

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOME

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

(1986)

CONVENTION ACP-CEE DE LOME

LE CONSEIL

LES SECRETAIRES

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

THE COUNCIL

THE SECRETARIES

Brussels,

17 SEP. 1987

Mr G. BERSANI
S.E. Mr E. MWOROHA,
Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC
Joint Assembly,
European Parliament,
LUXEMBOURG

000194

Sirs,


At its meeting in Brussels, on 14 and 15 May 1987, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the question of the Annual Report which it has to publish pursuant to Article 269 paragraph 4 of the third ACP-EEC Convention and instructed the Chairmen of the Committee of Ambassadors, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the Council of Ministers, to finalize this report and to forward it to the Joint Assembly.

As this report has now been finally adopted, we have the honour of communicating the text thereof to the Joint Assembly in order that it may be examined by that body in accordance with Article 276 paragraph 1 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

The necessary copies of this text will be made available to your services as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,


Edwin CARRINGTON


Daniel VIGNES

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I. INTRODUCTION

The significant event in relations between the ACP States and the Member States of the Community in 1986 was obviously the entry into force on 1 May 1986 of the third Lomé Convention.

The purpose of this Convention is further to intensify co-operation which is already exemplary and which henceforward encompasses the enlarged Community and 66 States in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, despite the difficulties which exist as regards the world economic and social situation.

The adoption of transitional measures between the Community of Ten and the 66 ACP States in 1985, which was essentially a year of transition between the second and third Conventions, made it possible, at the beginning of 1986, to continue with customary work and for the institutions of the Convention to function normally until the entry into force of the third Convention.

This continuity was ensured by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, which, on instructions from the Council of Ministers, adopted a further Decision ⁽¹⁾ on 28 February 1986 extending Decision No 2/85 on the transitional measures; together with the other preparatory work, it thus enabled the third Convention to become operational under propitious circumstances in all areas of co-operation between the two parties.

Another significant event this year was the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community as from 1 January 1986, which, under Article 284 of the third Convention, required negotiations between the ACP States and the Community with a view to adopting measures of adaptation and concluding a Protocol of Accession; these negotiations are still under way. In the meanwhile, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted the necessary Decisions ⁽²⁾ regarding transitional measures relating to the application of the third Convention to Spain and Portugal pending the conclusion of the Protocol of Accession.

At a time when the dialogue between industrialized and developing countries is going through very considerable difficulties on a worldwide scale - with which the world economic crisis is certainly not unconnected - and when development problems are being approached from a broader viewpoint, taking into account the growing interdependence which shapes international economic relations, the ACP States and the Community are emerging with strengthened ties by applying the provisions of the third Lomé Convention and by continuing a dialogue which proceeds very fruitfully within the Institutions of the Convention.

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⁽¹⁾ No 1/86.
⁽²⁾ Nos 6/86, 10/86 and 11/86.

II. ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE THIRD ACP-EEC CONVENTION

The third ACP-EEC Convention, signed at Lomé on 8 December 1984, opens a new chapter in the unique co-operation between an enlarged Community and 66 States in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

This third Lomé Convention represents the outcome of fourteen months of negotiations conducted in a worsening world economic situation, characterized by the burden of external debt and a state of crisis as regards the prices of certain raw materials. It was able to enter into force on 1 May 1986, having been ratified by the ten Member States of the Community which were signatories to the Convention and 50 ACP States (i.e. more than two-thirds of the ACP signatories, as provided for by the relevant provisions). At the end of 1986, only three ACP States out of the sixty-six signatories had not yet completed the ratification procedures (these three States deposited their instruments of ratification before the end of March 1987).

The preparatory activity which was carried out in good time after its signing, and the transitional measures, enabled the Convention to become operational under propitious circumstances both in the traditional areas of co-operation and in those areas in which a number of important innovations had been introduced.

In the context of the continuity of the instrument, these innovations included the insertion of certain strategic aims, such as, in particular, the priority given to food security and to meeting essential food requirements by means of sectoral strategies giving absolute priority to agriculture, and the new approach to programming, the aim of which is to make the co-operation instruments in the Convention even more effective by means of a genuine dialogue and of the broadening of consultations and collaboration between the two parties; greater consideration

of the human factors contributing to the full achievement of projects and to their harmonious integration into the cultural and social fabric for which they are intended; definition of the lines of action for enhancing, safeguarding and relaunching the heritage of traditions and cultures of the populations of the ACP States ; finally the new provisions concerning the protection and promotion of private investment

It is therefore a safe assumption that the new ACP-EEC Convention will represent and further strengthen co-operation which will develop to the advantage of all the signatory countries.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS ⁽¹⁾

1. Council of Ministers

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its eleventh ordinary meeting on 24 and 25 April 1986 at Bridgetown (Barbados); the meeting was chaired by Mr John TOVUA, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Solomon Islands. The Community spokesman was Mr W.F. van EEKELEN, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr Lorenzo NATALI, Vice-President.

At this eleventh ordinary meeting, the Council took note of five decisions on the organization of work provided for by the third Convention to ensure that the latter could be implemented rapidly as from 1 May 1986, and concerning, in particular, the establishment of the Committee on Agricultural Commodities, agricultural co-operation and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation, available agricultural products, industrial development and the Centre for the Development of Industry, and investments.

⁽¹⁾ This section makes brief, general reference to a number of specific questions examined in 1986. A detailed analysis of these questions will, however, be found in section IV.

It then examined certain questions affecting trade between the contracting parties to the Convention. These involved the new round of GATT multilateral negotiations, on which it was agreed that contacts and consultations would continue between the two parties, the problem of the use of vegetable fats in cocoa products, the aflatoxin content authorized in products imported into the Community, tuna intended for the canning industry, difficulties for imports into the Community of live animals from the ACP States, the arrangements applicable to ACP fresh beans in the Community, and finally the evolution of ACP-EEC trade on the basis of a report drawn up on the subject.

The Council took note of the importance of these questions and agreed on the advisability of holding consultations with the appropriate body of the Convention.

The Council also dealt with several specific questions relating to STABEX, and particularly the ACP States' request on the situation regarding the balances of the system under the second Convention the question of requests for derogations in certain cases for products exported to all destinations, and the replenishment of certain resources transferred under the first Convention.

Regarding the questions relating to the Protocol on Sugar, the Council of Ministers finally reached agreement, after lengthy negotiations, on the guaranteed prices for sugar for 1985-1986. It should be noted that, at the request of the ACP States, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers had held an extraordinary meeting in Brussels on 4 March 1986 in order to examine the guaranteed prices for 1985-1986, but that that meeting had not resulted in agreement on those prices.

The Council also held an exchange of views on the protection of natural resources and the fight against desertification in Africa and the measures which had been and could be taken in this connection; it finally instructed the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to follow developments in this matter.

Having taken note of the progress of the work of the Article 108 Committee and of its dependent bodies in 1986, the Council adopted the measures needed to set up the Article 193 Committee provided for by the third ACP-EEC Convention in order to replace the Article 108 Committee under the second Convention.

The Council also discussed the question of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal, and agreed on transitional measures to be applied between the ACP States on the one hand and Spain and Portugal on the other hand, pending the conclusion of the Protocol on the accession of these two new Member States of the Community to the third Convention.

Other questions which the Council addressed concerned, in particular, the situation in southern Africa, the provisions of the new Convention on migrant students and workers who are ACP nationals in the Community and the action to be taken on the Resolutions adopted by the Joint Assembly.

The Council finally held an exchange of views on the preparations and prospects for the extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

The 1966 meeting of the Commission was held on 20 June in Brussels, and was chaired by Mr. RUTEN (Ambassador of the Netherlands), Chairman of the Permanent Representative Commission. The speaker for the ACP States was Mr. OLYA (Ambassador of Senegal), Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors, and the Commission was represented by Mr. D. WILSON, Director General.

For the most part, the meeting dealt with the situation of the Commission necessary to ensure the proper implementation of certain provisions of the ACP-EEC Convention and the effective application of the new Convention once it had entered into force. The Commission also examined a series of proposals concerning interest concerning in particular... - the case of ACP States which have their land...

- the management of the ACP States and ACP States... - the subject matter of the Convention... - the setting up of the Commission on Agricultural Development

2. ACP-EEC COMMITTEE OF AMBASSADORS

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors met twice in 1986.

The 22nd meeting of the Committee was held on 24 March 1986 in Brussels, and was chaired by Mr RUTTEN (Ambassador of the Netherlands), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee; the spokesman for the ACP States was Mr GIAMA (Ambassador of Somalia), Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors, and the Commission was represented by Mr D. FRISCH, Director-General.

For the most part, this meeting dealt with the finalization of the measures necessary to ensure the advance implementation of certain provisions of the third ACP-EEC Convention and the effective application of the new Convention once it had entered into force. The Committee also examined a series of questions of mutual interest concerning in particular:

- the use of STABEX unused balances under Lomé II;
- the management of the STABEX system and ACP-EEC trade;
- the implementation of the Protocol on Sugar and the guaranteed prices for 1985-1986;
- the setting up of the Committee on Agricultural Commodities;

- ACP-EEC co-operation in the fields of industrial and agricultural development by means of the adoption of the decisions needed for the advance implementation of the relevant provisions of Lomé III;
- the protection of natural resources and the fight against desertification in Africa;
- the negotiations for a Protocol of Accession following the enlargement of the Community and the implications of that enlargement for the main exports of the ACP States.

The second meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors (its 23rd) was held in Brussels on 10 November 1986 and was chaired by Mr PEIPUL (Ambassador of Papua New Guinea), Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors. The spokesman for the EEC was Sir David HANNAY (Ambassador of the United Kingdom), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee. The Commission was represented by Mr D. FRISCH, Director-General.

After observing a minute's silence in memory of President MACHEL, this meeting reviewed the progress made and developments which had taken place on both sides since the Council meeting in Barbados in May, particularly as regards the negotiations for the Protocol

of Accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III and the extension of the transitional measures, questions concerning trade and customs co-operation, the management of the STABEX system and the allocation of the unused balances of the system under the second Convention, the situation regarding commodities and other questions relating to the implementation and management of the third Convention, and finally the situation in southern Africa.

3. Article 108 Committee

The Article 108 Committee, a joint body set up by the second ACP-EEC Convention with the task of examining measures likely to improve the implementation of financial and technical co-operation, held its fifth and last meeting at ministerial level on 24 April 1986 in Bridgetown (Barbados) (see IV.10 below). As from entry into force of the third ACP-EEC Convention, it will be replaced by a Committee with the same composition, bringing together thirteen ACP States, the twelve Member States of the EEC and the Commission, and called the Article 193 Committee.

4. JOINT ASSEMBLY

The Joint Assembly, as provided for in the third ACP-EEC Convention, held two meetings in 1986.

After its inaugural meeting, which was held in Inverness in September 1985, the Joint Assembly held its second meeting at Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986 under the co-Presidency of Mr BERSANI, European co-President, and Mr MWOROHA, President of the National Assembly of Burundi. The ACP-EEC Council was represented by its President-in-Office, the President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, Mr van EEKELEN (Netherlands), and the President of the Council of ACP Ministers, Mr FONG POEN (Suriname), each of whom addressed the Assembly, as did Mr NATALI, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities with responsibility for development.

This meeting, which was attended for the first time by representatives of the Spanish and Portuguese Parliaments, focussed mainly on the introductory report by the General Rapporteur, Mr Christopher JACKSON, entitled "Towards 2000" which, after attempting to outline a macro-economic balance-sheet

of the development of the ACP States and of the existing problems, proposed dealing with them on the basis of the new economic guidelines followed by several ACP States. There were also discussions on the situation in southern Africa, on the social dimension of the third ACP-EEC Convention and on various other questions which led to the adoption of numerous Resolutions. The latter are contained in Annex I and were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for consideration.

The 3rd meeting of the Joint Assembly was held at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986.

The opening sitting was attended by the Greek Prime Minister, Mr PAPANDREOU, who addressed the Joint Committee, as did the co-Presidents of the Assembly, Mr MWOROHA on behalf of the ACP and Mr BERSANI on behalf of the EEC.

On this occasion, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented by Mr EJUGU MERSIE (Ethiopia), President of the Council of ACP Ministers and President-in-Office of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and by Mr PATTEN (United Kingdom), President of the Council of the European Communities.

The proceedings at the Vouliagmeni meeting were devoted mainly to the Resolution entitled "Towards 2000", which was aimed at people-centred development and laid emphasis on self-reliant development and on the central role of men and women in the process; this Resolution was finally adopted by the Assembly. The other topics discussed concerned, in particular, the situation in South Africa, rural development and the environment, the indebtedness of the ACP States and the topic of "women - demography - development".

The Resolutions contained in Annex II were adopted further to these proceedings. They were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for consideration.

5. ANNUAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ACP-EEC SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUPS

The tenth annual meeting of representatives of ACP and EEC socio-economic interest groups was held on 4 and 5 December 1986 in Brussels. This meeting, the first since the entry into force of the third ACP-EEC Convention, was presided over jointly by Mr MWOROHA and Mr BERSANI, co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly; Mr MARGOT, Charman of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities attended the meeting.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented at the meeting by Mrs V. BOTTOMLEY, Parliamentary Private Secretary to the United Kingdom Minister for Development, who stressed the need to establish an effective dialogue between the social partners and to secure their contribution towards development policy, while recalling the responsibilities of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in this area.

At the meeting, the participants held a wide-ranging debate on the role and contribution of the ACP-EEC socio-economic interest groups in the implementation of the various aspects of the third ACP-EEC Convention.

Following these discussions, the participants adopted the final declaration given in Annex III, which was forwarded to the Joint Assembly, the ACP-EEC Council and to the Commission of the European Communities.

IV. SPECIFIC AREAS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1. Trade co-operation

(a) Uruguay Round

Throughout the preparatory stage resulting in the initiation of the Uruguay Round, the Community and the ACP States regularly held contacts and consultations (including at ministerial level, particularly at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Barbados and on the spot at the Punta del Este Conference) which had been particularly constructive and useful.

In the light of the experience thus gained and of the importance of the Uruguay Round both for the Community and for the ACP States, the two parties agreed that such contacts and consultations should continue throughout the future negotiations .
on the circumstances.

(b) Aflatoxin

Within the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP States appealed to the Community to adopt a final decision on this dossier without further delay and stated that they were prepared, reluctantly, to accept a maximum aflatoxin rate of 0,3 ppm (mg/kg).

At its meeting on 21 July 1986, the EEC Council adopted Directive 86/354/EEC ⁽¹⁾ which, inter alia, fixed the maximum aflatoxin content in the raw materials used to manufacture feedingstuffs at 0,2 ppm (mg/kg).

(c) Cocoa and chocolate products

A proposal for a Directive submitted by the Commission aimed at enabling the use throughout the Community of certain vegetable fats other than cocoa butter for the manufacture of chocolate, subject to a maximum limit of 5% of the total weight of the finished product and to a declaration indicating their presence, was discussed within the joint bodies, and particularly at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Barbados.

In the light of various aspects, and particularly the representations made by the ACP States, the Commission decided in July 1986 to withdraw its proposal.

(d) ACP States' supplies of tuna intended for the canning industry

The situation regarding the ACP States' supplies of tuna intended for the canning industry was the subject, at the ACP States' request, of sustained discussions with the Community (at the level of both the Committee of Ambassadors and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers) and of a very detailed joint analysis.

On 1 January 1986 the Community adopted a new regime of prices for tuna catches landed in Community ports. A number of ACP States reported facing serious difficulties as regards their tuna canneries due to reduction in the supplies of tuna. This reduction, the ACP States claimed, was in part a consequence of the new Community measures

Upon conclusion of this work, it was noted at the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1986 that the situation had improved considerably and no longer gave rise to any particular difficulties for the moment.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 212, 2.8.1986, pages 27 et seq.

In accordance with the wishes of the ACP States concerned, the Community said it was prepared to continue co-operating closely with the authorities of those States in carefully monitoring developments in the economic and social situation.

It should also be noted that:

- the ACP States requested financial compensation, taking the view that the reduction in landings was at least partly a direct consequence of Community rules;
- the Community, on the other hand, did not feel obliged to offer any compensation, since no direct causal link could be established between the Community rules and the changing situation, which was due to temporary economic phenomena of an essentially commercial nature.

(e) Rum

On 30 June 1986, the EEC Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for rum, arrack and tafia originating in the ACP States ⁽¹⁾ for the period from 1 July 1986 to 30 June 1987.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EEC) No 2054/86, OJ No L 173, 1.7.1986, pp. 96 and 97

(f) Other products

The ACP States expressed their concern (within both the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council) regarding the difficulties encountered by exports of the following products from certain ACP States: live animals (live cattle and day-old chicks), fresh green beans and pineapples. Bilateral contacts were initiated in this connection between the ACP and EEC States concerned.

(g) Evolution of ACP-EEC trade

At its Barbados meeting, the Council confirmed the importance it attributed to the rapid completion on broader factual bases of the report on the evolution of ACP-EEC trade.

It therefore instructed the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Trade Co-operation to check that the Working Party updated this report by covering the period 1975-1985 (since the instructions approved in 1982 covered the period 1975-1980) and finalized it before the end of 1986.

Since the Working Party had been unable to complete its work within the above time limits, the Committee of Ambassadors insisted, at its meeting on 10 November 1986, that the report be available - in interim form if necessary - for its next meeting so that it could be adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in May 1987.

Table III - Evolution of ACP-EEC trade compared with the development of EEC trade with third countries and with developing countries
 - Excluding crude and refined petroleum products -

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
EEC Imports	90.5	114.0	127.3	137.8	163.8	194.0	209.8	227.2	243.5	289.9	307.9
from developing countries	23.5	28.9	34.9	34.9	41.6	48.1	48.6	52.7	58.6	70.2	73.2
- ACP	6.0	7.2	9.1	8.6	9.1	10.0	9.7	10.1	10.9	13.3	13.9
- OPEC	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	7.6	5.2	4.6	5.6	6.3	7.9	8.5
ACP annual growth rate (%)	-	20.0	26.4	- 5.5	5.8	9.9	- 3.0	4.1	7.9	22.0	4.5
ACP share in Extra EEC imports (%)	6.6	6.3	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5
Share of other developing countries in Extra EEC imports (%)	19.3	19.0	20.3	19.1	19.8	19.6	18.5	18.8	19.6	19.6	19.3
Share of ACP in developing countries (%)	25.5	24.9	26.1	24.6	21.9	20.8	20.0	19.2	18.6	19.0	19.0
EEC Exports	114.3	133.3	154.5	164.4	180.4	210.1	253.1	270.8	287.8	335.3	364.4
to developing countries	43.3	50.9	61.6	66.1	68.7	82.0	108.5	113.8	113.5	120.9	119.7
- ACP	8.0	9.8	12.2	12.3	11.0	14.8	18.0	18.1	15.3	15.7	17.0
- OPEC	18.4	23.6	29.7	31.1	29.9	36.0	51.9	53.9	50.6	50.7	45.3
ACP annual growth rate (%)	-	22.5	24.5	0.8	- 10.6	34.6	21.6	0.6	- 15.5	2.6	8.3
ACP share in Extra EEC exports (%)	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.5	6.1	7.0	7.1	6.7	5.3	4.7	4.7
Share of other developing countries in Extra EEC (%)	37.9	30.8	32.0	32.7	32.0	32.0	35.8	35.3	34.1	31.4	28.2
ACP share in developing countries (%)	18.5	19.3	19.8	18.6	16.0	18.1	16.6	15.9	13.5	13.0	14.2
ACP/EEC Trade balance*	+ 2.0	+ 2.6	+ 3.1	+ 3.7	+ 1.9	+ 4.8	+ 8.3	+ 8.0	+ 4.4	+ 2.4	+ 3.1

* + in favour of EEC
 - in favour of ACP

(h) The Community's generalized scheme of preferences for 1987

At the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1987, the two sides held a preliminary exchange of views on the Community's GSP for 1987, which enabled, in particular, the ACP States to state their initial reactions to the Commission proposals. Consultations were subsequently held on 17 November 1986 within the ACP-EEC Working Party on the GSP.

(i) Special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa

At its meeting on 24 and 25 April 1986, the Council held an exchange of views on the preparations for and prospects of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, during which the President of the Council of ACP Ministers, the President of the EEC Council, the Vice-President of the Commission and the Representative of Senegal took the floor.

All the speakers stressed the importance of this special session for considering in depth, in the light of past experience, the solutions to be implemented for resolving the profound crisis which Africa was currently experiencing and to ensure the future of that continent. They said they were prepared to do their utmost to contribute to the success of this session.

The Community representatives particularly referred to the guidelines adopted by the Development Council on 17 April which would assist the Member States during that Conference. The Representative of Senegal, the Presidency of which held the Presidency of the OAU, made more particular reference to the documents prepared by that Organization.

2. Customs co-operation

- Derogations from the rules of origin

- (i) On 18 April 1986, the Customs Co-operation Committee adopted Decision No 1/86 extending the application of Decisions Nos 1/85, 2/85 and 3/85 derogating from the definition of the concept of "originating products" for certain products manufactured in Jamaica, Malawi, Kenya and Mauritius (OJ No L 129, 15.5.1986, pp. 21 and 22).
- (ii) On 27 June 1986, Fiji submitted a request, based on Article 30 of Protocol No 1 to Lomé III, for a derogation from the concept of "originating products" for 1 500 tonnes of albacore tuna annually for a period of 3 years.

This request was the subject of a preliminary exchange of views at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1986, which confirmed the urgency of the matter and noted that it would continue to be examined within the Customs Co-operation Committee, which was the competent body⁽¹⁾.

.../...

(1) This matter was brought to the attention of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors because the provisions of Article 30(7) of protocole No 1 had not been implemented.

3. EARNINGS FROM EXPORTS OF COMMODITIES

(a) STABEX

Decision No 5/86, adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors on 18 April 1986 under the powers delegated to it, stipulates that the remaining balance of 127 180 000 ECU from the STABEX system under the Second Convention is to be used to pay part of the amounts outstanding from the 1980 and 1981 application years for lack of sufficient financial resources. There is still a difference of opinion, however, between the two sides : the ACP States maintain that the amount corresponding to the difference between the justified transfer applications for the aforementioned two years and the actual payments, including the apportionment of of the aforementioned balance, is still owed by the STABEX system ; the Community takes the view that the matter should be considered as definitively closed, since the problem had been dealt with in compliance with the provisions of the second Convention.

Another difference of opinion between the Community and the ACP States concerns the requests made by a number of ACP States (Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania) for entitlement to the "all destinations" derogation for their exports, with the ACP States not accepting the Community's view that, although these requests were eligible in the light of Article 150(3) of the Convention, they had to be rejected, in particular since these three countries were already significant beneficiaries of STABEX for the share of their exports sent to the Community; their requests were therefore not in line with the primary aim of "all destinations" derogations, which were agreed on in order, where necessary, to help those countries which would, without such derogations, have been completely excluded from STABEX; moreover, were the three countries in question to be granted the derogation they requested, the financial balance of the system, which it was in the interests of all parties to maintain, might well be jeopardized.

The ACP States stressed above all that the rejection of eligible requests might set a precedent, that the fact that STABEX did not have sufficient financial resources could not be used as an argument for rejecting requests which were eligible and that, finally, the three ACP States concerned were among the least favoured countries for which Lomé III prescribed more favourable treatment.

The examination of a similar request made by Mozambique had not yet been completed at the end of the year under review.

Similarly, the Committee of Ambassadors has not yet been able to complete its examination of the problem of the replenishment of the transfers made to the Congo and Gabon for the application year 1975. At its meeting on 10 November 1986, the Committee noted that the Community had not yet drawn conclusions from the joint analysis of the economic situation of the two countries in question, in the light of the provisions of Article 21(4) of the first Convention.

At the same meeting, the Committee was informed by the Commission that for the application year 1985, transfer decisions had been taken on 25 eligible applications (out of 38 received), totalling approximately 150 MECU.

(b) Sugar

At the request of the ACP States, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers had referred to it on two occasions the problem of the guaranteed prices for 1985/1986. Agreement could not be reached during the annual negotiations provided for by the Protocol on Sugar between the Community and the ACP States, since the latter had not accepted the Community offer for a differentiated increase in these prices of 1,33% for white sugar and 1,15% for raw sugar on the prices for 1984/1985, which the Community had justified by the increase in cost prices for refiners, and particularly the constant increase in energy prices.

Since an extraordinary meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held in Brussels on 4 March 1986 did not result in a solution, the negotiations continued and finally resulted in agreement, at the 11th ordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers on 24 and 25 April 1986, which provided for an increase in the guaranteed prices for raw sugar of 1,15% for the first nine months of the same year, i.e. from 1 April to 30 June 1986 ⁽¹⁾. At the same time the Commission gave an undertaking, in order to compensate for the latter price increase, to take the necessary measures to enable the monetary compensatory amounts applied to ACP sugar to be fixed in advance, to the advantage of the refiners of that sugar.

The two sides also agreed to continue to examine, at expert level, a declaration concerning the principles and procedures to be followed in the future for deriving the price of raw sugar from that of white sugar.

⁽¹⁾ These prices are therefore as follows:

- for raw sugar:
 - = 44,85 ECU/100 kg from 1 July 1985 to 31 March 1986
 - = 44,92 ECU/100 kg from 1 April 1986 to 30 June 1986;
- for white sugar:
 - = 55,39 ECU/100 kg.

The agreement on the guaranteed prices for 1985/1986 was signed on 18 September 1986.

For the 1986/1987 delivery year, the agreement signed on 19 January 1987 provides, along the lines of the Community's intervention prices, for the guaranteed prices for the previous year to be maintained, i.e. 44,92 ECU/100 kg for raw sugar and 55,39 ECU/100 kg for white sugar.

At the end of the period under review, discussions between the two sides had not yet resulted in a conclusion concerning the re-examination of the conditions for applying the Protocol on Sugar and the interpretation of Article 7(4) of the Protocol on the re-allocation of quantities of sugar becoming available as a result of delivery shortfalls where they are not the result of "force majeure"

(c) SYSMIN

The Commission provided the ACP States with a draft "simplified information sheet" as mentioned in Annex XXIII to the third Convention.

The Community also informed the ACP States that it intended shortly to send them the text of the decision on SYSMIN management procedures which it was required to adopt under the same Annex, and that the Committee of Ambassadors, for its part, had agreed that, instead of setting up the joint working party as initially proposed by the ACP States, it would be advisable to organize information meetings for experts from the Commission and the ACP States.

(d) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES COMMITTEE

By its Decision No 6/86 of 18 April 1986, the Committee of Ambassadors determined the composition and rules of procedure of the Agricultural Commodities Committee set up by Article 47 of the third Convention.

At its first meeting scheduled for early 1987, this Committee will be required, in particular, to examine the problems relating to the International Cocoa and Coffee Agreements. At its meeting on 10 November 1986, the Committee of Ambassadors took note, as regards cocoa, of the importance which the ACP States attached to the effective entry into force of the fourth International Agreement on 31 January 1987 and of the assurances given by the Community concerning its provisional implementation.

As regards coffee, the Committee took note of the concern expressed by the ACP States, in connection with the proceedings of the International Coffee Council, concerning the possibility of their export quotas being reduced; the Community pointed out that it seemed unlikely at that juncture, in view of the state of the coffee market, that basic quotas for the exporting States would be reintroduced and said it was willing to engage in consultations with the ACP States concerned if developments in the situation made it necessary.

4. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

The significant event of the year being the entry into force, on 1 May 1986, of the third Lomé Convention, the activities of the joint institutions in the field of industrial co-operation during 1986 focussed mainly on the preparation of the measures to be taken under Title III of the Convention, and on its implementation at the end of the transitional period.

(a) Proceedings of the Council of Ministers

At its meeting on 24 and 25 April 1986, the Council adopted the Decision on the composition and rules of operation of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation (CIC). It also took note of the three draft Decisions adopted on 24 March 1986 by the Committee of Ambassadors (on the basis of the delegation of powers decided on by the Council of Ministers in June 1985). These Decisions, which were adopted on the basis of Article 73(6) of the Lomé Convention, concerned the statutes and rules of operation, the Financial Regulation and the conditions of employment of the staff of the ACP-EEC Centre for the Development of Industry. Following the entry into force of the third Lomé Convention, the 1986 budget of the CDI became fully operational.

The Governing Board adopted the Centre's budget for 1987, in accordance with the CDI's Financial Regulation, for an amount of 7 620 000 ECU, requiring a contribution from the EDF of 7 480 000 ECU within the framework of the overall appropriation provided for in Article 73(4) of the Convention.

(b) Proceedings of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation

The Committee on Industrial Co-operation met on 21 March 1986. In particular, it examined a number of questions relating to the Centre for the Development of Industry, several of which concerned the provisions of the new Convention.

- Draft rules of procedure of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation

In the context of its activities, the Committee adopted its rules of procedure, which will apply during the period of validity of the third Lomé Convention.

- Appointment of the members of the Governing Board of the CDI

The Committee agreed to appoint to the Governing Board the members nominated by the EEC as a result of Decision 4/85/CIC and the members officially nominated by the ACP States, it being understood that the appointment of some members who had still to be nominated would take place as soon as possible in the form of a formal decision of the CIC which would be adopted by means of the written procedure.

(c) Activities of the CDI ⁽¹⁾

FROM THE CDI DIRECTOR'S DESK

The primary focus of activity in 1986, the second year of the 3rd Lomé Convention, was to build up a sound and credible operational infrastructure on which the established objectives of the Centre can be realistically achieved. First, the new organisational structure was put in place and the 10 vacancies of the international staff cadre filled respecting the rules of merit, wide geographical representation in terms of ACP sub-regions and EEC member states, and budgetary constraint. The exercise extended through the year and, notwithstanding the reduced time available and the difficulties met, it could be considered as a success.

This was followed by a vigorous effort to establish working programmes for all ACP states. As at the end of the year, fifty-five country programmes had been prepared and approved bringing the total to 61 ACP States. The remaining 5 States : Angola, Belize, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Kiribati, presented difficulties outside the control of the CDI, which hopefully may be resolved in 1987. Most of these programmes have been largely put into operation. The slow ratification of the new Convention, which came into force on the 1st May 1986, imposed certain delaying conditions on the implementation and follow-up of ACP projects; whence it can be observed from the operational reports that many interventions planned for the year have thus been postponed to early 1987.

⁽¹⁾ This summary was drawn up by the Centre's Directorate.

Cooperation with the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank (EIB)

Article 71 of the new Convention prescribes that "the Centre shall act in close cooperation with the ACP States, the Member States and also the Commission and the Bank within their respective areas of responsibility". It was with this objective in mind that the Centre initiated contacts with the Commission and the Bank to define the mode of close cooperation.

The discussions were held at the highest level and in spite of certain procedural constraints related to statutory regulations of the Convention, some positive signals of improved collaboration were emitted. The Director-General of Development, Mr Dieter FRISCH, shared the view of the CDI that the Lomé package of financial aid and technical assistance should be presented to the ACP States in their integrality. Although it had not been possible for the Commission to involve the CDI in Lomé III ACP country indicative programming missions, the results pointed to many opportunities for CDI complementary action, particularly in the sectors of rural and agricultural industries. Thus, it was agreed that, on the one hand, CDI programme officers and the country desk officers at the Commission should consult each other regularly while, on the other hand, the CDI antennae in the ACP States and the Commission's Delegates should keep in close touch with one another to identify programmes and projects that could be jointly or integrally undertaken. A few such projects were initiated during the year, notably in Ghana, Senegal, Mauritania and the Pacific.

The contacts with the Bank have not been as resourceful even though a framework for regular exchange of information on ACP investment projects has been set up. The lacuna in the institutional channel for bringing risk capital assistance to ACP projects promoted by CDI, however, still remains unbridged, notwithstanding that the provisions of Article 199(6) confer eligibility to "programmes and projects identified and promoted by the joint bodies set up by the Community and the ACP States, and authorized by those States to attain certain specific objectives" in the spheres

of agricultural, industrial and trade cooperation.

Bilateral Agreements with the EEC States

As part of the process of augmenting the capacity of the Centre to meet increasing demand for its interventions in ACP States, an initiative was taken to strengthen its linkage with the resource base of the Community. Bilateral agreements are being signed with willing Member States of the EEC to improve the dissemination of information on investment and industrial opportunities in ACP States, to coordinate CDI activities in the country concerned and to provide a framework for the co-financing of interventions involving their nationals or experts. Three national or regional entities have so far entered into such a cooperation agreement with the CDI, namely : France, signed by the Minister of Cooperation, Mr. F. AURILLAC, Italy, signed by the President of the Institute of External Trade (ICE), Mr. G. RATTI and the Walloon Region of Belgium, signed by the Minister President, Mr. M. WATHELET.

The text of the agreement with Greece has been approved by both parties and will be formally signed in January 1987. Negotiations are in an advanced stage with the Federal Republic of Germany and preliminary discussions have been held with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It is hoped to complete the round to all EEC States in the coming year.

Contacts with ACP Governments

The visits to ACP States by the Directorate to inform public authorities of the activities of CDI in their countries and to investigate the industrial cooperation situation and opportunities, notably the investment climate, were conducted to fifteen countries. The Director was in Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Senegal, Gambia and Mauritania, while the Deputy Director went to Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher and Nevis, Barbados and Kenya. These visits were assisted by members of the Joint Governing Board in their country of location, namely Mr. C. DUNCAN

(Guyana), Mrs. T. OWUSU (Ghana) and Mrs. N. KETEVI (Togo). In three States, Benin, Gambia and Dominica, the Directors were received in audience by the Head or Vice Head of State or Government.

Although the missions were in most cases combined with other events such as the Joint Assembly and ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meetings, industrial seminars and an investment forum, there was enough interaction to form some general impressions. Many ACP economies have bowed to the IMF structural adjustment measures and now have to contend with massive currency devaluation, import restraint, free market interplay and privatisation of State enterprises. Against this backdrop, the services of the CDI to promote new forms of investment in ACP States, i.e. joint ventures, licensing agreements, franchising, management contracts and international sub-contracting, have become not only important but a sine qua non. Special investment centres to receive foreign entrepreneurs are being set up in many ACP countries and procedures and incentives enhanced to attract external capital to the productive sector. Due to balance of payment deficits and dearth of hard currency, there is a new wave of export led industrialisation strategy based on local resource endowments sweeping through many of these countries.

The main thrust has been in wood, fruits and vegetables, fisheries, garments, leather and semi-finished goods. This will no doubt offer a challenge for CDI's new mandate to assist the marketing of ACP manufactures in all possible outlets.

Relations with other Institutions and Bodies

The Joint Assembly

Since its recognition in 1985 as a participating institution at the meetings of the "Assembly", the CDI has come under increasing focus in the work of

the general rapporteurs. This was manifested in one of the motions for resolution adopted from the report of Mr. Christopher JACKSON titled "Towards the year 2000". The theme of the paper was to identify and elaborate on potential growth points for ACP-EEC development cooperation in the context of the Convention of Lomé. Under the industrial sector, the role of CDI was considered cardinal to the promotion of small and medium-sized industries through ACP-EEC joint ventures and other forms of industrial cooperation for the optimal utilisation of factor endowments and grassroot development of ACP States. The Assembly has therefore recommended that the Centre should be strengthened with more financial resources.

In its meetings with the ACP-EEC Economic and Social Committee, the Joint Assembly has also requested the Director to involve the economic and social partners in the activities of the Centre. Although many economic operators are already serving on the Joint Governing Board of the CDI, arrangements are on hand to invite social partners also to meetings dealing with industrial cooperation policy and implementation measures.

- Overseans Countries and Territories

The Council of the European Communities, on 30 June 1986, adopted a decision on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the EEC. This decision recognized, inter alia, that

- the countries and territories, at the request of their relevant authorities, may avail themselves of the services of the CDI;
- costs arising from such services shall be financed from the funds provided by the Community for the benefit of the country or territory in question.

Several requests for such services have been received by the CDI. However, the Centre being a joint ACP-EEC body, common agreement is required to allow the Centre to follow up such requests. Procedures have therefore been initiated with a view to obtaining the agreement of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation to the principle that the CDI may provide its services, against appropriate remuneration, to the overseas countries and territories.

UNIDO Investment Programme

Cooperation between CDI and the UNIDO Investment Programme has been very much activated during the year. The Centre signed a collaboration agreement with the UNIDO office in Cologne and held joint meetings and working sessions with ACP stagiaires based in the Paris office. This initial experience has motivated the new Director of the UNIDO programme, Mr. JEAN-ROY, to propose to CDI the formalisation of a working agreement. Negotiations have started to identify areas of complementary and overlapping activities.

Operational analysis and results

The programme activities and results achieved are analysed and compared by year in the following tables. They reflect a trend that is consistent with the re-adaptation of the Centre's operational policy in Lomé III. Table 1 shows a substantial increase in the number of projects identified and evaluated in depth in 1986 due to the special effort made to conduct an industrial potential survey of each ACP country and to establish an intervention programme therefrom. On the other hand, the relative decrease in the number of entrepreneurs assisted with travel to meet potential venture partners during the last two years, is the result of stricter selection of candidates as well as projects. Interventions involving the provision of technical expertise for feasibility studies, rehabilitation and implementation of industrial projects have been maintained with an acceptable growth pattern.

In Table 2, where the results achieved to date are presented, the profiles of projects that have been realised show an improvement over those of 1985 ; i.e. they are of larger scale in investment terms but are still employment intensive. Notwithstanding the value of this, a new generation of projects which can be considered to be of medium scale, that is those of not less than one million ECU total investment, will in future

be selectively promoted ; and these should therefore give a better cost benefit value to CDI assistance.

With CDI not having a direct access to investment funds via a Development Bank or Financial Institution in either ACP or EEC States, many of the feasibility studies undertaken with project sponsors continue to face difficulties of implementation from hard currency finance or export credit guarantee and insurance. The Lomé III Convention has drawn attention to the need to encourage and facilitate the flow of private investment available to ACP States in the form of equity and long-term capital and an ACP-EEC Committee on Investment has been charged with studies to identify specific measures that can improve the attractiveness of the least developed, land-locked and island States of the ACP group to investment. Hopefully, this may lead to the opening of a new horizon for better funding of CDI assisted projects in the future. But meanwhile, the only other option open to us is to put greater emphasis on the provision of technical assistance for existing ACP projects, which is what we have done in 1986.

Table I
ANALYSIS OF CDI'S ASSISTANCE

	83	84	85	86
PROJECT SUBSTANTIATION AND IN-DEPTH EVALUATION + IDENTIFICATION IN ACP COUNTRIES (Including PROJECTS FROM IND. POT. SURVEYS)	79	70	121	235
TRAVEL ASSISTANCE TO ENTREPRENEURS	85	99	54	51
IN-PLANT TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION ATTACHE PROGRAMME	41	42	40	36
TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND IMPLEMENTATION ASSISTANCE INCLUDING START-UP ASSISTANCE	45	55	64	85
FEASIBILITY AND MARKET STUDIES (INCLUDING THOSE FOR ADAPTED TECHNOLOGIES)	29	53	44	51

Table II
RESULTS ACHIEVED BY CDI TO DATE

	81	82	83	84	85	86
CDI-assisted projects which entered production (including pilot plants)	4	9	12	16	23	22
Industrial projects under physical construction	15	6	17	25	12	9
Industrial projects under implementation						6
Investment costs in ECU (million) (in relation to projects which entered production)	*	*	34.4	30.7	5.9	10.2
Employment created	*	*	460	651	436	634
CDI rehabilitation interventions	16	12	19	21	18	32
CDI training operations (n° of trainees)	74	255	200	289	321	268

* not available

5. AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(a) Proceedings of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

In the field of agricultural and rural co-operation, 1986 was characterized by the adoption of a number of measures enabling new provisions relating to the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (TCA) to be implemented. At its 22nd meeting on 24 March 1986, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors adopted, on the basis of an agreement reached in the context of the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Co-operation for Agricultural and Rural Development, the Decisions on:

- the rules of operation of the TCA;
- the Financial Regulation of the TCA;
- the conditions of employment applicable to TCA staff.

On the basis of the Subcommittee's proceedings, the Committee of Ambassadors finally adopted the TCA's 1986 budget by means of the written procedure, which was completed on 25 February 1986; this budget amounted to 3 552 000 ECU.

Setting up of the Advisory Committee of the TCA

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors adopted the Decision laying down the statute and operating procedures of the Advisory Committee of the TCA, which held its inaugural meeting on 8 October 1986 at Wageningen. This Committee, the tasks of which are defined in Article 37(6) of the third Lomé Convention, is made up, on a joint representation basis, of twenty-four members known to have considerable experience in the sphere of agricultural and rural development or agricultural research or the processing and dissemination of information in those spheres. The formal appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee will be confirmed by the Committee of Ambassadors by means of the written procedure.

(b) Proceedings of the Subcommittee on Co-operation for Agricultural and Rural Development

The Subcommittee met on 7 November 1986 to deal with a number of questions concerning the TCA, in particular.

- Activity report of the TCA for 1985

The Subcommittee took note of the CTA's 1985 activity report which had been examined by the Advisory Committee of the Centre. The Advisory Committee noted with satisfaction that the Centre's activities had covered topics relating to the essential concerns of the ACP States and were in conformity with its terms of reference as defined in the third Lomé Convention.

- The TCA's programme for 1987

The Subcommittee recorded its agreement to the 1987 programme, which had, moreover, been approved by the Advisory Committee on 9 October, and welcomed the determination expressed by the TCA to continue and extend its activities.

- Draft TCA budget for 1987

The Subcommittee examined the 1987 preliminary draft budget forwarded by the Centre in accordance with the Financial Regulation applicable to the latter. Taking into account both the CTA's requirements for 1987 and the need for proper management of the appropriations, the Subcommittee signified its agreement to the draft budget, subject to some amendments.

Since the financing decision in respect of the contribution of BF 4 297 000 requested from the European Development Fund was taken on 23 December 1986 by the relevant Community authority, the Decision of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors adopting the budget for 1987 will be adopted by means of the written procedure.

The Subcommittee also continued its examination of the fixing of CTA staff salaries under Lomé III and the tax arrangements to be applied to them in readiness for a decision by the Committee of Ambassadors to be taken at the earliest opportunity.

(c) CTA activity report ⁽¹⁾

Brief report on CTA activities in 1986

1986 was the second operational year of CTA. The programme approved by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors was fully realized including the establishment of the Advisory Committee which, having met in October, reviewed with satisfaction the work done by CTA.

The activities undertaken during the year may be grouped under the following headings:

1. Studies.
2. Publications.
3. Seminars.
4. Liaison with ACP and EC States.
5. Question-Answer service.
6. Assistance to Agricultural Documentation Centres/
Libraries.

⁽¹⁾ This summary was prepared by the Centre's Director.

1. Studies

CTA conducts a few studies on specific topics of major relevance to ACP States in response to their expressed needs. Such studies are subsequently either used as background documents to seminars or circulated to all ACP States for information.

During 1986 the following studies were undertaken:

- Evaluation of Fish Wastage in West Africa.
- Recommendations for Pig and Poultry Production in the Tropics.
- Guidelines for Milk Production in the Tropics.
- Cereal Production Policy in the Sahelian Countries.
- Report on the National Food Strategy in Zaïre.
- Information Systems and Bibliography on Bananas and Plantains in View of the Reinforcement of the Network.
- Preventive Measures against Environmental Degradation, This study, initiated in 1986, will continue in 1987.

2. Publications

All studies are eventually published in English and French and made available to all concerned. In addition, some publications are made by CTA or at the request of CTA or supported by CTA. These were:

- Bananas and plantains information bulletin.
- Atlas of pasture potential in the Sahel covering Chad.
- Inventory of information sources in EC countries.
- SPORE - CTA's bi-monthly bulletin
- Caribbean Farm News, a bi-monthly bulletin of the Caribbean region.
- Regular Information Systems on Environment and Development (RISED): European Environmental Bureau, (EEB) Newsletter.
- "Jardins et vergers d'Afrique", a study of the cultural practices of vegetables and condiments to be found in some French-speaking countries of Central and Western Africa.
- Abstract of maize edited by CABI/CIMMYT and distributed to some 150 subscribers.
- Support to Tsé-tsé and Trypanosomiasis Information Quarterly, (TTIQ)
- Use of biotechnology in Federal Republic of Germany (Translated from German).
- Translation from Dutch to English and French of one manual in AGRODOK series.

3. Seminars organised by CTA

- Constraints and Strategies for the Development of Livestock Production and Improvement of Animal Health, BERLIN, (Federal Republic of Germany).
- Linkages between Agricultural Research, Extension, Education and Farmers, APIA, (Western Samoa).
- Coordination of Research for the Development of Small Ruminants in Africa, MONTPELLIER, (France)
- Food and Nutritional Strategies in Africa, BRUSSELS, (Belgium).

- **Improving Artisanal Fish Preservation and Processing in West Africa,**
DAKAR, (Senegal)
- **Improving Citrus and Banana Production in the Caribbean through Phytosanitation,**
ST LOUCIA, (Caribbean)

All the documents relative to these seminars are available at the CTA.

In addition to the Seminars organised by CTA, ACP nationals are assisted to participate in regional and other meetings considered relevant to their concerns. About forty participants were so assisted during 1986.

4. Liaison with ACP and EC member States

In pursuance of the policy of establishing focal points in EC and ACP member States, visits were made to Ireland, Greece and Denmark and working relations initiated. CTA has now national liaison committees in almost all the EC Member States.

In ACP States contacts have been established with the Institute of Southern African Studies, (ISAS), Lesotho; Ecole des Bibliothécaires, Archivistes et Documentalistes (EBAD), Senegal and the Réseau Sahélien de Documentation Scientifique et Technique, (RESADOC), Mali.

Apart from these official focal points; contacts are maintained in ACP and EC States with all the participants in seminars and meetings organised by CTA. They form a privileged list of correspondents who form part of our mailing list and thus are regularly supplied with information on CTA activities.

5. Question - Answer Service

SPORE, the CTA bi-monthly bulletin started end 1985, had its first full year of existence in 1986 and has, as its major objective, not only to provide up-to-date information on scientific and technical findings and bibliographic references concerning ACP States, but also to stimulate demand for scientific and technical information from its readers.

SPORE has proved to be very stimulating indeed. CTA is receiving many requests for information from readers who have picked up SPORE and learnt of the services provided by CTA. In addition, the volume of requests received has certainly been influenced by various articles and information notes published in journals, newsletters including "The Courier" as well as by the deliberate information campaign pursued by CTA staff members.

Requests for information have been received from ACP States, EC States as well as States not forming part of the Lomé Convention.

6. Assistance to Agricultural Documentation Centres

Libraries and Documentation Centres of ACP States are important links for CTA where information is stored. CTA therefore has a programme for reinforcing the facilities available at such centres. The programme includes the provision of refresher courses to the persons responsible for such Centres so as to acquaint them with the sources from where they can request information and the rules and means of such organisations for providing the information. CTA helps such Centres to obtain information and distributing them. A training course meant for French-speaking African countries was held in Dakar and was attended by 19 Documentalists/Information Specialists/Librarians.

CTA is actually studying with FAO ways and means of reinforcing the Agricultural Documentation Centres of certain ACP countries. During 1986 CTA has helped to reinforce the "Réseau Sahélien de Documentation Scientifique et Technique", (RESADOC); the "Laboratoire d'Élevage et de Recherches Vétérinaires" of Chad and the Caribbean Agricultural Research Development Institute, (CARDI) with equipment and other material so that they can better respond to requests made of them by the clients they serve.

6. PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE CONTROL OF DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA

Throughout 1986, and in particular at the meetings of the Committee of Ambassadors on 24 March 1986 and 10 November 1986 and of the Council of Ministers on 24-25 April 1986, both sides exchanged views and information on the protection of natural resources and the control of desertification in Africa. Special attention is given in the third ACP-EEC Convention to combating drought and desertification, to which a special chapter is devoted for the first time. At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Community announced that the Council of the European Communities had decided to implement a long-term European plan of action combining the resources of the Community and the Member States to protect natural resources and control desertification in Africa, with the long-term aim of restoring natural balances.

At the same meeting, the spokesman for the ACP States expressed his appreciation both of the attention which the Community was giving to the control of desertification and of action already undertaken, although he emphasized the importance of a commitment to a global campaign by means of adequate financial support.

The Council of Ministers decided to instruct the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to follow developments in this area.

7. INVESTMENT

The role of direct foreign investment as one way of supporting economic development in developing countries is now receiving growing recognition both internationally and within the Community. The Chapter in the third ACP-EEC Convention devoted to investment (Articles 240 to 247) stresses the need to promote and protect either party's investments in their respective territories and acknowledges the importance of private investment to promote development co-operation.

The composition and terms of reference of the ACP-EEC Working Party on Investment was decided, on the basis of the preparatory work by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 24 March 1986, by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at its meeting on 24 and 25 April 1986, a change of detail of the terms of reference (paragraph 3 of section B) being agreed subsequently by the Committee of Ambassadors at its meeting on 10 November 1986. The ACP-EEC Working Party, which has the task of ensuring implementation of the Chapter on investment, one of the most significant new features of the third ACP-EEC Convention, met for the first time on 17 September and held its second meeting on 31 October when it adopted:

- the method of conducting studies;
- the brief to study a joint ACP-EEC investment insurance and guarantee system.

Subsequently, at its third meeting on 19 December 1986, the Working Party agreed to the terms of reference for a study of measures to facilitate and increase a more stable flow of private capital.

The Community and the ACP States have affirmed their resolve to ensure that the necessary studies are carried out within the periods laid down in Article 247 of the Convention and each side intends to appoint the relevant experts to do this as soon as possible.

8. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

The worrying situation which still obtained in southern Africa in 1986 drew considerable attention from the bodies of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (¹).

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 24 and 25 April 1986, the ACP spokesmen reiterated their condemnation of the system of apartheid as well as of the acts of aggression committed against certain neighbouring States by the South African armed forces. They also asked the Community and its Member States to take decisions on sanctions against South Africa as a practical demonstration of their determination to militate in favour of eradicating apartheid. It was decided to append a Resolution on the matter, adopted by the ACP Council of Ministers, to the minutes of the ACP-EEC Council meeting.

(¹) It will be recalled that the Final Act of the third Lomé Convention contains a Joint Declaration in which the Contracting Parties "proclaim their determination to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid which constitutes a violation of human rights and an affront to human dignity".

On their side, the Community spokesmen, while rejecting the system of racial discrimination in South Africa, voiced their concern at developments in the situation in southern Africa and stated their intention to press on with their policies on both restrictive measures and positive measures of the kind adopted in September 1985? while not ruling out the possibility of considering other measures, including sanctions, if substantial progress were not achieved. Finally, they stressed the importance of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs from the Front Line States and from the Member States of the Community, held in Lusaka on 3 and 4 February 1986.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers agreed to annex the text of the Community statement to the minutes of its meeting.

At the last meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1986, the Committee had noted that the ACP States were insistent, on the basis of the third Convention and the Joint Declaration relating thereto (Annex I to the Final Act), that the Committee of Ambassadors was competent to deal with a range of questions on possible measures relating to South Africa and were pressing for the creation of a Joint Working Party to follow developments in the situation and the impact of measures taken by the Community in this case.

The Committee also noted that the Community:

- would convey its reaction, in writing if necessary, to the ACP States' requests in their statement, pointing out that most of them fell within the national jurisdiction of Member States;
- for the same reasons, was unable to agree to the ACP States' suggestion that a Joint Working Party be set up.

The Community representatives reported the latest developments within Community bodies on the attitude to be adopted in the light of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. In particular they:

- gave a progress report on implementation of the "positive measures" decided on by the Community in 1985 and for which the appropriation of 10 MECU should be fully used up by the end of 1986, and announced that an increase in the relevant amount was scheduled for 1987;
- stated that, as regards economic sanctions, after the discussions of the European Council at The Hague in June 1986 and in the light of the outcome of the visit by the President-in-Office of the European Economic Community Council to South Africa, the Member States had decided on 16 September 1986 and 27 October 1986 to suspend imports of a range of products originating in South Africa and to suspend further direct investment in that country.

9. ACP students and migrant workers

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 24 and 25 April 1986 the ACP States, referring to the provisions in Annex IX to the Final Act of Lomé III restated their proposal to adopt measures to implement those provisions including, in particular, the setting up of a Joint Working Party to examine inter alia the situation of ACP students and migrant workers residing in the Community. The Council agreed at that meeting to call upon the Committee of Ambassadors to follow the matter.

Subsequently, at the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1986, the Committee noted that the Community was not in a position to agree to the ACP States' request for a Joint Working Party to be set up, mainly because a number of aspects of the Joint Declaration on students and migrant workers fell within the national jurisdiction of Member States or, in some instances, that of regional, or even academic, powers or bodies.

The Committee also noted the ACP States' position that, while they deeply regretted the Community's negative reaction to one of the most significant innovations in Lomé III, they were prepared to explore the opportunities for dialogue and examination offered by contacts with the Commission, as the Community spokesman had proposed, but did not rule out the possibility of referring the matter to the Council of Ministers should that seem necessary.

10. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In the sphere of financial and technical co-operation, 1986 too was marked by the transition between the second and third ACP-EEC Conventions.

The Article 108 Committee held its last meeting at ministerial level on 24 April 1986 in Bridgetown (Barbados), adopting two important Resolutions and a report which to some extent form a record of the implementation of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé II. On the following day, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted the necessary measures to set up the new Joint Committee as provided for in Article 193 of the third ACP-EEC Convention.

LOME II

1. Ten-Year Report

On 24 July 1986 the Commission submitted to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers a report on the implementation of financial and technical co-operation under the first two Lomé Conventions. This report had been drawn up by the Commission, in conjunction with the European Investment Bank, as provided for in Article 119 of the second ACP-EEC Convention and in accordance with the instructions received by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 21 June 1985 (the last report, covering 1983, had been submitted in 1984). The Ten-Year Report, the main points of which had been described to the Article 108 Committee at its last meeting at ministerial level, is a useful adjunct in appraising the last ten years of financial and technical co-operation between the Community and the ACP States. One of the priorities of the new Article 193 Committee is to analyse this appraisal.

2. Article 108 Committee

At its 5th and last meeting, in Bridgetown (Barbados) on 24 April 1986, the Article 108 Committee considered the implementation of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé II. In so doing, it drew conclusions in particular from several sectoral ex-post evaluation exercises, and approved basic principles in various areas, such as road infrastructure, livestock production, technical co-operation and trade promotion. It also adopted a number of directives and recommendations designed to improve the evaluation process in the light of past experience, contained in a Resolution submitted for approval by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

The Committee also noted the results of substantial work in the area more typical of its concerns, viz., the analysis of cases of specific difficulties encountered in implementing financial and technical co-operation. It approved a report on the subject and submitted a Resolution for adoption by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. These texts - aimed at drawing instruction from past experience in order that future projects could be more effective - were the culmination of joint, constructive analytical experience, and will certainly constitute a major achievement of ACP-EEC co-operation.

3. Statistical results of the 4th, 5th and 6th EDFs

As at 31 December 1986,

- the 4th European Development Fund was nearly entirely paid;
- a substantial part of the funds from the 5th European Development Fund had been committed, and approximately 70% of the amount of the commitments had been paid;
- the 6th European Development Fund had been begun.

The following tables illustrate the situation as regards commitments and payments under the 4th, 5th and 6th EDFs at the end of the year covered by this report.

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I	I	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT.PART. I A 9
BAHAMAS	-	-	45	352	238	-	-	-	1.136	1.771
BARBADE	375	-	130	396	87	-	-	-	1.598	2.586
BENIN	37.276	-	4.007	2.575	-	-	-	-	350	44.208
BOTSWANA	14.233	-	55	1.370	513	1.900	-	-	650	18.721
BURUNDI	44.805	1.161	1.940	4.086	-	-	-	-	4.960	56.952
CAMEROUN	25.381	403	4.430	2.230	353	-	-	-	20.782	53.579
CAP-VERT	3.516	56	300	100	-	-	-	-	-	3.972
CENTRAFRIQUE	32.477	130	2.299	1.911	89	227	-	-	-	37.133
COMORES	5.292	-	669	120	70	-	-	-	-	6.152
CONGO	22.032	-	57	1.047	103	-	-	-	6.706	29.945
COTE D'IVOIRE	9.274	300	1.063	3.525	2.353	-	-	-	21.368	37.882
DJIBOUTI	462	315	747	928	-	-	-	-	-	2.452
DOMINIQUE	460	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	520
ETHIOPIE	111.825	858	924	4.025	500	-	-	-	-	118.133
FIDJI	1.500	996	500	230	-	-	-	-	6.674	9.900
GABON	111	-	544	1.175	124	-	-	-	7.412	9.366
GAMBIE	9.856	44	330	932	-	-	-	-	-	11.162
GHANA	23.121	855	791	2.588	1.010	-	-	-	19.570	47.935
GRENADE	1.639	243	38	80	-	-	-	-	-	2.000
GUINEE-COAKRY	26.023	830	1.096	115	-	10.000	-	-	25.400	63.464
GUINEE-BISSAU	16.908	-	1.166	1.398	155	-	-	-	-	19.627
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.772	-	86	142	-	-	-	-	-	7.000
GUYANE CO-OP	4.212	166	760	631	-	126	-	-	6.819	12.713
HAUTE-VOLTA	49.501	1.125	3.802	3.134	68	-	-	-	6.074	63.704
JAMAIQUE	3.719	298	7	3.290	1.790	-	-	-	8.627	17.731
KENYA	26.880	2.407	1.024	3.300	400	215	-	-	37.729	71.955
KIRIBATI	3.227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.227

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	2 I MICRO- I REALISA.	3 I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	4 I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	5 I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	6 I COOPERAT I INDUST.	7	8	9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	10 I TOT.PART. I A 9
LESOTHO	14.090	280	573	3.809	-	-	-	-	3.000	21.752
LIBERIA	15.522	300	795	3.265	300	-	-	-	4.800	24.981
MADAGASCAR	49.575	2.060	2.398	6.867	1.465	-	-	-	6.000	68.366
MALAWI	46.885	893	1.349	3.275	617	3.282	-	-	11.606	67.907
MALI	66.351	-	2.321	2.381	-	302	-	-	1.376	72.730
MAURICE	2.896	-	330	700	-	623	-	-	10.608	15.157
MAURITANIE	31.334	-	1.159	761	-	-	-	-	-	33.254
NIGER	64.056	-	1.296	2.789	111	-	-	-	-	68.252
NIGERIA	2.320	-	1.231	4.779	188	-	-	-	-	8.518
UGANDA	59.572	-	578	3.502	-	171	-	-	9.715	73.538
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	3.604	515	681	1.436	-	-	-	-	3.501	9.737
RWANDA	52.831	-	1.809	1.373	-	-	-	-	2.564	58.577
SAINTE LUCIE	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860
SAINTE VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	2.385	-	29	32	32	-	-	-	6.741	9.219
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.385	660	404	115	-	-	-	-	890	4.454
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	1.212	-	489	90	-	-	-	-	-	1.791
SENEGAL	30.424	340	2.937	4.304	631	590	-	-	19.246	58.472
SEYCHELLES	1.982	381	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	2.408
SIERRA LEONE	23.463	740	770	2.300	-	-	-	-	3.770	31.043
SOMALIE	49.501	-	8.676	3.737	-	-	-	-	-	61.914
SOUDAN	61.593	426	6.626	5.064	382	381	-	-	15.000	89.471
SURINAM	932	452	121	941	500	-	-	-	11.500	14.446
SWAZILAND	6.205	75	-	2.000	70	-	-	-	3.497	11.847
TANZANIE	67.057	-	1.518	585	29	529	-	-	32.850	102.567
TCHAD	37.611	380	473	4.991	-	-	-	-	7.550	51.036

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I COOPERAT I COMMERC.	I PROMOT. I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I	I	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT.PART. I A 9
TOGO	27.011	375	290	5.498	19	-	-	-	2.278	35.471
TONGA	2.756	-	193	60	33	-	-	-	130	3.172
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	520	2.280	-	146	-	-	2.260	5.205
TUVALU	400	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
ZAIRE	74.171	-	2.811	8.285	122	-	-	-	8.031	93.419
ZAMBIE	18.840	265	2.484	4.967	506	-	-	-	17.521	44.582
SOUS-TOTAL	1.298.730	18.528	69.668	119.973	12.858	18.491	-	-	360.290	1.898.537
PROJETS REGIONAUX	169.153	-	13.969	25.520	12.712	9.737	-	-	72.014	303.105
SOUS-TOTAL	169.153	-	13.969	25.520	12.712	9.737	-	-	72.014	303.105
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DJIBOUTI	1.192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.192
GUADELOUPE	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.400	1.700
GUYANE FRANCAISE	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.068	1.517
MARTINIQUE	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.463	1.729
MAYOTTE	1.430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1.780
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.238	500	-	392	-	-	-	-	900	3.030
VANUATU (FRANCE)	895	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.383
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	694	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	2.100	2.856
REUNION	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.250	2.650
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.372
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	7.775	150	883	3.569	-	-	-	-	8.042	20.419
BELIZE	558	-	53	-	-	55	-	-	2.860	3.526
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I	I	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT.PART. I A 9
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	491
CARAIBES	3.454	-	408	30	60	-	-	-	1.819	5.771
DOMINIQUE	1.954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.954
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	335
KIRIBATI	170	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
VANUATU (R-U)	895	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.383
MONTERRAT	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE VINCENT	2.735	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.057
SAINTE LUCIE	2.180	65	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.342
SALOMON	285	550	157	630	-	-	-	-	-	1.622
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	461
SOUS-TOTAL	29.861	1.735	2.538	4.621	60	55	-	-	24.139	63.009
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-U)	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	400
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	10.263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.263
SOUS-TOTAL	10.563	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	10.763
TOTAL	1.508.006	20.263	86.175	150.314	25.630	28.283	-	-	456.443	2.275.414

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I			
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	11 I STABEX	12 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	13 I FRAIS DE I GESTION	14 I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	15 I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	16 I FONDS I REHAB.	17 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	18 I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	19 I TOT PART I RAP. 18					
BAHAMAS	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	1.851	1.781					
BARBADE	-	50	258	-	1.215	-	-	4.109	3.031					
BENIN	20.367	19	1.824	350	-	-	-	66.768	56.601					
BOTSWANA	-	2.638	1.061	1.750	918	-	-	25.089	23.580					
BURUNDI	1.486	2.055	1.857	480	-	-	-	62.830	58.992					
CAMEROUN	4.065	2.297	3.652	4.992	4.207	-	-	72.793	65.220					
CAP-VERT	1.207	1.341	33	3.580	-	-	-	10.133	9.817					
CENTRAFRIQUE	7.830	986	2.339	-	-	-	-	48.287	45.586					
COMORES	-	2.869	436	12	-	-	-	9.469	8.954					
CONGO	7.362	166	2.161	3.083	-	-	-	42.717	42.333					
COTE D'IVOIRE	15.000	125	3.374	925	7.097	-	-	64.402	57.470					
DJIBOUTI	-	1.310	49	1.000	-	-	-	4.811	4.546					
DOMINIQUE	-	3.900	180	-	-	-	-	4.601	4.601					
ETHIOPIE	14.420	4.651	1.835	-	-	28.000	-	167.039	146.898					
FIDJI	2.115	3.589	447	119	3.864	-	-	20.032	19.451					
GABON	6.703	-	1.619	-	-	-	-	17.689	17.299					
GAMBIE	7.515	749	761	2.358	-	-	-	22.545	22.077					
GHANA	5.176	2.725	2.003	222	1.864	-	-	59.925	59.426					
GRENADE	-	451	131	-	-	-	-	2.582	2.555					
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	3.035	1.677	300	442	-	-	68.918	67.925					
GUINEE-BISSAU	11.288	452	1.196	-	-	-	-	32.563	31.434					
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	300	25	-	-	-	-	7.325	6.813					
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	981	3.200	-	-	-	16.893	16.839					
HAUTE-VOLTA	7.262	-	2.751	7.608	1.636	-	-	82.961	75.552					
JAMAIQUE	-	1.175	1.418	-	-	-	-	20.325	16.204					
KENYA	-	1.339	2.412	1.241	8.464	-	-	85.412	83.269					
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.227	2.943					

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	STABEX	AIDE EXCEPT.	AIDE GESTION	FRAIS DE GESTION	FRAIS DE BONIFIC.	FONDS REHAB.	INVEST. TRANSF.	TOT GEN.	TOT PART	TOT GEN.	TOT PART	TOT GEN.
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
LESOTHO	-	1.146	1.026	98	-	-	-	24.022	22.320	-	-	-
LIBERIA	7.587	-	1.230	365	1.235	-	-	35.398	29.609	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	5.748	1.518	3.107	2.286	-	-	-	81.025	77.361	-	-	-
MALAWI	-	2.575	1.470	1.537	2.251	-	-	75.740	72.435	-	-	-
MALI	9.781	1.018	2.883	6.360	-	7.000	-	99.772	91.987	-	-	-
MAURICE	-	4.537	876	35	1.996	-	-	22.600	19.608	-	-	-
MAURITANIE	37.000	1.427	2.552	-	3.637	4.000	-	81.870	78.532	-	-	-
NIGER	22.654	7.661	3.132	860	950	8.000	-	111.509	104.354	-	-	-
NIGERIA	-	-	1.050	-	9.023	-	-	18.591	16.930	-	-	-
OUNGANDA	20.595	3.309	1.400	350	-	-	-	99.193	83.707	-	-	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	-	603	1.600	1.124	-	-	13.064	12.546	-	-	-
RWANDA	609	5.926	1.860	3.000	-	-	-	69.971	68.473	-	-	-
SAINTE LUCIE	-	1.000	223	180	-	-	-	2.263	2.262	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.219	8.253	-	-	-
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.837	-	166	-	-	-	-	7.458	7.458	-	-	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	300	117	-	-	-	-	2.208	2.182	-	-	-
SENEGAL	65.106	4.598	3.760	7.440	1.766	-	-	141.142	137.795	-	-	-
SEYCHELLES	-	-	106	580	-	-	-	3.095	3.095	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	3.977	-	1.231	-	-	-	-	36.251	32.424	-	-	-
SOMALIE	1.932	13.346	2.208	212	-	-	-	79.612	72.937	-	-	-
SOUDAN	41.776	4.916	3.008	6.500	-	20.000	-	165.671	140.356	-	-	-
SURINAM	-	-	1.179	-	-	-	-	15.624	10.984	-	-	-
SWAZILAND	13.225	29	566	1.106	2.025	-	-	28.798	27.942	-	-	-
TANZANIE	20.702	314	2.256	7.750	92	-	-	133.681	130.647	-	-	-
TCHAD	7.336	300	2.606	7.045	-	8.000	-	76.323	68.851	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										PAIEMENTS I	
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 13 I FRAIS DE I GESTION	I 14 I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I 15 I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I 16 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 17 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 18 I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I 19 I TOT PART I RAP. 18	I		
TOGO	3.627	-	2.122	3.043	356	-	-	44.618	42.246			
TONGA	1.208	165	116	-	-	-	-	4.660	4.655			
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	929	-	1.537	-	-	7.671	5.121			
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	601			
ZAIRE	-	18.987	3.389	5.636	-	-	-	121.432	116.702			
ZAMBIE	-	16.384	1.974	3.253	1.512	-	-	67.705	64.095			
SOUS-TOTAL	377.496	126.179	81.704	90.455	57.211	75.000	-	2.706.581	2.508.144			
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	-	-	311.811	278.025			
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	-	-	311.811	278.025			
COMORES	2.326	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.326	2.326			
DJIBOUTI	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.884	1.884			
GUADELOUPE	-	-	338	-	-	-	-	2.038	1.876			
GUYANE FRANCAISE	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	1.599	1.599			
MARTINIQUE	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	2.014	2.014			
MAYOTTE	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	1.932	1.932			
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	3.162	3.091			
VANUATU (FRANCE)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	2.122	1.908			
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	108	850	-	-	-	3.814	2.202			
REUNION	-	-	371	-	-	-	-	3.021	3.021			
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	639	639			
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	2.425	2.409			
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	1.331	-	-	-	-	21.749	17.758			
BELIZE	342	-	107	-	-	-	-	4.055	3.998			
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPALEMENTS I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 10 A 17	I 18	I 19	I
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I FRAIS DE GESTION	I RISQUES	I INTERETS	I REHAB.	I INVEST.	I TOT GEN.	I TOT PART	I RAP.	I 18	I 19	I
			I CAPITAUX	I BONIFIC.	I FONDS								
CAIMANS	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	509	-	351	
CARAIBES	-	-	146	54	-	-	-	-	-	5.970	-	4.669	
DOMINIQUE	2.893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.847	-	4.847	
FALKLAND	-	-	20	200	-	-	-	-	-	555	-	122	
KIRIBATI	2.283	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.625	-	2.590	
VAHUATU (R-U)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.122	-	1.908	
MONTSERRAT	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	442	-	442	
PITCAIRN	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	47	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	39	
SAINTE VINCENT	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.279	-	3.250	
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.503	-	2.467	
SALOMON	2.173	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.013	-	3.710	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	216	
TUVALU	175	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	194	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	-	479	
SOUS-TOTAL	12.316	-	4.195	1.104	-	-	-	-	-	80.624	-	71.987	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	11.258	5.790	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.048	-	15.107	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	400	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	6.697	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.960	-	16.616	
SOUS-TOTAL	-	11.258	12.487	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.509	-	32.223	
TOTAL	369.812	137.437	98.386	97.692	59.783	75.000	-	-	-	3.133.524	-	2.890.379	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	2 I MICRO- I REALISA.	3 I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	4 I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	5 I PRONOT. I COMMERC.	6 I COOPERAT I INDUST.	7 I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	8 I A.T. I PMEN	9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	10 I TOT PART I A 9
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	1.640	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	2.700
BAHAMAS	1.521	-	475	30	-	-	-	-	-	2.026
BARBADE	2.820	-	145	350	385	-	-	-	-	3.700
BELIZE	-	-	308	100	-	-	-	-	-	408
BENIN	32.130	1.450	361	4.002	235	-	-	-	6.400	44.579
BOTSHANA	9.440	-	779	5.872	1.100	-	-	-	5.800	22.991
BURUNDI	51.590	1.677	1.275	5.180	58	-	-	-	11.650	71.430
CAMEROUN	24.760	457	2.780	433	1.004	-	-	-	17.928	47.362
CAP-VERT	11.944	246	604	1.185	-	-	-	-	-	13.979
CENTRAFRIQUE	38.960	406	672	2.249	-	-	-	-	4.700	46.987
COMORES	8.127	260	1.645	1.224	19	-	-	-	-	11.275
CONGO	16.000	-	212	1.658	403	400	-	-	12.000	30.673
COTE D'IVOIRE	15.850	5.040	672	775	2.505	-	-	-	22.306	47.148
DJIBOUTI	4.881	-	395	100	-	-	-	-	-	5.376
DOMINIQUE	2.824	189	134	220	10	-	-	-	-	3.378
ETHIOPIE	103.660	-	659	5.292	-	-	-	-	31.000	140.611
FIDJI	4.400	3.735	1.060	1.386	486	-	-	-	-	11.067
GABON	3.538	-	3.777	644	67	-	-	-	5.095	13.121
GAMBIE	8.352	430	310	2.880	57	-	-	-	-	12.028
GHANA	36.904	500	1.203	2.536	85	-	-	-	7.000	48.228
GRENADE	2.949	-	31	306	120	-	-	-	-	3.406
GUINEE-CONAKRY	48.173	2.017	3.270	1.227	1.670	939	-	-	9.945	67.241
GUINEE-BISSAU	15.200	1.300	1.060	3.964	11	-	-	-	-	21.535
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.850	145	1.103	364	-	-	-	-	-	8.462
GUYANE CO-OP	12.693	-	566	1.200	7	-	-	-	-	14.465
HAUTE-VOLTA	59.801	3.055	5.351	2.373	-	-	-	-	7.000	77.560
JAMAIQUE	7.615	-	3.850	4.912	-	-	-	-	9.100	25.477

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	2 I MICRO- I REALISA.	3 I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	4 I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	5 I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	6 I COOPERAT I INDUST.	7 I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	8 I A.T. I PMEN	9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	10 I TOT PART I A 9
KENYA	39.477	6.808	4.414	3.581	1.132	-	-	15.200	70.612	
KIRIBATI	3.234	173	242	350	-	-	-	-	4.000	
LESOTHO	5.991	-	8.742	4.031	820	-	-	8.800	28.383	
LIBERIA	15.165	2.000	1.477	1.891	-	-	-	4.700	25.233	
MADAGASCAR	49.105	4.730	1.282	5.645	288	-	-	9.800	70.849	
MALAWI	48.675	2.200	1.004	9.160	374	-	-	11.800	73.214	
MALI	57.570	500	1.637	4.433	434	-	-	17.800	82.374	
MAURICE	7.450	2.046	311	1.100	1.745	-	-	7.681	20.333	
MAURITANIE	29.560	200	398	640	48	-	-	8.700	39.546	
NIGER	64.622	1.500	2.199	3.308	242	-	-	8.000	79.870	
NIGERIA	12.000	-	743	19.325	-	-	-	-	32.068	
UGANDA	64.480	1.100	3.533	5.310	24	4.300	-	-	78.747	
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	7.810	-	431	3.500	581	-	-	8.200	20.522	
RWANDA	48.350	1.800	1.784	7.728	69	-	120	15.400	75.251	
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2.200	
SAINTE LUCIE	2.848	11	527	245	18	-	-	-	3.649	
SAINTE VINCENT	3.055	-	340	245	15	-	-	-	3.655	
SALOMON	9.203	-	398	2.270	-	-	-	-	11.871	
SARDA OCCIDENTALES	6.047	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	6.197	
SAO TOME ET PRINÇE	3.700	-	160	37	-	-	-	-	3.897	
SENEGAL	24.256	2.900	2.821	6.733	1.083	-	-	18.900	56.692	
SEYCHELLES	2.400	582	-	475	141	-	-	-	3.598	
SIERRA LEONE	23.922	2.210	1.363	5.332	11	-	-	2.400	35.238	
SOMALIE	52.151	-	3.402	7.345	680	-	-	-	63.578	
SOUDAN	79.255	1.400	1.806	3.462	78	1.200	-	-	87.201	
SURINAM	2.763	-	177	-	64	-	-	2.700	5.709	

EH 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	2 I MICRO- I REALISA.	3 I COOPERAT I I TEC LIEE	4 I COOPERAT I I TEC GEN.	5 I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	6 I COOPERAT I I INDUST.	7 I AGRICOLE	8 I A.T. I PMEN	9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	10 I TOT PART I A 9
SWAZILAND	7.006	668	1.186	4.061	49	-	-	4.700	17.671	
TANZANIE	91.765	1.500	712	1.780	601	-	-	11.620	107.978	
TCHAD	56.580	1.000	879	1.105	-	-	-	-	59.564	
TOGO	20.288	1.935	2.119	6.346	331	-	-	6.880	37.898	
TONGA	2.920	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	3.020	
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	1.116	148	1.124	5.313	-	-	-	-	7.701	
TUVALU	839	148	12	-	-	-	-	-	999	
VANUATU	3.060	420	90	180	-	-	750	-	4.500	
ZAIRE	63.264	483	3.619	4.187	-	-	-	16.655	88.207	
ZAMBIE	22.750	2.120	1.585	5.540	808	919	-	2.000	35.723	
ZIMBABWE	16.427	6.555	1.841	3.006	380	-	-	13.375	41.584	
SOUS-TOTAL	1.483.428	66.095	85.117	178.326	18.237	3.458	4.300	870	346.734	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	283.929	-	14.207	46.411	37.765	28.732	5.904	-	73.838	
SOUS-TOTAL	283.929	-	14.207	46.411	37.765	28.732	5.904	-	73.838	
MAYOTTE	1.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.250	2.500	
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.866	530	50	1.056	-	-	-	710	4.212	
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	850	1.050	370	-	-	-	-	600	2.870	
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VAHUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.397	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497	
ANTILLES HEERLANDAIS	1.450	-	453	2.649	555	583	-	-	5.689	
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	
CARAIBES	330	-	.70	-	-	-	-	-	400	
FALKLAND	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	2 I MICRO- I REALISA.	3 I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	4 I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	5 I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	6 I COOPERAT I INDUST.	7 I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	8 I A.T. I PMEN	9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	10 I TOT PART I A 9
MONTERRAT	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
SOUS-TOTAL	8.194	1.680	1.260	3.705	555	583	-	3.560	19.537	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	7.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.500
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1.984	-	115	368	1.857	-	-	1.000	-	5.324
SOUS-TOTAL	9.484	-	615	568	1.857	-	-	1.000	13.524	
TOTAL	1.785.034	67.775	101.200	229.010	58.413	32.773	10.204	870	425.132	2.710.412

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I		
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 13 I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I 14 I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I 15 I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I 16 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 17 I INVEST. I TRANSP.	I 18 I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I	I	I	
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	2.900	149	-	-	-	
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.026	936	-	-	-	
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	1.933	-	-	5.633	3.665	-	-	-	
BELIZE	-	-	-	600	312	-	-	1.320	1.005	-	-	-	
BENIN	4.645	1.499	-	4.500	-	-	-	55.223	23.174	-	-	-	
BOTSWANA	-	210	-	-	6.299	3.000	-	32.500	13.665	-	-	-	
BURUNDI	13.811	200	-	6.500	-	-	-	91.942	44.473	-	-	-	
CAMEROUN	29.590	1.600	-	-	20.925	-	-	99.478	75.452	-	-	-	
CAP-VERT	527	1.200	-	1.745	-	1.000	-	18.451	11.542	-	-	-	
CENTRAFRIQUE	5.197	500	-	5.100	-	-	-	57.784	43.878	-	-	-	
COMORES	6.575	444	-	161	-	-	-	18.455	13.147	-	-	-	
CONGO	-	-	-	480	5.261	-	-	36.414	34.717	-	-	-	
COTE D'IVOIRE	93.417	793	-	-	9.811	-	-	151.169	126.567	-	-	-	
DJIBOUTI	-	342	-	2.251	-	-	-	7.969	4.942	-	-	-	
DOMINIQUE	3.535	500	-	1.000	-	-	-	8.413	7.844	-	-	-	
ETHIOPIE	11.300	44.708	-	13.000	-	-	-	209.619	153.340	-	-	-	
FIDJI	2.858	4.729	-	7.236	6.786	-	-	32.675	26.656	-	-	-	
GABON	-	-	-	2.500	7.171	-	-	22.792	20.943	-	-	-	
GAMBIE	18.154	48	-	-	-	-	-	30.231	24.265	-	-	-	
GHANA	85.471	4.390	-	13.600	-	-	-	151.689	116.744	-	-	-	
GRENADE	3.963	-	-	2.219	-	-	-	9.588	8.701	-	-	-	
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	1.100	-	2.689	1.092	-	-	72.122	39.886	-	-	-	
GUINEE-BISSAU	3.649	-	-	3.800	-	-	-	28.984	17.191	-	-	-	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	10.462	2.638	-	-	-	
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	3.000	4.000	-	-	-	21.465	11.207	-	-	-	
HAUTE-VOLTA	1.047	525	-	7.000	-	-	-	86.152	46.899	-	-	-	
JAMAIQUE	4.295	85	-	5.000	733	-	-	35.590	16.093	-	-	-	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										PAIEMENTS I		
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 13 I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I 14 I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I 15 I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I 16 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 17 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 18 I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I	I	I	
KENYA	31.086	2.400	-	1.352	8.570	-	-	114.020	78.646				
KIRIBATI	1.599	-	-	198	-	-	-	5.796	2.564				
LESOTHO	1.291	75	-	6.000	-	-	-	35.749	20.678				
LIBERIA	-	-	-	2.200	507	-	-	27.941	9.787				
MADAGASCAR	9.989	2.152	-	21.170	-	-	2.000	106.160	65.131				
MALAWI	4.934	424	-	14.993	1.187	-	-	94.752	41.646				
MALI	10.701	13.862	-	3.400	-	-	-	110.337	64.747				
MAURICE	-	76	-	500	750	-	-	21.659	11.350				
MAURITANIE	-	5.662	-	7.000	-	2.000	-	54.208	31.714				
NIGER	-	13.669	-	-	3.564	-	-	97.103	57.454				
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	5.121	-	-	37.188	10.439				
UGANDA	-	5.310	-	10.000	-	-	-	94.058	52.804				
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	50.688	-	-	13.780	1.363	-	-	86.353	68.093				
RWANDA	7.706	2.000	2.840	700	-	-	-	88.497	62.319				
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.200	770				
SAINTE LUCIE	1.619	220	-	1.000	-	-	-	6.488	5.071				
SAINTE VINCENT	-	200	-	3.000	-	-	-	6.855	3.614				
SALOMON	4.177	-	-	100	-	-	-	16.148	6.894				
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.489	146	-	3.321	-	-	-	16.153	15.898				
SAD TOME ET PRINCE	7.602	407	-	40	-	-	-	11.946	10.505				
SENEGAL	90.583	2.145	-	4.189	5.608	-	-	159.217	133.895				
SEYCHELLES	-	290	-	4.000	-	-	-	7.888	5.958				
SIERRA LEONE	14.351	300	-	-	-	-	-	49.889	25.939				
SOMALIE	2.788	18.350	-	9.560	-	1.200	-	95.476	56.536				
SOUDAN	40.695	37.819	-	10.200	-	-	-	175.916	143.148				
SURINAM	-	-	-	4.250	-	-	-	9.959	3.265				

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I		
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 13 I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I 14 I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I 15 I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I 16 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 17 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 18 I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	
SWAZILAND	8.189	130	-	37	2.117	-	-	28.144	16.792				
TANZANIE	20.864	504	-	9.737	-	-	-	139.084	90.643				
TCHAD	6.640	13.064	-	2.000	-	-	115	81.384	49.245				
TOGO	28.834	550	-	-	1.521	-	-	68.804	60.001				
TONGA	4.011	1.400	-	2.321	-	-	-	10.753	8.803				
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	5.160	-	-	12.860	7.527				
TUVALU	142	-	-	124	-	-	-	1.264	943				
VANUATU	-	200	-	2.685	-	-	-	7.385	4.218				
ZAIRE	-	2.765	81.000	18.200	-	-	725	190.897	104.234				
ZAMBIE	-	1.550	83.000	1.782	8.540	-	-	130.595	87.292				
ZIMBABWE	-	7.495	-	5.396	6.666	-	-	61.141	27.803				
SOUS-TOTAL	643.015	196.239	169.840	248.615	110.997	7.200	2.840	3.565.311	2.336.083				
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	25.946	1.335	-	-	518.066	278.820				
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	25.946	1.335	-	-	518.066	278.820				
MAYOTTE	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	2.870	1.886				
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	1.000	1.514	-	-	6.726	4.783				
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	164	-	1.500	740	-	-	5.274	2.859				
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
VANUATU ¹⁾	8.932	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.932	8.932				
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497	1.197				
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	3.240	1.228	-	-	10.157	6.906				
BRUHEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	818	-	-	1.318	660				
CARAIBES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	163				
FALKLAND	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	350	300				

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 10 A	I 17	I 18	I 19
	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A	I TOT GEN. I 17	I TOT GEN. I 18	I TOT GEN. I 19	I TOT GEN. I 10 A	I TOT GEN. I 17	I TOT GEN. I 18
MONTERRAT	-	80	-	260	165	-	-	-	595	290	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	1.000	1.000	-	-	-
SAINTE VINCENT	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	913	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	164	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	9.845	914	-	7.000	4.664	-	-	-	41.761	30.553	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	202	-	-	-	17.800	-	-	18.502	5.862	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	5	-	-	-
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	81	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	7.539	6.361	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.324	1.112	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	202	-	-	-	17.800	39	-	31.565	13.420	-	-	-
TOTAL	652.860	197.355	169.840	281.561	116.796	25.000	2.879	4.156.703	2.658.877	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I	
	I	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I COOPERAT I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I COOPERAT I A.T.	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I 9	I 10	I TOT PART I 1 A 9
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELIZE	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
BENIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOTSWANA	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.000
BURUNDI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAMEROUN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAP-VERT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAFRIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DJIBOUTI	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545
DOMINIQUE	4.370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.370
ETHIOPIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIDJI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GABON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAMBIE	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
GHANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRENADE	3.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.500
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-BISSAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURKINA FASO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.286

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I A.T. I PMEN	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT PART I A 9
KENYA	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	116
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	3.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.500	13.200
LIBERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	8.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.350
MALAWI	20.800	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	10.000	30.935
MALI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURITANIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	-	-	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	740
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE LUCIE	1.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.400
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	420
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.000
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEYCHELLES	-	171	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	282
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUDAN	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
SURINAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										
	1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	2 I MICRO- I REALISA.	3 I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	4 I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	5 I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	6 I COOPERAT I INDUST.	7 I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	8 I A.T. I PMEN	9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	10 I TOT PART I A 9	I
SWAZILAND	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	275	-
TANZANIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCHAD	-	-	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	-
TOGO	2.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.350	-
TONGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VARUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZAIRE	-	-	-	272	-	-	-	-	-	272	-
ZAMBIE	-	-	-	3.500	-	-	-	-	-	3.500	-
ZIMBABWE	4.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.400	-
SOUS-TOTAL	62.156	333	1.915	5.189	-	-	-	19.500	-	89.092	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	12.121	-	-	5.805	2.025	-	-	-	-	19.951	-
SOUS-TOTAL	12.121	-	-	5.805	2.025	-	-	-	-	19.951	-
MAYOTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. AUST. FRANÇAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I A.T. I PMEN	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT PART I A 9
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAIGOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	203
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	203
TOTAL	74.277	333	1.915	10.994	2.228	-	-	-	19.500	109.246

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS											PAIEMENTS I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 18	I 19	I 18	I 19	I 18
	I AIDE I STABEX	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I TOT GEN. I 18	I TOT GEN. I 19	I TOT GEN. I 18	I TOT GEN. I 19	I TOT GEN. I 18	I TOT GEN. I 19
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	1.779	-	-	1.779	-	-	-	-	-	
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BELIZE	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	1.260	-	-	-	-	-	
BENIN	3.455	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.455	-	-	-	-	3.455	
BOTSWANA	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	2.450	-	-	-	-	302	
BURUNDI	-	-	-	3.000	-	-	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	
CAMEROUN	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	52	
CAP-VERT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CENTRAFRIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMORES	2.058	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.058	-	-	-	-	2.058	
CONGO	-	-	-	10.000	-	-	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	-	
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	-	-	-	3.277	-	-	3.277	-	-	-	-	-	
DJIBOUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	
DOMINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.370	-	-	-	-	-	
ETHIOPIE	-	3.500	-	-	-	-	-	3.500	-	-	-	-	544	
FIDJI	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	
GABON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GAMBIE	4.742	115	-	-	-	-	-	5.019	-	-	-	-	4.841	
GHANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRENADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.500	-	-	-	-	-	
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUINEE-BISSAU	424	45	-	-	-	-	-	469	-	-	-	-	463	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BURKINA FASO	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	182	
JAMAIQUE	-	400	-	-	1.469	-	-	9.155	-	-	-	-	394	

	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS											IPAIEMENTS I							
	EN 000 ECUS	I	11	I	12	I	13	I	14	I	15	I	16	I	17	I	18	I	19
		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
		STABEX	AIDE EXCEPT.	PRODUITS MINIERES	CAPITAUX A RISQUES	PRODUITS I MINIERES	INTERETS	BONIFIC. FONDS REHAB.	FONDS REHAB.	INTERETS	BONIFIC. FONDS REHAB.	INVEST. TRANSF.	TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	TOT GEN. I 18	TOT GEN. I 19	TOT GEN. I 19	TOT GEN. I 19	TOT GEN. I 19	TOT GEN. I 19
KENYA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.200	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.250	-	-	-	-	11.600	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALAWI	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	1.500	433	-	-	-	33.518	3.615	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	-	-	-	-	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	358	-	-	-	-	-
MAURICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.500	855	-	-	-	4.355	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURITANIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	99	-	-	-	-	-
NIGER	-	-	5.874	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.949	5.938	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OUGANDA	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.240	213	-	-	-	-	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	3.400	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE VINCENT ET GRE	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	920	409	-	-	-	-	-
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.150	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	-	-	27.567	-	650	-	-	13.500	-	-	-	-	41.717	28.129	-	-	-	-	-
SEYCHELLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	36	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	7.000	-	-	-	-	7.100	78	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUDAN	-	-	42.571	-	-	-	-	9.000	-	-	-	-	51.671	38.504	-	-	-	-	-
SURINAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I		
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 13 I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I 14 I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I 15 I FONDS I INTERETS	I 16 I REHAB. I REHAB.	I 17 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 18 I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	I 19 I TOT GEN. I RAP. 18	
SWAZILAND	-	-	-	3.000	-	-	-	3.275	-	-	-		
TANZANIE	8.908	-	-	-	-	-	8.908	3.472	-	-	-		
TCHAD	-	375	-	-	-	-	1.005	324	-	-	-		
TOGO	9.315	-	-	-	-	-	11.665	9.315	-	-	-		
TONGA	612	-	-	-	-	-	612	612	-	-	-		
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
VAHUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ZAIRE	-	-	-	-	7.777	-	8.049	59	-	-	-		
ZAMBIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.500	-	-	-	-		
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.400	-	-	-	-		
SOUS-TOTAL	105.585	8.490	61.750	15.590	280.507	103.511	20.601	4.142	20.601	4.142	4.142		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SOUS-TOTAL	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650		
MAYOTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ANGUILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I 21	I 22	I 23
	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 17	I TOT GEN. I 18	I TOT GEN. I 19	I TOT GEN. I 20	I TOT GEN. I 21	I TOT GEN. I 22
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-
TOTAL	105.585	9.140	-	61.750	15.590	-	-	-	301.310	107.653	-	-	-

4. European Investment Bank activity in the ACP States and the OCT

i. Overview

Bank activity in 1986 was influenced to a considerable extent by the persistently delicate economic situation confronting the bulk of the ACP States, by belated entry into force, on 1 May 1986, of the third Lomé Convention and by the difficulties inherent in launching a new convention.

The amount still available from Lomé II as risk capital (4,7 million) was committed at the beginning of the Financial Year.

Overall Bank financing amounted to 209,7 million, comprising 150,7 million in subsidized loans from the Bank's own resources plus 59 million in the form of risk capital assistance. Operations benefited 18 African, Caribbean and Pacific States and one OCT, the Island of Montserrat.

ii. Sectoral breakdown (see Tables 1 and 2)

Over 60% of the amount advanced, including funds earmarked for feasibility studies, was channelled to industrial investment (125,4 million), chiefly mining and quarrying (50,5 million) and small enterprises via loans to development finance companies (27,5 million). From global loans already on tap, 85 allocations totalling 41,4 million were drawn down in 1986 in support of small and medium-sized enterprises, mainly in the tourism (7,6 million), food-stuffs (6,6 million) and textiles and plastics processing sectors.

Other loans centred on energy installations (52,3 million, or 25% of the total) plus telecommunications infrastructure and water supply facilities (32 million).

Operations involving assistance for the rehabilitation and start-up of enterprises or the reinstatement of infrastructural works accounted for over 40% of funds made available.

Table 1 : Financing provided in the ACP States and the OCT in 1986
(million ECU)

	Total	Resources			Sector		
		Own	Budgetary	Energy	Infra-structure	Industry, Agriculture Indiv. loans	Services Global loans
Africa	164,4	108,7	55,7	30,0	20,0	96,9	17,5
Caribbean	23,5	21,5	2,0	5,0	8,5		10,0
Pacific	21,5	20,5	1,0	17,0		4,5	
OCT	0,3		0,3			0,3	
Total ACP-OCT	209,7	150,7	59,0	52,0	28,5	101,7	27,5

Table 2 : Sectoral breakdown (million ECU)

	Lomé III	
	Financing provided	
	Million	%
ENERGY	52,0	25,4
<u>Production</u>	<u>32,0</u>	<u>15,6</u>
Conventional thermal power stations	2,0	1,0
Hydroelectric power stations	30,0	14,6
Geothermal power stations		
Oil and natural gas deposits		
<u>Electricity transmission</u>	<u>20,0</u>	<u>9,8</u>
<u>Electricity supply</u>		
INFRASTRUCTURE	28,5	13,9
<u>Communications</u>	<u>10,0</u>	<u>4,9</u>
Transport		
Railways		
Shipping		
Telecommunications	10,0	4,9
<u>Water catchment, treatment and supply</u>	<u>18,5</u>	<u>9,0</u>
INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES	124,5	60,7
<u>Industry</u>	<u>93,5</u>	<u>45,6</u>
Mining and quarrying	50,0	24,4
Metal production and semi-processing		
Construction materials	4,0	1,9
Woodworking	4,5	2,2
Glass and ceramics		
Chemicals	7,0	3,4
Metalworking and mechanical engineering		
Transport equipment		
Electrical engineering, electronics		
Foodstuffs		
Textiles and leather		
Paper, pulp, printing		
Rubber and plastics processing		
Sundry manufacturing industries		
Civil engineering - building		
<u>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</u>		
<u>Services</u>	<u>3,5</u>	<u>1,7</u>
<u>Tourism</u>		
<u>Other</u>	3,5	1,7
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>27,5</u>	<u>13,4</u>
<u>Development finance companies</u>		
TOTAL	205,0	100,0

iii. Impact of projects financed

Provisional estimates put the total fixed asset cost of projects which the Bank helped to finance at around 1 400 million. According to information contained in appraisal files, these schemes are expected directly to create some 1 900 jobs.

iv. Breakdown of financing according to the level of development of the ACP States concerned

A breakdown of financing under this heading reveals that around 55% of overall lending from the Bank's own resources was directed towards projects in ACP States with per capita income greater than US\$ 400 and greater debt-capacity, while some 66% of risk capital assistance was channelled to ventures in the most disadvantaged ACP States with per capita GDP of US\$ 400 or less.

v. Financing provided in 1986 in the ACP States and the OCT

v.1. Africa

In 1986, the Bank provided a total of 164,4 million in 13 countries in Africa, including 55,7 million from risk capital resources. The bulk of operations focussed on countries in Central and Western Africa, particularly Zaire, where a loan for 50 million was given over to rehabilitating copper and colbat mine production capacities. In Côte d'Ivoire, 24,2 million went towards enhancing the telecommunications network, constructing a cotton ginnery and extending a factory producing corrugated paperboard. In Senegal too, the emphasis was on industrial projects, with 13,5 million from risk capital resources being devoted to restructuring a chemicals complex processing phosphates and to financing small and medium-sized enterprises also operating in the tourism and fisheries sector. In the Congo, a loan for 10 million from risk capital resources will help to improve the water supply situation in Pointe-Noire, while operations in two other countries were geared to enhancing energy supplies: extension of the high voltage electricity grid in Ghana towards the Centre and North of the country (17 million) and construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Riaba River in Equatorial Guinea (4 million from risk capital resources).

In Southern Africa, apart from a study on the feasibility of developing water resources in Lesotho (3,5 million from risk capital resources), lending centres on industrial projects: in Mauritius (18,5 million, including 3,5 million from risk capital resources), establishment of a mill producing cotton and polyester fabrics and working in collaboration with a Madagascan firm, as well as a global loan to Development Bank of Mauritius; in North-Western Madagascar, rehabilitation of a textile mill (3,3 million from risk capital resources); in Malawi (8 million, including 5,5 million from risk capital resources), construction of an integrated sawmill and panel mill in the North of the country and rehabilitation of a cement works in the South.

In Eastern Africa, the Bank drew on risk capital resources to finance part of the cost of a new unit at a hydroelectric power station on the Blue Nile in the Sudan (9 million) as well as a study on the feasibility of working a gold mine in Ethiopia (500 000 ECU).

v.2. Caribbean

In the Caribbean, financing was given over to implementing smaller ventures in Jamaica (10 million), improving the water supply and sewerage systems on an island in the Bahamas (8,5 million), constructing a power station and erecting an overhead line in Saint Lucia (5 million, including 2 million from risk capital resources) and conducting a study on the feasibility of harnessing wind power in Montserrat (260 000 ECU).

v.3. Pacific

In the Pacific, the Bank helped to finance construction of a storage dam and uprating of a power station in Central Papua New Guinea (17 million), and establishment and modernization of sawmills on Vanua Levu and Viti Levu in Fiji (4,5 million, including 1 million from risk capital resources).

Details of these operations are given hereafter.

1. LOANS FROM THE BANK'S OWN RESOURCES

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>Amount (MECU)</u>
<u>MAURITIUS</u>	
Global loan for financing SMEs in industrial, agro-industrial and tourism sectors plus industrial buildings in rural areas Development Bank of Mauritius	6,0
<u>MAURITIUS</u>	
Establishment of cotton and polyester weaving mill SOCOTA Textile Mills through intermediary of Development Bank of Mauritius	9,0
<u>JAMAICA</u>	
Global loan for financing SMEs in industrial, agro-industrial, mining and tourism sectors National Development Bank	10,0
<u>MALAWI</u>	
Rehabilitation and modernization of cementworks in south of country Portland Cement Company Ltd. through intermediary of Malawi Development Corporation	2,5
<u>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</u>	
Construction of storage dam and installation of two 15 MW units at Ramu power station in north-east of Island Government of Papua New Guinea for Electricity Commission	17,0
<u>SAINT LUCIA</u>	
Construction of 5 MW diesel power station and erection of overhead power line St Lucia Electricity Services Ltd.	3,0
<u>BAHAMAS</u>	
Improvements to water supply and sewerage systems on New Providence Island; extension of drinking water production and transport facilities on Andros Island Water and Sewage Corporation	8,0
<u>CÔTE D'IVOIRE</u>	
Rehabilitation and reinforcement of national and international telecommunications system Republic of Côte d'Ivoire - Office National des Télécommunications	10,0
<u>COTE D'IVOIRE</u>	
Construction of cotton ginnery and storage facilities at Séguéla Republic of Côte d'Ivoire - Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le Développement des Textiles	9,7

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Extension of factory producing corrugated paperboard at
Yopougon, near Abidjan

Société Nouvelle Abidjanaise de Carton Ondulé 4,5

FIJI

Modernization and restructuring of sawmill and veneer and
plywood mills; construction of new sawmill

Fiji Forest Industries Ltd. 3,5

GHANA

Extension and modernization of electricity transmission
network in north of country

Volta River Authority 17,0

ZAIRE

Rehabilitation of production capacities at copper and
cobalt processing plants

Générale des Carrières et des Mines - Exploitation -
GECAMINES 50,0

2. RISK CAPITAL ASSISTANCE FROM EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND RESOURCES

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u> (MECU)
<u>MAURITIUS</u>	
Establishment of cotton and polyester weaving mill Conditional loan to SOCOTA Textile Mills through intermediary of Development Bank of Mauritius	1,5
<u>MAURITIUS</u>	
Global loan providing resources for export- oriented enterprises Conditional loan to Development Bank of Mauritius	2,0
<u>LESOTHO</u>	
Engineering studies on development of water resources in highlands region Conditional loan to Government of Lesotho for Lesotho Highlands Development Authority	3,5
<u>MADAGASCAR</u>	
Rehabilitation of textile mill at Mahajanga in north-west of island Société Textile de Majunga through intermediary of Democratic Republic of Madagascar	3,3
<u>MALAWI</u>	
Construction of sawmill and panel mill at Chikangawa in Viphya forest in north of country Conditional loan to State of Malawi for acquiring shares in Viphya Plywood and Allied Industries Ltd through intermediary of Viphya Pulp	4,0
<u>BURUNDI</u>	
Global loan for financing studies, equity participations and loans to enterprises Conditional loan to Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique	3,0
<u>THE CONGO</u>	
Rehabilitation of water supply facilities at Pointe-Noire Conditional loan to Société Nationale de Distribution d'Eau through intermediary of People's Republic of the Congo	10,0
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>	
Study on feasibility of working gold mine in Lega Dembi deposits Conditional loan to Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank for Ethiopian Mineral Resources and Development Corporation	0,5

FIJI

Modernization and restructuring of sawmill
and veneer and plywood mills; construction of
new sawmill
Conditional loan to Native Land Trust Board 1,0

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Construction of hydroelectric power station
on Riaba river
Conditional loan to Republic of Equatorial Guinea
(National Electricity Company) 4,0

MALAWI

Rehabilitation and modernization of cementworks
in south of country
Conditional loan to Malawi Development Corporation 1,5

MONTSERRAT

Study on feasibility of harnessing windpower
for electricity generation purposes on
Island of Montserrat
Conditional loan to Montserrat Electricity
Services Ltd (Ministry for Energy) 0,3

SENEGAL

Restructuring of complexes producing sulphuric
and phosphoric acid at Darou Khoudoss and
fertilisers at M'bao, near Dakar
Conditional loan to Republic of Senegal 7,0

SENEGAL

Global loan for financing SMEs in industrial,
agro-industrial, tourism and fisheries sectors
Conditional loan to Société Financière
Sénégalaise pour le Développement de l'Industrie
et du Tourisme 5,0

SENEGAL

Global loan for financing studies and equity
participations
Conditional loan to Société Financière
Sénégalaise pour le Développement de
l'Industrie et du Tourisme 1,5

THE SUDAN

Installation of seventh 40 MW unit at Roseires
hydroelectric complex
Conditional loan to National Electricity
Corporation through intermediary of
Government of the Sudan 9,0

SAINT LUCIA

Construction of 5 MW diesel power station
and erection of overhead power line
St Lucia Electricity Services Ltd 2,0

LOME III

1. Article 193 Committee

At its meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) on 25 April 1986, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted, acting on proposals from the Article 108 Committee, a number of provisions aimed at setting up a new joint Committee of the third ACP-EEC Convention, which was to continue its predecessor's important task, but with its duties more clearly defined and set out in more detail, as will emerge from the following.

Article 193(6) provides that any specific problem arising in the implementation of financial and technical co-operation may be submitted to the Committee, which will examine it within sixty days with a view to providing an appropriate solution. The Committee's evaluation tasks were confirmed by Article 193(2)(f); careful assessment and evaluation of projects and programmes carried out is in fact necessary for optimum use of Community aid, in order to learn from experience and in particular to avoid repeating mistakes. Moreover, in view of the technical nature of the texts, the Committee will be consulted, before any decision by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, on draft general conditions for works, supplies and service contracts (Article 237(1) and Article 212(1)). In addition, to facilitate the Committee's various discussions, the Commission and the ACP States and the beneficiary regional organizations will submit an annual report to it on the management of Community financial and technical aid (Article 193(7)). Lastly, Article 220(6) provides that, if the EDF Committee or the Article 22 Committee returns an unfavourable opinion on a financing proposal, the ACP States will be able to raise the matter in the Article 193 Committee.

In Bridgetown, therefore, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers approved, in particular, the texts of the rules of procedure of the new Committee and the Decision appointing members of the Committee at ministerial level; it also approved a draft work programme for the future Committee.

Thus established, the Article 193 committee held its first meeting at authorized representative level in Brussels on 19 December 1986. Its work at this meeting included reviewing the draft work programme proposed to it by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and setting a number of priorities in preparation for the first meeting at ministerial level, scheduled to take place in Brussels on 14 May 1987.

2. Aid programming

1986 saw the continuation of the aid programming exercise under the third ACP-EEC Convention. This exercise had begun in 1985 and was almost complete: on 31 December 1986, only 2 of the 66 indicative national programmes were still to be signed (as regards regional programming, two subregions had been programmed).

Generally speaking, the exercise marked the success of the new activity established by the third ACP-EEC Convention. In particular, it highlighted the coherence of the sectoral strategies for which the ACP States wanted support and, more specifically, the concentration on rural development in order to achieve greater self-sufficiency in food.

3. Internal EEC agreements

Following ratification by all the Member States of the Community, the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid, signed by the Member States on 19 February 1985, entered into force on 11 June 1986. The Agreement established the sixth European Development Fund (6th EDF) and laid down procedures for the provision of funds. The Internal Agreement on financing was amended by an EEC Council Decision of 23 June 1986, to take account of the enlargement of the Community to include the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic.

Pursuant to the Agreement, the EEC Council adopted the Financial Regulation applicable to the sixth EDF on 11 November 1986, and the rules of procedure of the EDF Committee and the Article 22 Committee on 21 July 1986.

11. Enlargement of the Community - Negotiations for a Protocol of Accession and transitional measures

Under Article 284 of the third Convention of Lomé, the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community as from 1 January 1986 necessitated negotiations with the ACP States to adopt measures of adaptation in order to conclude a Protocol of Accession of the two countries to the ACP-EEC Convention. On 10 December 1985 the Commission opened negotiations with the ACP States on behalf of the Community.

At its 11th meeting, in Barbados on 24 and 25 April 1986, the APC-EEC Council of Ministers adopted Decision No 6/86, by which transitional measures were taken; it provided for application of the Convention in relations between the ACP States and Spain and Portugal and laid down the transitional trade arrangements applicable to products from Spain and Portugal on entry into ACP States. These transitional measures covered the period up to 31 December 1986. It should be noted that the arrangements for ACP products entering the Spanish and Portuguese markets were set by unilateral Community measures.

Negotiations on the Protocol of Accession of Spain and Portugal to the third Convention received a welcome boost at the 23rd meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1986. At this meeting, the Committee stressed the importance attached by both sides to speeding up the negotiations in order to conclude them as quickly as possible. The Committee also noted that both sides were agreed, without prejudice to their respective positions on the subject, that the initial phase of the negotiations, mainly devoted to principles, could now be regarded as completed and that future proceedings would be concentrated on specific problems and requests which might be raised by either side.

As it was not anticipated that the negotiations could be concluded before the end of the year, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted Decision No 10/86, in which it granted a delegation of powers to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors for extending the transitional measures provided for in its Decision No 6/86, which expired on 31 December 1985. Accordingly, Decision No 11/86 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors, to whom powers had been delegated for the purpose; it extended the said measures until the entry into force of the Protocol of Accession of Spain and Portugal to the third ACP-EEC Convention and until 30 June 1987 at the latest.

**Resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly
on 30 January 1986 at its 2nd meeting held in
Ezulwini (Swaziland)**

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RESOLUTION

**on the implementation of the social aspects of Lomé III
and the role of the ACP-EEC social partners**

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The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. approving the recommendations set out in the final Declaration adopted unanimously in Brussels on 20 September 1985 following a meeting between a delegation from the Joint Assembly and representatives of the ACP-EEC socio-professional groups;
- B. having regard to the resolution on Africa adopted unanimously by the International Labour Conference in Geneva on 25 June 1985,
 1. Welcomes the fact that the new ACP-EEC cooperation agreement known as Lomé III includes a significant social section and that both in the objectives of cooperation and the action programmes it expresses a desire to achieve social progress and ensure the well-being of the people and their involvement in the development process;
 2. Is convinced that the implementation of the new guidelines for cooperation and the innovative aspects embodied in Title VIII on cultural and social cooperation, in particular the social dimension of projects and operations to enhance the value of human resources, provides the best answer to the concern to see social progress shared by the Contracting Parties and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to which they are affiliated;
 3. Considers it essential that the social content of Lomé III be fully implemented at a time when many ACP States are faced by demands from the IMF and problems of managing their external debt which could well lead to the plans for reorganization and economic recovery being applied at the expense of social progress and severely affecting the already low standard of living, employment and fundamental social requirements (in education, health, etc.);

4. Considers that the practice of consulting the social partners followed for several years by the former Joint Committee of the Assembly, far from being restricted to annual meetings, should be extended to the various levels of cooperation, the devising, implementation and assessment of development projects, in the case of both social projects and economic projects which have social implications;
5. Invites the ACP-EFC Council to put into effect the procedure for consulting the social partners which was provided for in the first two Conventions but never implemented;
6. Calls in this connection, on the European Community, which is responsible for management, and on the ACP States to ensure the regular supply of information to the social partners at national and, above all, local level, in particular through local community representatives, and to support training programmes devised by them;
7. Reminds all those concerned of the democratic obligation to ensure adequate and fair representation of women in all aspects of social and economic deliberations;
8. Encourages, accordingly, the implementation of training programmes devised and run by the social partners in a specific region by means of regional cooperation;
9. Calls, further, for a guarantee of regular consultation of the social partners in the various sectors of industrial cooperation, in the application of the STABEX system, which must aim at safeguarding the purchasing power of the countries affected by fluctuations in their export revenue, and, finally, in certain provisions relating to trade cooperation, in particular with a view to preventing the implementation of the safeguard clause;
10. Requests, in addition, that when the provisions concerning agricultural and rural development, food security and the campaign against drought and desertification are implemented, the national authorities in the ACP States and the Commission of the European Communities pay greater attention to grass-roots initiatives and to voluntary organizations of rural workers;

11. Invites the directors of the Centre for the Development of Industry and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation to involve the social partners more closely in these two bodies of the Convention;
12. Points to the need to apply the same criteria in both the ACP and EEC countries as regards the safety and health of workers and the impact of industrial activity on the environment, to prevent the ACP States from becoming a dumping ground for dangerous industrial processes and products;
13. Recommends that those involved in the practical implementation of technical and financial cooperation arrange more systematic collaboration between the ACP and the EEC on the one hand and the International Labour Office (ILO) on the other and to this end promote joint financing in order to facilitate implementation of the social provisions of Lomé III through appropriate methods, particularly the tripartite procedures of the International Labour Organisation;
14. Calls for the Ministers of Employment of the ACP States to be made more aware of the new social dimension of Lomé III and thus of the part they can play in implementing the Convention, for instance by promoting certain social projects or certain social aspects of economic projects in cooperation with the social partners and the ILO;
15. Decides to follow the implementation of the social content of the new Convention through close and regular contact with the social partners and with ILO assistance, and instructs an ad hoc working party consisting of members of the Joint Assembly and representatives of both sides of industry in ACP and EEC countries to study the specific problems and difficulties involved in due course;
16. To this end calls for the fund set up in Annex XXXI to the Convention and administered by its Secretariat for the ACP side to be used as a matter of priority to enable the ACP social partners to participate fully in the ad hoc working party;
17. Calls on the European Parliament to consider the possibility of supplementing the proposed contributions when adopting its own budget;

18. Decides to study in greater depth the problems encountered by ACP migrant workers in EEC countries and in other countries so that it can make useful proposals in the framework of this Convention and in preparation for its renewal;
19. Supports the social partners who, in South Africa, are fighting for the abolition of discrimination at the work-place and, in the framework of aid for SADC countries, calls for the adoption of social and training measures on behalf of workers' organizations that have been hard hit by the apartheid policy;
20. Draws the attention of the Commission and the Economic and Social Committee once again to paragraph 24 of the resolution on South Africa adopted on 26 September 1985 and urges that the provisions of that paragraph be implemented immediately;
21. Instructs its co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Parliament and the International Labour Office (ILO).

RESOLUTION
on food shortages in Sudan

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986

- A. concerned by the continuing famine in parts of Southern and Western Sudan where the lives of over 4 million people are said to be at risk,
 - B. aware that, despite a dramatic improvement in the December harvest compared to the previous year, serious food shortages exist in some parts of the country,
 - C. conscious of the obligation of the Community Member States to act now to ensure that preparations are made so that the famine which occurred in 1985 is not repeated in 1986,
1. Notes that current estimates indicate that 400 000 tonnes of food aid need to be transported to Western Sudan before the onset of the rainy season in May disrupts road and rail links, as happened in 1985;
 2. Calls on the Commission to ensure that all necessary steps are taken with the full cooperation of other international agencies and aid charities, to protect the lives of those who are again being threatened by starvation in the Sudan;
 3. Proposes that, where possible, the necessary food be purchased from local producers in Sudan, and calls on the Commission to finance the purchase and transport of locally purchased products to the food deficit areas;
 4. Reminds the Commission and the Council of Ministers of the existence of sufficient funds in the 1986 Community budget to finance the purchase of over 500 000 tonnes of emergency food aid either from Community surpluses or from stocks available in the African countries themselves;
 5. Calls on the Commission to provide the Joint Assembly at once with details of its plans for the famine relief operation in 1986;
 6. Calls on the joint Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and all Community and ACP member states.

RESOLUTION

on the recent meeting of the Heads of State of
Ethiopia and Somalia in Djibouti and on the refugee
problem in Somalia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986

- A. Expressing its satisfaction at the recent meeting of the Heads of State of Ethiopia and Somalia aimed at ensuring a more peaceful co-existence in the Horn of Africa,
- B. Whereas Somalia has the second largest number of refugees in the world (roughly one million); 810,000 have been registered and 120,000 t. of food aid were needed to feed them in 1984 and only 59.73% of their requirements were covered by various external sources,
- C. Whereas the number of refugees has been growing rapidly from day to day since the end of November 1985, particularly in North-West Somalia,
- D. Whereas Somalia, with 3,200 kilometres of coastline along the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, has the second largest and richest fishing grounds of the whole of Africa but fisheries account for less than 1% of Somalia's GNP as Somalia has insufficient funds and know how to exploit these riches,
- F. Whereas the food aid for refugees granted by the EEC in 1985 arrived very late or not at all:

Promised for 1985

Arrival in Somalia

4,500 t. maize flour	June/July 1985
4,200 t. maize (new refugees)	not arrived by 15.1.86
400 t. oil (" ")	" " " "
950 t. beans (" ")	" " " "
500 t. sugar (" ")	" " " "
100 t. fruit (" ")	" " " "

- 1. Welcomes the recent initiative of the countries concerned to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Horn of Africa;
- 2. Requests the EEC Commission to provide refugees in Somalia with food aid and to abide strictly by the food aid timetable (Annex III - Art. 8);
- 3. Requests the EEC Commission to carry out a study on the real causes of the current refugee problem;
- 4. Asks the Commission and the Somali government to promote appropriate structures for agriculture and fisheries so as to develop and exploit these resources;
- 5. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Organization of African Unity and the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia.

RESOLUTION

**on the creation of Intergovernmental Authority on
Drought and Development (IGADD)**

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986

- A. having regard to the creating of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development on the basis of a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 1980,
- B. bearing in mind the Lagos plan of action and final act inviting Member States to cooperate jointly to combat the negative effects of drought and desertification,
- C. taking note of the meeting of the Heads of State and of the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, held in Djibouti from 15 to 16 January 1986, and final communique adopted at the close of that meeting,
- D. bearing in mind the serious climatic and economic conditions prevailing in the East African region and of the efforts exerted by the countries concerned both individually and collectively to fight against drought and desertification,
- E. being convinced that the fight against drought and desertification can be conducted effectively only if the countries concerned join hands to combine their resources and harmonize their activities for the benefit of its members,
 - 1. Welcomes the creation of IGADD and congratulates the countries which took this important initiative,
 - 2. Recommends the prompt implementation of the decision to set up this regional organisation so that the objectives can be attained without delay,
 - 3. Calls on the Community, the Member States and international organisations to give full support, encouragement and assistance to IGADD.

RESOLUTION

on the 1985-1986 guaranteed price for ACP sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Reaffirming the resolution adopted in Inverness, Scotland during its meeting from 23-27 September 1985 and, in particular, the section dealing with ACP sugar;
 - B. Recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the Council of ACP Ministers during their thirty-fourth session in Harare, Zimbabwe on 21-23 October 1985;
 - C. Welcoming the revised proposals of the Commission aimed at the removal of the discrimination between the levels of increase in price offered for ACP raw and white sugar;
 - D. Remaining gravely concerned at the non-adoption by the EEC Agricultural Council of these proposals, a situation which has led the ACP to call for a special session of the Council of ACP-EEC Ministers;
1. Draws the attention of the Community to the extremely grave consequences on the economics of the ACP sugar exporting states which in the absence of a 1985-1986 guaranteed price are receiving the prices which were agreed for the 1984-1985 delivery period and which provided no increase over 1983-1984;
 2. Calls upon the Community to bring the negotiations for the current delivery period to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

RESOLUTION

on contracts for the export of common wheat from the
Community to western Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 31 January 1986,
- A. having regard to the food supply problems faced by Africa,
- B. whereas priority in terms of food aid must be given to triangular operations between the EEC and the ACP countries for the supply of food products,
- C. having regard to traditional trade in cereals exported from the EEC to the countries of western Africa,
- D. having regard to the Community's desire to offer the countries of western Africa favourable terms for imports of Community wheat,
- I. having regard to the fixing of a refund each marketing year at a level corresponding to world market trends and their foreseeable development,
- 1. Notes that the refund of 42 ECU per tonne of common wheat which was fixed for the marketing year from July 1985 to July 1986 is proving inadequate because of trends on the Community and world markets;
- 2. Notes that the level of refunds for normal operations is currently between 70 and 75 ECU per tonne, a situation which is seriously penalizing importing countries in western Africa such as Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Cameroon, Upper Volta and Zaire;
- 3. Stresses that our African allies, who are faced with the serious problem of food security, can under no circumstances be treated less favourably than speculative buyers such as the Soviet Union, which currently enjoys refunds of about 77 ECU per tonne;

4. Calls therefore on the Council of Ministers and the Commission to decide on a readjustment of refund levels for the year 1985/86 for those African countries which have signed wheat import contracts with the EEC, taking account of current conditions on the internal Community and world markets;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986

- A. having regard to the provisions contained in the Lomé Convention(s) concerning financial and technical cooperation,
- B. whereas, in general terms, the programming of financial and technical assistance within the framework of the Lomé Convention calls for coordination between bilateral and multilateral aid,
- C. whereas this has not been done in the case of Surinam, where the effects of multilateral development cooperation have been marginalized as a result of the discontinuance of a major part of bilateral development cooperation,
- D. whereas balanced socio-economic development is needed to ensure political stability in the longer term,
- F. whereas the Community and the Member States have special responsibilities towards Surinam in the context of the Lomé Convention,
 - 1. Calls on the Bureau of the Joint Assembly working in collaboration with the worst affected countries to do everything possible to promote economic and political stability in Surinam and thereby also the democratization of that country;
 - 2. Calls, in this connection, for everything to be done to ensure that the provisions laid down in the Convention in respect of programming are exploited to the full.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in Chad

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland)

from 27 to 31 January 1986

- A. having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad (Doc. 1-667/83),
 - B. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville on the situation in Chad,
 - C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 21 September 1984 in Luxembourg,
 - D. having regard to the agreement of 17 September 1984 concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad,
 - E. having regard to the need to respect the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States,
 - F. having regard to the efforts of the OAU to create the conditions for a lasting peace in Chad,
1. Calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad;
 2. Supports the efforts of President Sassou NGUESSO of the People's Republic of the Congo, who has received a mandate from the OAU and other heads of state, notably President Oumar BONGO of Gabon, to seek to reconcile the people of Chad and restore a lasting peace to the country;
 3. Condemns the partition of Chad which has occurred;
 4. Calls on all parties who signed the agreement of 17 September 1984 to abide by it;
 5. Reaffirms its support for the Government of Chad;

6. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to make all the necessary representations to the appropriate bodies so as to foster the restoration of a lasting peace and the unity of Chad;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States of the Community and the governments of the ACP countries which are members of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in Namibia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986

- A. Whereas the South African Government has continued its military occupation of Namibia despite Resolution 2145 which was adopted in 1966 by the UN General Assembly and approved by the Security Council in 1969,
 - B. Whereas in 1971, the International Court of Justice declared the South African occupation to be illegal and confirmed Resolution 2145,
 - C. Whereas in 1976, the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 385 condemning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the oppressive nature of the regime imposed on the people of Namibia and military incursions by the South African army from Namibian territory into neighbouring countries,
 - D. Whereas pending the free elections provided for in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), the only legal authority in the area is the UN Council for Namibia,
 - E. Deploring the constant postponement of implementation of Resolution 435 negotiations by the Contact Group created by five Western powers having enabled Pretoria to gain time and, in the end, to appoint a non-representative puppet government on 17 June 1985,
 - F. Rejecting the linkage of Namibia's independence to the - in this context - irrelevant and extraneous issue of the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola,
1. Considers that the Security Council must without delay assume responsibility for the implementation of Article 435 under which, following a controlled cessation of hostilities, elections held in democratic conditions and under UN supervision would lead to the instalment of a Constituent Assembly;
 2. Invites the Member States of the convention of Lome and, in particular, the Foreign Ministers of the European Community meeting in political cooperation to take the appropriate steps at the General Assembly, since any continuation of the South African occupation of Namibia would result in the destabilization of all of southern Africa and jeopardize peace so that the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter would be justified;
 3. Draws the attention of the governments of the Member States and of European economic operators to the obligations deriving from Decree No.1 adopted by the UN Council for Namibia and approved by the General Assembly with a view to affording proper protection to the natural resources of which the Namibian people are the legitimate owners;

4. Emphasises that the Security Council's Resolutions 385 (1976) 435 (1978) and 566 (1985) are the only internationally accepted basis for a settlement of the Namibian problem and provide the only hope for Namibia's peaceful progress towards independence, provided the international community is politically determined to act and overcome its inhibitions;
5. Calls upon the UN Council for Namibia
 - a) to reaffirm that Walvisbay and the offshore islands are an integral part of the sovereign territory of Namibia
 - b) to assert that Namibia's southern border along the Orange River is in accordance with the principles of international fluvial law;
6. Confirms its desire to support a decision whereby an independent Namibia would wish to accede to the Convention of Lome and to the regional cooperation measures taken within the framework of SADCC;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to transmit this resolution to the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs meeting in the framework of political cooperation, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers, the President of the Organization of African Unity, the President of the UN Council for Namibia, the governments of the Member States of the UN Security Council and the government of the Republic of South Africa.

RESOLUTION

on the activities of the terrorist organization
(Renamo) in Mozambique

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986

- A. Whereas the National Resistance Movement of Mozambique (Renamo) was set up in 1974, equipped, financed and directed by the Secret Service of the white minority government of Rhodesia with the aid of collaborators from Mozambique and members of the former Portuguese colonial authorities, with the aim of forcing the Frelimo Government of Mozambique to withdraw its support for the Zanu liberation movement led by Robert Mugabe, who was later to become the head of the Zimbabwe Government;
- B. Whereas at the end of the white minority regime in Rhodesia in 1980, South Africa took over the task of forcing Mozambique to withdraw its support for the African National Congress (ANC) which is fighting against white minority rule and apartheid in South Africa;
- C. Whereas Renamo does not represent any of the ethnic groups in Mozambique but is made up of mercenaries who are maintained, equipped and directed by South Africa;
- D. Whereas Renamo has been receiving constant supplies of military equipment by land, sea and air from South Africa although under the N'Komati agreement of March 1984 South Africa is under an obligation to Mozambique not to provide any further support for Renamo;
- E. Deeply concerned at the famine affecting large sections of Mozambique and at the deaths of thousands of people caused by a policy of fire and destruction pursued by Renamo as reflected in:
- the burning of fields and villages,
 - the murder and abduction of inhabitants, particularly of villagers,
 - attacks on supply convoys and the mining of roads and railways,
 - the destruction of health centres, clinics and hospitals,
- Denouncing the fact that Renamo has repeatedly disrupted development projects, particularly projects relating to the transport system as part of the S.A.B.C.F programme, murdered project leaders and destroyed installations;
1. Condemns the duplicity of governments and politicians who claim to be acting to assist those starving in Africa whilst at the same time helping a foreign terrorist organization, which has been acting against the civilian population with extreme brutality for many years, to establish a political reputation;
 2. Calls on the governments of the Member States of the Community to ban all Renamo representatives and activities on their territory;
 3. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the Government of South Africa.

RESOLUTION

- on US support for UNITA

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 31 January 1986

- A. whereas Article 2 of the Third Lomé Convention stresses the need to respect the sovereignty of the ACP States, including the right of each State to determine freely its own political, social, cultural and economic policy options,
 - B. having regard to the particular responsibilities of the ACP-EEC Assembly in this respect as regards the defence of the freedom and national sovereignty of each Member State in the face of external interference,
 - C. having regard to recent stances adopted by the US Administration as reflected in public support for UNITA in political, financial and military sectors,
 - D. whereas the organization referred to as UNITA carried out subversive operations and acts of war against the legitimate government of Angola,
 - E. whereas the measures taken by the US Administration are contrary to international law and constitute one of the chief causes of the political and military destabilization of Angola and the whole of southern Africa,
1. Condemns most strongly the US Administration's interference with the national sovereignty and the free and peaceful development of Angola;
 2. Expresses its solidarity with the legitimate government of Angola;
 3. Invites the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to urge the US Administration to call an immediate halt to the acts of interference and aggression against Angola caused by its support for UNITA;
 4. Calls on the Council and Commission of the European Communities and all the governments of the Member States of the EEC and the ACP States to take similar steps;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and all the governments of the Member States of the EEC and of the ACP States.
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RESOLUTION

on South and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,
 - recalling its resolution on southern Africa adopted at Inverness,
 - recalling also that the resolution was adopted with only one abstention and no votes against, indicating a common will to bring an end to apartheid,
1. Regrets that the South African government has not since then:
 - a) introduced a programme of measures to dismantle apartheid, or
 - b) entered into negotiations with black leaders, leading to black participation in government;
 2. Notes, on the contrary, that it has continued to restrict the basic rights of black people, such as that of free assembly, freedom of expression and of peaceful demonstration, to restrict the freedom of the press, and to impose its will by force;
 3. Expresses its sympathy with the families of those killed at Mamelodi and elsewhere and all other victims of apartheid and their families;
 4. Condemns the South African government's military aggression against neighbouring states and the ruthless way in which it has continued to use its power over the economy and transport system of the southern African region;
 5. Reaffirms, nevertheless, the commitment of this Assembly to contribute to a peaceful solution through negotiations involving the authentic representatives of the majority black population;
 6. Calls again upon the government of South Africa to create the conditions for such negotiations by ending the state of emergency, with its associated special powers and restrictions, and by the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners;
 7. Takes the view that the Community and its Member States must make more dynamic efforts than ever before to secure the speedy and peaceful abolition of apartheid;
 8. Requests that, in the same spirit, the European Community and its Member States should abstain from supplying weapons or other equipment which could be utilised against the black population and neighbouring states;
 9. Calls upon the foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation to consider urgently, in the light of the above developments and any concrete steps which may have been announced and on the basis of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Inverness resolution, further positive and restrictive measures;

10. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to review the implementation of the measures agreed on 10 September 1985 and urges all EEC Member States to make them fully effective and to take such stronger measures as appropriate;
 11. Notes that these and stronger measures are fully supported by the majority of the South African black population;
 12. Stresses the importance of common action, particularly by the Twelve, the United States and Japan; therefore calls upon the President-in-Office of the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to consult with these governments to coordinate action;
 13. Calls upon the European Community and its institutions to increase its aid to SADCC to enable it to fulfil its tasks of strengthening the economic infrastructure of its Member States and reduce their dependence on South Africa;
 14. Urges the meeting of EEC and SADCC Ministers in Harare, and the meeting of the EEC and the front-line States in Lusaka, to achieve positive results;
 15. Instructs its Bureau to pursue its examination of paragraph 22 of the Inverness resolution and to explore alternative ways and means to encourage immediately, and before the next meeting of the Assembly, a process of dialogue within South Africa involving all the authentic representatives of the majority black population and the authorities of Pretoria;
 16. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.
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TEXTS OF THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY
AT VOULIAGMENI (GREECE) ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1986

A. RESOLUTION TOWARDS 2000: PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,
 - having regard to the 1986 General Report "Towards 2000, People-centred development"⁽¹⁾
 - having regard to the introductory statement⁽²⁾ by the General Rapporteur to the Joint Assembly meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 31 January 1986,
 - having regard to the work of the Working Groups on
 - The problem of indebtedness in the ACP countries;
 - Rural development and environmental problems; and
 - Women and population in the ACP countries,
 - having regard to the final act of the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Africa held in New York from 27 to 31 May 1986,
 - having regard to its previous resolutions, to the resolutions of the European Parliament and to the documents and studies listed in the Annex,
 - having regard to the 4th paragraph of the preamble to the Lomé Convention which reaffirms the signatories' adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their faith in fundamental human rights,
 - having examined, pursuant to Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure though belatedly, owing to its late submission, the Annual Report of the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers,
- A. Profoundly concerned by the decline in GNP per capita in some ACP states, which has particularly affected the poorest countries and the poorest sections of the community, during the past ten years;
- B. Whereas hunger and malnutrition are still and by far the main danger threatening the majority of most African ACP countries;
- C. Desirous of maximising the benefits to the ACP countries and to the European Community of their mutual cooperation;

(1) Doc. ACP-EEC-88/86/B.

(2) AP/96

- D. Is convinced that the efforts made in the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation must lose much of their efficacy unless a number of structural factors which historically and still today determine the developing countries' state of dependence can be acted upon and modified:
- (a) continuing deterioration of the terms of trade;
 - (b) tariff and non-tariff barriers which hamper the developing countries' exports, especially to areas outside the EEC;
 - (c) the unbearable burden of an indebtedness which to a large extent is due to the aggressive tactics of the world banking system;
 - (d) capital transfers to the developing countries which are linked to projects that are not always appropriate but are carried out by undertakings based in the donor countries;
 - (e) the stalling of the comprehensive North-South talks which represent an indispensable framework for moving towards the solution of development problems;
- E. Is aware that the economic take-off of the ACP States cannot proceed in the same way as the development of the European countries did in its time because the necessary conditions do not exist in the current world situation;
- F. Believing that the Third Lomé Convention, precisely because it gives expression to this awareness, represents a step forward, laying down new and more suitable guidelines for positive cooperation, especially where it recognizes the aim of self-reliant development, the necessary primacy of agriculture in the pursuance of the aim of self-sufficiency in food, and the need to make the most of all the human and cultural resources of the ACP countries;
- G. Is of the opinion that expansion of health, educational and training services as well as combatting environmental degradation are of critical importance for making the most of the ACP States' human and natural resources, and hence believes that it is essential to avoid situations where conditions imposed by the IMF oblige the debtor countries to make cuts in expenditure on health, schools, training and environmental conservation;
- H. Noting that the European Community and its Member States are by far the most significant source of concessional flows to the ACP States, accounting for over 50%⁽³⁾, and the largest trading partner, accounting for 40% of ACP external trade;
- I. Wishing that all possible efforts be made to bridge the gap between the ACP States' development aims and their current situation, following the basic guidelines set up by the Third Lomé Convention;

(3) EEC Commission figure

PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT

1. Reaffirms that the human being is at the centre and at the end of development and thus considers that all endeavours of autonomy and self-sustained development should aim at enhancing the education, training, skills and aptitude of the whole of a country's population;
2. Is convinced that complete elimination of hunger is vital to real development for the ACP countries;
3. Believes that the evidence of the last forty years shows the necessity for a change in approach, as in many countries despite their efforts and the expenditure of billions of dollars in aid, the numbers of those in absolute poverty and hunger has continued to rise;
4. Recognises however that for many countries the international environment determines to a large extent what progress can be made; prices of raw materials, and level of interest rates are thus important factors in their development;
5. Believes that all national and development policies should reflect the fundamental aim of encouraging development of human resources, involving rapid evolution of appropriate skills and attitudes throughout society, and that this central concept of 'people-centred development', without requiring a huge expansion of formal education and training beyond the available resources of ACP states, requires :
 - a) skills training as part of the fabric of daily life in town and countryside;
 - b) a broad advance of skill, knowledge and attitudes over the whole society, leading to better farming, more productive factories, more appropriate technology, more efficient civil servants;
 - c) wherever possible, giving local people a central role in initiating, defining, implementing and maintaining development programmes, and in sharing the benefits which accrue from them;
 - d) preference to using local labour, skills and materials;
 - e) full participation by men and women of all sections of the community in the development process;
6. Therefore welcomes the emphasis placed by African States at the UN Special Session on Africa on a new approach and congratulates ACP governments that are implementing this along the lines of the OAU Submission to the United Nations, involving, in particular, development of human resources;
7. Notes that the policy changes consequent on this new approach can give rise, in the short term, to transitional problems, and calls on the European Community and its Member States to provide special aid where appropriate, including direct provision of foreign exchange, in parallel with the World Bank and other donors;

AIMS FOR THE YEAR 2000

8. Accepts as benchmarks for the year 2000 the following general aims for the ACP States, while recognising that certain ACP States have already reached or exceeded some of them, and urges the EEC to contribute actively to the attainment of these aims :
- a) a significant improvement in minimum life-expectancy and in the rate of infant mortality,
 - b) the satisfaction of basic needs through the optimum utilisation of human and material resources at national and regional levels,
 - c) primary education available to all children of both sexes, and universal literacy among the young, as well as a considerable number of young people with secondary education and/or basic skills training,
 - d) development of rural areas so that they participate in the formal economy, and achievement of regional self-sufficiency in staple foods, given that in some countries national self-sufficiency would be an unrealistic goal,
 - e) better balance between population growth and growth in resources,
 - f) implementation of natural resource management/conservation strategies, including reduction of deforestation by a predetermined target and setting in motion large-scale reforestation programmes,
 - g) a significant improvement in international relations in the political and economic spheres in order that international, regional and national tensions may be eased, thus leading inter alia to a substantial reduction in the number of refugees,
 - h) the preservation and enrichment of ACP cultural heritage with the consolidation of ACP cultural identities in line with the requirements of their country's development,
 - i) improved economic growth rates in harmony with specific national requirements, and improvement in the employment situation, encouraged by incentives to invest for relevant indigenous and foreign investors,
 - j) substantially increased exports, in particular through implementation of regional ACP commercial arrangements involving various sectors of the economy,
 - k) reduction of indebtedness to a level commensurate with normal debt servicing capacity,
 - l) growth in the share of trade of ACP manufactured products on the markets of the Community with a view to increasing rapidly and substantially from the present level of 4.5% (to at least 10%);

A. HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

9. Welcomes the achievements of several ACP States in the field of primary health care facilities, and of health infrastructure, which include local health workers, asks for further general improvements; stresses the need for an expansion of primary health care programmes and facilities with particular emphasis on preventative medicine, vaccination, inoculation and provision of the necessary health infrastructure including local health workers;
10. Asks that, where appropriate, EDF aid projects should contain a "health/population" element, and stresses the need for attention to health and sanitation in urban areas as well as in rural areas;
11. Reaffirms the importance of stepping up the programme for clean water, by involving people in the construction and maintenance of their wells, pumps, or boreholes;
12. Underlines the need for priority to be given to the basic drugs recommended by the WHO, and stresses the need for the integration of proven traditional medicines and approaches into national health programmes; draws attention to the dangers of some pharmaceutical products whose sale and distribution in the EEC is forbidden, or severely restricted, but that may nevertheless be released on to the ACP markets;
13. In response to views expressed by certain ACP States, asks the Commission to re-examine the pros and cons of the use of DDT in small and controlled quantities in campaigns against mosquitoes and tsetse flies;
14. Calls for increased support through research programmes funded under the European Community Budget for research into the means of combatting parasitic diseases such as malaria, trypanosomiasis, river blindness and bilharzia;
15. Calls on the European Community and its Member States, both through the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention and its successor arrangements, and through bilateral programmes, to provide technical assistance to ACP States in order to assist them to carry out the actions referred to in this section;

B. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

16. Reemphasises the importance of training in the development process, in particular training in technical and administrative skills, including the training of middle and lower level personnel, and therefore requests that henceforth as a general rule EDF-assisted projects should have a training component, and that training should form an integral part of all technical assistance operations;
17. In particular, calls for the use of EDF funds specifically to create or support local skills for the operation, repair and maintenance of equipment and the rehabilitation of existing machinery and structures;

18. Believes that education should be structured so as to be relevant to the requirements of everyday life; this would give high priority to functional literacy, and, for example, to agriculture in rural areas;
19. Requests the European Commission to initiate a feasibility study into the practicality of a satellite-based communications system to provide distance teaching and training to villages;
20. Suggests that in the context of rural development EDF funds should be used to co-finance a system of extension services to artisans and tradesmen analogous to the agricultural extension system;
21. Considers that mobility between the private and public sectors, whenever possible, can be mutually beneficial and should therefore be encouraged;
22. Stresses that all possibilities of training available at national and regional levels be strengthened with a view to enabling training operations to be undertaken as a matter of priority in the ACP States, while all impediments to the training of ACP nationals in Europe should be removed;
23. Urges the European Community and its Member States to expand the number of fee-reduced or scholarship-aided places at academic and technical institutions in order to maximise transfer of skills;
24. Notes the strain on public administration in many ACP states and consequently calls on the Commission, in collaboration with the ACP States, to investigate the possibility of supporting and fully utilising regional institutes of public administration where these are deemed useful by the countries concerned;
25. Requests the Community and the Member States to involve themselves, in response to specific requests from the ACP States, in the training of officials from ACP States with a view to strengthening the administrative structures, amongst others in the judiciary;

C. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

26. Welcomes the top priority accorded to agricultural and rural development by many ACP governments in their indicative programmes for Lomé III; regards increased food production and the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas as vital for almost all ACP countries;
27. Takes the view that agricultural policies, in both industrial and developing countries, have not led to the best uses of resources, and in view of the urgent need to overcome the food crisis facing Africa, calls for the convening of a World Food Conference in 1987 to initiate the process of negotiations with the object of regulating agricultural trade and bringing about greater balance in world food production;

28. Urges that full use be made of available Lomé III funds in support of extension services which increase the skills and thus the output of local farmers;
29. Draws attention to a study by the FAO published on 9 September last, according to which, if current trends persist, Africa's cereals deficit will have quintupled by the year 2010, and in order to maintain the present, already inadequate, level of consumption, external food aid will have to be increased ten-fold;
30. Stresses however the need for agricultural producers to be given greater incentives to produce for the market, including the internal market, and calls for the expansion of rural credit schemes, basic agricultural extension services and regional input availability, for more effective marketing, storage and food distribution procedures;
31. Draws attention to the conclusions of the interim report on Women's Role in Development, by Mrs Waruhiu, which concludes that the full cooperation of all women in agricultural communities is vital if rural development is to succeed;
32. Emphasizes that this enhancement of the role of women also requires for its success provision for them, on equal terms, of access to credit and financial and technical assistance;
33. Believes that one of the lessons learned from the recent tragic African famines is the importance of organising food security on a regional, multi-country basis; this could involve common or complementary food strategies, the organisation of integrated markets and the creation of permanent regional food reserve stocks, together with additional financial reserves for buying stocks to meet emergencies; feels that such regional or sub-regional groupings should be encouraged within the overall ACP framework, and asks that an ACP-EEC action programme to achieve this be initiated;
34. Welcomes the Commission's proposals to improve emergency food aid mechanisms, and hopes for further improvements in both early warning and delivery procedures;
35. Recognises the importance of establishing better communications and encouraging trade between towns and rural areas; underlines in this respect the key role which could be played by local centres of economic development and trade in reducing rural exodus;
36. Expresses concern over the decline in seed stocks and genetic diversity which has occurred as a result of the increasing use of modern seed varieties in developed countries and asks that measures be taken by the international seed merchants to reverse this trend;
37. Stresses the need to assist the development of indigenous applied research capacity and to promote the dissemination of research findings, particularly on a regional or sub-regional basis, and in this respect emphasises the need for the development of improved varieties of grains and vegetables suitable for semi-arid regions and for peasant farming; this should also be assisted through the research programme financed through the European Community budget;

38. Believes that in the coming decade, satellite remote sensing will offer a number of opportunities (some of which are already operational) for ACP countries including:
- a) land use studies allowing the monitoring of problems like drought, desertification, crop disease and pest infestation, as well as charting progress of projects and assessing crop yields,
 - d) geological studies for oil and mineral exploration and hydrogeological studies to indicate water availability,
 - c) marine studies and oceanography as an aid to the fishing industry;
39. In view of the success of the first programme of research in agriculture and tropical medicine for developing countries, calls on the European Community to provide the necessary funds for the second phase without delay;

D. POPULATION GROWTH

40. Notes the work currently being undertaken by the ACP-EEC Working Group on Women and Population in the ACP countries, and the proposals which are contained in the Group's Working Document which will be further elaborated upon and submitted to the Joint Assembly in February 1987;
41. Is concerned about the inadequacy of food resources and services in many ACP countries in relation to the rapidly increasing rate of population growth, and demands that these problems be kept under constant review with a view to relieving pressure on economic and social structures;
42. Draws attention to the importance of increasing education, training and employment opportunities for women and to enhance their social and economic status which could be conducive to the development of the will of the populations to reduce birth rates;
43. Believes that population policies should remain voluntary, taking full account of local conditions and traditions;
44. Believes that all policies of population control and planning should take full account of the mentality, culture, values, educational level and specific circumstances of the population groups concerned and that such policies should be implemented with the broadest possible cooperation of the people at whom they are directed, rather than imposed from outside;
45. Welcomes the conclusions of the Second African Population Conference and calls on the ACP States where population growth is high to avail themselves of the Community's willingness to provide technical and financial support, possibly on a regional basis, for studies and programmes with a view to elaborating effective population policies;

46. Expresses its conviction that population policies by themselves cannot resolve the ACP countries' problems unless they are backed by adequate development programmes;
47. Calls on the Community to provide financial assistance to projects for the dissemination of information in order that ACP States with rapid population growth and related problems may learn from the practical experience of other countries;

E. CULTURAL HERITAGE

48. Calls on the Commission and the ACP States to implement fully the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention regarding cultural cooperation and the recommendations contained in the Chasle reports on this subject, notably the taking into account of the cultural and social factors in development programmes and projects;
49. Stresses the importance of local policies and aid programmes making maximum use of each country's own resources of manpower, materials, local skills and traditions so that all projects and programmes are fully integrated into their cultural, ecological and economic environment;
50. Requests that implementation of Lomé III Projects should allow for greater attention to the preservation of local culture and traditional techniques; that the social partners in the ACP States should be involved in the planning and implementation of projects; and that the same should apply to European and ACP NGOs operating in ACP States;

F. STABILITY.

51. Stresses that continuing strife resulting from factors beyond the control of ACP States, and especially acts of aggression and destabilisation perpetrated by South Africa against the countries of southern Africa, has inevitably severe effects on the development of entire regions or countries;
52. Believes that the Community and its Member States can contribute to internal stability by providing assistance for projects and programmes leading to faster development of disadvantaged regions;
53. Hopes that the result of this can be a reduction of the funds required for defence or arms and their re-allocation to development;
54. Believes that stability will be impossible to achieve in any part of the world without due respect being paid by governments to human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948;
55. While the long term aim must be to reduce the flow of refugees and secure their repatriation or resettlement, stresses the need for special attention to be given to the promotion of some degree of self-sufficiency in refugee settlements and for the implementation of measures to limit the impact of the refugee population on the local inhabitants; in these respects calls for full use to be made of Article 204 of the Third Lomé Convention;

6. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

56. Is gravely concerned by increasing ecological degradation affecting many ACP states; believes the problem of deforestation and desertification in Africa is of such magnitude that it requires coordinated international action by the states affected and all major donors; meanwhile welcomes the Commission's proposal for an integrated programme to combat desertification and requests that this programme be implemented without delay;
57. Believes that the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy should be included in the guidelines for environmentally sound development, namely:
- maintenance of essential ecological processes,
 - preservation of genetic diversity,
 - maintenance of species and ecosystems;
58. Emphasises the importance of Regional and National Conservation Strategies; recommends the development of such strategies in ACP countries and requests that the Community give both financial and technical support, such support should include the provision of modern preservation technologies;
59. Stresses that all development activities should be assessed for their direct and indirect environmental impact in both the long and short term, and that possible depletion of natural resources should be specifically considered during the approval of projects;
60. Considers it important that development should not lead to the destruction of rare ecosystems and the extinction of endangered species, stresses that the protection of such ecosystems and species is a common and international responsibility of concern to both the ACP countries and the European Community;
61. Calls for measures to halt the continuing destruction of tropical rainforests, in particular:
- restrictions on felling of trees to extend the area of land under cultivation, whilst existing agricultural land is not put to optimum use,
 - commercial varieties of trees to be felled only on a planned basis and subject to substantial numbers of similar species being replanted,
 - establishment alongside tropical rainforests of buffer zones which could have an agro-forestry function and thus help to provide firewood and timber;
62. Recalls the importance of fish as a source of high-protein food and the dangers to fish stocks caused by overfishing, while noting that many ACP States are currently not in a position to protect their fishery resources from overexploitation by foreign - mainly Far Eastern and East European - trawlers;

63. Calls, accordingly, on the Community to assist the ACP states concerned to assess their fish-stocks in order to assess optimal fishing levels; notes in addition that the migratory nature of many fish species calls for a regional approach to stock assessment and, ideally, to fishery protection; asks for a more constructive attitude by the EEC, especially in the renewal of bilateral fishing agreements with ACP countries;
64. Is concerned to note that a policy of minimum aid pursued vis-à-vis Pacific member countries of the Lomé Convention, such as Vanuatu or Kiribati, has enabled the Soviet Union to conclude advantageous economic-strategic agreements with these countries; condemns therefore the absence of real impact in the Convention as regards these countries and calls on the Commission to reconsider its policy towards this part of the world;
65. Believes that if nuclear testing in the Pacific continues it should be carried out with full regard to the effects on neighbouring states, subject to the highest safety standards and with all relevant environmental and public health information passed to states adjacent to the testing area;

H. INDUSTRY & COMMERCE

66. Considers that small and medium sized enterprises, whose vital rôle is universally acknowledged, should be the object of more dynamic support measures and be given, as a matter of priority, assistance in appropriate skills-training and technology acquisition, and that there should be direct measures to promote cooperative enterprises;
67. Believes it is vital that the new emphasis on rural development should result in the concomitant growth of rural markets, cooperatives and small businesses, and asks that a significant proportion of the EDF funds earmarked for rural development should be allocated to the necessary training and infrastructure;
68. Emphasises the critical necessity of developing other areas of economic activity alongside agriculture, and stresses the benefit in terms of economies of scale and industrial efficiency that can be obtained through regional cooperation;
69. Asks for greater support to be given to the Centre for the Development of Industry which has the potential to contribute much more to industrial development in ACP countries through encouraging joint ventures;
70. Recalls the importance given in Lomé III to the encouragement of private investment both from internal and external sources and calls for early and full implementation of the provisions of the Convention;
71. Calls for specific consideration to be given to the promotion of employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas to reduce poverty and deprivation and provide work for the expanded labour force resulting from rapid population growth;

72. In this context stresses the relevance of labour intensive production techniques, as appropriate, as both agriculture and industry develop and therefore calls for greater efforts to provide and utilise technology appropriate to the country concerned;
73. Recommends that for those countries whose situation so allows, capital-intensive projects be supported;
74. Is convinced that the stimulus of local economies is of fundamental importance, and that encouragement of entrepreneurial initiative whether in towns or villages is a particularly effective way of increasing long term employment;
75. Stresses the importance of encouraging the development of decentralised regional growth centres which would, through providing employment and amenities in the provinces, stem the flow of migration to major cities;

I. TRADE

76. Notes that the state of world markets, the high dependence of ACP states on raw materials exports, and the constraints weighing on market and export-led internal policies, has resulted in the failure of most ACP States to share in the increased level of South-North and South-South trade that has developed in recent years, and calls for an effective abolition of protectionism and all short-sighted practices which hinder the development of the trade of developing countries with industrialized countries, and among themselves;
77. Welcomes the practical encouragement being given by the Lomé Conventions to regional and sub-regional organisations such as SADCC, ECOWAS, CARICOM and SPEC⁽⁴⁾; demands that all such avenues be fully exploited especially with a view to removing tariff and other barriers in the way of regional integration;
78. Expresses its grave concern that the protectionist agricultural policies of the EEC, the USA and other industrialised countries have led to the distortion of world markets for food products, depressing world prices and, according to the World Bank, costing developing countries an estimated \$7.4 billion per annum in earnings on sugar alone;

(4) SADCC - Southern African Development Coordination Conference
ECOWAS - Economic Community of West African States
CARICOM - Caribbean Community
SPEC - South Pacific Economic Cooperation

80. Recognises the particular importance of sugar production to a number of ACP countries, and asks that the Community in the context of the revision of the CAP takes fully into account the need to resolve surplus production of sugar and sugar substitutes in the EEC;
81. Notes with satisfaction the results of the Punta del Este Conference which should make it possible for the ACP countries, with help from the EEC, to improve their general trading environment, especially in respect of the escalation of tariff rates on tropical products and of unfair competition in agricultural produce;
82. In reference to the aims set out above highlights the special problems faced by landlocked and island countries, where high transport charges increase costs and adversely affect competitiveness; notes that the Lomé Conventions have recognised the disadvantages of landlocked and island countries by granting certain concessions and increased funding; calls for effective and maximum use to be made of these provisions in Lomé III;
83. Demands that the provisions of Protocol No. 1 of Lomé III be diligently and effectively applied and that problems affecting least developed, landlocked and island countries be examined with flexibility with a view to maintaining and to improving the ability of their existing industries and attracting required investment;
84. Advocates increased cooperation over transport, in particular in regard to
 - the extension of road and rail transport in different regions,
 - air transport,
 - sea transport and
 - transfer of technology in the transport field;
85. Recalls that when Mauritius commenced exporting textiles to the European Community, the threat of the application of safeguard and other administrative measures seriously affected its socio-economic situation, thereby hindering the necessary diversification of the Mauritian economy, and believes that this is but one example of a general tendency which is extremely damaging to ACP efforts to diversify;
86. Recognises that within the European Community there will always be conflict between sectoral or regional interests and the overall intention to help developing countries, and believes that this conflict will have to be tackled more directly, in the spirit of ACP-EEC cooperation;
87. Therefore calls on the Commission to discuss, with both the ACP and EEC Councils of Ministers, ways of eliminating those protectionist tendencies in the Community which reduce ACP export opportunities when a particular product threatens any aspect of Community agricultural or industrial production; and suggests that consideration should be given to ways in which the EEC structural funds could be used to assist in the necessary adjustments within the Community;
88. Acknowledges the value of Stabex which partially acts as a balance of payments support mechanism, but in view of the risk of it increasing dependence on raw materials exports, urges that encouragement be given to the use of transfers for diversification and local transformation purposes;

89. Notes, however, that the compensatory mechanism on which Stabex is based is now totally inadequate in view of the decline in commodity prices and calls on the Community to take steps to ensure that price-stabilizing mechanisms are put into effect, taking into account the possibility of index-linking the prices of raw materials to those of industrial products;
90. Urges the Community to exert its influence in international fora in order that international agreements for stabilisation of prices be negotiated and concluded in order to halt the continuous decline in prices of basic products or raw materials originating from ACP and other developing countries;
91. Stresses the importance of rapidly establishing the Common Fund for Commodities and invites the Member States who have not yet ratified its establishment to do so without delay by concluding international agreements, product by product, as it should be possible to regulate effectively at world level both the markets for and the prices of the main commodities;
92. Points out the need for trade diversification to compensate for technological advances which have reduced demand for many raw materials traditionally exported from developing countries; asks the Community to assist the efforts of the ACP States to study these trends in order to avoid overdependence on the commodities affected, and at the same time to provide assistance for the development of policies aimed at trade diversification;
93. Requests the Community to support the ACP States in their endeavour to adjust to changes rendered necessary by technological evolution with a view to maintaining their competitiveness;

J. DEBT

94. Notes the work currently being undertaken by the ACP-EEC Working Group on the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries and awaits with interest the proposals which are contained in their Working Document and which will be further elaborated upon and submitted to the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in February 1987;
95. Notes that many ACP economies, mainly in Africa, labour under an intolerable debt burden which is allied to foreign exchange shortages and affected by currency fluctuations, and by dramatic falls in commodity prices, which are major factors inhibiting their long-term development;
96. Asks the EEC and its Member States to promote - within the framework of more effective collaboration and consultation with the ACP countries - technical, financial and economic adjustment measures which multinational institutions should take to help the ACP countries resolve the problems generated by their excessive indebtedness;
97. Believes that beyond short-term essential technical solutions of a financial nature, the problem of indebtedness of ACP countries can only be resolved within the framework of the development process;

98. In view of the importance to trade of more stable exchange rates, and the example of the CFA franc, asks the ACP and the Commission to initiate a study to investigate the possible role, if any, of the ECU and corresponding financial institutions which may be required in this context;
99. Notes with approval that under Lomé III assistance can be provided for the rehabilitation and servicing of existing projects and plant which frequently fall into disrepair due to lack of spare parts and maintenance occasioned by foreign exchange shortages;
100. Calls on both the Commission and the ACP States to make full and effective use of the possibilities offered by Article 188 of the Lomé Convention which enables financial and technical assistance to be provided for sectoral import programmes; asks that the Commission examine, with the cooperation of the Court of Auditors' departments, how procedures could be speeded up, especially where rehabilitation is concerned;
101. Requests the Commission to establish without delay implementing procedures to enable Article 188 funds to be utilised;

K. DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

102. Believes that the armaments race represents an incalculable danger for humanity and an unacceptable waste of financial resources and for this reason welcomes measures and proposals aimed at disarmament and allowing the funds so saved to be directed to development;

L. EFFECTIVENESS OF ACP-EEC COOPERATION AND MATTERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REPORT OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR 1985

103. Given that increased trade is a factor that can contribute to relieving the debt burden, calls on the Community and Member States to abstain from taking measures which may hinder ACP trade with the Community;
104. In view of its detrimental effect to ACP exports, calls on the Commission and the European Parliament to re-examine as a matter of urgency the decision to limit the aflatoxin level in imported animal feedingstocks to 0.2 mg. per kilogramme, and calls on the Community to provide technical and financial assistance for groundnut exporting ACP countries establishing aflatoxin detoxification programmes;
105. Requests the EEC and the ACP to implement Lomé III trade and aid provisions in a spirit of genuine cooperation, based on the recognition of their interdependence and of the need to establish a greater coherence between EEC external commitments and internal policies;
106. Accords the greatest importance to the integration of projects and programmes into overall development strategies;

107. Calls for much more attention to be paid to the involvement of the beneficiaries of aid projects in the design and implementation stages, and underlines the benefits which arise from the involvement of local communities;
108. Regrets that, to date, inadequate attention has been paid to the on-going assessment and ex-post evaluation of projects under the EDF; attaches great importance to the establishment of a much expanded in-house evaluation unit in the Commission's DG VIII, as voted by the European Parliament;
109. Pays tribute to the valuable work of many local and international NGOs in the field of development; points out, furthermore, that voluntary agencies are often particularly cost-effective; calls accordingly for a further increase in the volume of EC aid channelled through NGOs of proven competence, in particular in the case of projects with a high level of local involvement; notes that it would be helpful for the Commission's services to prepare, for distribution in the ACP States, an information document listing, for each Member State, the essential details for each of these organizations (address, telephone, telex, etc.) in order to facilitate contacts;
110. Stresses the importance of on the spot supervision and assessment of projects and calls therefore for a greater managerial role to be played by delegations;
111. Is aware of the difficulties and waste associated with a multiplicity of aid donors working and sometimes competing in an uncoordinated fashion, stresses the benefits which can be derived from improved coordination at all stages of development project implementation, and asks both the EEC and ACP states to seek to improve coordination between ACP and donors;
112. Emphasises that development cooperation, based on a multilateral Convention, such as Lomé III, is often insufficient to respond to the dramatic situation which may pertain in many ACP countries, when the international economic environment within which development policies are formulated and put into effect is unstable; and that therefore the promotion of better terms of trade, the search towards alternatives to current dependency on raw material exports, the acceleration of new investments, and the search for stable currency exchange rates should be pursued actively;
113. Notes that the issue of apartheid is one of the most important current issues in the cooperation between the signatory States of the Lomé Convention and for that reason will be the subject of a separate resolution;
114. Notes that issues relating to human dignity, as defined in the Declaration on Article 4, and including representations regarding human rights, are accorded great importance and will be dealt with in the first instance by the Bureau of the Joint Assembly;

115. While welcoming the Community's Declaration concerning the resurgence of racism and xenophobia, situation to which the ACP alerted the Community continuously over the years; demands that Member States align their legislation and administration practice on the obligations subscribed by them in the framework of the Joint Declaration on ACP students and migrant workers in the Community;
116. Requests the Bureau to examine ways and means to monitor the follow-up of this Resolution and of all other Resolutions adopted by the Joint Assembly and the previous joint parliamentary bodies which are pertinent to the ACP-EEC relationship;
117. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution, and the associated general report, to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, and the Governments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

B. RESOLUTIONS OF THE ACP-EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND JOINT ASSEMBLY

- on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention ⁽¹⁾
- on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State ⁽²⁾
- on the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for its optimal implementation ⁽³⁾
- on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community ⁽⁴⁾
- on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1981 and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention ⁽⁵⁾
- on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy ⁽⁶⁾
- on the fight against hunger ⁽⁷⁾
- on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between ACP States and the European Economic Community ⁽⁸⁾
- taking account of the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for 1982, and looking towards the imminent negotiations for a successor Convention to Lomé II ⁽⁹⁾
- on ACP-EEC industrial cooperation and the impact of the Lomé Convention ⁽¹⁰⁾
- on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community ⁽¹¹⁾
- on the situation of ACP students and migrant workers residing in the Member States of the European Community ⁽¹²⁾

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- (1) Rapporteur: Mrs Focke, OJ No. C306 of 24.11.1980, p.17
 - (2) Rapporteur: Mr Michel, OJ No. C306 of 24.11.1980, p.24
 - (3) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Insanally, OJ No. C15 of 20.1.1982, p.13
 - (4) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No. C15 of 20.1.1982, p.22
 - (5) Rapporteur: Mr Vergeer, OJ No. C39 of 10.2.1983, p.10
 - (6) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Siddig, OJ No. C39 of 10.2.1983, p.28
 - (7) Rapporteur: Mr Ferrero, OJ No. C39 of 19.2.1983, p.34
 - (8) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No. C39 of 10.2.1983, p.41
 - (9) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Cavalevu, OJ No. C300 of 7.11.1983, p.16
 - (10) Rapporteur: Mr Fuchs, OJ No. C300 of 7.11.1983, p.16
 - (11) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No. C300 of 7.11.1983, p.25
 - (12) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No. C300 of 7.11.1983, p.28

- on hunger in the world⁽¹³⁾,
- taking into account the Eight Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the state of implementation of the Lomé Convention and the prospects for the subsequent new Convention⁽¹⁴⁾,
- on the environment and development⁽¹⁵⁾,
- on ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States⁽¹⁶⁾,
- on the Third ACP-EEC Convention - Prospects and Constraints⁽¹⁷⁾,
- on human rights⁽¹⁸⁾,
- on the role of women in the development process⁽¹⁹⁾,
- on deforestation and desertification⁽²⁰⁾,
- on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational management of stocks of animal and vegetable living matter, both terrestrial and marine⁽²¹⁾.

(13) Rapporteur: Mr Ferrero, OJ No. C300 of 7.11.1983, p.22

(14) Rapporteur: Mr Trivelli, OJ No. C282 of 22.10.1984, p.15

(15) Rapporteur: Dr. Ossebi Douniam, OJ No. C282 of 22.10.1984, p.26

(16) Rapporteurs: H.E. Mr Malingur and H.E. Mr Sidiya, in collaboration with Mrs Ewing and Mr Fich, OJ No. C282 of 22.10.1984, p.28

(17) Rapporteur: H.E. Mr R. Chasle, OJ No. C322 of 13.12.1985, p.46

(18) Rapporteur: Mrs C. Flesch, OJ No. C322 of 13.12.1985, p.44

(19) Rapporteur: Mrs R. Waruhiu, OJ No. C322 of 13.12.1985, p.37

(20) Rapporteur: Mr A. Mouélé, OJ No. C322 of 13.12.1985, p.29

(21) Rapporteur: Mr A. Mouélé, OJ No. C322 of 13.12.1985, p.33

C. RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- on the European Community's policy towards developing countries (the memorandum of the Commission of the European communities on the European Community's development policy - COM(82) 64 final)¹,
- on the context of the future ACP-EEC Convention to follow Lomé II²,
- on the European Community's contribution to the campaign against hunger in the world³,
- on the assessment of Community development policies and the role of the European Parliament⁴,
- on the medium and long-term problems of the Community's sugar policy in relation to the ACP-EEC sugar protocol of 30 September 1981⁵
- on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC⁶,
- on assistance to refugees in developing countries⁷,
- on the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly in 1981⁸,
- on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly⁹,
- on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly¹⁰,
- on the achievements of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly¹¹,
- on the conclusion of the Third Lomé Convention¹²,
- on the results of the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Joint Assembly¹³
- on the situation of women in the development process after the Nairobi Conference¹⁴,

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- 1 Rapporteur: Mr C. Jackson, OJ No. C242 of 12.9.1983, p.104
 - 2 Rapporteur: Mr Irmer, OJ No. C277 of 17.10.1983, p.146
 - 3 Rapporteur: Mr Ferrero, OJ No. C265 of 13.10.1980, p.37
 - 4 Rapporteur: Mr Michel, OJ No. C260 of 12.10.1981, p.72
 - 5 Rapporteur: Mr Sablé, OJ No. C242 of 12.9.1983, p.115
 - 6 Rapporteur: Mr Narducci, OJ No. C242 of 12.9.1983, p.118
 - 7 Rapporteur: Mrs Dury, OJ No. C10 of 16.1.1984, p.278
 - 8 Rapporteur: Mr Clement, OJ No. C11 of 18.1.1982, p.44
 - 9 Rapporteur: Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti, OJ NO. C68 of 14.3.1983, p.35
 - 10 Rapporteur: Mr Israel, OJ NO. C46 of 20.2.1984, p.97
 - 11 Rapporteur: Mr Wurtz, OJ No. C12 of 14.1.1985, p.53
 - 12 Rapporteur: Mr R. Cohen, OJ No. C94 of 15.4.1985, p.20
 - 13 Rapporteur: Mr K. Waurzik, OJ No. C36 of 17.2.1986, p.218
 - 14 Rapporteur: Mrs R.C. Rabbethge, OJ No. C176 of 14.7.1986, p.69

D. DOCUMENTS AND STUDIES

United Nations General Assembly UN Document A/AC.229/2:
Africa's Submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General
Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis,

Organization of African Unity:
Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa 1980 -2000,

OAU: Monrovia Symposium :
What kind of Africa by the year 2000,

The World Bank: World Development Report 1985,

The World Bank: World Development Report 1986,

The World Bank: Development and Debt Service, Dilemmas of the 1980s,

The World Bank: Poverty and Hunger: Issues and Options for Food Security
in Developing Countries,

The World Bank: Financing Adjustment with Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa,
1986-90,

The Challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa by Robert S. McNamara,

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa : Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on
Population,

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:
Trade and Development Report, 1985,

A programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,
prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Africa, the OAU and the United
Nations Industrial Development Organization,

United Nations Industrial Development Organization:
The biennial Industrial Development Survey,

Main Demographic features of the population of Zimbabwe:
1982 Population Census,

Government of Barbados: Barbados Development Plan 1983 - 1988:
Change plus Growth,

Republic of Zimbabwe: First five-year national development plan 1986-1990,

Republic of Zimbabwe: Main Demographic features of the population of
Zimbabwe

RESOLUTION

on rural development and environmental problems

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting at VougliaMENI(GREECE) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on hunger in the world and the fight against hunger¹,
- B. having regard to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on environment and development, on deforestation and desertification and on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational management of stocks of animal and vegetable living matter, both terrestrial and marine²,
- C. having regard to the interim report of the ACP-EEC working group on rural development and environmental problems³,

- 1. Notes the paramount importance of primary products (from agriculture, forestry, stock-farming and fisheries) in the economies of the ACP countries;
- 2. Notes and deplores the fact that since 1970 the agricultural situation has deteriorated in many ACP countries, notably those in Africa, where there has been a steady decline in per capita agricultural production, culminating in some cases in a severe food crisis;
- 3. Believes that the drop in agricultural productivity is inseparable from the degradation of the environment, and most particularly from the advanced desertification being seen in some areas;
- 4. Believes that degradation of the environment caused by inappropriate agricultural practices is one of the reasons for declining agricultural productivity and the advance of desertification seen in some areas.
- 5. Stresses that the overriding priority for most of the ACP countries is to achieve a satisfactory level of long-term food security and that agricultural and rural development must therefore take into account the need to conserve the rural environment;

¹ OJ C 15, 20.1.1982, OJ C 39, 10.2.1983 and OJ C 300, 7.11.1983

² OJ C 322, 13.12.1985

³ AP/161/fin. - Doc. ACP-EEC 89/86

6. Emphasizes very strongly the close and direct link between the natural environment and rural development as reflected in the events of recent years in the Sahel and other regions of the ACP countries; draws attention in particular to the fact that rural development is based on the exploitation of the environment and that any exhaustion of natural resources which it might cause would both lead to the failure of the environment and halt rural development;
7. Stresses that environmental conservation constitutes the basic and indispensable foundation for continuity in the rural development that is vital to present and future generations;
8. Insists, since in the majority of cases the main cause of desertification is ill-considered deforestation, still motivated primarily by the search for fuelwood, on the urgent need for the ACP States to take energetic action to impose strict limits on deforestation or to halt it altogether in environmentally highly sensitive areas and at the same time to promote the use of cheap forms of energy that can take the place of wood and charcoal;
9. Points out that for centuries rural people and farmers lived in harmony with nature; believes that they will be able to do so in future only if they can continue to produce using techniques and methods that are not out of tune with the natural environment;
10. Notes with satisfaction that the new Lomé III Convention makes rural development its primary objective while introducing for the first time a significant response to the need to conserve natural resources; considers it particularly important that all the provisions relating to these fields be implemented effectively and speedily;
11. Requests that the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly be given regular progress reports on the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention, particularly in connection with projects relating to agriculture and the environment, so that it can give informed opinions on problems that might arise and make proposals, notably with a view to preparations for a fourth ACP-EEC convention;

12. Considers it advisable for national and regional conservation strategies to be drawn up to ensure that agricultural development and the conservation of natural resources proceed in a more mutually compatible and consistent manner; notes with satisfaction that the first moves have been made in certain ACP States, with the help of the EEC, towards the drawing up of such strategies;
13. Welcomes the setting up of the Agricultural Commodities Committee provided for in the Convention and hopes that the work and recommendations of that committee will help to improve ACP-EEC cooperation in this field;

14. Stresses the vital importance for Africa of the recovery plan adopted at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa in May 1926; calls on the European Community, the Member States thereof and the ACP states to take specific measures, notably financial measures, to allow this plan to be put into effect;
15. Points out the need for each farmer's food production to increase in order to provide for the increasing population and the unprecedented scale of urban migration and calls for measures to slow down these demographic changes;
16. Points out that dietary traditions and patterns are undergoing rapid and major change, particularly in urban areas; notes that urbanization leads to large-scale imports, particularly of wheat and rice, which are threatening to increase the dependency of the countries concerned on imported food; encourages the ACP countries, therefore, to draw up and pursue policies to promote local food crops in order to limit imports of these commodities;
17. Emphasizes strongly that in most countries it is small farmers, in particular women, who are the main actors in rural development and environmental conservation and it is to them that all help with training and equipment, using both the ACP States' own resources and resources from outside, must be directed;

18. Considers that it is by paying greater attention and giving more support than hitherto to the mass of small producers rather than by promoting too exclusively the development of a number of large estates and agricultural undertakings with a very capitalistic type of production that the objectives of greater expansion and better distribution of agricultural production are likely to be achieved;
19. Emphasizes that the first priority for agricultural development must be that rural communities achieve their own self-sufficiency in food; therefore calls for greater importance to be attached to the implementation of programmes to develop the production of traditional foods;
20. Notes the great diversity of soils and climatic conditions prevailing in the ACP countries, whose different boundaries and frontiers are not identical with state frontiers, which makes it essential to adopt an extremely flexible and regional approach to rural development;
21. Notes with concern that while women play a vital role in traditional types of farming, modern Western agricultural techniques are essentially intended to be practised by men;
22. Calls for special training programmes of both a general and specific nature to be organized for women, especially in agriculture; expresses its regret that the Third Lomé Convention makes no mention of the essential role of women in agriculture and the protection of the environment;
23. Considers that one of the essential preconditions for any significant growth in production and heightened regard for the natural environment is the improvement and, where necessary, reform of land-tenure policies, in particular in favour of women, and, where appropriate, the adoption, revision or implementation of agrarian reform measures;

24. Stresses the need, given that multinationals operate on a small or negligible scale in the ACP countries, notably those in Africa, for host countries to ensure that all action to protect the environment is taken in as appropriate a manner as possible in order to prevent and avoid the mistakes that have been made in other parts of the world with regard to land concessions and environmental degradation;
25. Underlines the overriding need to ensure the preservation of the genetic diversity of the different animal and plant species and reiterates its demand that appropriate active conservation policies be adopted or speeded up, in particular the creation of natural reserves to act as genetic pools, which would be of benefit to the whole human race, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Joint Assembly at its meeting in Inverness;
26. Considers that the necessary growth in agricultural production which respects the needs of the environment must be promoted jointly by a series of measures relating to the means and techniques of production and by another set of measures concerning the organization of a whole range of different activities occurring before, after and during production;
27. Considers in this connection that the ACP countries, with the EEC's help, can effect considerable improvements in the various political, administrative and technical institutions and other bodies involved in management, administration and supervision in the agricultural and rural sphere, so as to provide a framework which will induce farmers to produce more and better crops;
28. Notes that in certain ACP countries the structure inherited from the colonial system of plantations has not yet been sufficiently changed and that this state of affairs is an obstacle to the satisfactory recovery of the agriculture and environment of these countries;

29. Asks that particular attention be paid to:
- (a) the implementation of policies to co-ordinate rural development and environmental protection;
 - (b) the supply and distribution of various inputs and equipment on time and at an appropriate price;
 - (c) the improvement of the harvesting, storage and marketing of products to avoid waste and inefficiency;
 - (d) encouragement of private initiative and promotion of competition;
 - (e) the implementation of competitive prices for producers which enable them to make a reasonable profit;
 - (f) aid for the setting up of local processing facilities;
 - (g) consumer policies which promote the production and consumption of local foods.
30. Encourages the ACP countries, given the paramount importance of fertilizers in increasing agricultural production in general and, more specifically, cereal production, and given also the very low level of mineral and organic fertilizer use in the ACP countries, to take every appropriate step to encourage and expand substantially the balanced and judicious use of fertilizers by farmers;
31. Stresses the pressing need to expand irrigated area, as this is the only way to guarantee agricultural production; in particular, more wells and dams must be constructed and coupled with pumping and irrigation equipment; recommends that preference be given to small-scale water management schemes for local people;

- recommends circumspection with regard to dam-building in order to limit any environmentally damaging effects of their use;
32. Urges care with the implementation of irrigation projects to ensure that the mistakes made so often in the past are not repeated and calls for greater care over the ~~siting~~ and design of wells and water pumps.
 33. Recommends that special efforts be made in both the EEC and ACP countries to abolish all duty on agricultural equipment;
 34. Draws attention to the need to ensure that pesticides banned in the EEC countries for health reasons or because they damage the environment are not sold in the ACP countries; recommends in this regard that competent and efficient pesticide regulatory agencies are set up in the ACP countries; recommends the ACP and EEC countries to adopt the international code of conduct on pesticide distribution and use drawn up by FAO in 1986, including the prior consent system, and to ensure that the measures it recommends are taken;
 35. Regards it as essential, also, for agricultural development projects
 - to include a preliminary in-depth study of their likely social and cultural impact;
 - to take due account of all the economic advantages of existing methods of farming and their effects on the environment,
 - to study the advantages that may be had from other alternative methods of traditional farming;

36. Emphasizes the priority to be given to the rehabilitation of existing schemes and installations and the provision of high-quality maintenance services;
37. Considers it essential that agricultural development projects should pay particular attention to the appropriate management and organization needed to ensure smooth everyday running and points out in this connection that it would be advisable to give priority to projects and infrastructures which can be easily and fully run by local communities themselves;
38. Observes that the food strategies implemented since 1982 in four ACP States with aid from the EEC have been favourably evaluated recently by the Commission and the Council of the EEC, which consider therefore that it would be worth extending them to other ACP States; requests that this evaluation be studied by the EEC authorities together with the ACP partners;
39. Notes that this evaluation stresses both the progress achieved in regard to the liberalization of food markets and the difficulty of making an impact on the productivity of small farmers; it highlights the importance of a number of guiding principles adopted in the implementation of these strategies, which tend to confirm the points made above, in particular:
 - (a) priority to be given to small producers and traditional crops
 - (b) the value of liberalizing the marketing networks for inputs and products
 - (c) the advisability of reviewing the role and improving the management of public and semi-public agencies

40. Considers that balanced agricultural development must also be such as to provide the ACP States with the financial resources which they need to pursue their development independently of all outside assistance;
 41. Considers it important, therefore, that all the necessary attention be paid to the development of export crops; stresses, however, the importance of maintaining a certain balance between food crops and export crops, depending on the particular circumstances of each ACP State; stresses that development of export crops must under no circumstances take place at the expense of food crops or constitute an obstacle to the effective implementation of the ACP states' food self-sufficiency policies; neither must it disadvantage small rural producers;
 42. Notes that the Working Party on Rural Development and Environmental Problems will put forward in the course of its work in the fields of funding, stock-farming, fishing, fishery resources, training and research, project assessment as well as agricultural trade relations between the ACP countries and the EEC ;
 43. Considers that, in view of the complexity of the above subjects and their particular importance to the ACP countries, the Working Party should have a further 6 months to complete its work; and consequently invites it to submit its conclusions and its final report in time for the Joint Assembly's meeting to be held in the autumn of 1987.
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RESOLUTION

on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,
- having regard to and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa and on Namibia, notably the ones adopted in Inverness (UK) (27 September 1985) and in Ezulwini (Swaziland) (30 January 1986),
- 1. Welcomes the adoption by the European Parliament, on 10 July 1986, of its resolution 'on the political situation in southern Africa and future prospects' and demands its immediate implementation;
- 2. Expresses its deep concern at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the increasing number of people killed and detained and the lack of prospect for a peaceful solution as a result of the attitude of the South African authorities;
- 3. Condemns South Africa's military aggression against neighbouring States, in particular the intervention in Botswana (June 1985), Angola (September 1985) and Lesotho (January 1986) and, most recently, its attacks on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia (May 1986) and Angola (June and September 1986), and its support for the MNR in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola;
- 4. Reaffirms its wish for the end of apartheid and the introduction of a non-racial democracy to be achieved speedily by means of peaceful negotiation but recognises that the South African Government has made clear both to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and to Sir Geoffrey Howe, as President of the EEC Council of Ministers, that it is unwilling to take the steps necessary for meaningful negotiations;
- 5. Notes the measures taken by the European Community in September 1985 and September 1986 to bring pressure to bear upon the South African Government, but deploras the fact that the ban on coal imports from South Africa is still the subject of a 'search for consensus', since the value of these imports is twice that of imports of iron, steel and gold coins; and urges the acceptance of such a ban;

6. Notes the adoption of the principle of sanctions as a means of pressure, but regrets the inadequacy of the measures both because it may lead the Government of South Africa to doubt the Community's strength of purpose and because it may lead to a weakening of measures about to be taken by other countries;
7. Welcomes the EEC's positive measures to assist the victims of apartheid and urges that they be increased considerably as rapidly as possible;
8. Calls upon the European Community and the ACP States to impose stronger measures, so that more effective pressure can be brought to bear for peaceful change, and stresses the warning of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that a bloodbath may be imminent if such change does not take place;
9. Urges the leaders of the Community Member States and the ACP Member States to accompany such measures with clear statements of their intention to maintain and increase pressure until apartheid is ended and non-racial democracy is introduced;
10. Stresses the importance of world-wide coordination of the measures being taken, especially by the European Community, the Commonwealth, the United States and Japan, but warns that, in order to avoid the risk of such coordination being on the basis of the lowest common denominator, some countries will need to take the lead, either individually or collectively;
11. Welcomes, as an example of such leadership, the bill recently passed by the US Congress with huge majorities in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the conclusions of the Commonwealth Mini-Summit of 5 August 1986;
12. Considers that, unless UN mandatory sanctions can be agreed by the Security Council, including all its permanent members, other ways must be found to coordinate discussions about sanctions and urges both the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve and the EEC Commission to play an active role in such coordination at political and technical levels;

13. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation and the Governments of the ACP States to use their influence to secure participation in the policy of sanctions by all countries throughout the world;
14. Commends those EEC Member States who have already taken measures going beyond the present common EEC policy and urges them and others to go even further, along the lines of the proposals in this resolution, as an impetus for the achievement of strengthened sanctions policy by the EEC and other countries;
15. Stresses also the importance of monitoring the application of sanctions, so that they are as effective as possible;
16. Requests the EEC Commission to make proposals as to the most practicable means of monitoring sanctions imposed by the EEC, and requests the Presidency of the Twelve to initiate, in consultation with the Commission, discussions with other countries to establish a world-wide system whereby serious or regular breaches of sanctions become known to the international community;
17. Criticizes the Commission for not producing a report on patterns of trade between the Community and
 - (a) South Africa,
 - (b) Namibia,in accordance with the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Inverness on 26 September 1985, and calls on it to do so and to make provisions for the collection of the information required for a system of statistical monitoring by customs authorities;
18. Calls upon all ACP and EEC Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent the evasion of sanctions and to exchange information through the EEC Commission about known or suspected breaches;
19. Calls upon the EEC and its Member States urgently to increase aid to the States neighbouring South Africa, directly and through SADCC, to maintain their vital infrastructures and to become more independent in the economic, transport and communications fields;

20. Condemns the continuing illegal military occupation of Namibia by South Africa; urges the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation to give fresh impetus to their efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), in consultation with the UN Council for Namibia, the sole legal authority for that territory, and in line with the relevant conclusions of the EEC/Frontline States meeting in Lusaka on 3-4 February 1986;
 21. Requests Belgium as the only EEC Member State on the Council for Namibia and as the next President of the Twelve, to play a dynamic role on that body;
 22. Calls for the application of sanctions measures, where appropriate, to Namibia as well as to South Africa;
 23. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION

on MANDELA, candidate for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Whereas Nelson MANDELA, the oldest political prisoner in the world, is starting his 25th year in prison in South Africa,
 - B. having regard to its many declarations and those of the European Parliament and all the other international assemblies in support of his unconditional release,
 - C. whereas the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Albert Luthuli, the great anti-apartheid leader, immediately after a banning order had been placed on him by the Pretoria regime,
 - D. having regard to the award of the Simon Bolivar Prize to Nelson MANDELA,
1. Observes that all attempts to secure the unconditional release of Nelson MANDELA have failed because of the Pretoria regime's obstinacy;
 2. Resolves to propose Nelson MANDELA as a candidate for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, following the example of the similar proposal unanimously adopted in The Hague in 1982 by the Conference of Western European Members of Parliament on sanctions against South Africa;
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Nobel Prize Committee, to the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the signatory states of the Lome Convention.
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RESOLUTION
on help for refugees and displaced persons

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the rapid increase in the number of refugees due to disasters, social and economic need and political tension,
 - B. having regard to the new funds provided in Lomé III (Articles 204 and 205) specifically for structural aid to refugees and displaced persons,
 - C. having regard to the FLESCH report and the resolution on human rights adopted by the Joint Assembly,
1. Asks the Commission for all available information on projects set up with these funds;
 2. Asks in particular for information about the projects set up in the Front Line states for refugees and displaced persons from South Africa and Namibia who have left those countries because of apartheid;
 3. Asks in particular also about the projects set up in the Horn of Africa and the Sudan for refugees and displaced persons fleeing from hunger and political tension in the region;
 4. Asks to be comprehensively informed about these projects before the next meeting of the Joint Assembly;
 5. Asks especially about the progress made and bottlenecks arising during the setting up and implementation of these projects;
 6. Requests the Bureau in view of the extent of these problems to consider setting up a working party to examine them and to make appropriate recommendations.
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RESOLUTION

**on the implementation of provisions of Lomé III
in regard to aid for ACP refugees**

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to its resolution on aid for refugees adopted at Inverness in September 1985,
 - B. having regard to the gravity of the refugee problem in Africa, in particular the Horn of Africa,
1. Asks the competent authorities to report on the implementation of Articles 204 and 205 of Lomé III on aid for refugees and returnees in the sensitive areas of Africa, in particular the Horn of Africa;
 2. Hopes that the programmes for the integration and re-integration of the refugees will be extended and that regional cooperation will be encouraged, enabling adequate funds to be mobilized with a view to finding longer-term solutions;
 3. Requests the EEC and the ACP States to step up their cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) from both the EEC and the ACP, the latter often being closer to the needs of the local people;
 4. Decides to set up a working party in the next few months to look more closely at the question of immediate and long-term aid for refugees and to monitor the action taken on its resolutions on this problem;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Council and Commission of the EEC, the UNHCR and the NGOs' liaison committee with the EEC.
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RESOLUTION

on the refugee problem in the Horn of Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,
 - having regard to the resolution (AP/121) adopted unanimously without amendment on 30 January 1986 on the refugee problem in Somalia,
 - considering the magnitude of the refugee problem in the IGADD countries,
1. Appreciates the efforts which the Commission has made in the intervening months to improve the living conditions of the refugees concerned (see Commission document of 19.9.1986 - Directorate-General for Development), in particular:
 - (a) release of 500,000 ECU (March 1986) as emergency aid to combat the cholera epidemic,
 - (b) release of 1.6 mECU (April 1986) as emergency aid to be used for means of transport, camp equipment, tents, medical supplies and water,
 - (c) appropriate distribution of this aid through the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees,
 - (d) the intention to work out long-term solutions for the affected population;
 2. Points out that, following improvements in the harvests, it has been possible for food for the refugees to be purchased locally, with consequent benefits for the local agriculture and agricultural structures;
 3. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to maintain this aid or, in view of the increasing number of refugees, to expand it.
-

RESOLUTION

on the setting up of a World Food Conference

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986

- A. Determined to ensure that there is no repetition of the recent tragic famine which has devastated so much of Africa,
- B. Aware that agriculture is the basic industry of the world's poorest countries, and that a healthy farm economy is a prerequisite for long-term development and short-term stability,
- C. Concerned that the subsidisation of agriculture by the major industrial countries has a mostly negative impact on farmers in developing countries, many of whom have for a long period been disadvantaged by the domestic policies of their governments,
- D. Noting that despite substantial investment in rural development, many third world governments have pursued economic policies which have discriminated against farmers and hampered efforts to reduce rural poverty,
- E. Noting the paradox of policy makers in industrial countries who demand agricultural policy changes by governments in developing countries yet continue to do nothing to alleviate the damage done to third world agriculture by their own agricultural policies,
- F. Welcoming the publication of the World Bank's 1986 World Development Report which contains an important study on 'Trade and Pricing Policies in World Agriculture',
 1. Accepts the World Bank's conclusion that agricultural policies, in both industrial and developing countries, have led to a massive misallocation of resources, resulting in over-production of food in industrial countries and insufficient production in developing countries;
 2. In view of the urgent need to overcome the food crisis facing Africa and bring about the liberalisation of agricultural trade, calls for the convening of a World Food Conference as soon as possible during 1987 under the auspices of the World Food Council and the World Bank;
 3. Calls for the World Food Conference to consider ways to promote the economic and political climate whereby developing countries, particularly those in Africa where per capita food production is in decline, can increase food production and promote multi-country food security:

4. Calls furthermore for the World Food Conference to initiate a process of negotiations between the major agricultural producers on the liberalisation of agricultural trade and the reduction of agricultural protection;
 5. Considers that the contrasting crises of over- and under-production warrant the setting up of an international agricultural trade organisation charged with bringing about greater balance in world food production;
 6. Asks its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the governments of all ACP and EEC Member States.
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RESOLUTION (¹)

on appropriations for development aid in the
1987 draft budget

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,
 - having regard to the draft budget adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers on 9 September 1986,
 - sharing the concern voiced by FAO, calling for the fight against malnutrition to be stepped up as a matter of the utmost urgency,
1. Protests at the sharp cut in aid for the developing countries in the Community budget compared with 1986;
 2. Fears that the marked drop in commitment appropriations entered for the next two years could herald a process of disengagement by the EEC and its Member States from the most underprivileged peoples, just at a time when the GNP of the majority of developing countries is diminishing;
 3. Calls on the European Parliament in accordance with the declared intention of many of its Members, and particularly of its Committee on Development and Cooperation, to reinstate in the 1987 budget aid for the developing countries that is more commensurate with the scale of their needs;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the signatory states to the Lome Convention.
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RESOLUTION (1)

on the Nyos disaster in CAMEROON

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,
meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the extreme gravity of the volcanic irruptions of toxic gas on 24 and 25 August 1986,
 - B. having regard to the heavy provisional toll of 1700 victims and several thousands of people affected by the fumes,
 - C. having regard to the Cameroonian authorities' appeal for help from the international community,
 1. Asks for extra financial emergency aid to be made available by the Community for Cameroon and for technical and scientific assistance, coordinated with that donated by the States and the other international institutions, to be despatched to the affected areas;
 2. Asks that a delegation from the Community participate in the investigations and scientific research into the causes of the disaster;
 3. Considers that all appropriate preventative measures be implemented to protect the people in regions where there is quasi-permanent seismic activity;
 4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers of the EEC, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States of the EEC.
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RESOLUTION (¹)

on the natural disaster in Cameroon

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. whereas the disaster at Lake Nios in Cameroon, which has claimed 1700 lives and injured thousands of other people, has been one of the most serious of recent years,
 - B. whereas there is still a risk of further explosions,
 - C. whereas, according to volcanologists, the means of preventing this kind of phenomenon have never been studied,
 1. Expresses sympathy and support for the families of the victims;
 2. Approves of the Community's first allocation of aid for the people affected and hopes that this will be extended;
 3. Asks the competent authorities of the European institutions to take part in a programme of research into means of preventing this kind of disaster, including in particular the establishment of a system for monitoring volcanic activity in this region, an exchange of information on such occurrences and appropriate training schemes;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the States signatory to the Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION (1)

on terrorism

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Alarmed by the resurgence of terrorist attacks throughout the world,
 - B. Distressed at the appalling suffering inflicted on the innocent victims,
 - C. Conscious of the threat to our democratic systems,
 - D. Perturbed about the repercussions of these terrorists on the immigrant groups living in the EEC countries, in particular the increase in xenophobia and racism, as well as the temporary reintroduction of administrative measures such as visas,
1. Expresses its solidarity with the victims and their families;
 2. Affirms its resolve to fight with the utmost determination against all terrorist organizations and to ensure that the perpetrators of these attacks are deprived of their logistical bases;
 3. Declares its support for the agreement adopted in Stockholm on 22 September 1986 by 35 states from Europe and North America, including the 12 Community Member States, in which they condemn the use of terrorism in international relations and elsewhere;
 4. Will, however, take every care to ensure that human rights and democratic laws are respected in the fight against terrorism;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.
-

RESOLUTION

on international terrorism

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986

- A. Acknowledging the Joint Assembly's interest in promoting peace and stability throughout the World,
 - B. Concerned by recent outbreaks of terrorism in Europe and particularly the recent outrages which have taken place in France and Spain,
 - C. Noting that in such acts of terrorism it is almost always innocent people who are the victims,
 - D. Conscious of the need for international solidarity in the fight against terrorism,
 1. Condemns the recent escalation of terrorism in Europe and expresses its concern with the victims and their families;
 2. Calls on all signatories of the Lomé Convention to demonstrate their solidarity, and participate in international efforts to stamp out acts of terrorism;
 3. Asks the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, all ACP-EEC Governments and the United Nations.
-

RESOLUTION

on terrorism

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- having regard to a series of recent terrorist attacks in Europe,
 - whereas no reasonable arguments can justify these deliberate acts of aggression against innocent people,
 - having regard to the efforts of all the Lomé partners to ensure respect for human dignity,
1. Condemns all acts of terrorism such as those which have recently struck some European partner states;
 2. Declares that there can and must be no excuse for the perpetrators;
 3. Calls on all parties to the Lomé Convention to do all in their power to enable those concerned to be caught and brought to trial;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the States signatory to the Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION (1)

on human rights

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the Third Lomé Convention in which all signatories have confirmed their international obligation to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights and underlined the positive link between the respect for human rights and efforts towards development,
- B. having regard to its resolution on human rights, adopted on 26 September 1985 in Inverness, in which it expressed the hope that the ACP member states of the OAU ratify the African Charter on Human and People's Rights in order that it may be put into effect at the earliest opportunity,
- C. having regard to the content of that Charter which is particularly rich and up-to-date, since in addition to the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, it includes new collective rights, such as the right to development,
- D. Whereas, in ratifying the universal or regional instruments on human rights, each State not only guarantees to each individual under its jurisdiction that all national authorities will respect and promote each of his/her acknowledged rights, whatever their nature, but also undertakes before the international community to respect in all circumstances the value and the dignity of the human person;
- E. whereas the universal and regional instruments governing human rights are complementary and it is therefore important for all individuals and nations that the States ratify both types of instrument,
1. Welcomes the fact that as of 31 July 1986, 30 of the 50 OAU States had become party to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and that the Charter will therefore come into force on 21 October 1986;

2. Calls on the Member States of the OAU which are not yet parties to the African Charter to ratify it and also appeals to all the OAU and EC Member States to sign all the universal treaties on fundamental human rights and to recognize the individual's right of recourse enshrined in some of these treaties;
 3. Calls on all the institutions set up by the Third Lomé Convention and those of the EC to intensify cooperation in the field of human rights, in particular to the organs provided for in the African Charter;
 4. Decides that this resolution be forwarded to the Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the EC, to the Committee of Ambassadors and to the ACP Council, to the National Assemblies and Parliaments of all member states signatory to the Third Lomé Convention, to the Secretary General of the OAU and to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and to the Secretary General of the UN.
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RESOLUTION

on human rights

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. recalling the main objectives of ACP/EEC collaboration as they are defined in the Third Lomé Convention, particularly in Art. 4 which lays down the aims of 'social progress', 'satisfaction of the population's basic needs' and 'respect for people's dignity',
 - B. recalling also the commitment made by the parties to Lomé III as expressed in Annex I to that Convention where it is proclaimed that 'every individual has the right, in his own country or in a host country, to respect for his dignity and protection by the law',
 - C. conscious that all the parties to the Convention are intent on positive ACP/EEC collaboration and pursue unflinchingly the aim of development of agriculture and of appropriate means to ensure the people's self-sufficiency in food,
 - D. whereas humanitarian organizations have denounced several cases of illegal arrests without any kind of trial as well as the imprisonment of some persons for political motives or by reason of their convictions,
 - E. having regard to the efforts made by all those who work for reconciliation and for real understanding in a spirit of equity and dialogue,
 1. Appeals to all the authorities concerned to ensure that those imprisoned without charge are released and that the possibility of granting an amnesty to those deprived of freedom for their convictions be considered;
 2. Is convinced that ACP/EEC collaboration is all the more fruitful to the extent that fundamental freedoms can flourish in a climate of reconciliation and dialogue;
 3. Calls on the European Community and its Member States to collaborate closely with all the ACP States concerned and to do everything possible to help them in their policies of development and disenclosurement, subject, in both cases, to the guidelines and priorities established by each country;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the ACP countries.
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RESOLUTION

on humanitarian aid for the population of Western Sahara

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,
 - having regard to the Resolution AHG/res.104 (XIX) on Western Sahara adopted by the Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its 19th ordinary session at Addis Abbaba from 6 to 12 June 1983,
 - having regard to Resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly on the problem of Western Sahara of 2 December 1985,
 - having regard to the resolution of the summit meeting of the non-aligned countries of 2 September 1986,
 - convinced that a solution of the conflict in Western Sahara can only be found through direct dialogue between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front,
 - having regard to the fact that over 160 000 refugees from Western Sahara are waiting for emergency aid in camps in southern Algeria,
1. Is of the opinion that the Western Sahara issue is a decolonization problem which must be solved on the basis of the Western Sahara's people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
 2. Calls on the warring parties, the Polisario Front and the Kingdom of Morocco to begin at an early date direct negotiations for a cease-fire aimed at creating the conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum to enable the people of Western Sahara to determine their future, to be held under the auspices of the OAU and the UN, with no constraints of an administrative or military nature;

3. Supports Resolution AHG/res. 104(XIX) of the OAU and Resolution 40/50 of the United Nations as well as the Resolution of the Eighth Conference of Non-aligned Nations of September 1986, and calls on the adversaries - the Polisario Front and the Kingdom of Morocco - to do all in their power to bring the conflict to an end;
 4. Believes that, pending a political solution to the conflict in Western Sahara, it is essential that health and educational infrastructures as well as adequate food aid be provided in the refugee camps;
 5. Calls therefore on the European Community and the Member States to increase their humanitarian aid to the Saharan people;
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP/EEC Councils of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the signatory States of the Lomé Convention and to the Organization of African Unity.
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RESOLUTION

on the situation in Chad

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Considering the European Parliament's resolution Doc. 1-667/83 adopted on 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad,
- B. Considering the resolution adopted in Brazzaville by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 23 February 1984 regarding the situation in Chad,
- C. Considering the resolution adopted in Luxembourg by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 21 September 1984,
- D. Considering the agreement of the simultaneous disengagement of French and Libyan troops from Chad concluded on 17 September 1984,
- E. Considering the resolution adopted in Swaziland by the Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986 on the situation in Chad,
- F. Considering the reactivation of the OAU ad hoc Committee on the Chad/Libyan border dispute at the Conference of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,
- G. Concerned with the respect of the territorial integrity of African, Caribbean and Pacific States,
- H. Taking account of the OAU's efforts to further the conditions of a lasting peace in Chad,
 1. Hereby requests the unconditional withdrawal of forces of occupation from Chad,
 2. Expresses support for the efforts being made by President Sassou Nguesso, current Chairman of the OAU and other Heads of State, particularly President Omar Bongo of Gabon, towards the achievement of a reconciliation between Chadians and restoring lasting peace in Chad;

3. Denounces the de facto partition of Chad;
 4. Requests the respect, by Libya, of the Agreement of simultaneous disengagement of 17 September 1984;
 5. Reiterates its support to the government of the Republic of Chad;
 6. Calls upon the Joint Assembly to back the OAU ad hoc Committee's efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
 7. Calls upon the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to undertake all the necessary procedures with the appropriate authorities towards re-establishing lasting peace and unity in Chad;
 8. Charges its Co-Presidents to forward this draft resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, governments of Member States of the Community, and governments of ACP States party to the Lome Convention.
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RESOLUTION

ON COCOA

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. recalling the final declaration adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Brazzaville in February 1984,
 - B. considering the heavy dependence of a large number of ACP countries on commodities such as cocoa, and the decisive importance of income earned from the export of these products for these countries' economies,
 - C. noting that the Commission has withdrawn its proposal for a directive on cocoa and chocolate products after debates in the European Parliament had shown that it could have had a disturbing effect on the international cocoa markets,
 - D. recognizing the need to improve the conditions of international cooperation in the field of commodities, so as to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries,
 - E. deeply concerned about the serious crisis affecting the economic and social structures of the developing countries,
1. Observes with satisfaction the spirit of cooperation and solidarity which has prevailed at the proceedings of the ACP-EEC parliamentary institution and the adoption there of resolutions on agricultural commodities;
 2. Expresses satisfaction at the conclusion - under the auspices of UNCTAD - of the Fourth International Cocoa Agreement, which is a sign of hope for the subsequent organization of commodity markets, and the constructive role of the EEC Commission, in particular the Commissioner for Development, the Member States and their ACP partners;

3. In view of the fact that the current agreement cannot be extended beyond 30 September 1986, calls upon the different parties to the International Cocoa Agreement to do all they can, especially in the legal area, to ensure its immediate implementation and the strict respect of its provisions;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the States party to the Third Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION¹

on the Negotiation Session of the International Coffee
Council

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. recalling and confirming the previous resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, especially the one adopted in Rome in January 1985 relating to the crisis in the North/South Dialogue,
- B. considering the extreme dependence of a large number of ACP States' economies on agricultural commodities,
- C. considering the strategic and economic importance of the coffee cultivation, which represents more than 75% of the export earnings of several ACP States,
- D. considering that, in terms of value, coffee remains the most important product of world trade besides oil,
- E. recalling that since 1975 the EEC and its Member States have become the world's largest importer of coffee, accounting for more than 45% of the world consumption of this product,
 1. Commends the distinguished and positive role played by the Commission of the EEC and its Member States in international bodies with a view to the organization of market products,
 2. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the EEC, its Member States and ACP States, in regard to agricultural commodities and also those of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement;

3. Calls on the EEC and its Member States to approach the next negotiating session of the International Coffee Council in a true spirit of cooperation and solidarity so as to maintain, or even increase, in proportion to their production, the share of the market allocated to ACP States within the framework of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement,
 4. Charges the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to ACP/EE Council, the Commission and the States party to the Third Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION

on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the
South Pacific

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986

- A. whereas emphasis is given under Lomé III to efforts to maintain a wholesome environment, which is considered a major prerequisite for continued development,
- B. whereas the accident at Chernobyl has demonstrated the potential drastic scale of the consequences of radioactive contamination,
- C. whereas there have already been many instances of serious radioactive contamination in the Pacific as a result of nuclear testing, with all the harmful effects on man and the environment that this involves,
- D. whereas France is the only state which is continuing to conduct nuclear tests in the Pacific, namely at Mururoa Atoll,
- E. whereas France persists in detonating in the volcanic rock which forms the base of the atoll: whereas this rock has been subjected to such high levels of radioactive contamination that it is comparable to a final disposal site but without any customary safety requirement: whereas, in medium term, radioactive particles will probably leak and each subsequent new detonation will further increase radioactivity levels, thus reducing the rock's containment capacity which is already questionable,
- F. whereas at its 16th meeting on 5 and 6 August 1985 at Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, the South Pacific Forum comprising representatives of the governments of 13 states (including Australia, New Zealand and the ACP states of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, the Solomon Islands, West Samoa and Vanatu), proposed a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty, the signatories to which would undertake not to deploy or test nuclear weapons or dump radioactive waste in this area,
- G. whereas, moreover,
 - France, the United States and the United Kingdom have been requested to ratify a protocol extending application of the Treaty to their territories in the South Pacific,
 - the five nuclear powers would be requested to ratify the various protocols, thus committing themselves to respect the Treaty and refrain from deploying, testing and/or using nuclear weapons in the nuclear-free zone,
 - the South Pacific Forum urges rapid adoption of a 'Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment in the South Pacific' - as part of the UN South Pacific Regional Environment Programme - under which all nations would be prohibited from dumping radioactive waste in this area.

1. Stresses that nuclear-test accidents cannot be fully precluded and that any risk is unacceptable, particularly where states which have not consented to testing would be obliged to bear the consequences of any such accidents:
 2. Endorses the South Pacific Forum's initiative to adopt a South Pacific Nuclear-free zone Treaty and the Protocols:
 3. Urges the nuclear powers to ratify the Treaty's various protocols:
 4. Exhorts France furthermore to end its nuclear testing in the Pacific immediately, and to take effective measures to prevent further radioactive contamination as a result of previous tests:
 5. Urges all countries concerned, but particularly France, the United States and Japan, to help to ensure the speedy adoption of a 'Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific', under which the dumping of any radioactive waste would be banned:
 6. Stresses that efforts must be made in the context of the London Dumping Convention to ensure a worldwide ban on the dumping at sea of all radioactive waste:
 7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Government of the Member States, the ACP States, the United States, the USSR, the People's Republic of China and Japan.
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RESOLUTION

on the invasion of locusts in Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Alarmed by the extremely critical situation resulting from the invasion of various species of locusts and grasshoppers in certain regions of Africa,
- B. Concerned by the possible adverse consequences of such invasion on food production and availability, particularly following the recent situation of famine, since it is estimated that millions of people would be affected,
 - 1. Draws attention to the serious threat posed for the whole continent by the migratory nature of those insects, which may necessitate the implementation of expanded control programmes in 1987 and beyond,
 - 2. Appreciative of the assistance extended by the Community, its Member States, other donor countries and international organisations to affected areas,
 - 3. exhorts the Community and its Member States to increase and speed up all forms of assistance, financial, scientific and technical, with a view to reinforcing the emergency programmes which have already been set up by the FAO,
 - 4. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to pursue their effort in responding positively and urgently to the appeal made by the FAO in order to enable the effective implementation of a preventive action programme intended to avert any invasion cycle likely to result from the forthcoming rainy season;
 - 5. Commends the actions taken by ACP States faced with these problems and calls on the international community to increase support to those action programmes;

6. Invites attention on the need to exercise the greatest care in the use of pesticides and air-spraying techniques to combat the plague in order to ensure that no damage is caused to the environment and human health;
 7. Instructs its Co-Residents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the governments of the Member States of the Community and the governments of the ACP States signatory to the Lome Convention.
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RESOLUTION

on the action to be taken on the resolution on the implementation of the social aspects of Lome III and the role of the social partners

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the resolution adopted at Ezulwini on 30 January 1986,
- B. having regard to the need to apply in full the guidelines and directives contained in the Convention of Lomé III, in particular in Title VIII on cultural and social cooperation,
- C. having regard to the lack of response to these directives shown in the preparation of the national indicative programmes for the EDF;
- D. having regard to the need to give a more concrete character to the annual consultation procedure between the ACP-EEC social partners,
 1. Instructs its Bureau to establish all the contacts required, beginning with those with the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC and the ACP group, to enable the ad hoc working party created by paragraph 15 of its resolution on 30 January 1986 to begin work as soon as possible;
 2. Hopes in this connection that this ad hoc working party will be able, with assistance from the ILO, to make appropriate proposals for the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, for integrating the social aspect of development into each national indicative programme;
 3. Requests the European Commission and the secretariat of the ACP group actively to assist this ad hoc working party, by preparing an analysis of present results of EDF funding from the social angle;
 4. Asks the ACP States as of now to consult their social partners on the implementation of the national indicative programmes;

5. Also requests the EEC Commission and Council to consult more closely with the European social partners on application of Lomé policy;
 6. Lays stress on the need to carry out pilot projects in a number of fields of particular importance to the social partners which they themselves could implement, such as training schemes, socio-professional projects and projects involving the participation of the local people, within the framework of the national indicative programmes, of regional cooperation programmes and projects, or even of co-financing operations to be funded with the ILO and other bodies with the object of achieving better working conditions;
 7. Draws attention to the call for greater involvement of the social partners in the work of the Centre for the Development of Industry and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation;
 8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution not only to the ACP-EEC Council but also to the European Commission, the Economic and Social Committee and the International Labour Office (ILO).
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ANNUAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
ACP - EEC
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUPS

FINAL DECLARATION

Meeting on the initiative of the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly at the EEC Economic and Social Committee's headquarters in Brussels on 4 and 5 December 1986, representatives of the economic and social sectors in the ACP countries and the European Communities held a wide-ranging debate on the role and contribution of ACP/EEC economic and social interest groups in the implementation of the various sections of the Lomé III Convention. Whilst welcoming the setting-up of the fund provided for in Protocol 31 of the convention, which had enabled 36 representatives of ACP trade organizations to attend the conference, the participants urged that in future all ACP countries be represented at meetings of this kind.

1. Recognizing the importance of the Lomé Convention as an instrument of EC-ACP development cooperation, the conference participants called for a structured role for the economic and social interest groups. This would require :

- continued and improved consultation of socio-economic groups within the institutional framework of Lomé, in which the ad hoc Committee could play an important part;
- the organization for the socio-economic groups of contacts with the ACP authorities responsible for the implementation of ACP-EEC cooperation programmes, with Commission delegations, and with the departments of the Commission in Brussels. Such contacts would be on the basis of subjects of specific interest to the groups concerned and would be designed to make a practical contribution to the objectives and the implementation of Lomé.

2. As regards all areas covered by the Convention, representatives relevant of socio-economic groups from countries concerned should be involved in the work of the monitoring committees set up in all the ACP countries. The job of the committees was to identify and monitor the implementation of programmes and projects on the basis of overall indicative programmes. It was to be regretted that consultation of that kind had not occurred when the current indicative programmes were being drawn up.

3. As regards the flow of information and participation in development within the framework of the Lomé Convention by representative organizations, the participants stressed the importance of

- a. the intermediary role which Community delegations could play in ACP countries, including regular briefing sessions for all interested groups,
- b. establishing mechanisms in ACP countries which would facilitate exchanges of views between decision-makers, EEC representatives and representative organizations,
- c. reciprocal EC-ACP visits and consultations,
- d. the organization of in-service training for executives,
- e. the setting-up and functioning of a contact committee.

4. As regards rural development, the participants felt that they should be assigned a clearly defined role in youth training and that farmers organizations and representatives of all interested groups should be provided with information on current and planned projects, market and technological development trends. The Community should provide financial and technical support for the development of a geographical framework at local, national and even international level enabling farmers' organizations, including cooperatives and producer groups, to play their proper role. That role should include providing essential services to farmers (e.g. management and marketing), and making sure that farmers' interests were considered in the implementation of national agricultural policies and in particular in the formulation of a pricing policy so as to enable farms to produce more and enable national agricultural production to move towards self-sufficiency.

5. As regards industry, the participants called for a balance between the promotion of major industrial and infrastructure projects and the encouragement of small and medium-sized enterprises. The following were needed to enable firms to play their part in the economies of the ACP countries as providers of jobs and producers of capital and/or consumer goods :

- a. a favourable investment climate, particularly for private investment,
- b. legal protection of persons and property (Article 244 of the Convention),
- c. adequate arrangements for the experts and managers needed,
- d. vocational training (including continuing education/training) supported by the representative organizations,
- e. utilization of national skills and resources with a view to self-sustaining development,
- f. the setting-up of investment institutes in ACP countries to provide guidance for foreign investors.

6. In order to encourage investment, all obstacles to the transfer of technology had to be removed and the adaptation of technology to local/national conditions had to be discussed with interested groups and organizations. Foreign investors had to conform to ILO principles.

7. The participants expressed their appreciation of the Community's studies and analyses of the results of industrial investment and urged that the work be continued and further developed. Rehabilitation and maintenance in the framework of existing projects should get priority attention as they could be a meaningful way of allocating scarce resources.

8. With regard to socio-cultural measures, the participants urged that all the provisions on that subject in the Convention be put into effect.

9. The participants stressed the need to contribute to an improved economic and social situation in the ACP countries, particularly through the application of labour standards, such as those defined by the ILO, to rural and other workers. The Community should as soon as possible adopt measures on the rights of ACP migrant workers in the Community.

10. As regards the international monetary situation, the participants pointed out that the majority of ACP countries were already severely affected by the poor state of the world economy. The International Monetary Fund should not

tighten still further the conditions imposed on those countries in order to reduce the level of their indebtedness. It was necessary that the development of the countries in question still be objectively possible. On the financial side, the creation of a network of savings and credit institutions and of adequate rules allowing representative organizations, farmers, co-operatives and small and medium-sized enterprises access to credit had to remain one of the priorities of development policy.

11. STABEX had to play a role in stabilising the incomes of farmers and workers in rural areas, and consequently enable countries which exported agricultural commodities to maintain purchasing power in the sector and finance their own development. Consultations between the Commission and representative organizations were vital in that context. A similar procedure was needed for Sysmin, which had to be able to be applied rapidly and effectively so as to prevent the irreversible deterioration of mining schemes in which large investments had been made.

12. All programmes or development projects had to take account of the particular abilities and prerogatives of women. It would be a serious matter if the socio-cultural role of women were reduced by organising production in a way which was detrimental to them.

13. Representative organisations had to be involved as of now in the work of the Centre for Industrial Development and the Technical Centre for Agricultural Co-operation.

14. The participants insisted that a meeting be organised shortly with the ACP/EEC Council, in line with Article 23 of the Convention.

15. The participants had to be enabled to prepare their meetings better. That would mean a fixed schedule of meeting tailored to the needs and obligations of the participants and better structured debates based on documents prepared and circulated well in advance. The participants believed that such improvements would add to the importance attached to their conclusions by the EC/ACP

authorities. Future agenda items could deal with the initial results of the participation of employers', workers' and farmers' organizations in the programmes, such as pilot projects undertaken by the social partners, for example concerning vocational training.

16. Finally, the conference participants declared their unanimous support for all those suffering from the inhuman system of apartheid in South Africa, and called upon the leaders of the Community to employ all the means at their disposal - including stringent economic measures - to restore to those who are suffering the dignity to which they have a right as human beings. At the same time, the economies of the countries bordering South Africa - which had to bear the direct consequences of the apartheid system - should be given substantial additional aid over and above the resources currently allocated.

Brussels, 5 December 1986

European Communities — Council

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