knitwear: 70 girls trained to produce hand-knitted high quality knitwear

Mauritius, printing of cotton fabrics: two Mauritian workers trained in France in silk screen printing technology

Kenya, ceramic sanitary ware: one technician trained in Italy in mould manufacture

Nigeria, training in brewing and malting undertaken in the United Kingdom

Training at CID Headquarters:

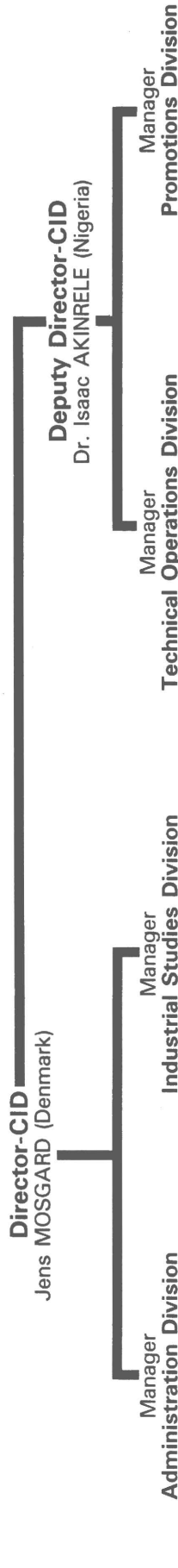
One documentalist from FOSIDEC, Upper-Volta (1 month), trained in technical documentation.

One Nigerian trained in data retrieval using CID's on-line computer links (Euronet).

Profiles — CID divisional managers

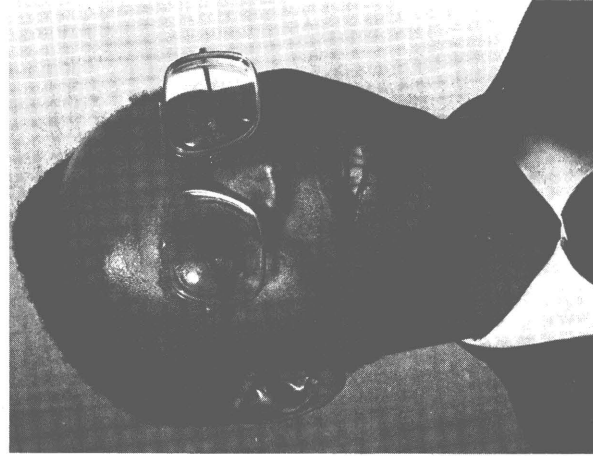
The CID staff recently reached the maximum number (40) allowed under Lomé II. The staff of the Centre come half and half from ACP and EEC countries and represent a considerable range of industrial experience. It could be valuable to anyone

wishing to avail of the Centre's services to have some appreciation of the people with whom they will be dealing. We therefore present below profiles of CID's four Divisional Managers.



Dr. Alberto ARMANI
Born Italy, 1972

“ I spent thirteen years of my life working in joint-ventures—ten of these years in developing countries and three in Italy. I feel that working for the CID is a natural extension of my experience in joint-ventures ”



John MAGOMBO
Born Malawi, 1939

“ If EEC industrialists fail to get involved in processing raw materials in ACP countries, others will get there first. On the other hand, ACP entrepreneurs are sitting on great potential wealth and EEC partners can provide the know-how necessary to realise this wealth ”



David OGILVIE
Born Scotland (UK) 1927

“ I value the probity of public institutions like the CID. Also I believe in the importance of interchange, both between private business and public institutions and between the countries of North and South. ”



Deputy Director-CID
Dr. Isaac AKINRELE (Nigeria)

Kebede YOFTAHE
Born Ethiopia, 1937

“ In developing countries economic development comes with industrialisation. Industrialisation requires capital and know how. CID has a vital role to play in linking European and ACP countries for the transfer of capital investment and know-how. ”

Curriculum vitae

Doctorate in law and political science—University of Rome One year's post-graduate work in industrial relations. Cornell University, USA Thirty years' experience in senior managerial positions before joining the CID: 5 years – cement and concrete, 5 years – chemicals, 17 years – petroleum, 3 years – banking Twelve of these working years were spent abroad in countries like the USA, India, Morocco, China, Nigeria.

Degree in Economics from the University of Ghana Postgraduate studies in administration and industrial project appraisal at the University of Malawi and at the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank Ten years with Ministry of Industries, Malawi, both as permanent secretary and as a specialist in industrial development Two years as a senior manager in charge of marketing and distribution for a large Malawi bottling concern Three years with a multi-national company, with personal responsibility for credit finance (for imports), for export marketing services and for consultancy to Government and private business on the purchase and importation of equipment.

Degree in Economics and Public Administration from the University of Addis Ababa Masters Degree in Business Administration from the University of California Spent three years with the Ministry of Finance, Ethiopia For over six years was concerned with the marketing operations of a multi-national oil company in Ethiopia One year as General Manager of an Ethiopian company producing aluminium building materials Two years as General Manager of a major Ethiopian tannery before taking over for four years as Acting General Manager of a para-statal consortium of tanneries and shoe factories For more than a year acted as management consultant to a large Ethiopian construction company.

CID, responsibility

Responsible for the overall administration of the CID including budgets and looks after CID's promotional efforts in Italy.

Sees administrative priority as speeding up accounting operations and improving budgetary control.

Another priority is to ensure a proper balance between the EEC and ACP presences in the CID.

Responsible for CID's technical services of rehabilitation, training and adapted technologies.

Sees his priority to be the follow-up of his Division's studies of industries needing rehabilitation to improve their production.

Responsible for the identification and initial screening of all industrial projects in need of CID assistance.

Sees main priority to be the tackling of the problem of documenting and substantiating project proposals to enable the CID to provide the assistance required, and especially to attract more European investors.

Professional staff

Armand MVONDO (Cameroon)
Deputy Divisional Manager
Michel FENAUX (Belgium)
Accounts
Martine ZURN (Luxembourg)
Translations

Jean RAZAFINDRASOAVA (Madagascar)
Deputy Divisional Manager with special responsibility for adapted technology.
Gary AYLMER (United Kingdom)
Training and Rehabilitation
Alioune N'DIAYE (Senegal)
Information Services

Joop STEKETE (Netherlands)
Deputy Divisional Manager with special responsibility for CID activities in anglophone ACP countries, in Eastern and Southern Africa.
Patrick KEENE (France)
Liaison with prospective European investors.

Jean-Marie DELCHAMBRE (Belgium)
Feasibility studies and implementation assistance.
Diarmuid PEAVOY (Ireland)
Public relations and marketing

Daniel NAIRAC (Mauritius)
CID activities in the ACP island states.
Ibrahim DIARRA (Mali)
CID activities in the ACP francophone countries.

The food industry

Important new investment opportunities

The CID is currently preparing an October session which will provide the food industry in a recession-hit EEC with opportunities to move into a new market of nearly 140 million inhabitants. This session, to be held in the CID's Brussels headquarters, will aim to attract EEC investment to projects in the food industry in ECOWAS countries. ECOWAS (The Economic Community of West African States) is the emerging EEC of West Africa.

There has been a tendency in ACP countries in recent years to liberalise foreign investment codes. Medium or small manufacturers can benefit from generous tax holidays. Other encouraging factors are: access to new markets, lower costs of raw materials, freedom from import controls, lower labour costs. Overseas investment in an ECOWAS country could therefore be a very attractive proposition today for an EEC company wishing to diversify or restructure its activities and to develop new markets.

Searching for projects

The Centre for Industrial Development (CID) has engaged several consultants from ACP and EEC countries who have been travelling in ECOWAS countries in search of viable industrial projects in the food sector. These consultants are all highly experienced and qualified in the food industry. Their work will form the basis for industrial proposals which will be presented to EEC food industrialists at the CID's October session.

The consultants first of all look for people with a project. They look at the experience of these people, at their backing and their finances. They also look at important details such as whether studies already exist. They study the product, the skills required to produce it and the investment costs involved.

The ECOWAS countries

The ECOWAS members came together in 1975 to sign the Treaty of Lagos. Their aim is to promote co-operation and development in all fields of economic activity. Like the EEC, ECOWAS intends to eliminate trade restrictions and customs barriers between members. It aims at free movement of persons, services and capital; and it plans to harmonise the industrial, agricultural and economic policies of its member states. The ECOWAS Treaty also provides for the establishment of a Fund for Co-

operation, Compensation and Development.

ECOWAS comprises all the sovereign states of the entire sub-region of West Africa, an area that stretches from Cape Blanco on the Mauritanian coast to the Western borders of Cameroon. Its 140 million or so inhabitants comprise the populations of 16 countries: Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper-Volta.

The consultants are expected to find some five well substantiated projects for each ECOWAS country. CID experts will then study these projects with a view to selecting those that are well documented and which show

good prospects for promotion at the October session in Brussels.

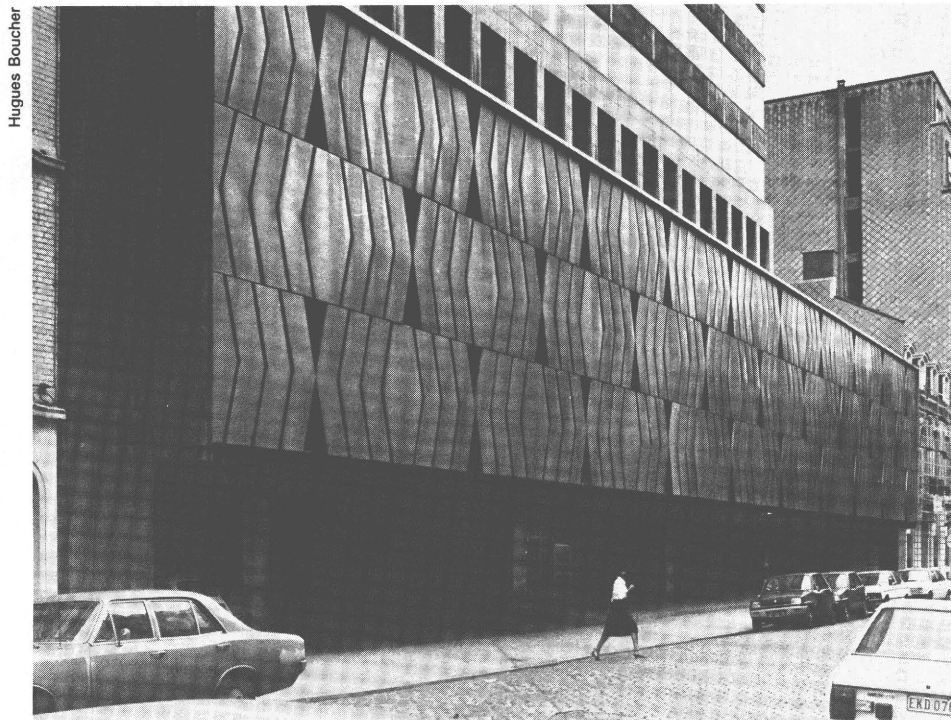
CID hopes to attract EEC industrialists to the idea of investing in these projects. CID therefore wishes to encourage EEC businessmen from the food sector to attend the October meeting. CID will send interested businessmen details of the projects to be presented.

The October session

CID will bring over the project sponsors from ECOWAS countries, who will present their projects to the EEC industrialists.

The EEC industrialists will, in turn, be given an opportunity to present their own project proposals and to explore them with ACP entrepreneurs. CID will then arrange private meetings between ECOWAS sponsors and individual EEC industrialists, so that each project can be discussed in greater detail; and CID professional staff will be on hand throughout to help with negotiations and to explain in what way CID is able to help in areas like training, feasibility studies, the preparation of contracts, advice on sources of finance and so on.

The October meeting, for the food industry, is part of a series of such meetings for several industrial sectors in different ACP regions.



CID's Brussels Headquarters where the food industry meeting will be held on 26/27 October 1982.



Industrial opportunities in West Africa Food industries

*Are you an EEC businessman engaged in the food industry?
Are you interested in new investments in a market of 140 million?
Could you be tempted to examine—quickly and in detail—investment proposals in the food industry?
Would you also welcome an opportunity to elaborate your own proposals and to discuss them directly with handpicked industrial promoters?*

If you answer YES to these four questions you will want to register for the CID's October session for the Food Industry.

This session (October 26/27, 1982) will present documented projects based in the member states of ECOWAS (The Economic Community of West African States).

Please indicate your interest NOW by writing to:
Centre for Industrial Development
28, rue de l'Industrie - B-1040 Brussels - Belgium
Telex CDI 61427 - Telephone 513 4100

Offers from EEC firms

ACP ENTREPRENEURS PLEASE REPLY

ACP entrepreneurs are invited to contact CID, quoting the reference number, in response to any offer outlined in this section. ACP entrepreneurs must supply the CID with background information about their industrial and commercial activities. They must also provide a short assessment of the viability of the proposed project, giving details of the potential market.

Electrode production

Ref. 82/58a

A French company producing electrodes and equipment for electrical soldering wishes to contact any ACP entrepreneur with a view to local production.

The French company is open to all types of cooperation. Minimum investment of around \$800 000 is necessary.

Any ACP company interested should write to the CID describing the type of electrode to be made and the quantities envisaged.

Setting up Industrial Fish Farms

Ref. 82/59b

A private Belgian engineering company engaged in both freshwater and seawater fish farming wishes to establish an intensive production unit in an ACP country. They can offer their know-how in advanced technology for the controlled production of tilapia, catfish, freshwater prawns, bass, shellfish, etc.

The Belgian company can also bring partners a guaranteed market. It wishes particularly, but not exclusively, to make contact with ACP investors who are already involved in the fish industry or in the fish market in Kenya, Zaire, Congo, Gabon or Cameroon.

Renewable Energy and Rural Water Development

Ref. 82/60b

Consortium of Belgian and European companies, specialized in renewable energy equipment production (thermal solar, photovoltaics, biogas, charcoal, geothermal, small hydraulic, gas generators, wind generators) and water technology for rural areas, seeks industrial and/or commercial collaboration.

Interested parties, already active in the field of electricity and/or mechanics (preferably energy related) are kindly requested to contact the CID.

Offers from ACP sponsors

EEC INDUSTRIAL PARTNERS WANTED

EEC industries are invited to contact CID, quoting the reference number, in response to any offer outlined in this section. CID will answer questions on any item and will indicate the kind of assistance which CID provides. EEC industries should give a brief description of their operations; and, in relation to the proposed project, they should state the kind of involvement which they envisage.

Production of metal tubes Burundi

Ref. 82/49a

Private company wishes to set up a metal tubes production unit for furniture and building:

- round tubes: 19-33 mm diameter,
- square tubes: 20/20 - 60/60 mm,
- rectangular tubes: 10/20- 50/60 mm

The company seeks partnership with a European industrialist willing to provide all the technical and financial assistance which the project's implementation requires.

The annual production envisaged is 600 tonnes, with possible exports to Rwanda and east Zaïre.

Low/Medium tension electrical equipment Cameroon

Ref. 82/50a

Electrical installation company wishes to work with European partner to establish a production unit for low and medium tension electrical equipment (MT/LT feed, soldering posts, LT condensators, battery chargers, tension stabilisers, low/medium tension transformers).

75% of production is destined for the local market, the rest going to UDEAC countries and Equatorial Guinea.

A preliminary market survey is being drawn up, and it is expected of the prospective partner that he contribute to the carrying out of the feasibility study. Help in training the Cameroones staff is also required.

Wire manufacturer Gabon

Ref. 82/51a

Wire plant with capital of CFA Fcs 10 000 000 wishes to diversify and reorganize its activities. A European technical partner is needed to help with rationalisation of present production (which includes flat headed and Hom points, plain twist fencing and metal sponges) and the launching of related products: L-shapes, barbed wire, tri-

ple-twist fencing. Present monthly output is of 70 tonnes approximately.

Small electrical installation equipment Gabon

Ref. 82/52a

Gabon company specialised in electricity wishes to diversify its activity. It is seeking a European partner with know-how and financial backing for the assembly of domestic installation material (switches, wall plugs, automatic fuses, fuse holders etc.).

Concentrated tomato extract Mauritania

Ref. 82/53a

Private sponsor is seeking to set up a concentrated tomato extract manufacturing plant. He wishes to ensure the technical and financial cooperation of a European industrialist to implement the project.

A feasibility study may be obtained from the CID.

Skaï suitcases Senegal

Ref. 82/54a

Private sponsor wishes to establish a skaï suitcase production plant. He is seeking contact with a European industrialist willing to provide the technical and financial assistance needed to implement the project.

A feasibility study is available.

Soap Sierra Leone

Ref. 82/55a

A private Sierra Leone company producing 3 tonnes of domestic soap daily wishes to increase its capacity.

The company has its own supply of palm oil. Local staff are already trained to a certain level.

After increasing capacity, the company intends to produce 1 250 tonnes of domestic soap, i.e. about 14% of the local market. Extra investment cost, including material, reorganization

of buildings and offices and vehicles is estimated at US \$1 045 160.

The company is looking for a technical partner to provide know-how and who would complete staff training. A share in equity of up to 40% is also desired.

A preliminary study may be obtained from the CID.

Leather goods Mauritius

Ref. 82/56a

An existing company, operating within the framework of the Industrial Free Zone of Mauritius and thus deriving benefit from various tax exemptions, seeks to diversify production with a view to making better use of existing equipment.

On average, the company's equipment is three years old and around 60 persons are employed. Present capacity is of approximately 60 000 pieces per annum. The company seeks assistance with the manufacturing and marketing of new products. All types of arrangement will be considered, including the European company's taking a share in the equity of the Mauritian company.

Data on this company are available from the CID.

Leather sports goods Tanzania

Ref. 82/57a

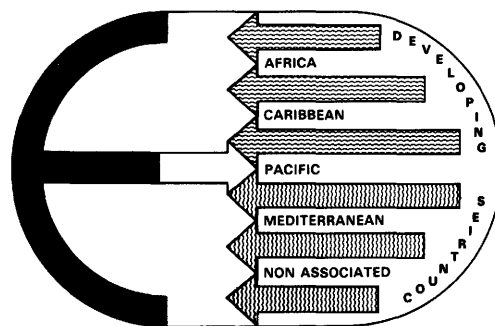
Local sponsor of a leather sports goods project is looking for an EEC joint venture partner in order to set up production of footballs, basketballs, boxing equipment (training sacks, handgear, gloves, etc.), bags and belts.

Raw material is sufficiently available locally.

The EEC partner is invited to participate in a feasibility study, to provide know-how and technical management and to participate in equity.

This project is the first of its kind in Tanzania and 40% of the production will be exported to other countries in the region.

Operational summary of EEC-financed development schemes



OPERATIONAL SUMMARY No. 12 – September 1982

(position as of 16 August 1982)

The following information is aimed at showing the state of progress of EEC development schemes prior to their implementation. It is set out as follows:

Geographical breakdown

The summary is divided into three groups of countries, corresponding to the main aspects of Community development policy:

- the ACP countries (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific), which signed the multilateral conventions of Lomé I (28 February 1975) and Lomé II (31 October 1979), plus the OCT (overseas countries and territories) of certain member states of the EEC, which get the same type of aid as the ACP countries;
- the Mediterranean countries (Maghreb and Mashraq), which signed cooperation agreements with the EEC in 1976 and 1977;
- the non-associated developing countries of Asia and Latin America, beneficiaries since 1976 of annual aid programmes.

The information within each of these groups is given by recipient country (in alphabetical order).

Note

As the information provided is subject to modification in line with the development aims and priorities of the recipient country, or with the conditions laid down by the authorities empowered to take financial decisions, the EEC is in no way bound by this summary, which is for information only.

Information given

The following details will usually be given for each development scheme:

- the title of the project;
- the administrative body responsible for it;
- the estimated sum involved (prior to financing decision) or the amount actually provided (post financing decision);
- a brief description of projects envisaged (construction work, supplies of equipment, technical assistance, etc.);
- any methods of implementation (international invitations to tender, for example);
- the stage the project has reached (identification, appraisal, submission for financing, financing decision, ready for implementation).

Main abbreviations

Resp. Auth.: Responsible Authority
Int. tender: International invitation to tender
Acc. tender: Invitation to tender (accelerated procedure)
Restr. tender: Restricted invitation to tender
TA: Technical assistance
EDF: European Development Fund
mECU: Million European currency units

Correspondance about this operational summary can be sent directly to:

Mr. Franco Cupini
Directorate General for Development
Commission of the European Communities (B8/73)
200, Rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels

who will pass requests for information to the services in charge of projects.

ACP STATES

BAHAMAS

Food technology laboratory. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Nassau. 0,800 mECU. Establishment of first food technology laboratory in the Bahamas. Gross area 520 m² consisting of a chemical and microbiological laboratory, pilot processing plant, store rooms and offices. Building construction: direct agreement. Equipment and fittings: int. tender. TA: two food technologists specialist in processing and in standards and quality control. Contracts: in '83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Primary Health Centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated cost 0.436 mECU. EDF 0.200 mECU. Construction of 3 small centres on the islands Grand Bahama, Eleuthera and Exuma. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

BELIZE

Three junior secondary schools. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education and Ministry of Works. 1.250 mECU. Technical and practical skills in rural areas. Classroom blocks, workshop blocks, principal's house. Works: direct labour. Supplies: furniture and equipment, restr. tender or direct agreement in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

BENIN

Djougou-Porga road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Intermittent road improvements over 180 km. Economic study: SEDES Consultant (F). Technical study: BELLER Consultant (D). 4th EDF.

Dassa-Parakou road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 0.7 mECU. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (210 km). Economic study: Technosynthesis (I) and Carrara (ACP). 4th EDF. Works 5th EDF.

Upgrading of health service infrastructure in Porto Novo Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Porto Novo: renovation and construction of the hospital building and equipment. New technical and architectural studies to be prepared. Short list for new studies will be done in 3rd quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Parakou polytechnical complex. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Moyen, Général, Technique et Professionnel. Total estimated cost 6.9 mECU. Construction of 8 000 m² of pedagogical and administrative buildings and hostels. Supplies and equipment. Technical and architectural study: Arch. VINOUE (Local). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision 1st half 83. 4th EDF.

Cotonou maternity hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. ±1 mECU. Works: Acc. tender. Equipments: int. tender in '82 or '83. Date foreseen for financial decision: 4th quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Continuation and extension of fishery development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Estimated cost: ±1.7 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd half 82, 5th EDF.

Livestock development in the Borgou region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Fermes d'Etat, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche. Numerical and stabilizing cattle improvement for meat production increase. Study on hand: SCET International (F). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Geological mapping and mining research between 9th parallel and Ocean. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat. 3.5 mECU. National mineral resources development. Drawing up a geological chart, surveys, supplies. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rural Hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique and Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 4.5 mECU. Water points. Establishing a maintenance service. Nationals training. Works, supplies and T.A. Int. tender for wells and supply of pumps launched August '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA

Poultry-farming development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 0.750 mECU. Supply of equipment and possibilities for T.A. Int. tender launched June '82. 5th EDF.

Trade promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce and Industry — Trade Promotion Unit (TPU). 1.1 mECU. TA, marketing studies, training. Submission for financing probably in September '82. 5th EDF.

BURUNDI

Consolidation of tea production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 8.9 mECU. To increase productivity and to improve quality production of tea projects previously financed. TA foreseen for 6 years, '81 to '86: A.H.T. (D). Crop inputs: int. tender '82 to '84. 4th EDF.

Institut Universitaire de Sciences de l'Education (IUSE). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale — 0.7 mECU. Construction and equipment of educational buildings (general teaching classes, laboratories, workshops). Architectural and technical studies: TETRA Consultants (Lux). Evaluation study; DURIAU (B). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Rural development of East Mpanda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Development of 5 950 ha of land — irrigation, construction of a road network, socio-economic infrastructure, for a population of 5 320 families (of which 3 835 are to be installed). Duration 7 years. Estimate 30.8 mECU. Cofinanced project. Foreseen funding: IFAD 10.5 mECU — Local 7.0 mECU — AFDF 6.9 mECU — EDF 4.3 mECU — OPEC 1.5 mECU — PAM

0.6 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

High altitude foodcrop production. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. First phase (4 years), estimate 8.3 mECU. Cofinanced project. Production of selected seeds, their distribution and commercialization of surplus products, fertilizer and plant-health products, training. Foreseen funding: Local 0.4 mECU — USAID 4.1 mECU — EDF 3.8 mECU. Int. tender 1st quarter '83. T.A.: short-list, already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Livestock development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost: ±1 mECU. Supply of equipment and T.A. Study: SEDES Consultant (F). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Remera tea factory. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Tea factory building for 600-700 tons/year. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Ngozi-Kayanza electricity supply. Resp. Auth.: REGIDESO. Estimated cost ±2 mECU. Construction of electric lines. Supplies: int. tender, 2nd half '82. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Tora region electricity supply. Resp. Auth.: REGIDESO. Estimated Cost ±2 mECU. Construction of medium voltage electric lines. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Bujumbura naval ship yard. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports. Study on hand by I.P.G. (D). 4th EDF.

Rwegura. Hydro-electric power station. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Energie des Mines et des T.P. Estimated total cost 71 mECU. EDF part estimated at ±8 mECU. Foreseen cofundings with KFW (D), CCE (F), BAD, Kuwait Funds. EDF part for electromechanical equipment. Prequalification foreseen for 2nd half '82. Int. tender in 1st half '83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kitaba-Gihofi road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Asphaltting of the road. 28.5 km. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

CAMEROON

Douala-Yaoundé road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Equipement. Construction of a modern road and new bridge (±311 m) over Dibamba-river. Estimated cost: 220 mECU. Cofinancings: Af.D.B. ABEDIA, FRANCE, EDF, NETHERLANDS, KUWEIT, IDB, WORLD BANK, CANADA. Local. EDF: part for the bridge. Supervision of work financed by non EDF donors. Works: int. tender launched in August '82 for the bridge. 4th and 5th EDF. Project on appraisal.

Rural development in the North-West Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Cofinanced project. Increase of production of agricultural foodstuffs, improvement for professional training of staff of the extension service, repairing regional road network. Funding. EDF 8.92 mECU. Works: direct agreement. after acc. tender. Supplies:

int. tender and direct agreement. T.A.: Agrar und Hydrotechnik (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Transcam — realignment of Eseka-Ma-loume railway. Resp. Auth.: Office des Chemins de Fer Transcamerounais (OCFT). Geotechnical study: Coyne et Belier (F). 4th EDF. Works, 5th EDF with cofinancing. Estimated cost: ±86 mECU. Works: int. tender with prequalification foreseen, 4th quarter '82.

Rural development in the Benoué upper valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture and Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. (Mission de développement de la Benoué - Garoua). Estimated total cost 22.4 mECU. EDF 12.888 mECU, France 1 mECU. Local 7 mECU. Strengthening, continuation and extension current operations. T.A.: Short-list already drawn up. Supplies: int. tender foreseen end '82 or beginning '83. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

Rural development in Logone and Chari departments. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. (SEMY). Continuation and extension current operation, study on hand: Hydroplan (D) - 5th EDF.

Trade promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: C.N.C.E. 0.650 mECU. Organisation and improvement of the production. T.A. to the C.N.C.E. 5th EDF.

CAPE VERDE

Sal international airport improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Communications. Technical study financed by Italy. Partial financing envisaged. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Underground water research in the Praia region. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat du Plan. Estimated cost ±1 mECU. Study: Administration. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Praia water supply and sewerage. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost ±7.5 mECU. Study on hand: definition portion of works to execute and definition management structure. Bureau W.P.W. (D). Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision, 1st quarter '83, cofinanced with Kuwait Funds. 5th EDF.

Civil works for laboratory construction. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost 0.066 mECU. Construction of a laboratory for soil and rock mechanics in St. Jorge. Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '82. 4th EDF.

Cooperative development. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat au Plan. Estimated cost 0.347 mECU. EDF 0.310 mECU. Works, equipment and T.A.: Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Renovation and equipment of Lycée Technique de Bangui. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. 0.800 mECU. Supply of equipment and renovation works. Studies:

O.R.T. (UK). Date foreseen for financial decision: 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

College of Education in Bangui (Lycée d'application de l'E.N.S.) Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Estimated total cost 1.2 mECU. Building and equipment of the school. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Bridge building on RN3 and RN2. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. 9.250 mECU. Building and strengthening of bridges. Works: int. tender launched in February '82. Supervision of works: short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Damara-Sibut Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de Travaux Publics. Repairing and maintenance (±109 kms). Works: int. tender conditional upon provisional finance launched end of March '82. Date foreseen for financial decision, September '82. 5th EDF.

Rural development in the coffee region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. (AD-ECAF). 10 mECU. Continuation current operations. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

Livestock development at Ouaka and Basse Kotto. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage. 3.4 mECU. Works, supply of: vehicles, equipment, furniture and T.A. Works, by direct labour, supplies: int. tender. T.A.: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Rural development in the cotton area. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Élevage. Cofinanced project with I.D.A. and France. Study done with I.D.A. funding. Project evaluation on the way. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

CHAD

Agricultural and rural interventions in the sudan area. Continuation and strengthening existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

COMOROS

Economical and technical study to assess harbour infrastructure in Grande Comore and in Mohéli. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. NEI-D.H.V. (NL). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Maize development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated Cost 1.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Fomboni water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 0.700 mECU. Renovation of installation and drinking water network in the chef-lieu of Moheli island. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

CONGO

Sibiti-Bihoua-Loudima Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated Cost: 20 mECU. Reconstruction of the section Sibiti-Bihoua (20 km) and con-

struction of a new road Bihoua-Loudima (57 km). Technical study and tender dossier: B.C.E.O.M. (F). Projet on appraisal. (Prequalification for Loudima-Indo launched January '82). Int. tender on the way. Supervision of works: short-list not yet drawn up.

Continuation to improve sanitation of the M' FOA river in Brazzaville. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 2.5 mECU. Construction of a concrete bed and a service gravel-road. T.A. Works: int. tender, launched end of March '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Sanitary and social actions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé Publique. Study and construction of the Ouesso hospital and construction of the Ecole de formation paramédicale et médico-sociale J.J. Loukabou (Brazzaville). Appraisal of the project after sanitary programming and technical studies. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI

Support to the livestock service for anti-ticks baths network settlement. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.123 mECU. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

Medical equipment for the Peltier Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé. 0.632 mECU. Supply and transport. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Djibouti water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 1 mECU. Improvement of production (EDF part). Pump station rehabilitation and reinstatement of the installations' management. (CCCE part). Works and supplies. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

DOMINICA

Reinstatement of Pont Casse-Castle Bruce Road — Surfacing of 2 coastal roads East and West. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Study on the way: Nicolas O'Dwyer (Irl.) Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

ETHIOPIA

Health project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 15.400 mECU. Construction and equipping of two rural hospitals and a school for laboratory technicians in Addis Ababa. Works: int. tender on hand, launched again, conditional upon provisional finance, foreseen in September '82. 4th EDF.

Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries Development and Marketing Corporation. 2.078 mECU. EDF 1.513 mECU, Local 0.565 mECU. Supply of equipments, facilities and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A.: GOPA (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Amartis river diversion. Resp. Auth.: E.E.L.P.A. Ethiopian Electrical Power Authority. Estimated cost: 10 mECU. Dam and tunnel. Study and T.A. Works: int. tender

launched in July '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Electrical tariffication study. Resp. Auth.: E.EL.P.A. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Addis-Ababa Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Addis-Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority (AAWSA). Estimation: ±53 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Int. tenders for works and supplies launched end of March '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Coffee improvement (phase 2). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development. 27.2 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A.: Short-list already drawn-up. Int. tender for fertilizer, insecticides and equipment in '82-'83. 5th EDF.

FIJI

Central Division Roads. Resp. Auth.: Government of Fiji. Construction of a modern earth road. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GABON

Reafforestation (improvement of the reafforestation brigade's activity). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. EDF part for renewing and completing equipment. Project stage: identification. Study: C.T.F.T. (F). 5th EDF.

Hevea-cultivation in Mitzié. (HEVEGAB) Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Cofinanced project. CCCE - BAD - EDF - FAC and Local. Estimated cost ±50 mECU. EDF part 3.63 mECU. Plantation of 3,300 ha heveas. Supply of equipment (lorries, tractors machines). Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Mining and geological inventory in 3 sections. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Mines et du Pétrole. Direction Générale Mines et Géologie. Section 1: Radar survey done. Section 2: Aerial-geophysical survey: awarding of contract on the way. EDF-GABON. Section 3: Soil prospection (FAC-GABON). EDF part 5th EDF, 3.212 mECU. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

Small-fishery centre in Owendo. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux et Forêts et du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 1.95 mECU. Infrastructure for handling facilities for boats and fish products, marketing and management. Technical and economical study: Idroconsult (I). Works and supplies: int. tender, 3rd quarter '82. Supervision of works, direct agreement on 1st quarter '83. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA

Brikama College, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Communications. 1.925 mECU. Construction and equipment of academic and residential buildings. Works by mutual agreement. Equipment for phase II: int. tender, 2nd half 1982. 4th EDF.

Banjul sewerage and drainage project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated

Cost: ±15 mECU. Cofinancings: BAD/FAD 7.3 mECU, EDF 3.5 mECU, KFW (F.R.G.) 3.3 mECU, Local 0.9 mECU. Construction of a sewerage and drainage network, 2 pumping stations. T.A. and training. T.A.: GITEC (D). Works: int. tender, 4th quarter 1982. 5th EDF.

Rural vocational training, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: National training board. 0.500 mECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

GHANA

Central and Accra Regions Rural Integrated Programme (CARRIP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Prefeasibility study for potential projects within the two regions, with the aim of improving the food situation in Accra and other coastal towns. Study: rehabilitation irrigation project: HEDELSKABET (DK) 4th EDF. Study: 3 integrated projects: short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Oil palm development in Ghana. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Study of state farms oil palm plantations as a basis for a possible rehabilitation and development programme (Pretsea excepted). Consultant: Harrison Fleming (UK). 4th EDF.

Aveyme livestock development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 3.2 mECU. Works, supply of vehicles and equipment, T.A. 5th EDF.

GRENADA

Eastern Main Road Rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 2.5 mECU. EDF 1.440 mECU, Local 1.060 mECU. Geotechnical study: Geoproggett Consultant (I). Works: Contracts already awarded. Supply: equipment for public works, int. tender in '82. 4th EDF.

Phase 2. Repairing and strengthening of a section of the circular road. Estimated cost 1.350 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Hillsborough Jetty. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. 0.357 mECU. Construction of a jetty for goods and passenger handling. 5th EDF.

GUINEA

Land development in Kankan and Labé regions. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et des F.A.P.A. 2.5 mECU. 1st phase. Cultivation of 1 000 ha of hydro-agricultural land by rural development brigades. Works, supplies, furnitures and vehicles and T.A. Work and supply: int. tender and acc. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: CEDRAT (F) and Brigade d'aménagement rural. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

2nd phase. Estimated cost: 5 mECU. Hydro-agricultural land improvement by controlled flooding. Carrying out of plan: Bureau EUROCONSULT (N). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Renovation and extension of the SO-GUIPLAST plastics factory. Resp. Auth.: Government of Guinea. 13 mECU. Fundings: EDF 5.8 mECU, Iraq (E.I.F.D.) 4.7 mECU, Local 2.5 mECU. Engineering, training, provision of services, renovation work, supplies and installation of auxiliary equipment: int. tender launched. Supply and installation of plastics production equipment: int. tender following E.I.F.D. regulations, in '82. 4th EDF.

Dairying in Guinea. Resp. Auth.: Premier ministre. Dairying improvement for population nourishment. Study in progress: pasteurized milk reconstitution unit by Danske Mejeriers Arkitektkontor (DK). Project stage: identification, 4th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts, et des FAPA. Estimated total cost ±12 mECU. EDF 3.5 mECU and 1.5 mECU (microprojects amount), UNEF (United Nations Equipment Fund) 1.8 mECU, USAID and UNICEF ±2.6 mECU. Local ±2.5 mECU. Construction of 460 water points (180 wells and 280 drills) and improvement of 405 sources, EDF part. EDF works: restr. tender launched in August '82. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. UNEF: supply of drill equipment int. tender with UNEF rules. UNICEF: supply of different equipment and manual pumps: int. tender with UNICEF rules. USAID: management for direct labour: direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Cotton development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Eaux, Forêts et FAPA. Estimated cost 7 mECU. Rural infrastructure, supply of rural inputs, equipment, vehicles and T.A. Project on appraisal, 5th EDF.

Town planning and construction of council houses. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat. Estimated cost 9 mECU. Buildings, supply of equipment and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

T.A. to Ministère des P.M.E. et de l'Artisanat. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de P.M.E. et de l'Artisanat. One expert specialised in industrial work during 36 months. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

GUINEA BISSAU

Improvement of small scale fishing in Cacheu. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat d'Etat pour la pêche. 1.970 mECU. Improvement of infrastructure and equipment. Cold factory. Works: Acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender in '83. T.A.: IDROCONSULT (I). Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

North-East rural development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat Général au Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 10.8 mECU. EDF 6.8 mECU, F.A.C. 4 mECU. Crop production development (cotton, pea-nut, cereals) by harnessing cultivation, rural credit and correct crop trading. Supply of crop inputs by int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A.: by C.F.D.T. (F). 5th EDF.

Rio Campossa Bridge. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat aux Travaux Publics.

Bafata-Bambadinca Road. Works, supply may be, T.A. Study on the way by STINCEM (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Health infrastructures. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat d'Etat au Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 1.9 mECU. Construction and equipment of 2 district hospitals, 4 health centres and staff-housing. Supply of equipment: int. tender on 1st half 83. 5th EDF.

North-East forestry development. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat général au développement rural. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des ressources naturelles. Estimated cost 1.4 mECU. Construction of big diameter wells (1.5 m) about 120 wells in the GABU region. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

GUYANA

East Bank Berbice rural development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Works: feeder roads, infrastructure. Supply of fertilizers and equipments. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Faculty of Agriculture. Estimated cost 1.100 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment and supervision of works. Technical study and tender dossier: Rodriguez (ACP). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rehabilitation of sewerage and water supply systems of Georgetown. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Laying sanitation pipes, construction of water supply wells. Supplies and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

IVORY COAST

Trade promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: Centre Ivoirien du commerce Extérieur (CICE). EDF part 2.325 mECU. Local 8 mECU. EDF: vocational training actions (seminars and training) and products promotion (studies, marketing) and monitoring. T.A.: foreseen until end '83 for european offices and until end '85 for CICE in Abidjan. T.A.: direct agreement after prequalification. 5th EDF.

Consolidation of Marahoué Ranch. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la production animale. (SO.DE.PRA) 13.600 mECU. EDF 7.5 mECU. Local 6.1 mECU. Land improvement works, infrastructure, equipments and T.A. Supplies: int. tender launched June '82. Works: direct labour. T.A.: Van Lancker (B). Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

Extension of "Lycee Sainte-Marie of Abidjan". Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education Nationale. 2.050 mECU. Construction and equipment of laboratories and specialized rooms. Works: acc. tender in '82. Supply of equipments: int. tender launched in July '82. Project in execution. 3rd and 4th EDF.

JAMAICA

Assistance to Veterinary Services. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture.

1.5 mECU. Works: construction of office by direct labour, supply of equipments, vehicles, X-ray equipment, medical products, int. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: training by direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Board of Revenue — Revenue Information System. Resp. Auth.: Govt of Jamaica. Estimated cost: 3.2 mECU. Reorganisation of the administration and preparation of the Revenue Information System. Supplies and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

KENYA

Machakos integrated development programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs. 23.140 mECU. EDF 17.700 mECU, and Kenya government and farmers' contributions 5.440 mECU. Main elements are water development (construction of earth dams and other low-technology water schemes), agricultural (crop and livestock) improvement, soil conservation and strengthening of local community institutions and services. Works by acc. tender in 1981 and 1982. Supplies (cotton insecticides and crop inputs) by int. tender launched in June '82. TA: Salzgitter Consultant (D). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Smallholder rice, Nyanza Province. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 4.350 mECU. Rehabilitation of 4 smallholder rice schemes (650 ha). NEDECO (N). Works, supplies. T.A.: Supply of vehicles and equipment, int. tender launched June '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Kenya Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Kenya External Trade Authority. 1 mECU. T.A. for sales and marketing missions, provision of equipment and materials for the Training Division. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Development of the Kisii Valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial Irrigation Unit (PIU). Total estimated cost 7.906 mECU. EDF 4.822 mECU, Netherlands, 2.087 mECU, local 0.997 mECU. Works: irrigation and draining, construction of buildings and storages. Supply of tractors and lorries. T.A. foreseen with Netherland aid. Works: int. tender or direct agreement considering size. Supply: int. tender and direct agreement on June '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Eldoret Polytechnic. Estimated cost. 6 mECU. Construction, supply of equipment (pedagogical) and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Veterinary Investigation Laboratory Mariakani. Adm. Resp.: Ministry of Livestock Department. Veterinary Department. 3.4 mECU. Construction of a veterinary investigation laboratory. Supply of materials and equipments. T.A. Materials and equipment: int. tender 1st quarter '83. T.A.: direct agreement. 5th FED.

Turkwell hydro-electric project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Energy. Feasibility study

to be done. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

KIRIBATI

Rehabilitation of the South Tarawa telephonic network. Resp. Auth.: Controller of Telecommunications of the Ministry of Communications and Works. 2.894 mECU. Works by direct labour. Supply of equipment int. tender end-'82. Supervision of works: direct agreement. 4th EDF.

LESOTHO

Maseru airport. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and Communication. Estimation 50 mECU. Provision of a modern international airport 15 km south of Maseru. Foreseen funding: Lesotho - Saudi Fund - Kuwait Fund - ABEDA 4.4 mECU - OPEC - Abu Dhabi - ADB. EDF and Finland. - Project on appraisal. 4th and 5th EDF.

Rural Primary Schools Improvement. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 0.400 mECU. Construction and furnishing of ten 2-classroom units. Works: acc. tender or direct agreement. Supplies: direct agreement. 4th EDF.

Feasibility study for the project: "Lesotho Highland, Water Scheme". Resp. Auth.: Ministry of water resources, energy and mines. Estimated cost ± 5 mECU. Int. tender foreseen on 2nd half '82. After pre-qualification. Prequalification on the way. 5th EDF.

Mohale's Hoek - Outhing road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Transport and communications. Reinstatement of a road. 50 km. Estimated cost ± 15 mECU. EDF contribution estimated for ± 8.5 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Project stage: identification 5th EDF.

LIBERIA

Coffee and cocoa development project at Zwedru and Plahn. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture 5.7 mECU, EDF 2.9 mECU, Local 2.8 mECU. To develop 980 hectares of robusta coffee and 1 320 hectares of cocoa in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe countries. Works by acc. tender. — Supplies by int. tender in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Buto oil palm. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Study on the way by I.R.H.O. (F) for phase 2.

MADAGASCAR

Development of coconut palm plantations in Sambava. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. 5.757 mECU. Creation of 2 000 ha new plantations. Equipment, crop inputs, infrastructure. Works and equipments: int. tender, launched. Crop inputs (fertilizers and pesticides): int. tender, 1st half '81, '82, '83, '84. Int. tender for 82-83 launched May '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Rural hydraulic. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire. 7 mECU + Local. Irrigation improvement for

traditional rice-plantations in the Hauts Plateaux. Works by direct labour in '81 up to '85. Supply of means of transport and equipments: int. tenders launched in June '82. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Sambava oil-palm factory study. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agricole. Preliminary study: I.R.H.O. (F). Study to be done: faisibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Bridges over RN 5A, Isesy-Vohemar. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost ±9.750 mECU. Reinstatement and construction of bridges. (15). Int. tender launched July '82. 5th EDF.

Supply of pharmaceutical and medical products and analysis of the industrial sector rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Gouvernement de Madagascar. 2.165 mECU. Supply by int. tender of special milk and products for children, medical fabrics. Industrial sector expertise by direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Urgent programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la production agricole et de la réforme agricole. Damage from cyclonic depressions. Rice-growing areas 3 mECU. Works by direct agreement or direct labour. Supervision of works: Hydroplan (D). Rehabilitation study: short-list already drawn up. Sambara coconut palm plantations: works by direct labour. 1.2 mECU. 5th EDF.

MALAWI

National rural development programme, phase I Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Integrated rural development programme financed in parallel with other donors. Infrastructural improvement, roads, housing, boreholes. EDF 7.9 mECU, UK 9.0 mECU, Germany 5.1 mECU, IBRD 14.6 mECU, CIDA 2.0 mECU, USAID 0.6 mECU, Local 7.5 mECU. Int. tender for vehicles and equipment launched end of July '82. TA: Huntings Consultant (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Blantyre-Mwanza road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the road (±95 km). Economical study: Hoff & Overgaard Consultant (DK). Technical study: COWI CONS (DK). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Dairy cattle development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Cross local bovine breed with european dairy breeds. Study to be done: factibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Improvement of district hospitals and health centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Building of small district hospitals and health centres. Works, supplies and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MALI

Strengthening of sanitary infrastructure in the Nioro region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de la Santé et des Affaires Sociales et Min-

istère des Transports et T.P. 2.570 mECU. Buildings, equipments, training. Architecturals and technicals studies: GOUSIER (F). 4th EDF.

Sevare-San road repairing. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et Equipment. Complementary study: short-list already drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF. Works by int. tender. 4th and 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Industriel et du Tourisme. Direction de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost: 3.4 mECU. Water-points. Study: situation of the hydrolic sector in the project area: UNIGEO (I). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Action programme for Mali development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. 2.6 mECU. Actions for rural sector, for tobacco, for "l'office du Niger", seed and crop protection, livestock, human hydraulics, public works and transport. Works, supply of 6 solar pumps and 4 wind pumps, reinstatement of 2 feeder roads and 1 bridge. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreements. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

MAURITANIA

Extension of Kaédi regional hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Equipement. 1.925 mECU. Construction, equipment and TA for Kaédi hospital (100 beds). Works: on the way. Medical-technical equipment int. tender, 2nd half '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Monitoring for small irrigated areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost: 3 mECU. T.A. and monitoring, direct agreement. Supply of agricultural input and pumping equipment: int. tender, in '82. Works by direct labour. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Regeneration of Gum-tree plantations. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated Cost: 1.5 mECU. Feasibility study: Bureau COURTOY (B). Works. T.A. and supplies. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Small dams construction in the Hodhs region. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement rural. Estimated cost 3.5 mECU. Study on the way Binnie and Partners (UK). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Nouakchott - Rosso Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 21 mECU. EDF contribution estimated for ±5 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Repairing and reinstatement. Technical study necessary. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Livestock development in the South-East. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.943 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Supply of vehicles, equipment and veterinary products, int. tender 2nd half '82. T.A.: direct agreement. Works by direct labour. 5th EDF.

Regional capitals water supply. Resp. Auth.: Direction de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Studies: deep water research and towns water supply. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

Nouekchott Wharf. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Equipement et des Transports. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Maintaining, equipment and repairing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius housing project. Resp. Auth.: Mauritius Housing Corporation and the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning. 3.2 mECU. Financing (for low income households) of approximately 1 250 housing units. Infrastructure work for urbanisation and service plots: int. tender, in '82. Consultancy service: — APFEL (D). 4th EDF.

Development of Ile Rodrigues. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Development centred on agricultural production. Economical and technical study, on the way; VINK (NL). 5th EDF.

Investments and trade promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Trade and Industry. (Investment Promotion Unit and Export Promotion Unit). 1.610 mECU. Contracts by direct agreements. 5th EDF.

Strengthening of the sanitary infrastructure. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 3.150 mECU. Reinstatement and extension of 3 hospitals and 2 health centres. Supply of equipment, int. tender in '83. 5th EDF.

NIGER

Development of modern rice-growing on Niger river. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Office National des Aménagements Hydro-Agricoles (ONAHA). 5.5 mECU. Development of 375 ha in fully controlled water to allow double annual rice cultivation. Works and supplies: int. tenders in '82. Technical supervision and monitoring: BELGROMA (B). 4th EDF.

Main lines for regional development of areas affected by Kandadji Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Transports et de l'Urbanisme. Consultancy service (study): Main lines: GIBB (UK). Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Air Valley development. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Estimated cost 2.8 mECU. Hydro-agricultural works. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. 300 drills in the Zinder region. Hydrogeological study and tender dossier: Bureau GKW (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kolo water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Hydraulique. Estimated cost 1 mECU. Study on the way: G.K.W. (D). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Animal disease control. 2nd phase. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.840 mECU. Supply of equipment

and T.A. Supplies: int. tender on 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

NIGERIA

Hydraulic development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. Estimated Cost: 2.350 mECU. Equipment for Technological Institute of Kaduna. T.A.: Bureau M.R.T. (UK and Nigeria). Supply of drilling equipment; int. tender: in '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Development of beef and veal production. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. 1.868 mECU. Project to consider possibilities to develop cooperative ranch. Study to define project: Bureau Hunting (UK). Supplies: restr. tender in '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Foodstuffs production on the south coast. Resp. Auth.: Department of Primary Industry. Estimated cost 2.200 mECU. Development of seasonal cultivation and marketing. Technical and economic studies. Definition of the project: Produce Studies Ltd. Consultant (UK). 4th EDF.

Momote airport. Resp. Auth.: Department of Transport and Civil Aviation. Estimated cost 0.930 mECU. Reconstruction and sealing of runway. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Hiritano Highway. Resp. Auth.: Department of Works. 2.5 mECU. Asphaltting of an hearth road of ± 22 km. Preparation of int. tender dossier, on the way by local administration. Int. tender for works launched in August '82. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

RWANDA

Bugesera water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Construction of a drinking-water network in Bugesera. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of Zaire Nil Crest. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture 13.8 mECU. Développement of agricultural production and social-economic infrastructure. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Supply: int. tender in '83. 5th EDF.

Transmission-lines study in secondary centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Economical and technical studies to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

IPN of Ruengeri - vocational school. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. Estimated cost 0.970 mECU. Works, equipments, expert's mission. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Cyangugu-Butare Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 74 mECU. Reinstatement and asphaltting of the exiting hearth road. (153 km). Economical study: SEDES (F). Technical study part Butare-Ntendezi: DHV (N). Cofinancing: World Bank, BAD, Kuwait Fund, BAD-EA. Project on appraisal. Int. tender for

works launched July '82 conditional upon provisional finance. 5th EDF.

Educational and handicraft integrated centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement primaire et secondaire. Estimated cost ± 2 mECU. Construction and equipment of 40 centres. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Lines of credit for S.M.E. Resp. Auth.: Banque Rwandaise de Développement. 0.700 mECU. Development of the credit to the S.M.E. rurals with "Banque Populaire". Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Strengthening of the "public enterprises". Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan. Estimated cost 2.595 mECU. Creation of a central accountancy agency, training and control data. Supply of equipment for auditing and office and vehicles. T.A. 5th EDF.

ST LUCIA

Livestock development project. Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of rural development. Estimated cost 0.860 mECU. Extension project zone. Works, supplies and T.A. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES

Union Island clinic. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated 0.450 mECU. To improve health care at the remote Union Island by establishing a new clinic (total gross area ± 400 m²) and also housing accommodation for the staff (± 300 m²). Works: on the way. Equipment: int. tender in '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Improvement of the general hospital at Kingstown. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 1.550 mECU. Follow-up of phase 1 financed from 4th EDF. New extension. Works: on the way. Equipments: int. tender in '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

SAO TOME PRINCIPE

Oleaginous cultivation Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Funding, 5 mECU. EDF ± 2.16 mECU. Selected oil palm-tree plantations over 300 to 500 ha. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Improvement of maritime communications. Resp. Auth.: State Secretariat for Transport and Communications. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Purchase of ocean-going vessel. Project stage: identification.

SENEGAL

Increase of cereal-growth in S.O. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 4.68 mECU. Preparatory study: SODEFITEX (Senegal). Hydro-agricultural improvements in small areas. Works by direct labour. Supply of crop inputs and pumping equipment: int. tender in '82. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

New energy research and test in rural region. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat d'Etat à la Recherche Scientifique. 1.5 mECU. Creation of pilot unit for solar energy, biomass and wind energy. Studies T.A. and equipment.

Studies: short list not yet drawn up. T.A.: direct agreement end 82. Equipments: int. tender end 82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Rubber tree plantation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 2.5 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Sewerage of the "Gueule Tapée" district. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 7 mECU. Construction of canalization and pipes for rain waters. Improvement of the sewage network. Definition study and tender dossier: GEO PROGETTI (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TAIBA "ICS" complex water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. Regional project. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Factory water supply with 5 drills distance 20 km and a pipe of 500-600 mm. Study about phreatic sheet: ARLAB (F) and Beller Consult (D). Int. tender launched April '82. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

Rural Hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Équipement. Directeur de l'Hydraulique. 1.7 mECU. Construction of 21 drills. Study for phreatic sheet and modalities for execution: UNIGEO (I). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Trade Promotion programme. Resp. Auth.: Centre Sénégalais du Commerce Extérieur. 1.083 mECU. Actions for productions, marketing and T.A. Contract: direct agreement or restr. tender. 5th EDF.

Renovation of "St. Louis Hospital" and of the health centre of Tambacounda. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Plan et de la Coopération. Estimated total cost 3.725 mECU. EDF 2.825 mECU. Luxembourg 0.900 mECU. Works: acc. tender 2nd half '82. Supplies: int. tender in '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Expenditures previously foreseen as participation of Govt. of Senegal for 3 projects financed on 4th and 5th EDF, charged on 5th EDF. 1.985 mECU. Complementary funding for the project: "Livestock development" 0.700 mECU. Complementary funding for the project "Construction and equipment of ENIIE", 0.900 mECU. Complementary funding for the project "Handicraft promotion", 0.385 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Small villager areas. (Podor). Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. Estimated cost 4.700 mECU. Hydra-agricultural improvement of 1000 ha in 20 small areas. Works: irrigation, tracks. Supply of motor-pumps. T.A.: Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

Kavil-Keur Madiabel Road. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale Travaux Publics. Estimated cost ± 2.209 mECU. Widening and modernization of the road. 24 km. Acc. tender foreseen 2nd or 3rd quarter, conditional upon provisional finance. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

Noirot Bridge at Kaolack. Resp. Auth.: Direction Générale Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 2.4 mECU. Existing bridge replacement with a new T.A.: to prepare technical dossier for an int. tender with prizes. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

SEYCHELLES

Renovation of Victoria Hospital. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. Estimated cost 6 mECU. EDF 2.4 mECU, ADB (African Dev. Bank) 3.6 mECU. Renovation and new constructions, supply of medical equipment. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SIERRA LEONE

North-western integrated agricultural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Four-year integrated programme to develop mangrove swamps, upland crops, coastal fishing, infrastructure. Estimated Cost: 6.03 mECU. EDF 4.9 mECU. Local 1.13 mECU. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. T.A.: direct agreement. Project in execution. 4th and 5th EDF.

Koinadugu — Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated cost 7.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision September-October '82. 5th EDF.

Support for existing educational institutions. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 2.050 mECU. Water and electricity supply and equipment for Njala University College, building and equipment of additional hostel accommodation at several teacher training colleges. Njala University: works for water supply, int. tender in 1982. Agricultural equipment: int. tender, in 1982. Teacher training colleges — building works: int. tender, in 1982. 4th EDF.

POTORU Rubber project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and forestry. Cofinanced project with CDC (UK) and CCCE (F). 2.4 mECU for EDF part. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Estimated cost 1.55 mECU. Construction of water points for villages with 2000 inhabitants. Study to prepare project and appraisal: IWACO (NL). Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Kambia Fishery Development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 0.900 mECU. Construction of 2 buildings and a boatyard, supply of boats, motors, vehicles and T.A. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

N'jala University College Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Sierra Leone Electricity Corporation (S.L.E.C.) Estimated cost 0.950 mECU. Water supply capacity of 1000 m³ per day. Pumping station, water tanks, network. Study to determine system: E. Davies and Ass. (UK). Project on appraisal. Works: acc. tender, 2nd half '82 upon provisional acceptance. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Forestry Programme. Resp. Auth.: Forestry Division. 0.625 mECU. Establishment of 1,800 ha of tree plantations (mahogany and teak). Associated infrastructure and equipment. Works: direct labour. Equipments: direct agreement on 81,82 and 83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Viru reforestation Project. Resp. Auth.: Forestry Division. 1.450 mECU. Creation of 875 ha different plantations in New Georgia Island. Works and equipments. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

SOMALIA

Saakow rural experimental centre. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Creation of an irrigated area (60 ha) with all facilities and equipment. Aim: agronomical experiments. Study: Bureau Nuovo Castoro (I). Estimated total cost: 5.026 mECU. EDF: 4.950 mECU. Local 0.076 mECU. Works: 4 kms of tracks, pump station (180 l/s) electric power station (120 KVA). Supply of: agricultural equipment, 3 tractors, vehicles, furnitures. T.A.: Istituto Cerealicultura (I) Land improvement works and estate infrastructure: contracts awarded. Supplies: int. tender 4th quarter '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Bardheera Dam. Resp. Auth.: Bardheera Dam Authority (BDA). 600 mECU. (Estimated) Dam Project 500 mECU. Powerline to Mogadishu 100 mECU. Funding: EDF, Italy, Germany, France, Saudi Arabia, Abu-Dhabi, Koweit Funds, FADES, Isl. Dev. Bank. Local. Power and river regulation for agricultural development. Construction of a concrete gravity dam with hydro-power station, associated infrastructure and electrical transmission lines. The dam will provide water, flood protection and power for up to 233 000 ha of irrigated agriculture in the Juba Valley, and energy to Mogadishu. Civil works: first int. tender during 1984. Transmission lines int. tender in 1984. Equipment: powerhouse main equipment and auxiliary equipment, int. tenders in 1985. Gates, valves, intake equipment, int tender in 1986. Study: 4th EDF. Works: 5th EDF.

Mogadishu Slipway. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. 3 or 4 mECU. Construction of a slipway and ship repair facilities in Mogadishu harbour. Feasibility study on the way: AVECO (NL). Date foreseen for financial decision: in '82. 4th EDF.

Mogadishu Dairy. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry. Estimated cost 3.81 mECU. EDF 1.250 mECU. EIB 2.56 mECU. Rehabilitation of the existing dairy. Works, supply of equipment and T.A. Supplies, int. tenders 2nd quarter '82. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

Mogadishu Institute of Statistics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. Estimated cost: 0.800 mECU. Works: contract awarding. Supply: int. tender in '83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Development of pheniculture (date-palm). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture.

Estimated cost 2 mECU. 1000 ha plantation in the North region. Supply of equipment, machines, inputs, rural monitoring. T.A. to define, may be French aid. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Mogadishu water supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Planning. Estimated total cost 38.5 mECU. EDF 6 mECU. Foreseen cofinancing, World Bank, Arab Funds et Local. New drills and strengthening of existing network. 2 int. tenders foreseen 3rd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

Somalia Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of National Planning. 0.670 mECU. Four independent components: development of supportive infrastructure and T.A. for frankincense, myrrh and gums. Identification of obstacles to livestock exports and study of livestock marketing. Participation in Trade Fairs. Training, short term consultancies. 5th EDF.

"Aula Magna" Mogadishu National University. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. ±2.5 mECU. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

SUDAN

Jebel Marra rural development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. 15.043 mECU. EDF 11 mECU. Local 4.043 mECU. Agricultural extension and improvement or rural infrastructure (road improvement and maintenance, forestry programme, community development programme). Supplies: int. tenders in 1982 and 1983. TA: Hunting Technical Services Ltd (UK). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Juba airport. Resp. Auth.: Civil Aviation Department. 21.5 mECU. EDF 16.3 mECU. Local 5.2 mECU. Construction of a new airport. Consultant: bureau NACO (N). Works: on hand. Supply: 2 int. tenders launched in April '82. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

University of Juba, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 7 mECU. Additional facilities on the new campus for a capacity of about 400 students: 3 hostels, (1 100 m² each) dining hall and kitchen (360 m²), 3 college buildings (1 850 m²), 21 staff houses (each 170 m²). Works including infrastructure for water, sewerage and electricity: int. tender in 1982. Equipment: int. tender in 1983. 4th EDF.

Four higher secondary technical schools. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 6.3 mECU. Renovation and new constructions of four existing schools, each with a capacity of 324 students. Works contracts already awarded. Equipment: int. tender launched in June '82. Supervision of works: GBWA Int. (Irl.) Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Upper Talanga Tea Project - Phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources 12 mECU. Works, supplies and T.A. Supply of vehicles, agricultural machinery, equipments, material inputs, int. tender '82 or '83. Other works by

direct labour or restr. tender or direct agreement. T.A. : short-list already drawn up. Int. tender launched in July '82 for vehicles. 5th EDF.

T.A. for Sudan Rural Development Company Ltd. (SRDC) and Sudan Rural Development Finance Company Ltd. (SRDFC). Resp. Auth.: Sudan Development Corporation. SDC. 1.2 mECU. Provision of three experts for 4 years short-list already drawn-up. 5th EDF.

Trade Promotion Sudan. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Co-operation, Commerce and Supply. 0.34 mECU. Studies, T.A. and participation in trade Fairs. Studies and contract by direct agreement. 4th EDF.

Port Sudan-Hayia Railway. Resp. Auth.: Sudan Railway Corporation. Expertise. Short-list already drawn up. 4th EDF.

Aweil Rice Development Project Phase II. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Total estimated cost 14.181 mECU. EDF 9.8 mECU, Local 4.381 mECU. Construction of buildings and rice mill. Supply of vehicles, agricultural equipment and machinery. T.A. Project on appraisal 5th EDF. Date financial decision July '82.

Agricultural Inputs and Rehabilitation Project (AIRP). Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources. Total estimated cost 103 mECU. EDF 16 mECU, I.D.A. 56.5 mECU, ADF 8.4 mECU, Local 22.1 mECU. Works, irrigation and drainage structures, buildings, roads, water supplies and installation of pumps for Blue and White Nile Schemes. Supply of fertilizers for Gezira int. tender launched May '82. 5th EDF.

SURINAM

Rice project at Coronie. Resp. Auth.: Ministerie van Landbouw, Veeteelt, Visserij en Bosbouw. Rice production developments. Study on the way. EUROCONSULT (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Surfacing of the road Alkmaar-Tamanredjo. Resp. Auth.: Stichting Plan Bureau. 1.850 mECU. Works: acc. tender. Project on appraisal. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

SWAZILAND

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 2.50 m ECU. Study construction, works supervision. 12 villages. Supply of equipment and material. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision October '82. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA

Training of irrigation engineers. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Finance. 0.920 mECU. Degree courses in irrigation engineering for 30 irrigation engineers. Training will take place in India. 5th EDF.

Coffee improvement programme phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT). 13.500 mECU. Extension and in-

tensification of the activities promoted under the phase 1. The programme will cover improvements in production (through extension services, inputs, supply), roads and storage facilities. CAT will itself prepare the phase 2 project. 5th EDF.

Iringa integrated rural development, phase 2. Resp. Auth.: Iringa Regional Development Directorate. 19.325 mECU. To extend and intensify the activities currently being carried out under phase 1. Main elements are strengthening of extension services, provision of farm inputs, extension of the oxen cultivation programme, improvements of the road system and promotion of animal production. 5th EDF.

Lusahunga-Bukombe road. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. 20 mECU. Bitumen road of 127 km. Works: Int. tender foreseen 3rd quarter '82. Supervision of work: GITEC (D). Seek for cofundings. Regional project. 4th EDF.

Technical teacher training college, Mtwara. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. 1.4 mECU. Training facilities for technical teachers. Classrooms, laboratory and workshops, dormitories and sanitary block, administration. Total area 3 765 m². Works: on the way. Equipment: int. tender with possibility of restr. tender or direct agreement depending on nature of supply. Supplies: restr. tender all in '83. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Extensions to the Mbeya Water Supply System. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 4.050 mECU. Construction of an abstraction point, a pipeline, a pumping station, reservoirs. Supplies and site supervision. Works and supplies: int. tender 2nd half '82. Contract: Jennings and O'Donovan (Irl). 4th EDF.

Mtwara Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 5 mECU. Works: drilling of new wells, and constructions. Supply of equipment and T.A. Drilling activities and power supply connections by direct labour. Other works: int. tender in '82. Supplies: int. tender in '82. Supervision of works: direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Mwanza Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals. 11 mECU. Construction of a new water intake, installation of a new pumping equipment and treatment plant, laying of a new distribution pipelines. Works and supplies, int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. Contract: direct agreement, for supervision of works. 5th EDF.

Kigoma Port. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works. Estimated cost 4.95 mECU. Project design: HAECON (B). Works and equipment: int. tender foreseen end of '82. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

TOGO

Adele Ranch. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 3.207 mECU, EDF 2.788 mECU, Local 0.419 mECU. Establishment of a cattle ranch for local supply of

oxen, improved heifers and breeding bulls, surplus for local slaughter and market. Works: direct labour. Supply: graders and vehicles, int. tender, 1st half '82. T.A: Zoo-consult (I). Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Strengthening and improvement of 4 roads. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics, des Mines, de l'Énergie et de Ressources Hydrauliques. Estimated cost 13.6 mECU. Aflao-Avepozo road (19 km) - Lomé-Kpaliné road (118 km) - Atakpamé-Bliitta road (100 km). Avepozo-Aneho (30 km). Works: int. tender foreseen 1st quarter '82, conditional upon provisional finance. Date foreseen for financial decision October '82. 5th EDF.

Rural hydraulics. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost 3 mECU. Construction of ±200 drills, supply of manual pumps and training. Date foreseen for financial decision, 2nd quarter '83. 5th EDF.

Credit to C.N.C.A. (Caisse Nationale de Credit Agricole) to develop actions in rural sector. Resp. Auth.: C.N.C.A. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Loans with favourable conditions. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

UGANDA

Nutritional rehabilitation centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health and Ministry of Works. 1.1 mECU. To improve health care in rural areas and to reduce malnutrition (particularly widespread among children). Contribution and equipping of 10 centres. Works: acc. tender. Supply: int. tender in '83. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

Coffee rehabilitation programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 25 mECU. Works, equipment, training and T.A. Works by direct agreement. Supplies: int. tender or acc. tender or restr. tender. T.A.: Booker Agricultural (UK). Supply: int. tender launched in July '82 vehicles. Project in execution. 4th EDF.

Karamoja Development Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 4.4 mECU. Constructions and Civil works. Transport, Equipment, Supplies, Training. T.A. by Lutheran World Federation. Supplies: int. tender in July '82 for vehicles. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

Rehabilitation of the seeds industry. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 9.5 mECU. To increase production and distribution of improved seeds. Project preparation: Bureau Courtoy (B). Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

Rural electrification project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Power and Communications. Estimated cost 5 mECU. Supply and erection of 33 KV electrical distribution lines. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Animal Disease Control Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Livestock and Fishery. Total estimated cost 11 mECU. EDF 7.3 mECU. Local 3.7 mECU. Re-establishment of veterinary extension service. Repair of cattle dips, spray races. Tse tse control pro-

gramme. T.A. For medical products and vaccines purchase during first six months, restr. tender. For equipment material, transport, int. tender. 4th EDF.

T.A. to the Uganda Development Bank. Resp. Auth.: Uganda Dev. Bank. 2 experts. 1 year, renewable. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

UPPER VOLTA

Mine of Poura rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Commerce, du Développement Industriel et des Mines. 4.14 mECU for assessment of the worker's town. Study underway. Other fundings: CCCE 9.3 mECU, BOAD 3.1 mECU, private investors 2 mECU, Coframines and others 2.8 mECU, IDB 2.7 mECU, Local 8.3 mECU. Date financial decision July '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

Improvement of Dakiri plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 1.838 mECU. Hydro-agricultural improvement (± 200 ha). Irrigation and drain network. T.A. and monitoring. Works: acc. tender, 2nd half '82. T.A. direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Extension of Lycee Technique de Ouagadougou. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de Travaux Publics. Building of the boarding-school for 360 students. Works, supply of equipments. T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Kompienga Dam. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics des Transports et de l'Urbanisme. Cofinanced project. Estimated cost ± 102 mECU. Earth-dam construction, access road non asphalted ± 18 kms, two groups of alternators 7800 KVA each, transmission power lines. Works: restr. tender after prequalification. Prequalification done. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Development of the Douna plain. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du développement rural. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Irrigation and draining works, supply of equipments, inputs and T.A. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Volta valleys assessment. (A.V.V.) 2nd part. Improvement of the Mankarga development unit. Resp. Auth.: Ministère du Développement Rural. 4.450 mECU. Works: feeder roads, soil preparation, waterpoints, rural and social building). Monitoring and training for country-groupings. T.A.: Project on appraisal. Date financial decision July '82. 4th EDF.

WESTERN SAMOA

Oil and Cake storage and handling facilities for the copra mill. Resp. Auth.: Samoa Coconut Products Ltd. 0.850 mECU. Storage tanks for copra oil and handling equipment. Shed for storage of pelletized cake. Study for supplies: Proses (Malaysia) financed by ADB. Study to be done for sheds. Short list not yet drawn up. Supplies: int. tender in '82. 5th EDF.

Sauniatu Hydro Electric Scheme. Resp. Auth.: Electric Power Corporation (EPC). Es-

timated Cost 7.1 mECU. EDF 4.1 mECU, EIB 3 mECU. Two power station of 1.75 MW each. Headpond, tunnel, penstock powerhouse with turbines and generators and transmission lines. Equipments, supervision of works and training. Design study completed by Mander, Raikes and Marshall (UK). Preliminary works and access road: acc. tender 2nd half '81. Main civil works: int. tender after prequalification. Prequalification: launched august '81. Int. tender: '82 and in August '82 for electrical equipment. Supplies: int. tender: launched march '82. Supervision of works: in '82. 5th EDF.

VANUATU

Rice study. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Feasibility study on hand at Big-Bay-Santo. GITEC (D). 5th EDF.

Coco-trees development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost 1.885 mECU. Works, supply of transport and equipment and agricultural inputs. T.A. and training. 5th EDF.

Road South Malekula. Earth road 67 km. Study on the way: CONSULINT (I). Works: direct labour. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZAIRE

Extension of Kinoisé market garden's. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Centres des Produits maraichers: CECOMAF). 7.88 mECU. EDF 4.85 mECU. FAC and local 3.03 mECU. Projet in execution. 4th EDF.

Akula-Gemena road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (115 km). Economic study: Bureau SPE (Local). Technical study: LUXCONSULT (Lux). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Thé Butuhé. Resp. Auth.: Département de l'Agriculture (Commission Agricole du Kivu). Estimated Cost: 2.5 mECU. Strengthening and prosecution existing projects. T.A. for management and trading. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mwebe-Batshamba Road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Part (81 km) of the national road Matadi-Shaba. Prequalification launched in July '81. Int. tender foreseen on 2nd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Kalemie port rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. Estimated cost not available. Study on the way by CADIC (B). 4th EDF regional. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

Banana deep water port. Resp. Auth.: Département des Transports et Communications. Feasibility study: SEMA-TRACTIONNEL-OTUI (F.B.F.). 4th EDF. Complementary technical study: for the port (F+I), electrical (B), water supply (D), water research (EDF). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Cacao-trees at Bulu. Resp. Auth.: CACAOZA-Département de l'Agriculture. Strengthening and continuation existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Palm-trees at Gosuma. Resp. Auth.: PALMEZA-Département de l'Agriculture. Strengthening and continuation existing operations. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Retraining of teaching and technical staff attached to the National Vocational Training Habitants. (I.N.P.P.). Resp. Auth.: Direction I.N.P.P. 0.73 mECU. Training, T.A. and supply of equipment. T.A.: direct agreement. Supply: int. tender in '82. 4th EDF.

Lubutu-Oso-Walikale Road. Resp. Auth.: Commissariat aux Travaux Publics. Prequalification launched January '82. Int. tender foreseen on 3rd quarter '82. Project on execution. 4th EDF.

Health centres equipment in 5 rural areas: Lighting and refrigerators with solar energy feeding. Resp. Auth.: Département Santé. 1.7 mECU. Supplies: int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. 5th EDF.

Mine industry (copper-cobalt) rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: GECAMINES. Estimated cost EDF part: 40 mECU. Supply of equipment: 8 int. tenders launched end of June '82. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

Butembo-Beni hydro-electrical development. Preliminary study done by Tractionnel (B) on local funds. Studies to be done: detailed economical and technical studies. Restr. tender on a list established by the commission. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

ZAMBIA

Supplementary financing for the construction of five Rural Health Centres. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 2 mECU. Works: direct labour. Supply of equipment and medical stores: acc. tender or direct agreement in '82. 5th EDF.

Maize development project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. Total cost 6.54 mECU. EDF 5.55 mECU, Rocaf 0.99 mECU. Works: construction housing and office accommodation, marketing depots, feeder roads. Supply: 4 WD vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles. T.A. Works: acc. tender or direct agreement end 81 or 1st quarter '82. Supplies: int. tender in '82. T.A. short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Zambia Marketing and Trade Promotion. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Zambian Export Promotion Council. 0.795 mECU. Product Development and Marketing. Marketing management. Trade Fairs — Tourism planning and promotion. Contracts by direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Rice Development Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Develop-

ment. 4 mECU, EDF Part. Local 1.135 mECU. Works: access roads, marketing depots, housing. Supply of equipments, agricultural inputs, T.A. Supply of vehicles: int. tender. Works: acc. tender or direct labour. T.A. short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Animal Vaccine Unit Production. Laboratory construction. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 3.79 mECU. EDF 3 mECU, local 0.79 mECU. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Mkushi electrification. Estimated cost 6.07 mECU. EDF 3.07 mECU. Cofinancing needed. Study on hand: MERTZ McLENNAN (UK). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Mine industry (copper-cobalt) rehabilitation. Resp. Auth.: ZAMBIA Cono. Copper Mines at Lusaka. Total estimated cost 85.346 mECU. EDF part 55 mECU. Supply of equipment: 6 int. tenders launched in July and August '82. 5th EDF.

T.A. to the Development Bank of Zambia. Resp. Auth.: Dev. Bank of Zambia. 0.54 mECU. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Rural township Water Supply. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. 5.200 mECU. Construction and supply of equipment. Works and supplies: int. tender on 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

ZIMBABWE

Educational Facilities and Equipment. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development. 3 mECU. Building of Technical College and supply of equipment and furniture. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. 5th EDF.

Rural Clinics. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Health. 4.5 mECU. Construction and equipment of 115 rural clinics and 230 staff houses. Works: direct labour or direct agreement. Equipments: int. tender. 5th EDF.

Coal study. Resp. Auth.: M.E.P.D. Cofunding EDF-EIB. EDF 0.500 mECU. EIB 0.4 mECU. Restr. tender after short-list. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

St Martin Airport. Resp. Auth.: Departement voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking. 7.292 mECU. Construction of new air terminal. Study and works. Study: execution, Flughafen Frankfurt (D). Works and supplies in '82. 4th EDF.

T.A. To the Banque Antillaise de Développement. Resp. Auth.: Departement voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking. 0.583 mECU. Development of S.M.E. and 3 experts for the management and direction of the Bank.

Date financial decision: July '82. 5th EDF.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Tahiti territorial abattoir. Resp. Auth.: Service de l'Economie Rurale, Papeete (Tahiti). Secrétariat d'Etat des Départements et Territoires d'Outre-Mer, Délégation de la Polynésie Française, Paris. 0.85 mECU, EDF 0.73 mECU, Ministère Français de l'Agriculture 0.12 mECU. Modern abattoir to replace old slaughterhouses and improve hygienic conditions for meat provisioning. Capacity 2 000 cattle and 13 000 pigs per year. Works: int. tender 2nd half '82. 4th EDF.

Gas-generators and electro-generators powerstations in the Touamotou Islands. Resp. Auth.: Assemblée Territoriale des Touamotou. 0.460 mECU. Supply of gas-generators fed with charcoal from coconut waste and coco-trees wood waste. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. Date foreseen for financial decision 3rd quarter '82. 4th EDF.

REUNION

Hydro-agricultural development of Bras de Cilaos. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'agriculture. 2.65 mECU. Installations of a first section of water-supply network. Supplies and ductlaying and accessories, int. tend. in '82. 4th EDF.

WALLIS and FUTUNA ISLANDS

Enlargement of the Mata Utu quay in Wallis. Resp. Auth.: Administration territoriale. 1.195 mECU. Reinstatement and enlargement to 75 m length. Works: local tender mid-'82. 5th EDF.

Futuna electrification. Resp. Auth.: Administration Territoriale. Estimated Cost 1.305 mECU. Small concrete dam with water line of 1000 m and a forced line of 100 m. Power station with turbo-alternator of 180 KW and 3 diesel generators for emergency. Transport lines M.T. and L.T. Works: local tender for civil works. Equipments: int. tender 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

NEW CALEDONIA

Inshore aquaculture. Resp. Auth.: Direction territoriale des Services Ruraux. Estimated cost 0.49 mECU. Creation of pilot fishery station. Supply of equipment. Modalities to be decided. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Loyauté Islands water supply. Resp. Auth.: Direction Territoriale des Services Ruraux. 0.900 mECU. Constructions and drills and small water supply networks. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82. 5th EDF.

Reafforestation programme. Resp. Auth.: Territoire de la Nouvelle Calédonie des Eaux et Forêts. Estimated total cost 4.7 mECU. EDF part ±3 mECU. Cofundings with France, CCCE (F) and Local. 3 000 ha plantation "Pin de Caraïbes" with all necessary infrastructure and investments. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

East End Water Supply Project. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department (P.W.D.) Estimated Cost 0.53 mECU. EDF 0.5 mECU. Local 0.03 mECU. Construction of 4 wells, 900 m³ reservoir and distribution pipework. Works by direct labour. Equipments: int. tender launched August '82. 5th EDF.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

New airport terminal. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Estimated Cost 876 000 ECU. Construction of terminal. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Transport study, North and Middle Caicos. Resp. Auth.: Public Works Department. Shortlist drawn up. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Regional Projects

BELIZE

Caricom grains project, pilot farm. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Development Bank. Estimate 2.145 mECU. EDF 1.826 mECU. Works: acc. tender 1st quarter '82. Supplies: equipment and vehicles: int. tender 2nd half '82. 4th EDF.

ETHIOPIA — SUDAN

Telecommunications project. Technical study done by U.I.T. Economical and commercial study to be done. Short-list not yet drawn up. 5th EDF.

O.C.A.M.

Building and equipment of Institut Africain et Mauricien de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée in Kigali. Resp. Auth.: I.A.M.S.E.A. Total estimated cost 4.8 mECU. EDF part 3 mECU. Pedagogical, administratives and hostel buildings (5,000 m²). Correspondent equipment supply. Date foreseen for financial decision 4th quarter '82. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS

Informations and investments promotion project. Resp. Auth.: ECOWAS Secrétariat. 1.0 mECU. Actions to promote firm implantation in the West Africa countries. Project on appraisal. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ORGANISATION AFRICAINE POUR LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE (O.A.P.I.)

Building and equipment of Centre Africain de Documentation et Information en matière de Brevets. Resp. Auth.: O.A.P.I. 1.207 mECU. Construction of 1,358 m² of buildings, and supply of equipment. Works: contracts in awarding. Supplies: int. tender 1st half '83. Project in execution. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAO

ESITEX Segou (Mali). Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secretariat. Management training for textile industry. Complex construction in Segou. Supply of equipment. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Ecole des Mines et de la géologie, Niamey. Resp. Auth.: CEAO Secretariat. Creation of a school for 350 students coming from CEAO countries. Estimated total cost 28 mECU. EDF 7 mECU. Cofundings with FAC-FAD-D. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

GAMBIA — SENEGAL (O.M.V.G.)

Bridge barrage on the river Gambia. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Works and Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost in 78: 60 mECU. Foreseen funding: F.R.G. 20 mECU. Canada 21.7 mECU, USA 11/22 mECU. Technical study: DHV-Rijkswaterstaat-Waterloopkundig Laboratorium Delft (NL). Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Agronomical study for the area concerned by the bridge barrage. Short-list already drawn up. 5th EDF.

GUYANA — SURINAM

Guyana — ferry-link. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics and Ministerie van Openbare Werken. Link ferry on Corentine river. Study on the way. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

SIERRA LEONE — LIBERIA — GUINEA

T.A. to the Mano River Union. Industrial Project Development Unit. Phase II. Resp. Auth.: M.R.U. Secretariat. Estimated cost 1.5 mECU. Identification and evaluation of industrial projects, legislation harmonizing and business support. 6 long-term experts and 2 short term experts. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

UPPER — VOLTA — NIGER — TOGO

Fada-N'Gurma Piega Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 10 mECU. Construction and surfacing of the road for 60 km. Int. tender foreseen 2nd quarter '82. Project on appraisal. Probable cofunding with F and BAD-EA. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

TOGO — BENIN

Integrate development of the Mono Valley. Resp. Auth.: Ministères des Travaux Publics. Estimated cost: 170 mECU. Construction of a dam and a hydro-electric power plant of 2 x 30.7 MW. Foreseen funding: World Bank, EEC (EDF + EIB), France, FRG, Canada, ADB, UNDP. Feasibility study done. Completion envisaged 1982/85. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

BENIN — IVORY COAST — NIGER — TOGO — UPPER VOLTA

Regional training centre for road maintenance in Lomé-Togo. (CERFER). Resp.

Auth.: Secretariat CERFER. Training. T.A. and scholarships. Estimated cost 0.900 mECU. Project stage identification. 3rd, 4th and 5th EDF.

ZAIRE — RWANDA — BURUNDI

Study to integrate gas-generators for agro-industrial and plant wastes. Resp. Auth.: Electricité de Grands Lacs (E.G.L.) 0.300 mECU. Supply of 6 gas-generators. Two for each countries. Restr. tender foreseen on 3rd quarter '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

Hydro-electric development «Ruzizi II». Resp. Auth.: E.G.L. Estimated cost: 60 mECU. Construction of a central hydro electric plant of 35 MW. Funding: EDF. World Bank, B, I, BDEGL, EIB. Civil works: World Bank. Alternators and electr. equipments: Italy. Houses: BDEGL, other equipment and supervision of Work, EDF. 5th EDF.

RWANDA — ZAIRE

Methane gas from Lake Kivu. Resp. Auth.: CEPGL and Commission mixte de 2 pays. Pre-feasibility study done. (Studies 4th EDF). Feasibility study foreseen with EDF, EIB fundings: for 2 stations with upher unit, compressed gas and methane. Short-list on the way. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

NIGER BASIN AUTHORITY

Protection and reafforestation in the "Haut Bassin Versant du fleuve Niger in Guinea". Works, supplies and T.A. Estimated total cost 1.5 mECU. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CIADFOR

Extension of A.N.F.P.P. (Agence Nationale de formation et de Perfectionnement Professionnels) in Libreville. Extension and modernization and new complex building in Oloumi. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

Training instructors and printing specialists, production of the teaching material. Resp. Auth.: CIADFOR Secretariat. 1.45 mECU. Training, TA, supply of equipment. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GUINEA

Tambacounda-Labe road Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Travaux Publics. Upgrading and asphaltting of the road (455 km). Economic study: SONED (SE). Technical study to be done. Short list not yet drawn up. Project on appraisal. 4th EDF.

WESTERN SAMOA — FIJI — SOLOMON — KIRIBATI — TUVALU — PAPUA NEW GUINEA — TONGA

Renewable energy development project in the South Pacific. Resp. Auth.: SPEC (South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation). 6.2 mECU. Creation of pilot units for ocean energy, gas, small stations 25 kW fed with wood waste. Photovoltaic generators 20 kW and wind-generators

15 kW. Prefaisibility study on the way: LAHMEYER and DORNIER (D). Works, supply and T.A. Supplies: int. tender 1st half 1983. T.A. end 82 or 1st quarter 83. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

TOGO — MALI — UPPER VOLTA — NIGER — CHAD

Agricultural products regional transit centre, in the Lomé port. Resp. Auth.: Ministères du Plan. Estimated total 7 mECU with cofunding. Technical and economic feasibility study: Bureau SATEC (F). Project stage: identification. 4th and 5th EDF.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Foot-and-mouth disease prevention. Resp. Auth.: Development Committee. Study to be done: Feasibility. Short-list already drawn up. Project stage: identification. 4th EDF.

PACIFIC ACP COUNTRIES

Forum Fisheries Agency Headquarters. Resp. Auth.: South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC). 0.650 mECU. Creation of an international fisheries resources management agency. Works by acc. tender. Supply of equipment restr. tender. Supply of computer and data processing equipment, int. tender. 4th and 5th EDF.

Pacific Forum Line: containers. Resp. Auth.: S.P.E.C. Estimated total cost 2.7 mECU. EDF 1 mECU. Australia 1.7 mECU. Purchase of 142 containers equipped with integral refrigeration units. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

BOTSWANA — ZIMBABWE

Regional project foot-and-mouth disease. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated total cost 24.51 mECU, EDF 12.8 mECU, GOB 8.167 mECU, GOZ 2.013 mECU. Supply of equipment and vaccines. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

FIJI — KIRIBATI — PAPUA NEW GUINEA — TUVALU

Telecommunication project. Resp. Auth.: S.P.E.C. 8.75 mECU. Supply and installation of 2 ground stations standard B for satellite. One in PNG the other in Kiribati. Equipment to extend telex service by satellite in Fiji and radio and telex equipment in Tuvalu. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

SEYCHELLES — MAURITIUS — COMOROS — KENYA — SOMALIA — TANZANIA — MADAGASCAR

Telecommunications for flying airways in the Indian Ocean. Resp. Auth.: Civil Aviation Departments, Directions de l'Aviation Civile. Estimated cost 10 mECU. Supply and installation of telecommunication equipment. Study: preliminary appraisal, Mr. Durieux and Amory (F). Technical detailed

study: SOFREAVIA (F). Int. tender foreseen 3rd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 4th and 5th EDF.

MADAGASCAR-SEYCHELLES

Ecole Maritime de Majunga. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Education. 1.850 mECU. Managerial staff training for mercantile marine and fishery. Supply of a school-vessel and equipment. T.A. 5th EDF.

ACP STATES

Assistance to the professional ACP-EEC organizations concerned by improvement of the production and products commercialization on foreign markets. Resp. Auth.: COLEACP-FEDEAU. And the association for the improvement of the commercialization of products like coffee, cacao, oleaginous and cotton. 2.770 mECU. 5th EDF.

SENEGAL — GAMBIA GUINEA BISSAU

Dakar — Banjul — Bissau Road. Resp. Auth.: Ministères Travaux Publics of the 3 countries. Asphalted road between Mandina Ba (Gambia) and Sao Vicente (Guinea Bissau). 129 km. Estimated cost 35 mECU. EDF 10 mECU. Technical study: Associated Eng. (I.). Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CEAO AND CILSS

Construction of Centre Régional d'Energie Solaire (CRES) in Bamako, Mali. Estimated total cost 30 mECU. EDF part. 3.5 mECU. T.A. and equipment. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ECOWAS

Wireless beam telecommunications. Resp. Auth.: Ecowas Secretariat. Estimated cost 32 mECU. EDF 5 mECU. Equipment: int. tender launched end of February '82. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

EASTERN AFRICA COUNTRIES

Statistical training centre for eastern africa in Tanzania. Resp. Auth.: Secretariat of the centre. 2.0 mECU. Widening of the capacity. Construction of class-room, offices and housing. Project stage: identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF ASECNA

Air safety. Resp. Auth.: Asecna Secretariat in Dakar. 10 mECU. Supply and installation of flying assistance equipment for several airports. Project on appraisal. Date financial decision July '82. 5th EDF.

DJIBOUTI — ETHIOPIA — KENYA — SUDAN — SOMALIA — TANZANIA — UGANDA

Prevention against noxious migratory animals in eastern africa. Resp. Auth.: De-

sert Locust Control Organization for eastern africa. Construction of buildings, storage, for pesticide, aircrafts, equipment for vaporization, vehicles and T.A. Total estimated cost 6.634 mECU. EDF 3.3 mECU int. tender for equipment hangar, provisional upon acceptance on 3rd quarter '82. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82. 5th EDF.

KENYA — TANZANIA

Regional Health Improvement Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministries of Health. Estimated cost 1.6 mECU. Extension of the regional centre at Nairobi and construction of a centre in Dar-el-Salam, T.A. Works: acc. tender. Contracts: direct agreement. Date foreseen for financial decision, September '82. 5th EDF.

ZAMBIA — KENYA — UGANDA — SUDAN

Field-oriented research on control of tsetse and livestock ticks of the International centre of insect physiology and ecology (ICIPE) Nairobi-Kenya. 4.4 mECU. EDF part 1.5 mECU. Cofundings with: UNDP-USAID-Switzerland and Netherlands. Supply of equipment and TA. Date foreseen for financial decision september '82. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF SADCC (South African development coordination conference)

Faculty of Veterinary Sciences University of Zimbabwe. Total estimated cost 9 mECU. EDF part estimated at 5 mECU. Construction of a new veterinary faculty as a regional institution within the existing university of Zimbabwe. Works and supplies. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

MEMBER COUNTRIES OF CARICOM

Development of the regional trade promotion services in the Caribbean region. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. 1.8 mECU. T.A. project. Contract: direct agreement. 5th EDF.

Assistance to Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI). Resp. Auth.: CARDI Secretariat. EDF part 3.035 mECU. T.A. equipment and training. 5th EDF.

Windward Islands Fishing Boat Project. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Estimated cost 0.345 mECU. EDF part 0.275 mECU and 0.070 mECU from sales of boats. Equipment and TA for the construction of about 100 fishing boats and workshop installation. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Regional hotel trade school at St. Lucia. Resp. Auth.: Caricom Secretariat. Estimated total cost 0.900 mECU. EDF 0.200 mECU. Work financed locally. EDF part: supply of pedagogical equipment, furniture and 1 vehicle. Project on appraisal. 5th EDF.

Caribbean Food Corporation. Credit lines for S.M.E. Resp. Auth.: Caribbean Secretariat. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Develop-

ment of rural S.M.E. Date foreseen for financial decision end of '82. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA (BURUNDI — RWANDA — ZAIRE — ZAMBIA)

Tanzania Railways Corporation Project (T.R.C.). 10 mECU. Maintenance and improvement of the railway. Works, supply of equipment. Supply: int. tender 1st half '83 Supervision of works: short list not yet drawn up. 4th EDF.

BURUNDI — RWANDA — TANZANIA — ZAIRE — ZAMBIA

Dar es Salam port project. Improvement of the transit goods handling facilities, for the Central Corridor transports. Supply of equipment and T.A. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

TANZANIA — UGANDA

Transport project Lake Victoria. Improvement of the existing wagon ferry terminal facilities in Jinja, Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma ports. Estimated cost 2 mECU. Project stage identification. 5th EDF.

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

ALGERIA

Livestock development study for vine-growing reconversion areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire. 0.095 mECU. Possibilities for development of dairy cattle. Study to determine project contents: SCET International (F) Project stage: identification.

Study for artificial insemination development in Algeria. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Révolution Agraire. 0.08 mECU. Study to establish an artificial insemination service. Short list already drawn up. Project on appraisal.

Scientific cooperation programme with O.N.R.S. and trainers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique (M.E.S.R.S.) 4.3 mECU. Scholarships, T.A. experts and supply of equipment. For scientific equipment int. tender.

Rural managers' training. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Révolution Agraire et des Forêts. 4 mECU. T.A. with trainers and technical equipment. Supplies: direct agreement. T.A.: Contracts: from '81 to '83.

Contribution towards the extension of two training centres for fishermen (Annaba and Beni-Saf). Resp. Auth.: Ministère des Transports et de la Pêche. Secretariat d'Etat à la pêche. 0.6 m ECU. Supply of pedagogical equipment and T.A. Supply: int.

tender. launched in November '81 T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up.

CYPRUS

Nicosia drainage system, phase II. Resp. Auth.: Nicosia Sewage Board for southern area, Dept of Water, Geology and Mines for northern area. Total estimated cost 11.12 mECU: EEC 7.5 m (Commission 4.5 m, EIB 3 m) local contribution 3.62 m. Supplies, works and TA, acc. procedure for public works. Date foreseen for financial decision September '82.

EGYPT

Soil improvement programme in Kafrel-Sheikh Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Executive Authority for Land Improvement Projects (EALIP). Provisional amount 8 mECU. To reclaim an area of 65 000 acres of saline soil, located in Hamoul district of the Kafrel-Sheikh Governorate. Project on appraisal. Date foreseen for financial decision September-October '82.

Improved of agricultural input storage facilities in the Daqhalia Governorate. Resp. Auth.: Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit. EEC Contribution 6 mECU. Construction of 13 new ware houses on prefabricated steel of 1 700 m² each providing a total capacity of 27 000 T. Works: int. tender end '82. Date financial decision July '82.

Developing Vocational Training for Industrial Trades. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources. (Productivity and Vocational Training Department - PVT.D.) 2 mECU. Community's contribution over a period of 3 years for TA and equipment. T.A.: direct agreement in '81. Equipments: int. tender launched in December '81.

Helwan waste water Project. Resp. Auth.: Cairo waste water organization. Estimated Cost 125.04 mECU. EEC Contribution estimated 31.54 mECU. Netherlands 4.32 mECU. Construction of a sanitation system within an area of 9.500 ha. Collector mains, pumping stations and treatment works. Works and supplies: int. tender 2nd half 1982.

Intervention programme for investments promotion and for cooperation at companies level. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Economy and External Trade, Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources. 2 mECU. T.A., training and investment promotion. Project on appraisal.

Egyptian Renewable Energy Development Organisation. EREDO. Resp. Auth.: Egyptian Government. Estimated total cost 10.74 mECU. EEC contribution 7.7 mECU. Construction and equipment for the centre. Works and supplies: int. tender in '82.

JORDAN

2 Trade Training Centres (TTC). Resp. Auth.: National Planning Council (NPC) and Vocational Training Corporation. Cost esti-

mate 1.2 mECU for EEC. The TTCs offer apprenticeship in cooperation with local trade and industry. One TTC for about 400 boys at Zarqa. One TTC for about 400 girls in Amman. Buildings to be financed by Jordan. Training and TA programmes also. Study to identify and define project, TEMA Consultant (I). Supply: int. tender for Zarqa launched on February '82. Project in execution.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology. University of Jordan. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Education. EEC-Contribution: 6.68 mECU. Supply of Laboratory and workshop equipment and T.A. over 5 years. Jordanian Government will finance buildings. Supplies: int. tender launched June '82 T.A.: Contracts in '81 and '82.

Jordan Valley Transplant Production Unit. Resp. Auth.: Jordan Valley Authority. Estimated total cost 2.210 mECU, EEC part 0.95 mECU. Supplies, construction greenhouses, irrigation. T.A. Supply: int. tender, launched June '82. T.A.: direct agreement.

LEBANON

Industrial planning and industrial census. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie. 0.518 mECU. Foreign expert to supervise local experts for census. Mission in Lebanon 2 months EEC contribution covers all expenses for foreign expert and $\pm 50\%$ of total cost of the project. Project on appraisal.

Aid for the Union Nationale de Crédit Coopératif (UNCC). 1.4 mECU. Line of credit to the UNCC and T.A.

Document automatization for the Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie de Beyrouth (CCIB). Resp. Auth.: C.C.I.B. 0.24 mECU. Supply and T.A. For equipment int. tender in '82 or '83. Date foreseen for financial decision 2nd half '82.

MALTA

Coastal maritime radio station. Installation, building, supplies and operational link-up, training. Estimated cost 1.75 mECU. Project on appraisal.

Upgrading St Lukes's Hospital radiology department. Training, TA and supply of equipment. Estimated cost 1.23 mECU. Project on appraisal.

MOROCCO

Intervention for Laboratoire Officiel d'Analyses et de Recherches chimiques de Casablanca. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 1.200 mECU. Equipments: int. tender in '81. T.A. and training. T.A.: ICON INST. (D). Project on appraisal.

Interventions for Laboratoire de Technologie des céréales de Rabat. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. 0.790 mECU. Equipment, T.A. and training. Supply by restr. tender or direct agreement. T.A.: short-list not yet drawn up.

SYRIA

Scientific and Technical Cooperation with CERS. (Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques.) EEC part 4.820 mECU. Studies, T.A., training and supply of scientific equipment. Last int. tender launched January '82 for teledetection.

Assistance to the Damascus and Aleppo Intermediate Institutes of Technology. (CIIT.) 4 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supply: int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82.

TUNISIA

Sewerage scheme for 17 towns. Resp. Auth.: Office National d'Assainissement (ONAS). Estimated cost 40 mECU, EEC 24 mECU, Local 16 mECU. Improvement of the sewerage system (mainly for sewerage and rainwater) for 17 towns. Service mains extension, building of purification stations. Study: to define programmes and prepare the implementation project: SAFEGE (F). Funding phase 1 end 1980 (12 mECU). Phase 2: 1st quarter 1982 (12 mECU). Works: 9 int. tenders, several lots launched in July '82.

Expansion of industrial development activities. Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Energie. Agence de Promotion des Investissements (API) and the Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie (BDET). 0.630 mECU. TA and studies. Contracts by direct agreement in '81.

Participation to create 3 Training Vocational Centres: in Nabeul, Menzel-Bourguiba, Zaghouan. Resp. Auth.: O.T.T.E.E.F.P. (Office des Travailleurs Tunisiens à l'Etranger de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle.) EEC Contribution 3.870 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Supplies: int. tender in '81 and '82. T.A.: A.A.B. (D). Project on appraisal.

TURKEY

Beypazari Lignite Project. Resp. Auth.: T.K.I. Estimated Cost 55.7 mECU. EEC 22 mECU, Local 33.7 mECU. EEC part: Equipment supply for: development, mechanised face, conventional face and auxiliary. Equipments: int. tender in '82.

Electricity Transmission Line Project. Resp. Auth.: Turkish Electricity Authority. (TEK). Estimated cost 72 mECU. EEC 16 mECU. Upgrading of existing transmission lines and supply of equipment. Construction of new transmission lines. Italian aid foreseen for 5.2 mECU. Supply and works: int. tenders in '82.

Beypazari Lignite Project - T.A. Resp. Auth.: T.K.I. 2.6 mECU. T.A. with 7 experts. T.A. and training.

Non-associated developing countries

BANGLADESH

Tea rehabilitation project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Tea Board (BTB). EEC 6.6 mECU, UK and Local 55.68 mECU. Purchase of machinery for tea factories. Call for quotation in EEC member states and Indian subcontinent in 1982 and '83.

Cotton Development project. Resp. Auth.: Cotton Development Board. Estimated Cost: 13.5 ECU. EEC 6.5 mECU, Local 7 mECU. Supply of equipment, T.A. Works. T.A.: short-list already drawn up. Supply int. tender in '82.

Small scale irrigation sector project. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB). Estimated total cost 82 mECU. EEC contribution 12 mECU. Cofinancing with ADB (Asian Dev. Bank). Works, supply of equipment and vehicles, T.A. and supervision. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender. 3rd quarter '82.

Building of storage for fertilizers. Resp. Auth.: Bangladesh Development Corporation (BADC). Cofinancing: EEC and Netherlands. Total cost 4 mECU. EEC 2 mECU Netherlands 2 mECU. EEC part: Works by int. tender. Netherlands part: buildings and T.A. Date financial decision July '82.

Development of seed production. Resp. Auth.: BADC. Cofinancing EEC-Germany. Total cost 8.8 mECU. EEC 3.6 mECU. Germany 5.2 mECU. Supplies, T.A. and training. EEC part: seed supply and transport. Date financial decision July '82.

BURMA

Palm oil development. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. Estimated cost: 16.3 mECU. Financing: EEC 4.9 mECU. Switzerland and local 11.4 mECU. Expanding production for domestic consumption. Supplies and T.A. Supply: int. tender '82 and '83. T.A. short-list already drawn up.

Pump Irrigation. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture and Forest. Estimated Cost: 31.5 mECU. ADB 19 ECU. EEC 5.5 mECU. Local 7 mECU. Works: irrigation and related facilities. Supply of equipment and T.A. Works and supplies: int. tenders following EEC and ADB procedures. Supply of pumps: int. tender 3rd quarter '82. EEC part.

INDONESIA

Baturraden Dairy Development. Resp. Auth.: D.G. for livestock services. Estimated cost: 8.385 mECU. EEC 4.4 mECU, Italy 0.410 mECU. Construction, infrastructure, supply of equipment, T.A. Works and supplies: int. tender 1st half '83. T.A.: IFA-GRARIA (I).

Bali Irrigation Sector Project. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Public Works. DG for Water Resources Development. EEC 12 mECU. ADB ±37 mECU. Local ±55 mECU. Rehabilitation and expansion of 50 village-level irrigation scheme, establishment of a water-management training centre, and establishment of climatological stations. T.A. Works: acc. tender.

INDIA

Supply of fertilizer. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. EEC contribution 36 mECU. Supply: int. tender for EEC countries members and India launched end of July '82.

PAKISTAN

Emergency Programme-drinking water supplies for refugees areas (NWFP). Resp. Auth.: UNICEF. Estimated Total Cost 6 mECU. EEC 2.7 mECU. Cofinancing with Unicef. Supplies, drilling works, T.A. Supplies: int. tender. Drills: acc. tender. Works: direct labour.

Solar energy for rural areas. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources (DGER). EEC 1.8 mECU. Supply of solar power stations. Int. tender foreseen 2nd half '82.

Karachi fishing port. Resp. Auth.: Fisheries department of the Sind Province. Estimated cost 12 mECU. New facilities: quay, boat repair yard, fish-shed, dredging. Rehabilitation of existing facilities, equipments and TA. TA: after int. tender prequalification. Prequalification done. Works and supplies in '83.

SRI LANKA

Integrated rural development in the Mahaweli Ganga region. Resp. Auth.: Mahaweli Development Board (MDB). Estimated cost 9 mECU, EEC 2 mECU. Development of 2 326 ha irrigated land and rehabilitation of 1 910 ha deteriorated land. Socio-economical infrastructure to allow settlement of 12 000 rural families. TA: FAO.

Eastern Region rehabilitation project. Ministry of Coconut Industries. EEC 3 mECU, Italy 0.375 mECU, small UK and FAO contributions, balance up to 7 mECU financed by Sri Lanka government. Rehabilitation of coconut plantations devastated by a cyclone and diversification of agriculture in the same region. Feasibility study financed by Italian bilateral aid executed by AGROTEC (I). Works: direct labour Supplies: modalities for tenders to be determined.

THAILAND

Cooperation training and marketing. Resp. Auth.: National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) and Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperation (BAAC). EEC 3.037 mECU. To provide training facilities for the personnel of agricultural cooperatives and equipment for cooperative marketing unit. Int. tender in '83 for supplies. T.A.: Clear unit (UK).

Rubber smallholdings yield improvement. Resp. Auth.: Rubber Research Centre (RCC). Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. EEC 1.8 mECU, Local 1.8 mECU. To introduce and popularize new tapping techniques to improve the yield of old rubber trees before their felling. TA: Harrison Fleming (UK). Supplies: modalities of tenders to be agreed between EEC Commission and government. Tenders in mid '81, '82, '83, '84.

Seed production centre for the Southern Region. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture, Estimated Cost: 3 mECU. EEC 2.2 mECU. Construction of a centre for the production and distribution of improved qualities of rice seeds. Equipments and T.A. Works and infrastructure: acc. tender. Equipments: int. tender in '83. T.A.: Euroconsult (NE).

THE PHILIPPINES

Crop protection Programme. Resp. Auth.: Ministry of Agriculture. Estimated cost: 8.596 mECU. EEC 3.5 mECU, F.R.G. and Local 5.096 mECU. Strengthen and expand the existing crop protection service. Works and supplies (vehicles and equipment). Way of execution to be determined.

Palawan Integrated Area Development. Resp. Auth.: National Council on Integrated Area Development (NACIAD). Total cost 78 mECU, EEC contribution 7.1 mECU, ADB 43.05 mECU and GOP 27.85 mECU. Small-scale irrigation works, agricultural intensification and diversification, livestock, transport development, health facilities, training and monitoring. Project duration 1982-1988. Works: partly int. tender, partly direct agreement or acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement. Administrative arrangements, excluding EEC int. tenders, concern full responsibility of ADB. T.A.: short-list already drawn up.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Study programme — ADB. Resp. Auth.: ADB. EEC 1 mECU. Studies in the Asian non associated countries. Contrast awarded after int. tender concerning EEC consultants and non associated eligible consultants.

ASEAN

Scientific and Technological Cooperation Programme. Resp. Auth.: ASEAN-Committee on Science et Technology (COST), EEC 2.8 mECU. Training, T.A., Studies, seminars. During 2 years starting from 4th quarter '81. Contracts for T.A. and studies will be negotiated by the Commission of CE after agreement with COST.

Regional Collaborative programme on grain post harvest technology. Resp. Auth.: Sub-committee on Food Handling (SCFH). Cost 4.3 mECU. EEC 4.3 mECU. T.A., training and research. For supplies: int. tender or direct agreement to be determined. T.A. to be decided by S.C.F.H. Short-list not yet drawn up.

**OLADE
(LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION
FOR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT)**

Pre-feasibility study for geothermics in Haiti. Resp. Auth.: OLADE. EEC 0.530 mECU, Haiti 0.070 mECU. Contracts by direct agreement following EEC regulations.

HAITI

Integrated rural development of Asile region. Présidence de la République. Estimated cost: 12 mECU. Foreseen financing: EEC 5 mECU, IDB 7 mECU. Feeder roads, rural monitoring, irrigation, social infrastructure. Works by direct labour. Supply: int. tender in '82.

HONDURAS — COSTA RICA

Regional grains stocking and trading programme. Resp. Auth.: (Banco Centroamericano d'integracion economica). Total cost: 21.43 mECU. Financing: EEC 1.80 mECU, IDB 15.18 mECU, BCIE — BANAFOM — CNP 4.45 mECU. In Honduras building of 6 complementary grain-stores, in Costa Rica 7 grain-stores with a capacity of 46 000 tons (total). IDB envisages partial re-allocation of Costa Rica project for Nicaragua.

LATIN AMERICA

Rural micro-projects. Resp. Auth.: Ministerios de la Agricultura. IDB special fund. EEC contribution for the programme 2 mECU.

NICARAGUA

Training assistance to ENABAS (Empresa Nicaraguense de Alimentos Basicos). Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de Comercio Interno and ENABAS. Estimated cost: 0.850 mECU. EEC 0.850 mECU. Training assistance: 2 long-term and 6 short-term experts. Amount foreseen for TA: 0.600 mECU. Construction, equipments, materials: 0.250 mECU (local contracts).

Crop development. Resp. Auth.: Ministerio de la Agricultura e de la Reforma Agraria (MIDINRA). Total estimated cost 19.930 mECU. EEC 7.400 mECU. Studies, monitoring, training, supply of equipment and T.A.

Supply: int. tender or acc. tender according to importance or urgency. Contracts: direct agreement by MIDINRA on short-lists from Commission of EC.

BOLIVIA

Irrigation Programme Altiplano-Valles (Cochabamba). Resp. Auth.: Service National de Développement Communautaire (S.N.D.C.). Cost: 9 mECU. EEC 2 mECU, KFW (F.R.G.) 6 mECU, Local 1 mECU. Construction of small dams and irrigation canals. Works by direct labour. (Outstanding project).

EQUADOR

Foderuma (rural micro-projects). Resp. Auth.: Ministère de l'Agriculture. Total cost 3.4 mECU. EEC 3 mECU. Local 0.4 mECU. Works, supplies (tractors, lorries, motor-cultivators, waterpumps) training and T.A. Supplies: int. tender in '82. T.A.: direct agreement.

**COUNTRIES MEMBERS
OF PACTO ANDINO**

Technical cooperation (industry and economical planning). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 1.7 mECU. EEC 1.1 mECU. To place experts, equipment and T.A. and training at Junta's disposal. Contracts T.A. and experts by the Junta and the Commission of EC.

Andean Programme for technological development (Rural PADT). Resp. Auth.: Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, Lima-Peru. Estimated total Cost: 7.560 mECU. EEC 3.927 mECU. Supply of equipment, training and T.A. Vehicles purchase: int. tender. T.A.: Short-lists to be drawn up by the Commission of EC and decision by the Junta.

**CENTRAL AMERICAN ISTHMUS
(HONDURAS — PANAMA —
NICARAGUA — COSTA RICA)**

Support for peasant producer association. Resp. Auth.: Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (I.I.C.A.). Total cost 2.9 mECU. EEC contribution 1.6 mECU. Parallel cofinancing with the French Republic and the governments concerned. T.A. and

training. T.A. contracts decided by IICA on basis EEC short-list.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (YAR)

Seed production project. Resp. Auth.: central Agricultural Research Station (CARS). Total cost 6.600 mECU. EEC 5.200 mECU. Construction of 5 centres, supply of equipment, T.A. and training. Works: acc. tender. Supplies: int. tender or direct agreement according to importance. T.A.: short-list from Commission of EC.

**IRRI — International Rice Research
Institute — Los Banos — Philippines.**

Research support. Resp. Auth.: IRRI secretariat. EEC contribution 1.5 mECU for genetic evaluation and utilization — water management and training and scholar-ships.

**ICRISAT — Institut of Crops
Research for the Semi-Arid Tropics. Hyderabad-India.**

Research support. Resp. Auth.: ICRISAT secretariat. EEC contribution 1.2 mECU. Different studies and scholarships.

**CIP — Centro Internacional de la
Papa (Potato). Lima-Peru.**

Research support. Resp. Auth.: CIP secretariat. EEC contribution 0.800 mECU. Physiology and regional research and training.

**CIAT — Centro Internacional de
Agricultura Tropical — Cali — Colombia.**

Research support. Resp. Auth.: CIAT secretariat. EEC contribution 1.4 mECU. To improve bean and cassave production.

**ALL NON-ASSOCIATED
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Administration of Aid — Consultancy services and monitoring. Resp. Auth.: EEC Commission. 2 mECU. Recruitment individual expert, or consultancy firms for diagnostics, projects appraisal, follow up and technical and administrative monitoring of execution.

Studies and technical assistance. Resp. Auth.: Interested countries and EEC Commission. 1.5 mECU. To finance studies and T.A.

DELEGATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

- Algeria**
44 Lotissement Guellati
Cheraga, Algiers
Tel. 81 09 18 (temporary)
Telex 52246 EURAL DZ ALGERIE
- Barbados**
Sunjet House, Fairchild Street
P.O. Box 654 C, Bridgetown. Tel. 743 62
Telex 327 DELEGFED WB
- Benin**
Avenue Roume, Bâtiment administratif
B.P. 910, Cotonou
Tel. 31 26 84/31 26 17
Telex 5257 DELEGFED — COTONOU
- Botswana, Lesotho**
P.O. Box MS 518
Maseru, 100, Lesotho
Tel. 23.726
Telex 351 bb DELGEUR — MASERU
- Burundi**
P.O. Box 1253
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel. 55599
Telex 2403 BD
- Burundi**
Avenue P. Lumumba 52
B.P. 103, Bujumbura
Tel. 34 26/33 25
Telex 31 FED BDI — BUJUMBURA
- Cameroon**
Immeuble C.P.N.S., 4^e étage
B.P. 847 ou 1867, Yaoundé
Tel. 22 13 87/22 33 67/
22 21 49
Telex DELEGFED 8298 KN
YAOUNDE — CAMEROON
- Central African Republic**
Rue de Flandre
B.P. 1298, Bangui
Tel. 61 30 53/61 01 13
Telex 5231 EC DELEGFED — BANGUI
- Chad**
Lot 7 bis, Ilot 25 du Quartier
résidentiel
BP 552, N'Djamena
Tel. 22 74/22 76
Telex c/o MORY
DELEGFED 7613 KN
GAROUA — CAMEROON
- Congo**
Hôtel des Relais
B.P. 2149, Brazzaville
Tel. 81 38 78/81 37 00
Telex 5257 KG DELEGFED —
BRAZZAVILLE
- Egypt**
4 Gezira Street, 8th Floor
Cairo-Zamalek
Tel. 80 83 88
Telex 94258 EUROP UN CAIRO
EGYPT
- Ethiopia**
Tedla Desta Building
Africa Avenue (Bole Road) 1st Floor
P.O. Box 5570, Addis Ababa
Tel. 15 25 11
Telex 21135 DELEGEUR —
ADDIS ABABA
- Gabon**
Quartier Batterie IV
Lotissement des Cocotiers
B.P. 321, Libreville
Tel. 73 22 50
Telex DELEGFED 5511 GO —
LIBREVILLE
- Gambia**
10 Cameron Street
P.O. Box 512, Banjul
Tel. 777
Telex 2233 DELCOM GV — BANJUL
- Ghana**
20 Water Road, North Ridge
P.O. Box 9505
Kotoka Airport, Accra
Tel. 281 38
Telex 2069 DELCOMEUR — ACCRA
- Guinea**
Commission
Central Mail Department
(Diplomatic Bag Section — B 1/123)
Rue de la Loi 200, 1049 Bruxelles
Tel. 44 40 27/44 40 28
(Conakry/Guinea)
Telex 628 DELEUR CKY
- Guinea-Bissau**
Rua Eduardo Mondlane 29
Caixa Postal 359, Bissau
Tel. 33 60/28 78
Telegramme DELEGFED BISSAU
(Guinée)
- Guyana**
64 B Middle Street South Cummings
P.O. Box 623, Georgetown
Tel. 63963
Telex 258 DELEG GY — GEORGETOWN
- Israel**
2 rehov ibn gvirol, Eliahu House
10th floor TEL AVIV
Tel. 03-26 62 12/26 62 13
Telex 34 21 08 DELEG IL
- Ivory Coast**
Immeuble "AZUR" Bd. CROZET, 18
B.P. 1821, Abidjan 01
Tel. 32.24.28
Telex 3729 DELCEE — ABIDJAN
- Jamaica**
Mutual Life Center, 2nd Floor
Oxford Rd/Old Hope Rd
P.O. Box 435, Kingston 5
Tel. 929 30 30/929 30 31/929 30 32
Telex 2391 DELEGEC KINGSTON 5
- Jordan**
Wadi Sakra Circle, Amman
Tel. 68191/68192 Amman
Telex 2226 DELEUR JO AMMAN
JORDAN
- Kenya**
National Bank Building
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 45119, Nairobi
Tel. 33 35 92
Telex 22302 DELEGFED — NAIROBI
- Lebanon**
Centre CEFINOR, Bloc B, 8^e étage
B.P. 11-4008
Rue Clémenceau, Beyrouth
Tel. 36 30 30/31/32 - 36 47 58/59
Telex DELEUR 23307 LE
- Liberia**
34 Payne Avenue Sinkor
P.O. Box 3049, Monrovia
Tel. 26 22 78
Telex 4358 DELEGFED LI —
MONROVIA
- Madagascar**
Immeuble Ny Havana - 67 hectares
B.P. 746, Antananarivo
Tel. 242 16
- Telex 22327 DELEGFED MG —
ANTANANARIVO
- Malawi**
Lingadzi House
P.O. Box 30102, Capital City
Lilongwe 3
Tel. 73 02 55/73 01 73/73 05 93
Telex 4260 DELEGEUR MI —
LILONGWE
- Mali**
Rue Guégau - Badalabougou
B.P. 115 Bamako
Tel. 22 23 56/22 20 65
Telex 526 DELEGFED — BAMAKO
- Mauritania**
Îlot V, Lot 24
B.P. 213, Nouakchott
Tel. 527 24/527 32
Telex 549 DELEG MTN —
NOUAKCHOTT
- Mauritius**
61/63 route Floreal Vacoas
P.O. Box 144 Port-Louis
Tel. 86 50 61/86 50 62/86 50 63
Telex 4282 DELCEC IW PORT LOUIS
- Morocco**
4 rue Jaafar As Sadiq
B.P. 1302, Rabat-Agdal
Tel. 742 95/739 15
Telex 32620 - RABAT
- Netherlands Antilles**
Mgr Kieckensweg 24
P.O. Box 822
Willemstad, Curaçao
Tel. 250 84
Telex 1089 DELEG NA —
WILLEMSTAD
- Niger**
B.P. 10388, Niamey
Tel. 73 23 60/73 27 73
Telex 5267 NI DELEGFED — NIAMEY
- Nigeria**
Plot 1311 Victoria Island
PM Bag 12767, Lagos
Tel. 61 78 52/61 08 57
Telex 21868 DELCOM NG LAGOS
NIGERIA
- Pacific (Fiji, Samoa and Tonga)**
Dominion House, 3rd Floor
Private Mail Bag, GPO
Suva, Fidji
Tel. 31 36 33
Telex 2311 DELECOM FJ — SUVA
- Papua New Guinea**
Development Bank Building
2nd Floor
Waigani
P.O. Box 1264, Boroko
Port Moresby
Tel. 25 92 22
Telex NE 22307 DELEUR —
PORT MORESBY
- Rwanda**
Parcelle 471, Avenue Député
Kamunzini
B.P. 515, Kigali
Tel. 55 86/55 89
Telex 15 DELEGFED RW — KIGALI
- Solomon Islands**
P.O. Box 844 — Honiara
Telex Hq 66370 — DELECSI
- Senegal**
Avenue Albert Sarraut 57 (2^e étage)
B.P. 3345, Dakar

Tel. 21 13 24/21 57 77/21 79 75
Telex 440 DELEGSE SG — DAKAR

Sierra Leone

2 Lamina Sankoh Street
P.O. Box 1399, Freetown
Tel. 239 75
Telex 3203 DELFED SL — FREETOWN

Somalia

Via Makka Al Mukarram
n° Z-A6/17
P.O. Box 943, Mogadiscio
Tel. 310 18/300 49/811 18
Telex 628 FED MOG SM —
MOGADISCIO

Sudan

16, Street No 3, New Extension
P.O. Box 2363, Khartoum
Tel. 444 85/445 10/446 75
Telex 24054 DELSU SD
KHARTOUM

Surinam

Dr S. Redmondstraat 239
P.O. Box 484, Paramaribo
Tel. 993 22
Telex 192 DELEGFED PBO —
PARAMARIBO

Swaziland

P.O. Box A.36
Mbabane, Swaziland
Tel 42908/42018
Telex 2133 SW

Syria

73 rue Rachid
P.O. Box 11269, Damascus
Tel. 33 52 91
Telex 31319 DELCOM SY

Tanzania

Extelcoms House, 9th Floor
Independence Avenue

P.O. Box 9514, Dar es Salaam
Tel. 311 51/311 52
Telex 41353 DELCOMEUR —
DAR ES SALAAM

**Thailand (HQ of the Delegation in
South and South-East Asia)**

Bangkok
Thai Military Bank Bldg,
9th & 10th Flrs
34, Phya Thai Road
Telex 086/2764 COMEUBK TH

Togo

Rue de Calais 22
B.P. 1657, Lomé
Tel. 21 36 62/21 08 32
Telex 5267 DELEGFED TO LOMÉ

Trinidad and Tobago

2, Champs Elysées
Long Circular, Maraval
P.O. Box 1144, Port of Spain
Tel. 622 66 28
Telex 319 HILTON WG Port of Spain
for EEC Delegation

Tunisia

Avenue Jugurtha 21
B.P. 3, Belvédère - Tunis
Tel. 28 85 35
Telex 13596 — TUNIS

Turkey

13 Bogaz Sokak
Kavaklidere, Ankara
Tel. 27 61 45/27 61 46
Telex 42819 ATBE TR

Uganda

Uganda Commercial Bank Building,
Plot 12
Kampala Road, 5th Floor
P.O. Box 5244, Kampala

Tel. 335 97/336 86
Telex 61139 DELEGFED — KAMPALA

Upper Volta

B.P. 352
Ouagadougou
Tel. 363 46/363 48
Telex 5242 DELEGFED UV —
OUAGADOUGOU

**Venezuela (HQ of the Delegation
for Latin America)**

Quinta Bienvenida
Valle Arriba, Calle Colibri
Distrito Sucre
Caracas
Tel. 92 50 56/92 39 67/91 07 47
Telex 26336 COMEU VC

Zaire

71, Av. des Trois Z
Coin av. Lupangu &
ex-av. des Aviateurs
B.P. 2000, Kinshasa
Tel. 327 18
Telex 21560 DECEKIN — KINSHASA

Zambia

Sapele Road (2nd floor)
Ulendo House
P.O. Box 34871, Lusaka
Tel. 21 87 90
Telex 40440 DECEC ZA — LUSAKA

Zimbabwe

P.O. Box 4252
Stability House (9th Floor)
65 Samora Machel Ave.
(Corner 1st Street) — Harare
Tel. 707 120/139/143
Telex 4.811 RH

each other support and joining together to boost these investments. And then there are the increasingly important Arab organizations, which are always willing for trilateral cooperation, particularly with the EDF and the EIB. It all adds up to a complex story and it is difficult to find the thread.

But this book makes it clear. All those interested in development aid (banks and financial organizations, firms that invest in or export to the developing countries and local authorities) will find it a useful manual that is practical and easy to use. Part one, a series of data sheets, gives detailed information on financing sources and procedures, lists the people to contact about organizing projects and outlines the risks the private investor runs and what guarantees he can expect. Part two analyses the machinery of development aid financing, from the identification of needs through to the actual implementation of projects.

○○○

Abdelkader SID-AHMED — **Nord-Sud: les enjeux (théorie et pratique du nouvel ordre économique international) [North-South: what is at stake (theory and practice of the new international economic order)]** — Editions Publisud, 25 rue de l'Espérance, 75013 Paris, France — 324 pages — 1981

This book traces the ins and outs of the North-South dialogue. The author, who has represented his country at such talks, gives a systematic presentation of the ideologies of the 'new international economic order' which enables a number of "networks" to be defined.

These networks are the doctrinal backcloth of the North-South negotiations and they make for easier understanding of the aims of the various proposals. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the negotiations that have been held in different places, bringing out the strong points and showing what the major barriers to the new order are. A summary of negotiations in the essential fields gives an idea of the considerable efforts that have to be put into establishing the new order.

Faced with the negative results of the North-South dialogue so far, the author investigates what might be an effective strategy for the 1980s. An analysis of the concept practicability of autonomy then follows. Although the potential for stepping up North-South cooperation is considerable, the obstacles to it are substantial and it would

Changing your address?

If you are changing your address it is essential that you send us your new one together with the address label from the wrapper of one of your recent 'Couriers'.

The label contains computer information we need and we cannot make the change of address without it.

be wrong to underestimate them. So collective autonomy has for the moment to involve a selective untying of links, and an outline for this is given. The need to relaunch the North-South dialogue is stressed and the author makes new proposals for both procedures and major subjects of discussion.

○○○

J.C. SANCHEZ ARNAU (coordinator), George CORM, Abdelkader SID-AHMED, Samuel LICHTENSZTENJN, José QUIJANO and Gonzalo D. MARTNER — **Dettes et développement (Debt and development)** — Editions Publisud, 25 rue de l'Espérance, 75013 Paris, France — 174 pages — FF 76 — 1982

The Third World's debt is nothing new. As one of the papers in this collection points out, the countries in the Middle East and Latin America already had large debts in the 19th century.

They were anxious to modernize and counter the increasing covetousness of the countries of Europe and it was in Europe that they sought large amounts of capital to do so. At that time, countries such as Egypt and Turkey often did not have the means to develop and they got into a permanent debt situation which led to a gradual decline in their sovereignty and, in some cases, to colonial occupation.

Since World War II, development policies implemented in much of the

Third World have led to a new debt process. This time, it was not the gunboats that weakened the underdeveloped countries' resistance to new forms of influence by the industrialized countries, but Bretton Woods and the International Monetary Fund.

This book has been produced by a team of well-known economists from different parts of the Third World. It looks into the causes and machinery of the vicious circle of debt. The current international financial and monetary situation and IMF policy in particular, the increasing involvement of private international banks in Third World financing and the machinery for rescheduling debts are very much to blame for this situation. However, alternative policies enabling the developing countries to avoid spiralling debts are presented and the emphasis is laid on the possible problems of implementation.

○○○

Bernard GRANOTIER — **La planète des bidonvilles (Slum planet)** — Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris — 381 pages — 1980

There are more than 200 million people living in abject poverty in the towns of the Third World today. By the year 2000, demographic pressure and the rural exodus will have brought another thousand million and more to these overcrowded, run-down, disorganized and under-industrialized places. When Mexico City has 30 million inhabitants, Calcutta more than 20 million and Cairo nearly that many, it will be too late.

We need a daring and realistic international strategy and we need it now if we are to handle one of the biggest upheavals in the history of the world. We must build as much in 20 years as we have ever built since the first towns began to spring up ten thousand years ago.

○○○

THE COURIER

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC
— EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

PUBLISHER

Dieter Frisch

Commission
of the European Communities

200, rue de la Loi
1049-BRUSSELS
(Belgium)

Tel. 235 11 11 (switchboard)
Telex COMEURBRU 21887

EDITOR

Alain Lacroix

DEPUTY EDITOR

Lucien Pagni

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Barney Trench
Roger De Backer
Ian Piper
Amadou Traoré
Augustine Oyowe

Secretariat

Colette Grelet (235 47 84)
Mary Beatty (235 75 87)

Circulation

Monica N. Becquart (235 63 67)

