

**ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOME**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
(1988)**



Brussels,

3 ADUT 1989

H.E. Mr Giovanni BERSANI,  
H.E. Mr Ghebray BERHANE,

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Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC  
Joint Assembly,

European Parliament,  
LUXEMBOURG

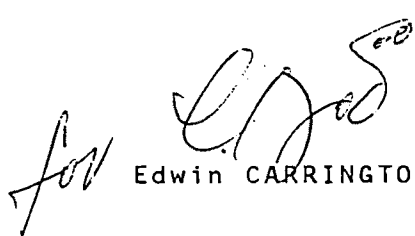
Sirs,


At its meeting in Brussels on 2 June 1989, 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

  
F. BJØRNEKÆR

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CONTENTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT (1988)

	<u>Pages</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	9
II. OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE ACP-EEC CONVENTION	13 - 14
III. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS	15 - 22
1. Council of Ministers	15
2. Committee of Ambassadors	18
3. Article 193 Committee	19
4. Joint Assembly	20
5. Consultation of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups	21
IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN THE VARIOUS AREAS OF ACP-EEC CO-OPERATION	23 - 77
1. Trade co-operation	
(a) Uruguay Round	23
(b) Evolution of ACP-EEC trade	23
(c) ACP requests in connection with the Protocol of Accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III	24
(i) Sugar and rice	24
(ii) Two-tier tariff regime (Mauritius)	24
(d) Imports of certain ACP agricultural products into the Community	24
(i) Molasses	24
(ii) Yams	25
(iii) Rice	25

	<u>Pages</u>
(e) New definition adopted by the Community for rum	25
(f) Community action programme to combat environmental pollution by cadmium	25
2. Customs co-operation	26
(a) Harmonized system	26
(b) Derogation from the rules of origin	26
3. STABEX	27
4. Sugar	29
5. Agricultural commodities	31
6. Financial and technical co-operation	31
(a) Implementation in 1988	31
(b) Article 193 Committee	32
(c) Figures for the 4th, 5th and 6th European Development Funds	34
7. Investment	71
8. Agricultural co-operation	72
9. Industrial co-operation	73
10. Situation in southern Africa	74



	<u>Pages</u>
11. Implementation of the 3rd Lomé Convention - other aspects	76
(a) Shipping	76
(b) Council Directives (EEC) on noise from aircraft landing in the Community	76
(c) Cultural and social co-operation	77
V. OTHER ACTIVITIES COVERED BY ACP-EEC CO-OPERATION	78 - 114
1. EIB activities in the ACP countries	78
2. Activities of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation	85
3. Activities of the Centre for the Development of Industry	98

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<u>ANNEXES</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Annex I - Resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Lomé (Togo)	114
Annex II - Resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Madrid (Spain)	130
Annex III - Summary of the recommendations of the ACP-EEC rapporteurs as a result of the first consultation by the ACP-EEC Council of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups, pursuant to Article 23(2)(h) of the Convention, on the development of the role of ACP and European SMEs in line with the objectives of the Lomé Convention	159
Annex IV - Conclusions drawn by the ACP-EEC Council from its consultation of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups, pursuant to Article 23(2)(h) of the Convention, on the development of the role of ACP and European SMEs in line with the objectives of the Lomé Convention	166
Annex V - Final declaration of the twelfth annual meeting of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups	171
Annex VI - Sectoral allocation of EIB financing in 1988	177
Annex VII - Breakdown of EIB financing operating in 1988 (own resources and risk capital)	178
Annex VIII - EIB loans from own resources (contracts signed in 1988)	179
Annex IX - Operations from risk capital (contracts signed in 1988)	181

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I. INTRODUCTION

The major event in 1988 in relations between the Community and the ACP States was the holding of a ministerial conference in October opening negotiations between the two parties for the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention.

During 1988, both the Community and the ACP States concentrated on the preparation of their respective negotiating briefs so that negotiations could open within the time limit laid down by the third ACP-EEC Convention. The preparations formed the backdrop not only for the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, but also for those of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly and of the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups, both of which had devoted a large part of their proceedings to questions relating to the renewal of the Convention, in order to make a contribution of their own to the negotiations.

With over ten years of shared experience, the two parties have managed to make these successive Conventions into the most complete and innovative example of their common desire to work out, within the framework of a continuous dialogue between confident and equal partners, a contractual aid policy which corresponds, even more closely to the specific and varied needs of the ACP partners.

Implementation of the third Lomé Convention in the various areas of co-operation continued in 1988 under conditions and with results which were considered on the whole satisfactory by both parties, and the dialogue within the institutions of the Convention demonstrated once again the will on the part of both sides to deal with a number of difficulties with which the ACP States were confronted in the course of the year.

Concerning the operation of STABEX, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, in accordance with the powers delegated to it in this matter by the Council of Ministers and on the basis of a report drawn up by the Commission pursuant to Article 155(4) of the third Convention, examined the situation, which was marked in 1987 by the fact that the total number of requests for transfers exceeded the STABEX resources available for 1987, with the result that the Committee allocated the ACP States concerned an additional sum of 120 MECU from the resources of Lomé II and Lomé III.

On the question of financial and technical co-operation, the following should be noted:

- increased effectiveness in the implementation of programmable resources under the new approach to programming. The Community significantly expedited its operations, to the extent that at the end of 1988 some 60% of the available resources had been committed. In addition, payments more than doubled in 1988 over the previous year, to almost 10%.

- the adoption in May of a Resolution of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on appraisal, and of another Resolution in July on the ten years of implementation of financial and technical co-operation under the first two Lomé Conventions: and also the progress made by the Article 193 Committee, particularly in its work on the general conditions to be adopted for contracts financed by the EDF and on the rules of procedure for arbitration.

During the year, ACP-EEC international co-operation was further stepped up, particularly in the fields of trade policy and commodities.

As regards the institutions, the bodies set up under the Convention held regular meetings, thereby continuing a very positive and fruitful dialogue and strengthening the relationship between the Community and the ACP States, which remains a touchstone for relations between industrialized and developing countries.

Consultation of economic and social sectors also entered a new phase in 1988: in addition to the annual meetings under the auspices of the Joint Assembly, the ACP-EEC Council organized a first meeting to consult ACP-EEC socio-professional interest groups to discuss the role of ACP and European small and medium-sized enterprises in achieving the objectives of the Convention. This meeting produced a number of conclusions and recommendations to the Community, the ACP States and the socio-professional organizations themselves.



II. OPENING OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE ACP-EEC CONVENTION

The negotiations between the European Economic Community and the 66 African, Caribbean and Pacific States party to the third ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé formally opened at a Ministerial Conference held in Luxembourg on 12 and 13 October 1988.

Mr T. PANGALOS, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic and President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities, chaired the conference. Mr C.B. GREENIDGE, Minister for Finance of Guyana, was President-in-Office of the ACP Council of Ministers. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr L. NATALI, Vice-President.

The purpose of the negotiations, in accordance with Article 291 of the Lomé III Convention, to examine what provisions will subsequently govern relations between the Community and the Member States on the one hand and the ACP States on the other, after the present Convention expires on 28 February 1990.

As regards the conduct of the negotiations, the Conference agreed on certain measures which should enable a rapid start to be made on the practical discussions so that all the problems arising can be examined in detail with the will to reach realistic and mutually acceptable solutions.

After the opening, the negotiations proceeded within a Central Negotiating Group which the Luxembourg Ministerial Conference had decided to set up and which was responsible for:

- drawing up the negotiating priorities;
- identifying the problems to be dealt with in the various stages of the negotiations, and
- without prejudice to the questions which the Central Group might consider should be negotiated at its level on this basis, setting up, where it deemed it appropriate, whatever negotiating groups might prove necessary, and co-ordinating their proceedings.

The Central Group held five meetings in 1988, in the course of which it embarked directly upon a discussion of the substance of the questions to be dealt with, reviewing all the areas and instruments of ACP-EEC co-operation. It carried out a preliminary survey identifying the central themes and principal problems of the negotiations, which gave both parties a fairly precise view of their respective objectives and priorities and of the difficulties to be resolved in each area of negotiation. The Central Group set up eight sectorial negotiating groups for further proceedings.

The Community and the ACP States also received two requests (from Haiti and the Dominican Republic) to take part in the negotiations with a view to accession to the next Lomé Convention, and those requests are now being examined by the two parties in accordance with the provisions of Article 289(1) of the third Lomé Convention.



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

1. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its thirteenth ordinary meeting in Mauritius on 10 and 11 May 1988, with Mr A SOUMAILA, Minister for Planning of the Republic of the Niger, in the Chair. The Community delegation was led by Mr H. SCHAEFER, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Commission was represented by Mr L. NATALI, Vice-President.

At this ordinary meeting the Council paid particular attention to a range of questions concerning the management of the Convention:

- (i) agricultural co-operation and food security: the Council welcomed the efforts made by the Community in this field and the choice made by a large number of ACP States, which had placed the emphasis, in their national and regional indicative programmes, on food security and protection of the environment, while noting that the situation in many ACP countries remained precarious and required long-term preventive policies in addition to specific measures.

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(1) This section refers generally and in summary form to a number of specific questions examined during 1988. A detailed analysis of those questions will be found in Section IV.

- (ii) Trade co-operation: the Council agreed on the advisability of further consultations on the subject of the Uruguay Round, and took note of the conclusions of the Working Party which had been instructed to examine trends in ACP-EEC trade between 1975 and 1985. It also discussed the ACP request for consultation on the Community action programme on environmental pollution by cadmium, and other matters concerning specific products (rice, yams, molasses, fresh beans, tropical timber). It also continued its examination of the ACP States' request concerning sugar and rice in connection with the Protocol on the accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III.
- (iii) STABEX: the Council continued examining a number of specific questions, including: the ACP request for application of the "all destinations" derogation to the Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique; replenishment of resources under Lomé I; the problem of transfers for the 1987 year of application as well as for the 1980 and 1981 years of application.
- (iv) The Council reviewed the situation regarding implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to co-operation on agricultural commodities, concentrating in particular on the situation on the cocoa and coffee markets.
- (v) Sugar Protocol: the Council discussed certain questions concerning the guaranteed price negotiations for the 1988/1989 marketing year and the applications from Papua New Guinea and Zambia to accede to the Protocol.

- (vi) The Council took note of the ACP States' special concern regarding the serious difficulties facing them as a result of their indebtedness, and welcomed the special Community action to assist the heavily indebted ACP countries.
  
- (vii) Financial and technical co-operation: the Council received a report from the Article 193 Committee and oral report on progress in implementing the 6th EDF. It adopted a resolution on evaluation, including the basic principles in the areas of agro-industrial projects, agricultural development, education and training.
  
- (viii) Other questions occupying the Council's attention were, in particular, the provisions laid down in the Convention for the least-developed, landlocked and island states; the progress of the joint studies initiated under the investment chapter of Lomé III; the implementation of regional co-operation and of cultural and social co-operation; the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, the Council Directives (EEC) on the levels of sound emissions from aircraft landing in the EEC, and shipping.

The Council also received information from the co-Presidents of Council and from Vice-President NATALI on the ministerial meeting at the level of Foreign Ministers held on 26 April 1988 concerning South Africa and southern Africa.

2. The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors met three times in 1988.

- (i) Its 26th meeting was held in Brussels on 19 April 1988, with Mr SAVARIN, Ambassador of Dominica, in the Chair. The Community spokesman was Mr UNGERER, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Commission delegation was led by Mr FRISCH, Director-General.

That meeting was chiefly devoted to preparations for the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 10 and 11 May 1988 and provided an opportunity to take stock of or give the necessary directions concerning the various items to be placed before the Council.

- (ii) Following the ACP-EEC Council meeting in Mauritius, the Committee's 27th meeting was held in Brussels on 7 July 1988 under the chairmanship of Mr RICHARD, Ambassador of Madagascar. The spokesman for the Community was Mr LYBEROPOULOS, Ambassador of the Hellenic Republic, and the Commission was represented by Mr FRISCH, Director-General. It was principally concerned with STABEX transfers for the 1987 year of application.

On the basis of powers delegated by the ACP-EEC Council, the Committee also adopted a Resolution on the ten years of implementation of financial and technical co-operation under the first two ACP-EEC Conventions.

- (iii) The 28th meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors took place in Brussels on 21 December 1988, chaired by Mr C LYBEROPOULOS (Ambassador of Greece). The spokesman for the ACP States was Mr A. GAMBOUELE, Ambassador of the Republic of the Congo, with the Commission being represented by Mr D. FRISCH, Director-General.

At that meeting the two parties reviewed progress and developments since the May meeting of the Council in Mauritius with particular reference to various matters regarding trade and customs co-operation, management of the STABEX system, the Sugar Protocol, financial and technical co-operation, agricultural commodities, other aspects of the implementation of the third ACP-EEC Convention, and the situation in southern Africa.

### 3. Article 193 Committee

The Article 193 Committee held a meeting at ministerial level on 9 May 1988 and two meetings at authorized representatives level on 22 April and 28 June 1988.

#### 4. ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly held two sessions in 1988 under the Co-Presidency of Mr G. BERSANI (PPE, I) and Mr BERHANE GHEBRAY (Ethiopia). The two sessions, which took place in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March and Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 25 September, were formally opened by President Gnassingbé EYADEMA and His Majesty King JUAN CARLOS.

The proceedings of those two sessions centred principally on future relations between the Community and the ACP States, the situation in South Africa and southern Africa, the food situation and health problems in the ACP countries, and the situation of refugees and displaced persons. Particular emphasis was placed on the negotiation of the next ACP-EEC Convention, which formed a backdrop to the meetings throughout their proceedings, and the Assembly held long discussions on the very detailed general report presented by Mr COHEN (Socialist, Netherlands) entitled "Towards a new ACP-EEC Convention". Following its proceedings, the Assembly unanimously adopted a Resolution reflecting its views on the matter.

It also adopted Resolutions on:

- health in the ACP States, on the basis of a report presented on behalf of the four co-rapporteurs by Mr WURTZ (Communist, France);
- refugees and displaced persons, on the basis of a report drawn up by Mr CHINAUD (Liberal, France).

The Joint Assembly's debates also resulted in the adoption of the Resolutions listed in Annexes I and II, which were submitted to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for examination.

5. Consultation of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups

- (i) On 20 and 21 October 1988, pursuant to Article 23(2)(h) of the Third Lomé Convention, and following an agreement in principle reached at the ACP-EEC Council meeting in May 1987, the ACP-EEC Council held an initial consultation - in co-operation with the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC of the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups on the specific subject of developing the role of ACP and European small and medium-sized enterprises in achieving the objectives of the Lomé Convention, a topic of distinct interest since it constituted a priority area for ACP-EEC co-operation, in which the economic and social interest groups had a specific and valuable part to play. This meeting was chaired by Mrs V. PAPANDREOU, Deputy Minister for Trade of Greece, and Mr GAMBOUELE, Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors.

The meetings marked a new and important phase in the history of the Convention and supplemented the annual meeting already held under the auspices of the Joint Assembly. This initial consultation, instigated experimentally under Lomé III, was most constructive and useful and enabled a number of worthwhile specific conclusions to be reached.

The summary document containing the recommendations of the ACP-EEC rapporteurs adopted at that meeting was forwarded to the Council (Annex III) together with the two reports prepared by the experts. The documents were examined by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors at its meeting on 21 December 1988, which following a written procedure, signified its agreement to some conclusions of the ACP-EEC Council on that meeting which are set out in Annex IV.

- (ii) The twelfth annual meeting of the economic and social interest groups, organized under the auspices of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, took place in Brussels on 6 and 7 December 1988. The subject of that meeting, "Stocktaking of and prospects for the involvement of the economic and social interest groups in the implementation of ACP-EEC co-operation", was particularly apposite and provoked very useful discussions on the basis of the report prepared by Mr KAARIS and Mr DELHOMENIE.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented at that meeting by Mr E. ANGELOPOULOS, First Secretary at the Permanent Representation of Greece, who in his speech stressed a number of specific points concerning the involvement in the implementation of the Convention of the various socio-professional interest groups, which particularly deserved to be mentioned in connection with future ACP-EEC co-operation.

At the end of the meeting, the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups adopted a final declaration which is set out in Annex V.



IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN THE VARIOUS AREAS OF ACP-EEC CO-OPERATION

1. Trade co-operation

(a) Uruguay Round

The Community and the ACP States continued, as agreed, to hold regular talks and consultations on problems of common interest arising in connection with the Uruguay Round. These talks/consultations were held at various levels, formally or informally, both in Brussels and Geneva, and also at Montreal on the occasion of the ministerial meeting for the mid-term review of those negotiations. The talks/consultations dealt with tropical products in particular, but also extended to other areas including, in particular, agriculture and services.

(b) Evolution of ACP-EEC trade

The ACP-EEC Working Party which had been instructed to examine the evolution of ACP-EEC trade over the period 1975/1985 submitted its findings to the ACP-EEC Council meeting in Mauritius, which took note of them and asked the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to examine them with a view to assessing the action which might subsequently be taken.

(c) ACP requests in connection with the Protocol of Accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III

(i) Sugar and rice

The two sides did not manage, in the context of Article 130 of the Convention, to reach agreement in their examination of the ACP requests concerning sugar and rice, as the Community was unable to respond favourably to these requests which the ACP States upheld.

(ii) Two-tier customs tariff (Mauritius)

Agreement was reached between the countries concerned on the arrangements for applying the Mauritian customs tariff to Spain and Portugal.

(d) Imports of certain ACP agricultural products into the Community

(i) Molasses: in response to the ACP request for preferential treatment on the basis of Article 130(2)(c) of Lomé III, and with a view to the consultations to be held on that subject, the Community offered the ACP States exemption from the import levy up to a limit of ECU 5/100 kg within an annual tariff quota of 600 000 t for the period remaining until the expiry date of Lomé III. The ACP did not see this offer as completely taking care of their concerns which included a request for compensation for the revenue loss suffered as a result of the levy, and retro-active application of the exemption.

(ii) Yams: the Community responded favourably, within the limit of a tariff quota of 10 000 t, to the ACP States' request seeking to obtain exemption from the levy for this product by means of a tariff re-classification to reflect the true nature of this product - food for human consumption.

(iii) Rice: the Community adopted certain administrative measures designed to prevent speculation and allow the ACP States to make full use of the quota set by the Community for broken rice. The ACP, while conceding that the measures may serve to reduce the incidence of speculation, feel that a joint monitoring mechanism should be established to completely eliminate this possibility.

(e) New definition adopted by the Community for rum

Consultations between the two sides were held which enabled the ACP States to state their position concerning both the definition of rum and the "Rumverschnitt" problem, and provided the Community with all the information necessary to assess ACP concerns and to take account of them in the decisions it subsequently took on these matters.

(f) Community action programme to combat environmental pollution by cadmium

In response to the concern voiced by the ACP States on this question, the Community made efforts to keep them informed regularly of the current situation of the Community studies being carried out. The Community also

announced its favourable decision on the eligibility of a request by Togo for SYSMIN aid, and expressed willingness to hold consultations with the ACP States when the results of the current studies were known.

2. Customs co-operation

(a) Harmonized system of tariff classification

The ACP-EEC Council delegated powers to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to adapt Protocol No 1 to the Convention to the Harmonized System of tariff classification.

(b) Derogation from the origin rules

Jamaica and Mauritius requested to be allowed a derogation from the definition of "originating products" for their respective exports to the Community of 150 000 square yards of tufted carpet and of 1 000 t of tinned tuna. The Community undertook to state its position on these requests as soon as possible.

3. STABEX

(a) At its meeting on 11 and 12 May 1988, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers heard a verbal report from the Commission on the probable situation of the 1987 year of application, warning in particular that the system's resources were likely to be insufficient to meet all the requests for transfers. The Council therefore agreed to delegate powers to the Committee of Ambassadors to exercise the functions devolving upon it in such situations (Article 155(4) of the Convention). On this basis and on the basis of a Commission report concluding that requests exceeded resources by ECU 316 million, the Committee of Ambassadors evaluated the situation in July 1988 and decided to allocate to the ACP States concerned an additional amount of ECU 120 million mobilized and used as follows:

- ECU 80 million from outstanding Lomé I and Lomé II balances;
  
- ECU 40 million from available reserves of appropriations for national and regional programming under Lomé III,

this total being added to the available STABEX resources for 1987 and allocated to the ACP States concerned in proportion to their established eligible requests.

The Community clarified its position with regard to this subject by stating that "the above overall amount was a one-off, exceptional additional contribution, that it did not constitute a precedent and did not arise from any obligation of the Community regarding transfers for 1987, which could not be covered by the amounts earmarked for STABEX under the Convention. The above measures for the 1987 application year had been proposed by the Community as a final and definitive offer to the ACP States".

The ACP States stated that they could not "agree to the Community statement", and that they "considered that it involved a restrictive interpretation of Article 155(4). The ACP States therefore requested that a way of making good the ECU 200 million shortfall be found that was just and equitable to both Parties."

- (b) Differences of opinion also remained between the two parties concerning the requests by four ACP States (Uganda, Tanzania, Mozambique and Sudan) to obtain "all destinations" derogations for their exports, in which they were supported by the ACP States as a whole and to which the Community was opposed.

The Council of Ministers meeting on 11 and 12 May 1988 noted that the Commission would continue to examine these requests with the ACP States concerned, and instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to examine this issue in the light of those proceedings.

- (c) The Council of Ministers further noted that the differences of opinion also remained between the two parties concerning transfer requests for 1980 and 1981 years of application. The ACP States requested the EEC to respond favourably to the proposals communicated to them regarding outstanding payments of ECU 238,4 million for 1980 and 1981 years of application. The Community continued to insist that it considered this matter as closed.

(d) Concerning replenishment of resources, the Council of Ministers has not yet taken any decision with regard to six transfers which have fallen due under Lomé I, as the Community reserves the right to adopt a position on this at a later stage.

#### 4. SUGAR

(a) In view of the reservations which have been expressed since 1987 by the Ambassadors of the sugar-exporting ACP States on the Community proposal not to raise the guaranteed prices for 1987-1988 as compared with the previous year (ECU 44,92/100 kg for raw sugar, ECU 55,39/100 kg for white sugar), negotiations could not be concluded before 1 March 1988. The agreement thus reached, which was signed on 29 June 1988, not only maintains price-levels - which in any case correspond to those of internal Community prices - but also includes a clause under which the Commission agrees that in collaboration with the ACP States it will consider ways of improving the situation of the supplier ACP States and of solving the problem of long-distance freight costs.

With reference to the 1988/1989 delivery period, the Community mentioned its own efforts to control its agricultural markets and once again proposed that the ACP States maintain guaranteed prices, following the example of the Community's own intervention prices, at the same level as in 1987/1988, but this was not accepted by the exporting ACP States. At the end of the period under consideration, negotiations were still continuing.

(b) Concerning requests for accession to the Protocol on Sugar, submitted in 1987 by Papua-New Guinea and Zambia, the Community pointed out in letters from the President of the Council dated 25 October 1988 that it was unable to exceed its commitments to import certain quantities of ACP sugar under preferential conditions; it would, however, be prepared to accept the inclusion of those two countries among the exporting countries for a quantity of 0, on condition that a technical examination established their ability to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol on a permanent basis and that the ACP States at present members of the Protocol also agreed to such inclusion, while recognizing that the two countries might thereby benefit from new allocations provided for by the Protocol (Article 7(4)).

The ACP States, which, while supporting the requests by Papua-New Guinea and Zambia, also felt that their accession should be accompanied by an increase in the overall volume of sugar exportable under the Protocol, pointed out at the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 21 December 1988 that they would put the question to the ACP Council of Ministers and would not rule out recourse to the arbitration procedure provided for in the Convention.



5. Agricultural commodities

Within the Committee on Agricultural Commodities (Article 47 Committee), the Community and ACP States held detailed discussions on the situation of the various markets - marked by unfavourable price trends - and the measures to be taken with regard to this, particularly within the International Coffee and Cocoa Agreements. At the request of the ACP States, the Committee also made provision for studies to be undertaken of ways and means to increase local processing of the ACP States' raw materials.

6. Financial and technical co-operation

(a) Implementation in 1988

1988 saw a speeding-up of the implementation of financial and technical co-operation, particularly as regards the resources provided for by the 6th European Development Fund, of which around two-thirds of programmable funding had been committed by the end of the year.

At its meeting on 10 and 11 May 1988, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers heard reports from the Commission and the European Investment Bank and welcomed the positive and encouraging results achieved at that stage of implementing co-operation; it noted that such results were an encouragement to continue along the lines mapped out by the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

At the same meeting, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers took note of a report on the progress of the proceedings of the Article 193 Committee, which had held its second meeting at Ministerial level on 9 May 1988.

(b) Article 193 Committee

The work of the Committee made progress in 1988. It concerned the general conditions for contracts financed by the EDF, the rules of procedure for arbitration, evaluation and an overall examination of the ten years of financial and technical co-operation under the first two Lomé Conventions.

(i) General conditions for contracts

Intensive negotiations were held at the beginning of 1988, within a restricted negotiating Group, on four drafts: general rules applying to all contracts financed by the EDF and three sets of general conditions, applying respectively to works, supplies and services contracts. The results of these negotiations were on the whole positive and made progress possible on a dossier which had not seen any developments for a number of years.

Although the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was unable to adopt the decisions on the general conditions for contracts at its annual meeting on 10 and 11 May 1988 as would have been preferable, it was nevertheless able to record the considerable progress that had been achieved; it therefore instructed the Article 193 Committee to finalize matters. Some weeks later the Article 193 Committee at authorized representatives level reached an overall agreement, leaving only a few points outstanding.

The talks have continued since, giving reason to hope that formalization of the agreement between the parties is not far off.

(ii) Arbitration

On 31 October 1988 the Community submitted draft rules of procedure for arbitration to the ACP States: the text was to a large extent based on the UNCITRAL rules of procedure adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1976.

The ACP States carried out an initial examination of this text during the second half of the year.

(iii) Evaluation

The Article 193 Committee submitted for adoption by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers a Resolution which was a follow-up to the Bridgetown Resolution of 25 April 1986 and which included basic sectoral principles concerning four areas, i.e. agro-industry, crop development, rural development and education and training <sup>(1)</sup>.

(iv) Ten Years of Lomé

The Article 193 Committee finally prepared a draft Resolution based on the Ten-year Report. This Resolution was approved on 28 June 1988 by the Committee at authorized representatives level, which had for this purpose been delegated powers by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (1).

(c) Statistical results of the 4th, 5th and 6th European Development Funds

The tables that follow illustrate the situation of commitments and payments by the 4th, 5th and 6th EDF at the end of the year covered by the report.

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(1) The texts of the Resolutions on Evaluation and on Ten Years of Lomé are reproduced - together with all the texts drafted since 1982 within the Article 108 Committee of Lomé II and the Article 193 Committee of Lomé III - in the "compilation of texts relating to financial and technical co-operation", Brussels, 1988, which may be obtained from the Secretariat of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME										I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
	I 1 I INVESTM.	I 2 I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I 3 I LINKED I TEC COOP	I 4 I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I 5 I TRADE I PROMOT.	I 6 IIndustr. I I COOPERA. I	I 7	I 8	I 9 I LOANS ON I SP.TERMS	I 10 I PART TOT I 1 TO 9	
BAHAMAS	-	-	45	352	198	-	-	-	1.123	1.718	
BARBADE	372	-	130	396	87	-	-	-	1.598	2.584	
BENIN	37.276	-	4.009	2.575	-	-	-	-	350	44.210	
BOTSWANA	14.183	-	545	1.370	513	1.719	-	-	650	18.980	
BURUNDI	45.686	1.140	1.947	4.074	-	-	-	-	4.960	57.807	
CAMEROUN	27.227	403	4.342	2.230	353	-	-	-	20.782	55.339	
CAP-VERT	3.516	56	300	100	-	-	-	-	-	3.972	
CENTRAFRIQUE	31.454	130	2.206	1.911	89	227	-	-	-	36.018	
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	1.034	3.258	2.251	-	-	-	21.111	37.227	
DJIBOUTI	732	315	747	913	-	-	-	-	-	2.707	
DOMINIQUE	460	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	520	
ETHIOPIE	111.825	858	924	4.025	500	-	-	-	-	118.133	
FIDJI	1.488	996	500	230	-	-	-	-	6.486	9.700	
GABON	211	-	544	1.175	124	-	-	-	7.410	9.464	
GAMBIE	9.724	44	330	932	-	-	-	-	-	11.030	
GHANA	23.106	1.035	715	2.588	983	-	-	-	19.570	47.997	
GRENADE	1.638	229	31	80	-	-	-	-	-	1.978	
GUINEE-CONAKRY	25.917	821	1.007	115	-	9.991	-	-	25.400	63.251	
GUINEE-BISSAU	16.888	-	1.194	1.472	153	-	-	-	-	19.707	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.772	-	86	142	-	-	-	-	-	7.000	
GUYANE CO-OP	4.212	166	760	692	-	126	-	-	6.819	12.774	
HAUTE-VOLTA	52.316	1.125	3.802	3.134	68	-	-	-	4.806	65.253	
JAMAIQUE	5.165	298	7	3.212	1.762	-	-	-	8.226	18.670	
KENYA	26.136	2.407	1.007	3.300	400	119	-	-	37.729	71.098	
KIRIBATI	2.959	-	51	290	-	-	-	-	-	3.300	

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME										I
	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10	
	I INVESTM.	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERA.	I	I	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9	
LESOTHO	14.090	280	766	3.809	-	-	-	-	3.000	21.945	
LIBERIA	15.520	300	752	3.067	296	-	-	-	4.800	24.736	
MADAGASCAR	49.568	2.060	2.398	6.856	1.309	-	-	-	6.000	68.191	
MALAWI	46.885	893	1.118	3.275	617	3.282	-	-	11.606	67.676	
MALI	66.512	-	2.312	2.376	-	302	-	-	1.357	72.858	
MAURICE	2.896	-	330	700	-	623	-	-	10.608	15.157	
MAURITANIE	31.289	-	1.111	760	-	-	-	-	-	33.160	
NIGER	63.713	263	1.281	2.736	111	-	-	-	-	68.104	
NIGERIA	2.320	-	1.231	4.779	188	-	-	-	-	8.518	
UGANDA	59.376	-	578	3.465	-	171	-	-	8.110	71.701	
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	3.604	515	830	1.436	-	-	-	-	3.501	9.886	I
RWANDA	52.814	-	1.809	1.373	-	-	-	-	2.564	58.560	I
SAINTE LUCIE	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860	I
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SALOMON	2.385	-	29	38	32	-	-	-	6.741	9.225	
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.385	660	404	115	-	-	-	-	890	4.454	
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	1.209	-	489	90	-	-	-	-	-	1.788	
SENEGAL	30.264	340	2.938	4.304	631	590	-	-	19.246	58.313	
SEYCHELLES	1.982	381	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	2.408	
SIERRA LEONE	22.861	740	757	2.300	-	-	-	-	3.770	30.428	
SOMALIE	48.668	-	8.653	3.716	-	-	-	-	-	61.036	
SOUDAN	59.104	295	6.395	5.050	382	351	-	-	15.000	86.575	
SURINAM	4.432	452	121	942	500	-	-	-	11.500	17.946	
SWAZILAND	6.187	75	-	2.000	57	-	-	-	3.497	11.817	
TANZANIE	67.653	-	1.518	585	29	529	-	-	32.850	103.163	
TCHAD	36.161	380	473	4.991	-	-	-	-	7.550	49.556	

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	1 INVESTM.	2 MICRO- PROJECTS	3 LINKED TEC COOP	4 GENERAL TEC COOP	5 TRADE PROMOT.	6 INDUSTR. COOPERA.	7	8	9 LOANS ON SP. TERMS	10 PART TOT 1 TO 9
TOGO	27.011	283	290	5.498	192	-	-	-	2.278	35.379
TONGA	2.786	-	193	58	33	-	-	-	130	3.200
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	400	2.280	-	146	-	-	7.760	10.586
TUVALU	400	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
ZAIRE	74.002	-	2.646	8.134	122	-	-	-	8.031	92.935
ZAMBIE	18.840	265	2.484	5.024	506	-	-	-	17.521	44.640
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>1.301.637</b>	<b>18.704</b>	<b>69.294</b>	<b>119.598</b>	<b>12.486</b>	<b>18.175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>362.036</b>	<b>1.901.930</b>
<b>PROJETS REGIONAUX</b>	<b>168.018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.965</b>	<b>25.323</b>	<b>12.712</b>	<b>9.737</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.624</b>	<b>302.379</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>168.018</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.965</b>	<b>25.323</b>	<b>12.712</b>	<b>9.737</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72.624</b>	<b>302.379</b>
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)	857	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.345
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	962	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	2.096	3.120
REUNION	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.250	2.650
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.372
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	7.775	150	883	3.424	-	-	-	-	8.042	20.274
DELIZE	544	-	53	-	-	55	-	-	2.820	3.472
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1 I INVESTM.	2 I MICRO- I PROJECTS	3 I LINKED I TEC COOP	4 I GENERAL I TEC COOP	5 I TRADE I PROMOT.	6 IIndustr. I COOPERA.	7	8	9 I LOANS ON I SP.TERMS	10 I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	491	
CARAIBES	3.454	-	408	27	60	-	-	1.819	5.767	
DOMINIQUE	1.954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.954	
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	335	
KIRIBATI	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	
VANUATU (R-U)	857	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	1.345	
MONTserrat	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770	
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	135	
SAINT VINCENT	2.735	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	3.057	
SAINTE LUCIE	2.161	65	97	-	-	-	-	-	2.322	
SALOMON	285	550	157	558	-	-	-	-	1.550	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	461	
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>30.376</b>	<b>1.735</b>	<b>2.622</b>	<b>4.401</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>55</b>	-	<b>24.096</b>	<b>63.345</b>	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	400	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	10.273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.273	
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>10.573</b>	-	-	<b>200</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>10.773</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.510.603</b>	<b>20.439</b>	<b>85.881</b>	<b>149.523</b>	<b>25.257</b>	<b>27.967</b>	-	<b>458.756</b>	<b>2.278.426</b>	



IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG										
	I 11 II STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I REHABIL. I FUND	I 17	I 18 I TRANSF. I INVESTS.	I 19 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 18	I 20 I GEN TOT. I 19	I
BAHAMAS	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	1.798	-	-
BARBADE	-	50	258	-	1.215	-	-	-	4.107	-	-
BENIN	20.367	19	1.824	328	-	-	-	-	66.748	-	-
BOTSMANA	-	2.638	1.061	1.750	918	-	-	-	25.348	-	-
BURUNDI	1.486	2.055	1.857	480	-	-	-	-	63.685	-	-
CAMEROUK	4.065	2.297	3.652	4.742	4.076	-	-	-	74.171	-	-
CAP-VERT	1.207	1.341	33	3.580	-	-	-	-	10.133	-	-
CENTRAFRIQUE	7.830	986	2.339	-	-	-	-	-	47.171	-	-
COMORES	-	2.869	436	12	-	-	-	-	9.469	-	-
CONGO	7.362	166	2.161	3.083	-	-	-	-	42.717	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	15.000	125	3.374	925	7.097	-	-	-	63.747	-	-
DJIBOUTI	-	1.310	49	1.000	-	-	-	-	5.066	-	-
DOMINIQUE	-	3.900	180	-	-	-	-	-	4.601	-	-
ETHIOPIE	14.420	4.651	1.835	-	-	27.547	-	-	166.586	-	-
FIDJI	2.115	3.589	447	119	3.864	-	-	-	19.833	-	-
GABON	6.703	-	1.619	-	-	-	-	-	17.786	-	-
GAMBIE	7.515	749	761	2.358	-	-	-	-	22.413	-	-
GHANA	5.176	2.687	2.003	222	1.864	-	-	-	59.949	-	-
GRENADE	-	451	131	-	-	-	-	-	2.560	-	-
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	3.035	1.677	137	442	-	-	-	68.542	-	-
GUINEE-BISSAU	11.288	452	1.196	-	-	-	-	-	32.642	-	-
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	290	25	-	-	-	-	-	7.316	-	-
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	981	3.200	-	-	-	-	16.955	-	-
HAUTE-VOLTA	7.262	-	2.751	7.608	1.636	68	-	-	84.577	-	-
JAMAIQUE	-	1.123	1.418	-	-	-	-	-	21.210	-	-
KENYA	-	1.339	2.412	1.241	8.280	-	-	-	84.371	-	-
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.300	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG									
	I 11 II STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I REHABIL. I FUND	I 17	I 18 I TRANSF. I INVESTS.	I 19 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 18	I 20 I GEN TOT. I REP. 19
LESOTHO	-	1.146	1.026	98	-	-	-	-	24.215	-
LIBERIA	7.587	-	1.230	338	1.235	-	-	-	35.124	-
MADAGASCAR	5.748	1.518	3.107	2.286	-	-	-	-	80.850	-
MALAWI	-	2.575	1.470	1.537	2.251	-	-	-	75.509	-
MALI	9.781	1.018	2.883	6.360	-	7.000	-	-	99.900	-
MAURICE	-	4.537	876	35	1.996	-	-	-	22.600	-
MAURITANIE	37.000	1.427	2.552	-	3.637	5.922	-	-	83.698	-
NIGER	22.654	7.661	3.132	860	950	7.498	-	-	110.859	-
NIGERIA	-	-	1.050	-	9.023	-	-	-	18.591	-
UGANDA	20.595	3.309	1.400	330	-	-	-	-	97.336	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	-	603	1.600	1.124	-	-	-	13.213	-
RWANDA	609	5.926	1.860	3.000	-	-	-	-	69.954	-
SAINTE LUCIE	-	1.000	223	180	-	-	-	-	2.263	-
SAINT VINCENT	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.225	-
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.837	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	7.458	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	300	117	-	-	-	-	-	2.205	-
SENEGAL	65.106	4.598	3.760	7.419	1.766	-	-	-	140.962	-
SEYCHELLES	-	-	106	580	-	-	-	-	3.095	-
SIERRA LEONE	3.977	-	1.231	-	-	-	-	-	35.636	-
SOMALIE	1.932	13.346	2.208	212	-	1.130	-	-	79.864	-
SOUDAN	41.776	4.839	3.008	6.500	-	13.819	-	-	156.517	-
SURINAM	-	-	1.179	-	-	-	-	-	19.125	-
SWAZILAND	13.225	29	566	1.106	2.025	-	-	-	28.767	-
TANZANIE	20.702	314	2.256	7.750	92	-	-	-	134.276	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG										I 19 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 18	I 20 I GEN TOT. I REP. 19
	I 11 I STADEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I REHABIL. I FUND	I 17	I 18 I TRANSF. I INVESTS.				
TOGO	3.627	-	2.122	3.043	356	-	-	-	44.526	-		
TONGA	1.208	165	116	-	-	-	-	-	4.688	-		
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	929	-	1.537	-	-	-	13.051	-		
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	-		
ZAIRE	-	18.987	3.389	5.487	-	-	-	-	120.798	-		
ZAMBIE	-	16.384	1.974	3.253	1.512	-	-	-	67.763	-		
SOUS-TOTAL	377.496	125.876	81.704	89.802	56.896	70.983	-	-	2.704.686	-		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	3.814	-	-	314.898	-		
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	3.814	-	-	314.898	-		
COMORES	2.326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.326	-		
DJIBOUTI	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.884	-		
GUADELOUPE	-	-	338	-	-	-	-	-	2.038	-		
GUYANE FRANCAISE	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	1.599	-		
MARTINIQUE	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	2.014	-		
MAYOTTE	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	1.932	-		
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	3.162	-		
VANUATU (FRANCE)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2.084	-		
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	108	850	-	-	-	-	4.079	-		
REUNION	-	-	371	-	-	-	-	-	3.021	-		
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	639	-		
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	2.425	-		
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	1.331	-	-	-	-	-	21.605	-		
BELIZE	342	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	4.001	-		
BRUHEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG										I 19 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 18	I 20 I GEN TOT. I REP. 19
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I REHABIL. I FUND	I 17	I 18 I TRANSF. I INVESTS.				
CAIMANS	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	509	-	
CARAIBES	-	-	146	54	-	-	-	-	-	5.967	-	
DOMINIQUE	2.893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.847	-	
FALKLAND	-	-	20	81	-	-	-	-	-	436	-	
KIRIBATI	2.283	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.574	-	
VANUATU (R-U)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.084	-	
MONTSERRAT	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	-	
PITCAIRN	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.279	-	
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.484	-	
SALOMON	2.173	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.941	-	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	
TUVALU	175	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	-	
SOUS-TOTAL	12.316	-	4.195	985	-	-	-	-	-	80.842	-	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	11.258	5.790	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.048	-	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	6.697	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.970	-	
SOUS-TOTAL	-	11.258	12.487	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.518	-	
TOTAL	389.812	137.134	98.386	96.920	59.468	74.798	-	-	-	3.134.944	-	

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG														I PAYMENTS I						
	I	21	I	22	I	23	I	24	I	25	I	26	I	27	I	28	I	29	I	30	I
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	GEN TOT.	I
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	REP.	29
BAHAMAS	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		1.798
BARBADE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		3.031
BENIN	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		61.752
BOZSWANA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		24.212
BURUNDI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		60.812
CAMEROUN	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		69.232
CAF-VERT	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		9.858
CENTRAFRIQUE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		45.807
COMORES	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		9.127
CONGO	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		42.319
COTE D'IVOIRE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		59.645
DJIBOUTI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		4.663
DOMINIQUE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		4.601
ETHIOPIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		164.424
FIDJI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		19.605
GABON	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		17.521
GAMBIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		22.086
GHANA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		59.603
GRENADE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		2.560
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		68.277
GUINEE-BISSAU	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		32.201
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		6.929
GUYANE CO-OP	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		16.881
HAUTE-VOLTA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		77.507
JAMAIQUE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		17.078
KENYA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		83.473
KTRTRATT	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		2.999

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG																			I	I PAYMENTS I						
	I	21	I	22	I	23	I	24	I	25	I	26	I	27	I	28	I	29	I		30	I	GEN TOT.	I	REP.	29	I
LESOTHO	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		22.867
LIBERIA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		29.913
MADAGASCAR	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		78.172
MALAWI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		73.489
MALI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		96.196
MAURICE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		21.483
MAURITANIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		82.444
NIGER	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		108.735
NIGERIA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		13.005
UGANDA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		90.966
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		12.997
RWANDA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		68.750
SAINTE LUCIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		2.262
SAINT VINCENT	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		500
SALOMON	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		9.225
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		7.458
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		2.182
SENEGAL	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		138.060
SEYCHELLES	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		3.095
SIERRA LEONE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		33.343
SOMALIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		74.885
SOUDAN	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		150.389
SURINAM	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		14.561
SWAZILAND	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		28.004
TANZANIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		132.903
TCHAD	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		72.435

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG														I	I	I				
	I	21	I	22	I	23	I	24	I	25	I	26	I	27				I	28	I	29
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	GEN	TOT.
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	REP.	29
TOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.889
TONGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.655
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.391
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
ZAIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.946
ZAMBIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.652
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2.595.452</b>
<b>PROJETS REGIONAUX</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>292.315</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>292.315</b>
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.326
DJIBOUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.884
GUADELOUPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.876
GUYANE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.599
MARTINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.014
MAYOTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.932
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.104
VANUATU (FRANCE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.074
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.026
REUNION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.021
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.409
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.778
BELIZE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.998
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG																I PAYMENTS I			
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	I GEN TOT. I		I REP. 29 I							
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
CARAIBES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.852
DOMINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.847
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.574
VANUATU (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.074
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.279
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.467
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.717
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.635
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.319
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.797
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.616
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.999.018



IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	I INDUSTR. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	1.640	-	60	-	14	-	-	-	1.000	2.713
BAHAMAS	1.519	-	474	30	-	-	-	-	-	2.023
BARBADE	2.820	-	139	350	385	-	-	-	-	3.694
BELIZE	-	-	483	100	-	-	-	-	-	583
BENIN	42.217	1.450	731	4.016	200	-	-	-	6.400	55.015
BOTSWANA	9.440	-	781	5.828	1.100	-	-	-	5.800	22.948
BURUNDI	52.134	1.650	1.424	5.206	78	-	-	-	16.300	76.792
CAMEROUN	40.947	457	2.301	430	1.007	-	-	-	23.769	68.911
CAP-VERT	13.794	246	632	1.283	-	-	-	-	-	15.955
CENTRAFRIQUE	38.960	406	1.339	3.089	-	-	-	-	4.700	48.494
COMORES	9.121	300	1.713	1.815	66	-	-	-	-	13.015
CONGO	16.000	-	919	1.767	439	400	-	-	12.000	31.524
COTE D'IVOIRE	20.695	6.412	1.024	620	2.505	-	-	-	22.305	53.562
DJIBOUTI	4.881	-	386	100	-	-	-	-	-	5.367
DOMINIQUE	2.817	170	96	220	10	-	-	-	-	3.313
ETHIOPIE	103.660	-	823	5.313	14	-	-	-	31.000	140.809
FIDJI	4.031	3.735	1.316	1.386	486	-	-	-	-	10.953
GABON	3.538	-	3.765	1.060	152	-	-	-	6.095	14.610
GAMBIE	8.245	214	456	3.171	57	-	-	-	-	12.143
GHANA	48.781	500	1.125	2.535	145	-	-	-	7.000	60.086
GREHADE	2.935	25	31	249	110	-	-	-	-	3.349
GUINEE-CONAKRY	56.281	2.017	5.800	1.227	1.670	939	-	-	12.000	79.934
GUINEE-BISSAU	14.402	1.300	1.208	3.934	11	-	-	-	-	20.854
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.870	145	1.023	274	-	-	-	-	-	8.312
GUYANE CO-OP	12.800	-	678	1.138	7	-	-	-	-	14.622
HAUTE-VOLTA	63.664	3.055	5.465	2.653	40	-	-	-	7.000	81.877
JAMAIQUE	8.155	-	3.815	4.887	-	-	-	-	9.011	25.867

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	I INDUSTR. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
KENYA	40.203	6.808	2.867	3.328	1.132	-	-	-	26.345	80.682
KIRIBATI	3.234	173	238	350	-	-	-	-	3.995	
LESOTHO	5.991	-	9.188	4.201	820	-	-	-	8.800	29.000
LIBERIA	18.135	2.000	1.665	1.891	-	-	-	-	4.700	28.391
MADAGASCAR	52.981	4.724	1.258	6.120	373	-	-	-	9.800	75.256
MALAWI	48.675	2.120	1.192	9.267	401	-	-	-	11.800	73.456
MALI	63.892	500	1.828	4.885	429	-	-	-	17.800	89.334
MAURICE	7.449	2.141	307	1.100	1.745	-	-	-	7.681	20.422
MAURITANIE	28.414	108	518	540	48	-	-	-	8.700	38.328
NIGER	62.783	2.400	1.908	3.786	316	-	-	-	8.000	79.193
NIGERIA	25.600	-	1.055	20.865	-	-	-	-	-	47.520
UGANDA	70.424	1.100	3.999	5.163	24	-	4.300	-	-	85.011
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	7.810	-	526	3.569	581	-	-	-	8.200	20.686
RWANDA	49.557	1.800	2.356	8.257	177	-	-	120	15.400	77.667
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2.200
SAINTE LUCIE	2.848	11	527	245	18	-	-	-	-	3.649
SAINT VINCENT	3.056	-	343	245	15	-	-	-	-	3.659
SALOMON	9.203	-	299	2.320	-	-	-	-	-	11.822
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.047	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	6.196
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	3.778	-	154	37	-	-	-	-	-	3.970
SENEGAL	29.006	3.310	2.990	7.277	1.083	-	-	-	20.100	63.765
SEYCHELLES	2.400	564	-	468	133	-	-	-	-	3.565
SIERRA LEONE	30.192	2.210	1.558	6.034	10	-	-	-	8.400	48.404
SOMALIE	57.290	-	3.256	7.479	476	-	-	-	-	68.502
SOUDAN	80.130	977	1.535	3.462	71	1.200	-	-	-	87.375
SURINAM	8.176	-	217	-	124	-	-	-	2.700	11.217

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	I INDUSTR. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.	I LDANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
SWAZILAND	6.356	801	1.094	5.167	49	-	-	-	4.700	18.167
TANZANIE	104.265	1.500	752	1.780	601	-	-	-	11.620	120.518
TCHAD	56.845	1.000	719	1.103	-	-	-	-	-	59.667
TOGO	22.088	1.935	2.051	7.330	539	-	-	-	8.600	42.542
TONGA	2.942	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.978
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	1.116	628	1.374	5.313	150	-	-	-	-	8.581
TUVALU	839	148	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	999
VANUATU	3.060	380	82	180	-	-	-	750	-	4.452
ZAIRE	64.112	483	3.221	4.169	-	-	-	-	25.721	97.705
ZAMBIE	26.750	2.120	1.675	5.540	808	919	-	-	19.800	57.613
ZIMBABWE	17.812	6.555	1.841	3.006	501	-	-	-	19.000	48.715
SOUS-TOTAL	1.615.503	68.629	90.649	187.256	19.117	3.458	4.300	870	412.744	2.402.526
PROJETS REGIONAUX	343.791	-	17.106	50.097	43.575	28.730	5.904	-	79.328	568.532
SOUS-TOTAL	343.791	-	17.106	50.097	43.575	28.730	5.904	-	79.328	568.532
MAYOTTE	1.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.250	2.500
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.797	530	50	1.046	-	-	-	-	1.300	4.722
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	1.227	1.350	370	-	-	-	-	-	2.000	4.947
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.397	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	7.450	-	492	2.875	636	583	-	-	6.000	18.036
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
CARAIBES	344	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
FALKLAND	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.										I 10 I I
	I 1 I	I 2 I	I 3 I	I 4 I	I 5 I	I 6 I	I 7 I	I 8 I	I 9 I	I 10 I	
	CAPITAL PROJ SMSU	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOPERAT	AGRICULT. COOPERAT	TA. SM. UND.	LOANS ON SP. TERMS	PART 1 TO 9	
MONTSERRAT	610	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	500
SOUS-TOTAL	15.125	1.980	1.277	3.921	636	583	-	-	11.550	-	35.072
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	7.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.500
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1.984	-	103	368	2.109	-	-	-	1.000	-	5.564
SOUS-TOTAL	9.484	-	648	568	2.109	-	-	-	1.000	-	13.809
TOTAL	1.983.903	70.609	109.680	241.843	65.436	32.772	10.204	870	504.622	-	3.019.939

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.											I 19	I 20	I 20
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I 20			
	STADEX	EXCEPTI. AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND	A I D S	TRANSF. INVESTS.		GEN TOT. 10 A 19				
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.802		
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.023		
BARBADE	-	-	-	90	1.933	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.717		
BELIZE	-	-	-	600	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.495		
BENIN	4.645	1.499	-	4.500	-	-	-	2.296	-	-	-	67.956		
BOTSWANA	-	210	-	-	6.299	2.910	-	-	-	-	-	32.368		
BURUNDI	13.811	195	-	5.861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.660		
CAMEROUN	29.590	1.600	-	-	20.925	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.027		
CAP-VERT	527	1.200	-	1.745	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	20.427		
CENTRAFRIQUE	5.197	500	-	5.068	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	59.558		
COMORES	6.575	444	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.194		
CONGO	-	-	-	480	5.261	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.265		
COTE D'IVOIRE	93.417	793	-	-	9.811	-	-	-	-	-	-	157.583		
DJIBOUTI	-	342	-	2.251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.960		
DOMINIQUE	3.532	500	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.344		
ETHIOPIE	11.300	44.142	-	12.920	-	7.116	-	-	-	-	-	216.286		
FIDJI	2.996	4.729	-	6.331	6.786	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.795		
GABON	-	500	-	2.500	7.171	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.781		
GAMBIE	18.154	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.345		
GHANA	85.471	3.834	-	13.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.991		
GRENAD	3.963	-	-	2.219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.531		
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	600	-	2.320	1.092	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.947		
GUINEE-DISSAU	3.649	-	-	3.800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.303		
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.312		
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	34.500	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.122		
HAUTE-VOLTA	1.047	520	-	7.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.443		
JAMAIQUE	4.295	85	-	5.000	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.980		

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.										19	20	21
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
I STADEX	I EXCEPTI. I AID	I MINING I PRODUCTS	I RISK I CAPITAL	I INTEREST I RATES	I REHABIL. I FUND	I A I D S	I TRANSF. I INVESTS.	I	I	I	I	I	I
KENYA	44.066	2.265	-	1.352	8.570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137.734
KIRIBATI	1.599	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.792
LESOTHO	1.291	75	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.366
LIBERIA	-	-	49.300	2.800	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.999
MADAGASCAR	9.989	2.128	-	21.770	-	-	-	2.912	-	-	-	-	112.054
MALAWI	4.934	424	-	14.963	1.187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.964
MALI	10.692	13.329	-	3.400	-	1.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.055
MAURICE	-	76	-	140	413	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	21.201
MAURITANIE	-	4.760	-	7.000	-	2.000	-	36	-	-	-	-	52.125
NIGER	-	13.543	-	-	3.564	2.952	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.251
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	5.121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.640
UGANDA	-	5.246	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.257
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	50.688	-	-	13.780	1.363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.517
RWANDA	9.331	2.000	2.840	610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.447
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.200
SAINTE LUCIE	1.619	220	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.488
SAINT VINCENT	-	200	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.859
SALOMON	4.177	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.175
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.489	146	-	3.321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.152
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	7.602	407	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.019
SENEGAL	90.572	2.145	-	4.789	5.608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.879
SEYCHELLES	-	290	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.854
SIERRA LEONE	14.264	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.861
SOMALIE	3.581	17.987	-	9.560	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.829
SOUDAN	40.695	37.819	-	10.000	-	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	176.844
SURINAM	-	-	-	4.250	-	-	-	3.530	-	-	-	-	18.997

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.										20 I GEN TOT. I 10 A 19
	11 I STABEX	12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	13 I MINING I PRODUCTS	14 I RISK I CAPITAL	15 I INTEREST I RATES	16 I REHABIL. I FUHD	17 I A I D S	18 I TRANSF. I INVESTS.	19	20 I GEN TOT. I 10 A 19	
SWAZILAND	8.189	130	-	37	2.117	-	-	-	-	-	28.640
TANZANIE	20.864	504	-	9.737	-	-	-	-	-	-	151.624
TCHAD	6.640	10.482	-	2.000	-	3.014	-	2.231	-	-	84.033
TOGO	28.834	550	-	-	1.521	-	-	-	-	-	73.448
TONGA	4.011	1.400	-	2.321	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.710
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	5.160	-	-	-	-	-	13.740
TUVALU	142	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.264
VANUATU	-	200	-	2.685	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.337
ZAIRE	-	2.761	81.000	18.555	-	-	-	2.084	-	-	202.105
ZAMBIE	-	1.300	83.000	1.526	8.540	-	-	-	-	-	151.979
ZIMBABWE	-	4.995	-	5.180	6.666	-	-	-	-	-	65.557
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>659.239</b>	<b>187.406</b>	<b>250.640</b>	<b>247.760</b>	<b>110.660</b>	<b>21.446</b>	-	<b>13.538</b>	-	-	<b>3.893.214</b>
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	25.946	1.335	3.076	-	-	-	-	598.888
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.946</b>	<b>1.335</b>	<b>3.076</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>598.888</b>
MAYOTTE	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.870
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	517	1.514	-	-	-	-	-	6.753
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	164	-	1.500	740	-	-	-	-	-	7.352
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	8.932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.932
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497
ANTILLES HEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	2.440	1.228	-	-	-	-	-	21.703
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	818	-	-	-	-	-	1.318
CARAIBES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
FALKLAND	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.										I I GEN TOT. I 10 A 19 I
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MINING I PRODUCTS	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I REHABIL. I FUND	I 17 I A I D S I	I 18 I TRANSF. I INVESTS.	I 19	I 20	
MONTSERRAT	-	80	-	260	165	-	-	-	-	-	1.197
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000
SAINT VINCENT	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>9.845</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.717</b>	<b>4.464</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56.012</b>
TOUS A.C.P.	-	2.641	-	-	-	478	35.000	-	-	-	38.665
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANÇ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	-	-	7.928
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.564
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.641</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>35.000</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52.357</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>669.084</b>	<b>190.962</b>	<b>250.640</b>	<b>279.423</b>	<b>116.459</b>	<b>25.000</b>	<b>35.000</b>	<b>13.966</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.600.472</b>



IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.														IPAYMENTS	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	GEN TOT.					
											29	29	29	29		
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.024		
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.228		
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.315		
BELIZE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.117		
BENIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.789		
BOTSWANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.210		
BURUNDI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.159		
CAMEROON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.907		
CAP-VERT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.707		
CENTRAFRIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.841		
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.918		
CONGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.626		
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.806		
DJIBOUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.826		
DOMINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.877		
ETHIOPIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.871		
FIDJI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.409		
GABON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.909		
GAMBIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.100		
GHANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.697		
GRENADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.107		
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.345		
GUINEE-BISSAU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.567		
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.459		
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.396		
HAUTE-VOLTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.938		
JAMAIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.602		

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.															PAYMENTS					
	I	21	I	22	I	23	I	24	I	25	I	26	I	27	I	28	I	29	I	30	I
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	GEN	TOT.
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	REP	29
KENYA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		108.645
KIRIDATI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		4.197
LESOTHO	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		24.640
LIBERIA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		18.584
MADAGASCAR	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		89.320
MALAWI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		61.305
MALI	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		86.244
MAURICE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		16.682
MAURITANIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		42.840
NIGER	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		81.980
NIGERIA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		18.175
UGANDA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		72.733
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		78.567
RWANDA	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		80.474
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		1.844
SAINTE LUCIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		6.370
SAINT VINCENT	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		6.123
SALOMON	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		9.983
JAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		16.089
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		11.729
SENEGAL	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		145.714
SEYCHELLES	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		6.869
SIERRA LEONE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		38.917
SOMALIE	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		70.081
SOUDAN	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		162.194

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.														IPAYMENTS I						
	I	21	I	22	I	23	I	24	I	25	I	26	I	27	I	28	I	29	I	30	I
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	GEN	TOT.
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I		I	REP.	29
SWAZILAND		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			21.680
TANZANIE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			122.705
TCHAD		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			70.266
TOGO		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			64.737
TONGA		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			10.367
TRINITE ET TOBAGO		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			7.900
TUVALU		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			1.221
VANUATU		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			4.923
ZAIRE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			135.660
ZAMBIE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			119.548
ZIMBABWE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			40.403
SOUS-TOTAL		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			2.963.422
PROJETS REGIONAUX		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			408.284
SOUS-TOTAL		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			408.284
MAYOTTE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			2.870
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			5.809
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			5.230
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			-
VANUATU		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			8.932
WALLIS ET FUTUNA		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			2.430
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			7.813
BRUNEI		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			-
CAIMANS		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			660
CARAIBES		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			370
FALKLAND		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-			300

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.														PAYMENTS			
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		30		30		30		
										I GEN TOT.		I GEN TOT.		I GEN TOT.		I GEN TOT.		
										I REP. 29		I REP. 29		I REP. 29		I REP. 29		
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	931
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.922
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.837
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.117
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.306
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.366
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.421.994

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.										
	I I CAPITAL I PROJ	I I MICRO- I SMSU	I I 2 I PROJECTS	I I 3 I LINKED I TEC COOP	I I 4 I COOP I FORMAT.	I I 5 I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I I 6 I TRADE I PROMOT.	I I 7 IIndustr. I COOPERAT	I I 8 I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I I 9 I CULTURAL I COOPERAT	I I 10 I TA. SM I UNID.
ANGOLA	54.500	-	-	1.561	149	1.977	-	-	-	-	-
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	-	175	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
BAHAMAS	1.500	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	-	-	-	-
BELIZE	2.400	51	-	211	-	340	-	-	-	-	-
BENIN	63.800	500	-	190	32	1.230	14	-	-	-	-
BOTSWANA	11.000	-	-	1.288	109	5.284	-	-	-	-	-
BURUNDI	41.115	1.300	-	839	-	1.815	120	-	-	-	-
CAMEROUN	41.955	-	-	2.299	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
CAP-VERT	20.150	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAFRIQUE	55.300	-	-	1.100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMORES	7.880	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONGO	26.000	-	-	219	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	1.500	-	1.035	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
DJIBOUTI	11.785	-	-	385	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINIQUE	4.870	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIE	127.550	-	-	49	7.250	-	-	-	-	-	-
FIDJI	2.125	3.000	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
GABON	13.700	-	-	38	9	1.118	-	-	-	8	-
GAMBIE	13.900	162	-	537	-	666	-	-	-	-	-
GHANA	32.700	-	-	1.250	300	1.253	-	-	-	-	-
GRENADE	4.500	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-CONAKRY	80.900	2.100	-	600	400	35	-	-	-	20	-
GUINEE-BISSAU	26.800	-	-	140	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUYANE CO-OP	16.950	-	-	245	-	207	-	-	-	-	-
BURKINA FASO	47.600	-	-	512	772	200	-	-	-	150	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.										I
	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10	
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I COOP I FORMAT.	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I CULTURAL I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.	
JAMAIQUE	28.880	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENYA	98.800	3.375	758	-	904	-	-	-	-	-	-
KIRIBATI	-	-	142	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	25.950	-	4	200	275	-	-	-	52	-	-
LIBERIA	22.000	-	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	38.750	7.100	40	4.209	140	75	-	-	-	-	-
MALAWI	64.522	835	539	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	48.400	3.000	2.005	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURICE	14.150	670	148	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
MAURITANIE	50.000	-	630	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	87.200	-	1.964	127	3.415	14	-	-	300	-	-
NIGER	95.160	-	68	696	126	-	-	-	40	-	-
NIGERIA	50.500	-	-	16	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	68.250	1.600	1.226	415	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	5.000	3.000	20	-	788	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	51.000	1.600	170	170	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE LUCIE	5.045	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	4.600	-	23	-	322	10	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	9.222	-	125	-	875	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	431	70	-	-	-	-	102	-	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	4.525	-	109	73	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	87.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEYCHELLES	1.200	205	112	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	23.500	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIE	21.870	-	1.216	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I COOP I FORMAT.	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I CULTURAL I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.
SUDAN	71.550	3.200	1.175	40	2.199	-	-	-	-	-
SURINAM	-	-	330	-	757	14	-	-	-	-
SWAZILAND	11.950	3.000	381	150	3.648	150	-	-	-	1.220
TANZANIE	108.875	600	4.455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCHAD	47.800	3.500	159	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
TOGO	23.265	-	52	-	1.225	7	-	-	-	-
TONGA	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	706	-	-	-	-	-
TUVALU	800	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	3.728	-	80	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
ZAIRE	96.327	-	589	793	726	-	-	-	-	-
ZAMBIE	29.150	-	529	3.500	4.320	-	-	-	-	-
ZIMBABWE	11.650	10.000	1.562	7	649	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>2.019.604</b>	<b>50.298</b>	<b>33.592</b>	<b>19.959</b>	<b>37.902</b>	<b>1.216</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1.220</b>
PROJETS REGIONAUX	211.945	-	6.123	962	29.905	13.098	33.768	15.513	1.055	-
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>211.945</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.123</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>29.905</b>	<b>13.098</b>	<b>33.768</b>	<b>15.513</b>	<b>1.055</b>	<b>-</b>
MAYOTTE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	165	1.000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	2.000	-	38	-	273	-	-	-	-	-
ARUBA	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1 CAPITAL PROJ SMSU	2 MICRO- PROJECTS	3 LINKED TEC COOP	4 COOP FORMAT.	5 GENERAL TEC COOP	6 TRADE PROMOT.	7 INDUSTR. COOPERAT	8 AGRICULT. COOPERAT	9 CULTURAL COOPERAT	10 TA. SM. UND
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLA	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	2.165	1.000	163	200	301	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	530	-	-	-	-	974	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	530	-	-	-	-	974	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2.234.244	51.298	39.878	21.121	68.108	15.287	33.768	15.513	1.916	1.220



IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG			FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG						
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	LOANS ON SP. TERMS	P. ENDET S. SAHARA	PART TOT 1 TO 12	STABEX	AIDE REFUGIES	EXCEPTI. AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND
ANGOLA	-	-	58.187	-	-	3.200	-	4.000	-	-
ANTIGUA-DARBUDA	-	-	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAHAMAS	1.000	-	2.651	-	-	-	-	-	3.290	-
BARBADE	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	-
BELIZE	3.000	-	6.002	-	738	-	-	1.000	326	-
BENIN	-	11.000	76.766	10.411	120	339	-	6.500	-	-
BOTSWANA	-	-	17.681	-	450	450	-	5.000	1.680	-
BURUNDI	6.600	12.000	63.789	24.521	-	360	-	5.500	-	-
CAMEROUN	30.000	-	74.271	60.354	-	215	-	-	-	-
CAP-VERT	-	-	20.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAFRIQUE	-	-	56.400	18.966	-	500	-	-	-	-
COMORES	-	-	8.084	7.063	-	-	-	2.000	-	-
CONGO	10.000	-	36.259	-	-	-	-	26.000	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	20.850	-	23.670	179.028	-	210	-	-	6.783	-
DJIBOUTI	-	-	12.195	-	545	-	-	2.000	-	-
DOMINIQUE	-	-	4.880	-	-	-	-	3.800	-	-
ETHIOPIE	14.150	-	148.999	91.606	-	26.832	-	31.000	-	-
FIDJI	-	-	5.176	264	-	300	-	1.000	499	-
GABON	4.300	-	19.173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GAMBIE	-	3.000	18.265	10.946	-	215	-	5.700	-	-
GHANA	-	11.500	47.003	-	-	-	-	20.000	3.180	-
GRENADE	-	-	4.510	967	-	-	-	1.800	-	-
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	12.500	96.555	-	-	85	35.000	16.550	-	-
GUINEE-BISSAU	-	6.000	32.957	2.882	-	103	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	60	4.506	-	-	-	4.000	-	-
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	17.402	-	-	263	-	-	-	-
BURKINA FASO	-	-	49.234	7.318	-	365	-	4.500	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG			FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG						
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I P. ENDET I S. SAHARA	I PART TOT I 1 TO 12	I STABEX	I AIDE I REFUGIES	I EXCEPTI. I AID	I MINING I PRODUCTS	I RISK I CAPITAL	I INTEREST I RATES	I REHABIL. I FUND
JAMAIQUE	10.000	-	39.173	-	-	1.230	-	-	2.250	-
KENYA	10.000	-	113.837	40.692	-	-	-	7.500	3.927	-
KIRIBATI	-	-	572	2.459	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	10.000	-	36.481	3.140	-	190	-	3.500	-	-
LIBERIA	5.000	-	27.733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	12.500	15.000	77.814	4.506	-	250	-	29.750	-	-
MALAWI	10.000	12.500	88.896	11.936	1.335	2.435	-	12.000	1.116	-
MALI	2.500	15.000	70.958	15.563	-	789	-	20.500	-	-
MAURICE	9.000	-	23.988	2.950	-	65	-	6.500	3.936	-
MAURITANIE	-	7.000	58.230	-	-	340	18.000	15.000	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	-	30.000	123.020	20.155	855	9.250	-	9.000	-	-
NIGER	5.000	14.000	115.090	6.610	744	370	12.450	14.300	-	-
NIGERIA	113.940	-	164.536	-	-	1.130	-	-	12.657	-
UGANDA	-	15.000	86.931	-	4.920	1.850	-	2.000	-	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	14.000	-	22.808	84.487	-	-	-	3.500	5.231	-
RWANDA	-	-	53.090	25.359	-	850	-	-	-	-
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1.500	-	-
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	5.180	-	-	-	-	2.000	494	-
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	-	-	4.955	-	-	130	-	1.800	-	-
SALOMON	-	-	10.222	27.705	-	500	-	-	-	-
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	603	7.920	-	-	-	4.200	-	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	1.000	5.807	1.627	-	113	-	2.100	-	-
SENEGAL	10.000	11.500	108.500	105.960	-	880	-	25.500	-	-
SEYCHELLES	-	-	1.754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	2.500	-	26.200	-	-	78	-	7.000	-	-
SOMALIE	-	-	23.100	-	708	395	-	13.000	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG			FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG							I
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	
	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I P. ENDET I 5. SAHARA	I PART TOT I 1 TO 12	I STADEx	I AIDE I REFUGIES	I EXCEPTI. I AID	I MINING I PRODUCTS	I RISK I CAPITAL	I INTEREST I RATES	I REHABIL. I FUND	
SOUDAN	-	7.500	85.664	63.929	20.172	7.400	-	12.000	-	-	
SURINAM	-	-	1.101	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	
SWAZILAND	5.000	-	25.499	-	730	-	-	6.000	-	-	
TANZANIE	-	24.500	138.430	8.908	-	-	-	23.500	-	-	
TCHAD	-	-	51.499	33.373	2.010	1.175	-	2.200	-	-	
TOGO	780	7.000	32.329	13.523	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TONGA	-	-	200	2.783	-	-	-	1.500	-	-	
TRINITE ET TODAGO	-	-	706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TUVALU	-	-	813	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VANUATU	-	-	3.848	16.441	-	560	-	-	-	-	
ZAIRE	23.500	-	121.935	-	661	-	-	-	7.777	-	
ZAMBIE	15.000	-	52.499	-	650	650	-	10.500	-	-	
ZIMBABWE	20.000	-	43.868	-	-	-	-	-	5.724	-	
SOUS-TOTAL	368.620	216.000	2.749.272	918.972	34.637	64.408	65.450	377.700	58.869	-	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	11.700	-	324.068	-	-	7.800	-	40.700	2.713	-	
SOUS-TOTAL	11.700	-	324.068	-	-	7.800	-	40.700	2.713	-	
MAYOTTE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	1.365	-	-	85	800	-	-	-	
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	1.733	-	-	-	3.000	1.205	-	
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	2.311	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	
ARUBA	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG				FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG					
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	LOANS ON SP.TERMS	P.ENDET S.SAHARA	PART TOT 1 TO 12	STADEx	AIDE REFUGIES	EXCEPTI. AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND
CAIMANS	1.500	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLA	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	1.500	-	-
FALKLAND	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	883	-
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>1.500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.329</b>	<b>1.800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>5.900</b>	<b>2.088</b>	<b>-</b>
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	1.504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.504</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>381.820</b>	<b>216.000</b>	<b>3.080.173</b>	<b>920.772</b>	<b>34.637</b>	<b>72.293</b>	<b>66.250</b>	<b>424.300</b>	<b>63.670</b>	<b>-</b>

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSICHERED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.												I PAYMENTS I	
	I 21 I TRANSF. I INVESTS	I 22 I GEN TOT I 13 TO 21	I 23	I 24	I 25	I 26	I 27	I 28	I 29	I 30 I GEN TOT I REP 22	I 31			
ANGOLA	-	65.387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.807		
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BAHAMAS	-	5.941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207		
BARBADE	-	1.545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64		
BELIZE	-	8.066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435		
BENIN	-	94.136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.607		
BOTSWANA	-	25.261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.794		
BURUNDI	-	94.170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.501		
CAMEROUN	-	134.840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.787		
CAP-VERT	-	20.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63		
CENTRAFRIQUE	-	75.866	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.982		
COMORES	-	17.147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.005		
CONGO	-	62.259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70		
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	209.691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191.684		
DJIBOUTI	-	14.740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450		
DOMINIQUE	-	8.680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.386		
ETHIOPIE	-	298.437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.793		
FIDJI	-	7.239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595		
GABON	-	19.173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.826		
GAMBIE	-	35.125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.796		
GHANA	-	70.183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.555		
GRENADE	-	7.277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.656		
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	148.190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.446		
GUINEE-BISSAU	-	35.942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.551		
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	8.566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.546		
GUYANE CO-OP	-	17.665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.834		
MURCINA FASO	-	61.416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.329		

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.											I 29	I 30 GEN TOT REP 22	I I		
	I 21 TRANSF. INVESTS	I 22 GEN TOT 13 TO 21	I 23	I 24	I 25	I 26	I 27	I 28	I 29	I 30 GEN TOT REP 22	I I					
JAMAÏQUE	-	42.653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.868		
KENYA	-	165.956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.467		
KIRIBATI	-	3.030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.532		
LESOTHO	-	43.311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.641		
LIBERIA	-	27.733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627		
MADAGASCAR	-	112.320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.720		
MALAMI	-	117.718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.453		
MALI	-	107.810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.927		
MAURICE	-	37.439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.787		
MAURITANIE	-	91.569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.069		
MOZAMBIQUE	-	162.280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.024		
NIGER	-	149.564	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.615		
NIGERIA	-	178.324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.113		
UGANDA	-	95.701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.692		
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	116.026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.888		
RWANDA	-	79.299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.286		
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	1.510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894		
SAINTE LUCIE	-	7.674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605		
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	-	6.885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359		
SALOMON	-	38.427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.791		
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	12.723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.951		
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	9.647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.419		
SENEGAL	-	240.840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133.291		
SEYCHELLES	-	1.754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	385		
SIERRA LEONE	-	33.278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.167		
SOMALIE	-	37.203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.034		

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IHD. PROG.											I PAYMENTS I	
	I 21 I TRANSF. I INVESTS	I 22 I GEN TOT I 13 TO 21	I 23	I 24	I 25	I 26	I 27	I 28	I 29	I 30 I GEN TOT I REP 22	I	I	
													97.232
SOUDAN	-	189.165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
SURINAM	-	1.441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.701
SWAZILAND	-	32.229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.987
TANZANIE	-	170.838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.670
TCHAD	-	90.257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.699
TOGO	-	45.852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.149
TONGA	-	4.483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
TUVALU	-	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.059
VANUATU	-	20.849	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.463
ZAIRE	-	130.373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.581
ZAMBIE	-	64.299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.581
ZIMBABWE	-	49.592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.211.031
SOUS-TOTAL	-	4.269.309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.536
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	375.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.536
SOUS-TOTAL	-	375.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
MAYOTTE	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	2.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.733
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	5.939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	2.711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
ARUBA	-	1.028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- 69 -

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.											I PAYMENTS I	
	I 21 I TRANSF. I INVESTS	I 22 I GEN TOT I 13 TO 21 I	I 23	I 24	I 25	I 26	I 27	I 28	I 29	I 30 I GEN TOT I REP 22	I	I	
CAIMANS	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ANGUILLA	-	1.620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	
FALKLAND	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ILES VIERGES	-	883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.211	
SOUS-TOTAL	-	16.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	1.504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	
SOUS-TOTAL	-	1.504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	-	4.662.096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.276.978	



7. Investment

The experts appointed to carry out the joint studies provided for by Articles 240 to 247 of the Third Lomé Convention, in accordance with the agreement reached between the ACP States and the EEC in 1987, sent in their report on two of the studies.

The report, drawn up under Article 241 of the Convention concerning an initial analysis of measures to facilitate an increased and more stable flow of capital in the ACP States, reviews the various obstacles hampering financial flows that lead to productive investments and makes suggestions for improving these flows.

Concerning the study set up under Article 244 concerning a joint ACP-EEC investment insurance and guarantee system, the report initially considers the need for and possible introduction of such a joint system.

At the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meeting in May 1988, the two sides again confirmed the importance they attributed to the role of private investment in the development process: it noted the progress of the studies launched on that subject, and instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to monitor the progress of the dossier and to examine it within a joint working party.

## 8. Agricultural co-operation

The Subcommittee on co-operation for Agricultural and Rural Development met on 17 November 1988 to discuss a number of matters, chiefly concerning the TCA <sup>(1)</sup>.

At that meeting the Subcommittee took note of the 1987 report, which had already been examined by the Centre's Advisory Committee. It then examined the TCA's work programme for 1989, the main feature of which was the consolidation of the TCA's activities and structure, and adopted the draft budget for 1989.

As the financing decision on the contribution of Bfrs 5 360 000 requested from the European Development Fund had been taken by the competent Community authority on 12 December 1988, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors definitively adopted the Centre's budget for 1989 at its meeting on 21 December 1988.

The Subcommittee also turned its attention to the question of the location of the headquarters of the TCA, recalling the decision taken at its previous meeting to ask the co-Chairmen to prepare terms of references for launching the examination provided for in Annex II to the Third Convention, and took note of the fact that the Commission would take the necessary steps to submit draft terms of reference early in 1989.

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(1) An overview of the TCA's activities in 1988 is given on pages 81 to 93 of this report.

9. Industrial co-operation

The Committee on Industrial Co-operation adopted, by means of the written procedure, two Decisions designed to ensure the smooth operation of the Centre for the Development of Industry <sup>(1)</sup>.

- Decision No 1/88 of the CIC on the appointment of members of the Governing Board of the CDI;
  
- Decision No 2/88 of the CIC on the adjustment of the remuneration and the tax brackets laid down respectively in Article 3 of Decision No 4/86 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers laying down the conditions of employment of the staff of the Centre for the Development of Industry, and in the Annex thereto.

The Committee also gave its agreement, in accordance with Article 70 of the Lomé Convention, on the apportionment of the Centre's overall financial allocation for 1989. The latter was thus set at ECU 8,6 million, ECU 140 000 of which was to be financed from the Centre's own revenue and ECU 8,46 million of which was to be financed from a contribution from the EDF.

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(1) An overview of the CDI's activities is given on pages 94 to 109 of this report.

10. Situation in southern Africa

The Community and the ACP States kept a constant and very particular watch on the worrying situation which continues to prevail in southern Africa. Wide-ranging exchanges of views and information were held both in the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and in the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors.

The Council's proceedings on this subject were mainly taken up with the results of the meeting on South Africa and southern Africa, held further to a request by the ACP States, between the Member States of the Community, represented by the Troika, and the ACP countries, represented by the President of the Council of Ministers and twelve of the States.

Organized outside the formal procedures for ministerial meetings, this special meeting took place in a most friendly and constructive atmosphere. From the exchange of views could be judged the extent to which the two sides shared common views in assessing the situation in South Africa and in analysing the problems of the region. During this meeting, the ACP transmitted to the Community certain proposals which, in their view, the Community could advantageously adopt to bring about progress in this matter.

In their discussions, the two sides expressed in the most resolute terms the sense of repugnance shared by the ACP States and the Twelve with regard to apartheid, and their unreserved condemnation of that inhuman and degrading system. They also expressed their conviction that apartheid could not be reformed, but had to be abolished, and that the prime objective was to succeed in dismantling it without violence, through the establishment of a national dialogue. They noted however that there were divergent views as to the best way of achieving that aim.

As regards southern Africa, the two sides found that their views coincided concerning the negative consequences of the apartheid system and of South Africa's aggressive policy for the stability, security and development of neighbouring countries.

The efforts made by the Community and its Member States on behalf of the victims of apartheid, and the Community's determination to shoulder its responsibilities so that the programme of positive measures could be maintained, were widely appreciated. The Commission representative gave details at the various meetings of the Community's efforts to help the victims of apartheid, to promote their social and cultural advancement, and to assist the countries of the region.

Both sides recognized the usefulness of the Luxembourg meeting and agreed that the co-Chairmen were remaining in contact with a view to a further ministerial meeting in due course.

The ACP-EEC Council meeting in Mauritius in May 1988 also endorsed those conclusions.

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 21 December 1988, the ACP States stressed the importance in their view of holding another meeting of the same kind to take stock of developments in the situation since the first meeting; they mentioned that they were awaiting the response of the Twelve to representations made on that subject in June 1988 to the Presidency of Political Co-operation.

11. Implementation of the Third Lomé Convention  
- Other aspects

(a) Shipping

At its meeting in Mauritius, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers took note of the report submitted to it by the experts on both sides, concerning the principles of co-operation in the shipping sector between the Member States of the Community and certain African States which are members of the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport. The Council asked the experts to continue their work in order to define the practical procedures for implementing the principles thus defined.

(b) Council Directives (EEC) on the level of sound emissions from aircraft landing in the EEC

Talks on this subject were held during the year between the ACP States, the Commission and the Member States of the Community, to exchange information on the practical problems raised for the ACP States by these rules. The granting of derogations was a matter for each Member State of the Community.

(c) Cultural and social co-operation

The Council of Ministers meeting in Mauritius confirmed the importance attached by both sides to the implementation of this new aspect of co-operation, the most important element of which was the systematic inclusion of the social and cultural dimension in carrying out specific development projects. The common will to attain that objective is becoming ever clearer: accordingly local communities, women and young people are increasingly playing a part in their own development.

The Council took note of a review presented by the Community on the action already financed or under examination, as well as of the Community's position with regard to the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Co-operation that, as a private institution, the latter could not receive direct financing but could manage funds for which it would receive a brief from those ACP States which had submitted specific projects for cultural action within the framework of national or regional indicative programmes.

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES COVERED BY ACP-EEC CO-OPERATION

1. European Investment Bank activities

(a) General overview

In 1988 the Bank was again faced with a very difficult economic situation in most of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, resulting in investment stagnation and a continuing decline in creditworthiness.

However, the assistance provided in 1988 brought the amounts committed by the Bank since the start of the Third Lomé Convention to around 50% of the amounts provided for by the Convention. Financing in 1988 amounted to ECU 290,7 million: ECU 122 million in loans with interest-rate subsidies from own resources and ECU 168,7 million from risk capital drawn from the budget resources of Member States.

(b) Sectoral breakdown of European Investment Bank commitments (see Annexes VI and VII)

As in the past, industry continues to be one of the key areas of the Bank's activities in the ACP countries: in 1988 assistance for industrial investment amounted to more than ECU 139 million, or around 50% of total intervention.



Financing granted for investment in the food industry saw a considerable increase: 42,8 million (14,8% of the total), compared with 33,1 million granted in 1987. A sectoral support loan of ECU 25 million for industrial undertakings previously to a large extent financed by the Bank will help to strengthen the importing capacity of such undertakings so that they will be better placed to invest in the refurbishment and modernization of their plant.

The Bank still continues to support small and medium-sized businesses: measures for their benefit, in the form of global loans made to the development banks and as a contribution to increasing their capital, came to ECU 23,1 million.

The extractive industries also received financing amounting to ECU 23,5 million.

The remaining assistance was shared out between the infrastructure sector (88 million, around 30% of the total) and the energy sector (63,5 million, around 22% of the total amount). In the infrastructure sector, the catchment and distribution of water stands out as of particular importance, having received 62,9 million in loans, equivalent to almost 22% of the total assistance to the ACP States. In the energy sector, ECU 21,6 million (7,4% of the total) were allocated to finance power stations, while the transmission and distribution of electricity absorbed 17,9 and 11 million respectively, or 6,2% and 3,8% of total aid. 13 million went towards the financing of infrastructure for the transport of petroleum.

(c) Geographical breakdown (see Annexes VIII and IX)

The Bank provided direct support for investment in 30 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries; it granted four further loans amounting to ECU 34,7 million for investments involving several countries together, reflecting its efforts to promote both co-operation between the ACP countries and regional integration.

African countries received 89% of the Bank's assistance, equivalent to ECU 260,1 million, of which 104 million was from own resources and 156,1 million from risk capital; 32,7 million concerned projects of regional importance.

Eleven African countries, mainly in West and Central Africa and in the Indian Ocean, received a loan of ECU 15 million for the rehabilitation or installation of equipment for the maintenance or improvement of air traffic safety in the area covered by ASECNA.

In West Africa, assistance amounted to 109,5 million, including 12 million for the West African Development Bank. In Nigeria, a loan of 45 million will contribute to the rehabilitation and improvement of water distribution and treatment in the capital, Lagos. In Mali, assistance concerned a high-voltage power line between Bamako and Ségou, as well as cotton ginneries (a total of 20,5 million). Assistance is being used in Guinea to improve an alumina plant and to operate a granite quarry near Conakry (16,6 million) and in the Gambia to improve the drinking water supply of Banjul (5,7 million). Two factories in Burkino Faso have been financed, one in Bobo Dioulasso producing cardboard packaging and the other in Ouagadougou making plastic sheeting and bags (4,5 million). Assistance was provided for the expansion of power generation by the Praia power station in Cape Verde (3 million), as well as for preliminary studies for iron ore mining in Mauritania (1,5 million), for gas in Senegal (0,6 million) and for setting up a radio link in Togo (0,1 million).

In East Africa, the Bank granted financing amounting to 66,5 million. In Kenya, a loan of 25 million will allow improvement of the production capacity of industrial undertakings previously financed. In the Sudan, assistance is being used for the rehabilitation of the Roseires power station and for prospection for gold deposits in the Ariab region (13 million). In Zambia, the Bank gave assistance for the rehabilitation of the oil pipeline to Tanzania (13 million), in Ethiopia for the improvement of the port of Assab (10 million), in Tanzania for the extension of the power transmission network to the Mbeya region (3,5 million) and in Djibouti for the extension of the Tadjourah power station and of the electricity supply network to Obock (2 million).

In southern Africa, the Bank granted 42,3 million in financing: in Botswana for the improvement of water supplies and the construction of a hotel in Gaborone (13 million); in Malawi to bring power from the hydro-electric power stations in the south to the capital and the north of the country (11 million); in Madagascar for the construction of a tuna-processing complex at Antsiranana and for a feasibility study on the working of a graphite mine (6,3 million); in Mozambique for the rehabilitation of a cement works near Maputo (6 million); for a flour-mill in Mauritius and a textile factory at Manzini in Swaziland (3 million each).

In Central Africa, assistance amounted to 26,8 million, including 5,7 million for the Central African States Development Bank. The rest of the assistance concerned the rehabilitation of an agro-industrial project in the Congo involving the renovation and construction of oil mills and a refinery, and the establishment of plantations (16 million), the improvement of coffee storage at Gitega in central Burundi (2,5 million), the rehabilitation of water supply installations for N'Djamena in Chad (2,2 million) and a study for a new power line in the Kivu region of Zaïre (0,4 million).

In the Pacific, 19,7 million was granted for oilplam and cocoa plantations and storage and processing equipment on New Ireland, one of the islands in Papua-New Guinea (15,5 million), and to Samoa for a barrage and hydroelectric plant on Upolu island, and for a development bank (4,2 million).

In the Caribbean, assistance amounted to 10,9 million, including a global loan of 2 million to a regional bank, the Caribbean Financial Services Corporation. It also covered the installation of electricity generating and transmission equipment on the islands of St Lucia (3 million) and St Vincent (4 million), as well as a global loan of 1,8 million, also for St Vincent, and a preparatory study on the construction of an abattoir in Barbados (0,1 million).

Almost all the investment projects in the ACP States involved co-financing, notably with the bilateral financial institutions of the Member States, the Commission of the European Communities, the World Bank and other development aid institutions.

(d) Effects of projects financed

The total cost of investments to whose financing the Bank contributed, based on provisional estimates, came to around ECU 1 000 million. The direct employment effects of the projects financed may be put, on the basis of appraisal documentation, at more than 3 000 jobs.

(e) Breakdown of financing by level of development of the ACP States concerned

The breakdown of financing by level of development of the various countries shows that over half of own-resources loans went to ACP States with a per capita income of more than some US \$400, while about 2/3 of risk-capital assistance concerned projects situated in the most disadvantaged ACP States.

(f) Disbursements

In 1988 Bank disbursements amounted to ECU 152,6 million: 2,5 million under Lomé I, 72,2 million under Lomé II and 78 million under Lomé III. These figures break down into 70,1 million from own resources and 82,5 million in risk capital.

2. Activities of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (1)

During the course of 1988, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA) continued in the consolidation of the activities already undertaken, having benefited from the advice of the Advisory Committee set up in 1986. The Advisory Committee at its May 1988 meeting, approved the terms of reference for an internal review of CTA's activities which could lead to recommendations for a future mandate of the Centre.

The programme of activities as drawn up by CTA and approved by the Committee of Ambassadors, its supervising body, was fully implemented.

For ease of presentation, the activities will be grouped under the following headings:

- (a) Studies
- (b) Seminars
- (c) Publications
- (d) Assistance to ACP agricultural information/documentation centres
- (e) Question and Answer Service

(a) Studies

CTA initiates and sponsors some studies on topics of major relevance to ACP countries in response to various suggestions made by experts and ACP nationals.

These studies result in the dissemination of up-to-date knowledge.

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(1) This summary was prepared by the Directorate of the Centre.

In 1988 were undertaken the following studies:

- The application of plant biotechnology in developing countries
- The changing dynamics of global agriculture: agricultural research planning
- The atlas of the agropastoral potential of Mali in continuation of the production of atlases of the Sahelian countries
- A guide to seed programmes and projects in ACP States
- A bibliography on the role of women in agriculture in southern Africa
- A specific study on the African mosaic virus of cassava;

the following inventories:

- Directory of agricultural journals of interest to ACP States (available in 1989)
- Guide to bibliographical sources on agriculture in Africa
- Inventory of information sources in ACP States
- World directory of agricultural information sources
- Directory of reference books on agricultural and rural development in English (a similar directory in French is already available)
- Inventory of lusophone agricultural information sources
- Catalogue of audio-visual institutes and audio-visual material for agricultural and rural development
- Use of audio-visual techniques for the dissemination of scientific and technical information
- Use of CD-ROM
- Analytical bibliography on bananas and plantains
- Analytical bibliography on animal traction
- Inventory of current agricultural research projects in the Caribbean;
  
- two specific studies:
  - = an internal review of CTA activities
  - = assessment review of the training courses for librarians and documentalists.

(b) Seminars

In recognition of the fact that direct personal contacts among agricultural scientists are effective means of communication for the dissemination of knowledge and technology, the Centre has pursued its policy of organizing technical meetings.



EUROPE

(b)1. Seed pathology seminar (20-25 June, Copenhagen, Denmark)

One of the important prerequisites to growing successful crops is the use of high quality, i.e. disease-free, seeds. Although seed multiplication schemes have been established for the major crops in most ACP States, seed quality production efficiency needs to be improved.

This seminar had gathered 24 delegates from 21 ACP countries and an important number of internationally recognized seed pathologists.

(b)2. Agricultural information sources available in Portuguese (8-10 November, Lisbon, Portugal)

This seminar was called in response to several requests made to CTA to assist the lusophone countries of Africa to accede to agricultural information. This has led CTA into breaking a new linguistic barrier.

AFRICA

(b)3. Biological nitrogen fixation (5-8 January, Dakar, Senegal)

Some plants can fix nitrogen from the air with the help of rhizobacteria living in their roots. *Sesbania rostrata* has the characteristic of fixing nitrogen in the nodules to be found in its stems.

Several scientists from about 30 countries were therefore convened by CTA to discuss the cultural methods to be practised so as to fully exploit the potential of the plant as green manure.

(b)4. Irrigated agriculture in Africa (25-29 April, Harare, Zimbabwe)

Convinced that irrigation could play an important role in improving Africa's agricultural production, some 17 irrigation specialists from both English- and French-speaking Africa met to discuss the socio-economic, institutional and cultural aspects of irrigation projects.

(b)5. Importance of trees in agricultural production in rural areas  
(11-16 June, Kigali, Rwanda)

This workshop, grouping some 45 participants of Africa, discussed the practical application of agroforestry techniques, participation of rural people in planning and planting programmes, choice of tree species and the value of trees in rural communities both for production and landscape.

CARIBBEAN REGION

(b)6. Farming systems for low-fertility acid sandy soils (5-9 December,  
Georgetown, Guyana)

Participants at this seminar examined the approaches to managing tropical acid soils especially as regards improving their fertility, examining the crop and livestock systems to be practised as well as studying the economics of farming systems appropriate to such soils.

PACIFIC REGION

Upon the suggestion of CTA's branch office within IRETA, a series of workshops were held for the benefit of agricultural field officers on the following topics:

(b)7. Application of tissue culture techniques in the distribution and  
quarantine of improved plant material (25-26 January, Apia,  
Western Samoa)

This meeting was meant to create awareness in the use of tissue culture and to provide training to technicians in the island states of the Pacific in the techniques of transplanting them.

(b)8. Care and management of bees for honey production (11-12 July,  
Cook Islands)

Experienced beekeepers of the Pacific region met at this workshop to discuss the latest findings on beekeeping with experts on the subject.

(b)9. Effective use of local feed resources in the feeding of pigs and poultry (16-22 July, Fiji)

The Pacific States are trying to increase their meat production through a better and more rational use of local feed resources.

This workshop gathered some 50 livestock officers of the region and was a contribution to the efforts of the islands for increased meat production.

(b)10. Agricultural information services in the Pacific (17-21 October, Alafua, Western Samoa)

This workshop had gathered the librarians and agricultural liaison officers to discuss ways of improving the linkages, particularly electronic, for a better regional access to information.

(b)11. Assistance to ACP participants in meetings organized by other institutions

This programme, in addition to providing the participants with an opportunity to attend seminars and workshops organized by other institutions, enables, at times, to arrange with the organizers so as to include discussions of ACP concerns at such meetings. In 1988, CTA funded the participation of 109 delegates to 30 such meetings.

(c) Publications

The need for agricultural information is not only varied because of the diversity of the several ACP States, but also because of the level of interest of the people in each State, e.g. research workers, extension agents, teachers, farmers, etc. CTA's objectives are therefore to fulfil as much of these expressed or potential needs as far as possible through various publications. These may be grouped as follows:

- periodicals
- internal to CTA
- miscellaneous

(c)1. Periodicals

(c)1.1. SPORE

CTA's bulletin, published both in English and French, appearing once every 2 months is, by now, very well known throughout the agricultural world. It is being sent to 20 000 addresses having increased gradually from 5 000 in 1986. It is CTA's vehicle of communication with its readers, informing them of its activities and of recent technologies available for agricultural and rural development.

An internal review was made in 1988 with a view to improving its content, form and presentation, topics to be covered as well as its distribution.

(c)1.2. The Courier

Regular contributions were maintained in 1988 to "The Courier", the ACP-EEC journal, which has a very wide audience, so as to inform its readers about CTA activities.

(c)1.3. RISED

CTA's collaboration with Regular Information System on Environment and Development (RISED) continued, resulting in the publication of a special issue.

(c)1.4. Musarama

CTA is assisting the International network for the Improvement of Banana and Plantain, INIBAP, in the publication, in English and French, of a quarterly bulletin providing information on banana and plantains. This bulletin will be distributed to all ACP research institutes and experts interested in these crops.

(c)2. CTA's internal publications

These comprised CTA's annual report, new brochures describing the Centre and its Question and Answer Service as well as proceedings of its seminars.

(c)3. Miscellaneous publications

Taking into consideration the topics of concern and the varied interests of the several groups making up the agricultural communities, e.g. research workers, extension staff, trainers, CTA has published or helped in producing about 70 publications.

(d) Assistance to ACP Agricultural Information and Documentation Centres

The objective of CTA's assistance in strengthening the ACP libraries and documentation centres is to enable them to better serve the needs of agricultural scientists and other users of such centres.

This assistance comprises the supply of small microfiche/photocopying equipment, providing short training courses for librarians, supply of reference books and bibliographies and supplying information on their expressed needs.

In 1988, the following countries were more specifically assisted: Guinée Bissau, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Madagascar as well as the University of the South Pacific in Western Samoa.

(d)1. Supply of documents and bibliographies

CTA has contracts with BDPA, KIT, FAO, CIDARC and AT-SOURCE (Wageningen) for the supply of documents and bibliographies in agriculture to ACP libraries.

(d)2. Selective dissemination of scientific and technical information

CTA established a pilot project in 1988 on selective dissemination of scientific and technical agricultural information (SDI) with the participation of CIRAD which has access to several data bases.

This SDI gives the beneficiaries access to the data needed for their research programme, and enables them to participate in an informal network for the exchange of data and experience on scientific activities.

(d)3. Supply of agricultural information by radio

The aim of this project is to provide broadcasters of agricultural programmes with better access to sources of information to enable them to prepare their programmes. A next stage could ensue in the exchange of radio magazines among ACP States. CTA had commissioned studies by experts in the area of agricultural broadcasting which are now available. A meeting was held in December 1988 to discuss the recommendations of these studies.

(d)4. Training of librarians

From 21 November to 3 December, a training session, with the collaboration of CARDI, was held in Trinidad and Tobago for the benefit of librarians of the Caribbean region.

This has been the third training session after Dakar and Malawi.

In 1988, CTA further assisted a few ACP agricultural librarians to participate in workshops/training courses, e.g.:

- the 6th Technical Consultation of AGRIS participating countries
- Oxford training course on "Information on Agriculture"
- IAALD Regional Conference on "Strategic issues in agricultural information with special reference to developing countries".

(d)5. Distribution of CD-ROM

The Compact Disc Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) is a relatively new technology, with extremely high capacities for storing information. The discs are very convenient ways of providing libraries with much agricultural information which can be easily stored and retrieved.

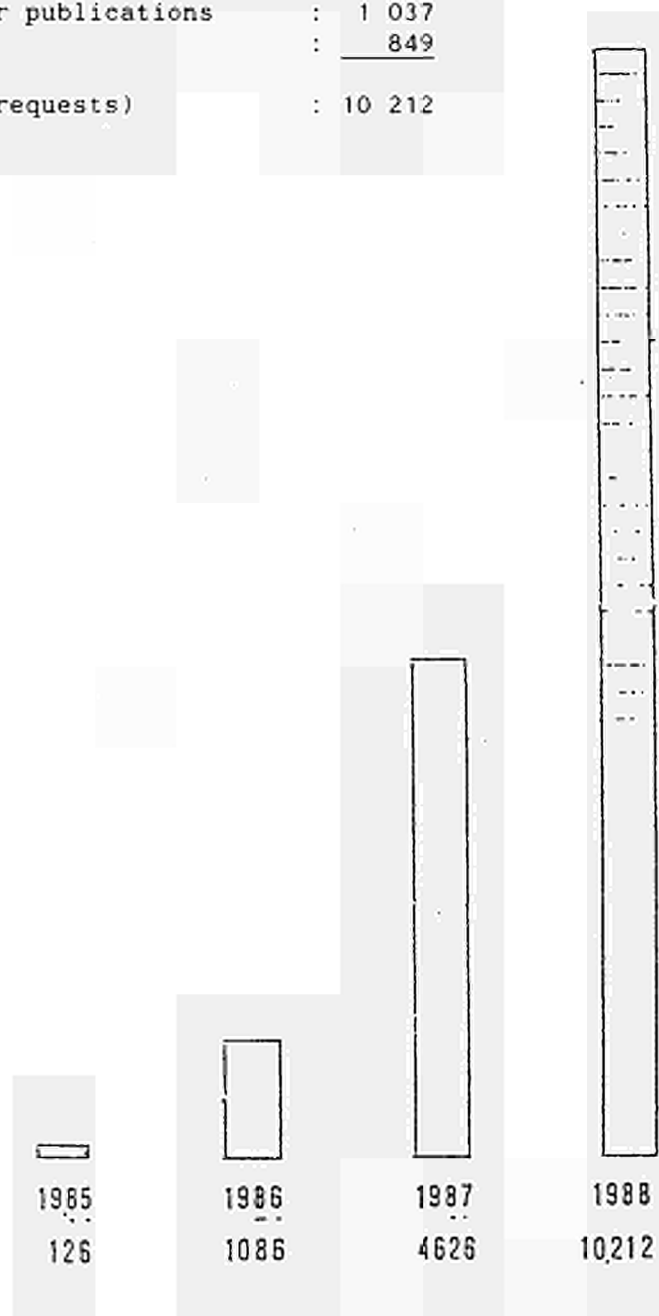
CTA is playing a leading role in stimulating and co-ordinating the efforts of aid agencies and experts in the area to fund the production of the discs and supply of hardware necessary to read the discs.

(e) Question and Answer Service (QAS)

CTA fulfil its mandate of facilitating access by ACP States to information on agricultural and rural development through a Question and Answer Service. During 1988, the number of requests for publications and information has grown tremendously as can be seen from the following charts:

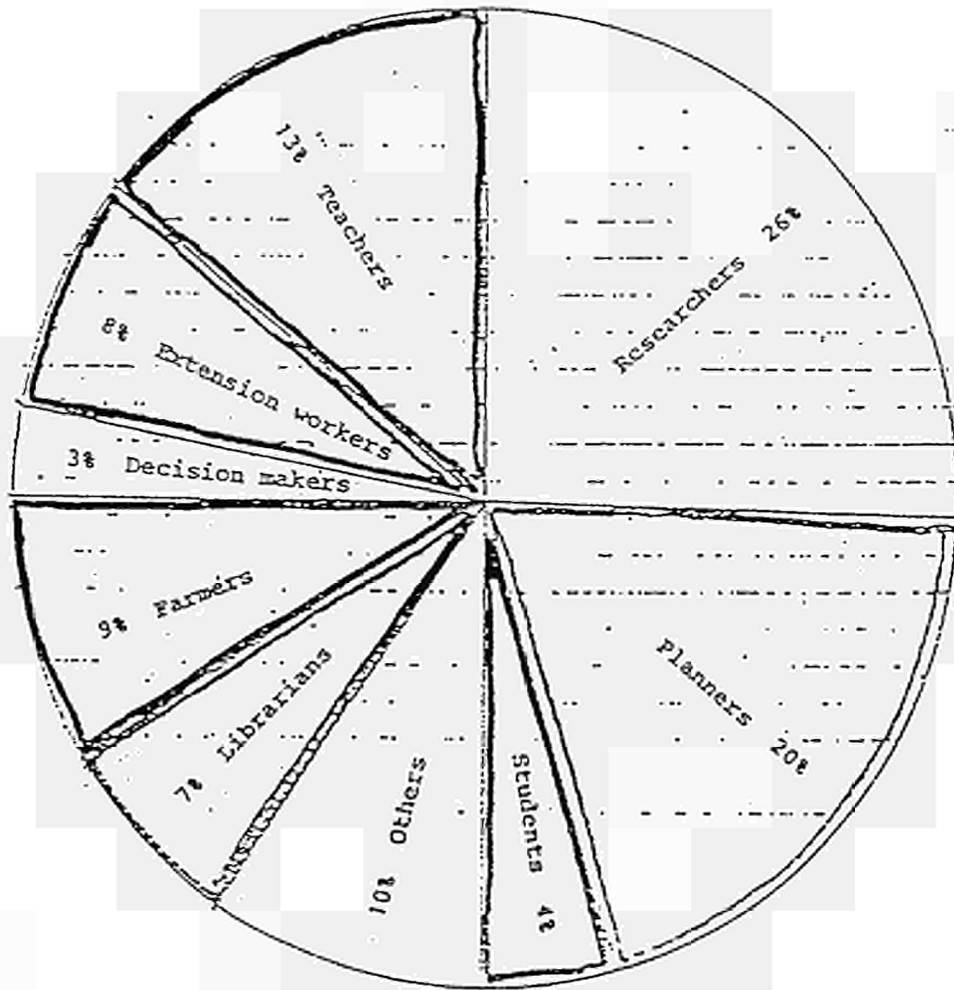
Progress in the numbers of requests received by the Question and Answer Service

Requests for subscriptions to "Spore":	1 171
Numbers of copies of CTA publications asked for	: 7 155
Requests for other publications	: 1 037
Requests for STI	: 849
<b>Total (number of requests)</b>	<b>: 10 212</b>





Requests in 1988 by socio-professional groups



(f) Regional branch offices

Two regional branch offices have been set up in the Pacific and Caribbean regions.

During 1988, an office within SACCAR has been set up for the SADCC region and negotiations started for the establishment of other branch offices within regional bodies in Africa.

The National Focal Points (NFPs) within Ministries of national Governments have been strengthened, especially following visits made by CTA staff.

(g) Co-ordinating role of CTA

(g)1. Co-ordination of donor agencies for Small Ruminant research and development in ACP States

Following the decision made at the CTA sponsored seminar at Montpellier in October 1986 to have regular meetings of funding agencies which are active in research and development of small ruminants in Africa, the third meeting was held in February 1988 in Berlin. It was convened by CTA and was attended by the representatives of some 12 agencies.

Information was exchanged among the delegates about projects on small ruminants including seminars and publication of manuals being undertaken or planned by each agency.

(g)2. Co-ordination of Aid Agencies in promoting CD-ROM in ACP countries

CTA is co-ordinating the efforts of several data base producers, aid agencies and experts in CD-ROM technology with a view to promoting its spreading use in ACP States as a means of storing and retrieving agricultural information.

(g)3. Training of librarians

With the leading role of CTA, a meeting of delegates from 11 international organizations concerned with information dissemination in agriculture was arranged to review the constraints and prospects for the training of librarians and for providing refresher courses to them for a more effective service to users in ACP States.

(g) The Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee met from 30 May to 2 June.

The Advisory Committee has appointed two members of its Committee, in accordance with Article 1.4 of Decision No 5/86 of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, to follow CTA's programme of activities between meetings. These members met twice during the year. The first meeting, held in April, was devoted to preparing the Advisory Committee meeting in May. The second meeting, held in October, reviewed the progress of work of CTA during the year.

The main recommendations of the Advisory Committee were subsequently sent to the Committee of Ambassadors.

(h) Other meetings

CTA was host at its headquarters in Ede-Wageningen to two important meetings in 1988:

1. ACP Sub-Committee of ambassadors on Agricultural Co-operation, in January, +
2. The Working Party of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on Technology, Training and Development, in November.

The opportunity was taken, on both occasions, to inform them of the role and activities of CTA.

3. Activities of the Centre for the Development of Industry (1)

The events and experience of the period under review mark it as another year of distinctive achievement. In terms of the work programme and budget plan for Lomé III, 1988 was a median period when the operational structures put in place attained a peak of functionality. The results of interventions showed a spectacular increase in quantity and quality and the Centre was better known and appreciated in the industrial milieu both in ACP and EEC States.

The year was also the time to begin the renegotiation of the Lomé Convention when CDI traditionally gets put back into the melting pot for refashioning. The accompanying threat of insecurity of tenure to the Staff was also compounded by the avalanche of visitation panels to the Centre. Four such audits were undertaken during the year and the findings of the three published so far have been positive for the Centre.

In a note to the committee on Industrial Co-operation contributing to the preparatory debates on the future of CDI in post-Lomé III, the Joint Governing Board has declared in the preamble:

"The members of the Joint Governing Board are of the unanimous opinion that, with the experience gained in the past three Conventions, the Centre for the Development of Industry has now become an adult organization which, despite the limited means allocated, has still managed to show good results.

It has improved its action; it has made both the EEC and ACP States more aware of the services it can offer; it has organized regional industrial co-operation meetings which have reinforced its influence; it has considerably upgraded the level of competence and motivation of its staff; it has established co-operation relationships for co-financing activities with EEC agencies committed to the development cause.

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(1) This summary was prepared by the Directorate of the Centre.

In the light of the action undertaken, the experience gained by CDI should continue to be placed at the disposal of the industrial development of ACP countries in which the private sector will have an important and increasing role. Concerning the transfer of technology, concomitant with the formation and growth of private undertakings, the CDI can give assistance with the training of entrepreneurs and technicians, and with the short-term on-the-job training of experts.

For the achievement of those aims, now even more imperative than in the past, a number of conditions should be taken into consideration in the future Convention."

The effort made in the previous year to align the implementation of programme interventions with the time frame of the budget calendar has been continued into 1988. Thus the activity now reported reflects an improved rate of use of the intervention budget and less dispersion of operational work than in the corresponding period of 1987. It is, for example, highlighted that 86% of the intervention budget committed in 1988 was actually executed while the corresponding figure for 1987 was 80%. Also the total number of on-going interventions is reduced from 951 in 1987 to 667 in 1988.

Another significant development of note is the large increase in the number of projects that have entered into production, or are in the phase of construction. The figures indicate a total number of 48 projects involving nearly ECU 32 million investment and employment capacity of some 1 318 jobs. The corresponding figures for 1987 were 31 projects involving ECU 35 million investment and job opportunities for 876 persons. A further analysis of these statistics would reveal that the average size of the projects has shifted from medium to smaller range which present greater difficulty to attract external finance from European development finance companies. The appropriateness of the technology has however been improved in terms of the capital/labour ratio. The projects would thus appear to have been better selected.

There was also a rapid growth of the bilateral co-operation funds with Member States of the Community. The operational collaboration with the southern States of the EEC through ICEP (Portugal), ICE (Italy), EOMMEH (Greece) and SPRI (Spain) was strengthened. An amount of ECU 669,070 was contributed in co-financing operations with CDI of which 69% was sourced from the southern States of EEC. The corresponding figure in 1987 is ECU 314,525 showing an increase of 113% in 1988. The relative apathy of some EEC States to co-financing activities with CDI is creating an asymmetry and has aroused expression of concern and demotivation from European investors of those States wanting industrial co-operation with ACP States.

#### OVERALL ORIENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

Some highlights and major preoccupations for the year have been:

- At the request of the Joint Governing Board, the Director in consultation with the Staff prepared a memorandum on the role, function and organization of CDI in a successor arrangement to Lomé III Convention. This document which provided a reference base for the opinion of the Board recommended among others that:
  - (i) although the general objectives and role of CDI in Lomé III are well conceived and have proven to be responsive to ACP industrial development priorities, the resources and means allocated to operate do not match the needs.
  - (ii) because of the wide interpretation given to the term small and medium-sized enterprise in EEC and ACP circles, there is a need to specify the scope of interventions with respect to size of enterprises.
  - (iii) in respect of project implementation and follow-up, a larger degree of management and technical assistance should be offered to ACP enterprises.
  - (iv) it is essential for CDI's industrial promotion activities to obtain some direct access to risk capital funding for small and medium-sized enterprises.
  - (v) if CDI is to give special attention to least developed landlocked and island ACP States, a special fund should be established to provide investment subsidies to overcome lack of competitiveness.

AUDIT REPORTS

- Two consultants' reports on CDI's operations have been presented during the year, both initiated by CDI, to analyse its operations with the object of improving them.

The first report related to an analysis of the effect of our feasibility studies and the second one, an analysis of our technical assistance and promotion operations.

In both cases, the reports have been positive insofar as their evaluation of our results is concerned in these areas; however, a number of potentials for improvements have been suggested and these are being implemented.

- Lomé Convention External Auditors carried out the annual examination of the financial management of CDI for the year 1987.
- Also the Luxembourg Court of Auditors, acting as the EDF audit section, conducted an examination of the financial management of CDI from 1981 to 1986.
- Finally, an evaluation of CDI activities under Article 71 of the Lomé III Convention was requested by the Joint Governing Board and executed by the Commission with the agreement of the ACP Secretariat.

These audit activities have of course taken some of the capacity of, in particular, the professional staff.

#### PRESENCE IN ACP COUNTRIES

As in 1987, two regional meetings have been executed, i.e. for the Caribbean and for the Southern African regions.

The regional meetings as well as project-oriented missions gave CDI a strong presence in all the regions with participation of the Joint Governing Board Members, the European Commission, ACP-EEC Co-Secretariat and regional ACP Ambassadors.

At the same time, regional antenna meetings were held and in general the antennae have continued to improve their operations. Also 25 Promotion Attachés were invited to CDI for training in project identification and evaluation techniques and to advance their countries' projects.

Overall, however, the number of interventions in ACP countries were lower this year compared to last year, thus reducing the dispersion of the Centre's actions.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION WITH EEC COUNTRIES

Further agreements were signed for co-financing of technical assistance projects with the Brussels Region, the Champagne-Ardennes Region in France and with the Catalonian Region in Spain, apart from the fact that already existing agreements were renewed. For the first time, the Italian Government offered CDI direct access to an investment fund for small and medium-sized industries with a value of ECU 3 million for two years. Details of the operational management of the fund are being worked out with the European Commission.

Although it would appear from table IX that the situation has changed little in regard to the number of projects that have been dealt with in each of the EEC countries, France and Italy have somewhat increased the number of interventions and Portugal, in particular, has more than doubled its number of interventions with the Centre, showing the importance of a strong personnel input from a co-operating agency.



In October, a meeting was arranged for exchange of views with the Co-operating Agencies of the European Community and the Members of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation. It highlighted CDI's constraints in Europe, while providing at the same time opportunities for Community Delegates to learn from each other.

#### SECTOR ORIENTATION

During the year, some wood and building materials sector initiatives of importance have been undertaken. Proposals were generated from EEC industrialists and promoted in ACP countries. At the same time ACP proposals continued to be promoted in European countries. The former, however, has led to some 23 interventions during the year, whilst 15 partners were found for ACP proposals. The real value of these initiatives will be positive if they lead to investments or realization of the respective projects.

More specific activities were CDI's preparations for AFRICABAT which was planned to take off by the end of the year but was postponed until January 1989. Also for building materials, significant time and money were invested in the creation of a document to facilitate the selection of equipment for soil bricks. Training seminars for the fabrication of such bricks were organized in France for a dozen participants and in Uganda for 44 technicians drawn from 42 companies.

### INFORMATION CREATION

Apart from the important document on soil brick equipment selection and utilization mentioned above, CDI has spent considerable effort on developing the following new documents with significant expert assistance:

- A document describing the possibilities existing with financial institutions for investment support in particular of interest for ACP countries.
- A "Guide to Partnerships in Industry" presenting all the options for partnerships and the constraints and advantages of various types of co-operation.
- A new set of investment profiles analysed in detail by sector specialists, presenting a large number of project proposals with comparatively small investment levels.

Finally, CDI has recorded a video film presenting CDI and the various types of technical assistance that it can provide.

These documents and the video film will be distributed widely to all antenna and organizations concerned with ACP-EEC industrial co-operation.

### CO-OPERATION WITH COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

The improved co-operation started with the Commission of the EC which was reported on last year has continued with open contact between CDI's area officers and the desk officers of the Commission. Also the direct co-operation projects planned for the wood industries in Ghana and in the Pacific have in principle received clearance from the Commission. However, the delays experienced in getting these requests initiated from the ACP governments and processed in the Commission have proved to be very time-consuming.

Co-operation with the EIB has also further improved this year and it is a fact now that since 1985 more than a dozen projects initiated or supported by CDI have been co-financed via the Bank's credit lines in ACP countries.

## OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The following tables are presented to indicate the level of activity and results.

Table I shows a significant reduction in project substantiation and in-depth evaluation activities. This is probably a consequence of the fact that many such activities were initiated in 1987 and came to fruition in 1988, reducing the need for starting up a larger number of such exercises. The presence of 25 Promotion Attachés in Brussels during the year has also reduced this number.

The changes in the number of training and technical expertise activities are probably not of importance as these activities are usually overlapping and the total of the two activities is almost the same as last year.

The number of feasibility studies has gone down; we believe that this is due to more stringent evaluation of partners and potential financing possibilities, thus fewer feasibility studies being justified.

Table II shows the results obtained to date. A substantial increase was achieved on last year in the number of projects assisted by CDI that have entered into production or are under construction or implementation. These have generated a growth in the volume of investment and employment involved. It is also to be noted that there was a greater thrust towards rehabilitation interventions from ACP enterprises.

Table VIII, the analysis of regional distribution of interventions, is for three African regions almost identical to last year. However, for southern Africa and the Caribbean, the number of interventions is greatly reduced, partly due to the preoccupation of the area officers with regional meetings. For the Pacific, however, the explanation may probably be that in 1986 the Pacific regional meeting, in providing many CDI missions to the neighbouring countries, gave basis in 1987 for initiation of a comparatively large number of projects. Thus, there is now a need for more mission activity, in particular to this area.

In general, observing the nature of the results from Table III (projects that entered production), it can be seen that training and technical expertise are still the most important types of interventions to get industrial development moving with private enterprise. Start-ups based on feasibility studies are still few. However, it is evident that the projects with feasibility studies which seem to create a greater attraction for financing institutions still continue to face an uphill constraint in the face of the prevailing economic conditions in ACP countries.

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TABLE I: ANALYSIS OF CDI'S ASSISTANCE

	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88
Project substantiation and in-depth evaluation and identification of projects in ACP countries (including projects from industrial potential surveys)	79	70	121	235	350	229
Travel assistance to entrepreneurs (project-related)	85	99	54	51	94	99
In-plant training, industrial promotion attaché programme, etc.	41	42	40	36	69	50
Technical expertise and implementation assistance, including start-up assistance and marketing operations	45	55	64	85	58	77
Feasibility, diagnostic, rehabilitation and market studies for new projects and existing industries	29	53	44	51	93	71
	279	319	323	458	664	526

N.B. The figures are based on commitments under the 1988 budget.

TABLE II - RESULTS ACHIEVED BY CDI TO DATE

	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88
CDI-assisted projects which entered production (including pilot plant)	4	9	12	16	23	22	23	35
Industrial projects under physical construction	15	6	17	25	12	9	8	12
Industrial projects under implementation						-	-	-
Investment costs in ecu (million), in relation to projects which entered production	+	+	34,4	30,7	5,9	10,2	20,1	26,8
Employment involved	+	+	460	651	436	690	672	904
CDI rehabilitation interventions	16	12	19	21	18	32	40	67
CDI training operations (number of trainees)	74	255	200	289	321	268	243	156

+ Figures not available

TABLE III: PROJECTS THAT ENTERED INTO PRODUCTION IN 1988

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (ecu)	EEC Equity Participation	Employment
1 Benin	Perfusion solutions	Technical assistance  Training	250 000	23 500	15
2 Burkina Faso	Dairy products	Training	250 000	+	33
3 Ghana	Soil bricks	Training	30 000	+	12
4 Guinea	Paint works	Technical assistance  Training	1 000 000	+	20
5 Mali	Fizzy drinks	Start-up  Training	220 000	+	31
6 Sierra Leone	Plastics industry (x)	Diagnostic study  Training	1 367 000	+	38
7 Burundi	Paint works	Technical assistance	134 000	+	13
8 Burundi	Industrial bakery	Training	100 000	+	13
9 Burundi	Sorghum beer	Pilot project	510 000	+	24
10 Burundi	Animal feed	Start-up	953 000	+	17
11 Burundi	Melamine household items	Start-up	281 000	+	9
12 Cameroon	Brushes/brooms	Training  Start-up	342 000	55 000	11
13 Cameroon	Dairy products	Feasibility study  Assistance with negotiations	10 700 000	2 100 000	80

	COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (ecu)	EEC Equity Participation	Employment
14	Cameroon	Pharmaceutical products	Technical assistance	1 145 000	+	35
15	Cameroon	Soil brick presses	Start-up assistance	10 000	+	8
16	Cameroon	Spectacles	Training Start-up	272 000	95 300	50
17	Congo	Shoe production	Start-up Training	412 000	+	18
18	Gabon	Rotational moulding of plastics	Training	2 670 000	727 600	10
19	Zaire	High-protein foods	Study Training	942 000	135 000	36
20	Comoros	Cement tiles	Start-up assistance	250 000	+	20
21	Comoros	Fibreglass items	Training Start-up	50 000	+	12
22	Comoros	School chalk	Start-up	44 000	+	6
23	Madagascar	Fruit juice	Start-up Training	79 000	+	10
24	Madagascar	Plywood-veneer	Training Start-up	430 000	+	100
25	Mauritius	Lombricompost	Technical assistance Training	240 000	3 400	24
26	Botswana	Pencils	Training	230 000	+	12
27	Mozambique	Shoe factory (x)	Rehabilita- tion	1 100 000	+	98



	COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (ecu)	EEC Equity Participation	Employment
28	Zimbabwe	Spraying equipment	Training implementation assistance	250 000	+	5
29	Guyana	Wood-drying	Start-up Training	200 000	+	6
30	St Kitts	Distillery	Training	1 220 000	+	38
31	St Vincent	Telephone/telecom sets	Training technical assistance	350 000	+	32
32	Suriname	Batteries	Technical assistance	250 000	+	10
33	Fiji	Footwear	Training	192 000	+	20
34	Fiji	Snack foods	Start-up	110 000	+	20
35	Vanuatu	Mother of pearl buttons (x)	Training	225 000	45 000	18
TOTAL				26 808 000	3 184 000	904

N.B. This table gives new investments and new jobs created for new projects or additional investments and additional jobs created for existing projects.

Those projects marked with (x) are existing ones which, due to a CDI intervention, re-entered production or considerably increased production, without additional investment and jobs (Nos 6, 29 and 37).

(+) No EEC participation in equity.

TABLE VIII - ANALYSIS OF CDI ASSISTANCE FOR WHICH FUNDS WERE COMMITTED IN 1988

	WEST	CENTRAL	EAST	STHRN	CARIB'	PACIFIC	TOTAL
	AFRICA	AFRICA	AFRICA	AFRICA			
Project substantiation and in-depth evaluation and identification in ACP countries (including projects from industrial potential surveys)	25	34	68	17	54	31	229
Travel assistance to entrepreneurs (project-related)	61	12	12	7	6	1	99
In-plant training, industrial promotion attaché programme, etc.	5	7	13	4	12	9	50
Technical expertise and implementation assistance including start-up assistance and marketing operations	17	17	15	5	12	11	77
Feasibility, diagnostic, rehabilitation and market studies for new projects and existing industries	6	21	18	10	12	4	71
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>526</b>

TABLE IX : ANALYSIS OF INTERVENTIONS THAT RESULTED IN BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS IN 1988  
 - in relation to EEC countries -

Description	B	DK	SPA	F	GR	IRL	IT	LUX	NL	POR	FRG	UK	Total
* Feasibility studies	10	-	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	4	4	1	27
* Technical or start-up assistance	17	3	-	14	3	-	3	1	1	5	2	5	54
* Diagnostic, rehabilitation or expansion studies	3	-	-	6	1	-	2	-	-	6	3	7	28
* Training	4	1	2	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	8	28
* Miscellaneous													
* - Travel assistance	10	3	2	5	4	5	5	-	3	13	7	2	59
* - Assistance with negotiations	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	2	11
* - Identification of partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3
* - Marketing assistance	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
* - Other	2	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	15
* Total	48	8	6	36	9	5	24	1	4	34	22	32	229

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the fact-finding mission to Suriname

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the report of the delegation of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly to Suriname (Doc. AP/454/Bur)
- B. Fully endorses the conclusion of the above report,
  1. Urges the Dutch authorities, in restoring their aid commitments under the 1975 Treaty, to take full account of the new situation in the Republic of Suriname, and to adapt their financial support accordingly in order that new resources may effectively contribute to the development of the full economic potential of the country, while bearing in mind its sovereignty and independence in order that Suriname and its people become the main beneficiaries of the aid;
  2. Urges the European Commission to take a rapid decision on outstanding projects submitted, according to Lomé II and Lomé III including the demand for aid under Sysmin in order that new resources may be committed rapidly;
  3. Urges the European Commission to assist the Suriname authorities with financial and technical support with a view to repatriating in an orderly and responsible manner 10,000 Surinamese refugees now living in refugee camps in French Guiana and who wish to be resettled in their native regions;
  4. Requests a report to be made to the next meeting of the Joint Assembly by the Commission and the Council on the re-establishment of aid to Suriname;
  5. Requests its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Suriname, to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

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RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on strengthening cooperation with Suriname

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the Vergeer-Penders motion for a resolution tabled in the European Parliament on 17 January 1986 on strengthening cooperation with Suriname in the interests of political stability and democratization (Doc. B2-1389/85),
- B. having regard to the resolution of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly of 30 January 1986 on financial and technical cooperation with Suriname, in which the Bureau of the Assembly was instructed to do everything in its power to promote economic and political stability and the related democratization of Suriname,
- C. recalling the visit made by a delegation from the Joint Assembly to Suriname in April 1987, the conclusions of which were unanimously endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution of 1 October 1987, in particular that Suriname had embarked upon the path towards free and democratic elections which should in turn make possible the resumption of cooperation between the Netherlands and Suriname,

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<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

- D. adopting the conclusions of the delegation's report,
- E. noting that in the meantime a new constitution has been adopted by way of referendum and that parliamentary elections have been held,
- F. referring to the presence of many observers from, among others, the United States, the Netherlands, Venezuela, the Organization of African Unity and also the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly and whereas the latter expressed the view that the parliamentary elections had consolidated the process of democratization,
- G. having regard to the special links which exist between Suriname and the European Community and its Member States on the basis of the Convention of Lomé and other bilateral agreements;
  1. Expresses its satisfaction at the democratization taking place in Suriname and welcomes, in particular, the new, democratically elected Suriname Parliament;
  2. Is concerned at the extremely difficult financial and economic situation of Suriname, where the scarcity of foreign exchange is directly hampering economic activity while at the same time public finances have become totally disrupted, partly because important sources of revenue have been blocked by acts of violence;
  3. Recognizes the special responsibility of the European Community and its Member States for cooperation with Suriname on the basis of the Convention of Lomé and other bilateral agreements;
  4. Considers that there is no longer any obstacle to full implementation, in a suitable form, of cooperation programmes adopted previously;
  5. Takes the view therefore:
    - (a) that the EEC must release, in the very short term, an extra amount of 1 million ECU in order to fund an emergency aid programme, with the assistance of NGOs, covering:
      - the provision of medical supplies (medicines and equipment),
      - improvements to education (teaching aids, books),
      - boosting food production (fertilizers, seeds),
    - (b) that the European Community should give priority consideration to ways in which the funds intended for cooperation with Suriname under the Lomé Convention can be used directly to help put the Suriname economy back on its feet,
    - (c) that there should be a declared readiness to make possible the repatriation of Suriname nationals who fled to French Guiana as soon as this is possible;and requests the Commission to take the necessary steps in this direction;
  6. Is also of the opinion that the development treaty concluded on 25 November 1975 between Suriname and the Netherlands, which was suspended in 1982 by the Netherlands, should now be reactivated;
  7. Proposes, for the longer term, that consideration should be given as to whether cooperation with Suriname would be served if the most important partners were to engage in regular joint consultations with Suriname concerning the content and scope of cooperation and requests the Commission to take the initiative for the preparation of such a study;
  8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the governments of the Member States and the Republic of Suriname.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the right of peoples to information concerning their history and to the return of their national archives

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

A. having regard to Title VIII of the Third Convention of Lomé,

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

- B. having regard to the Chasle report (Doc. ACP-EEC 27/81) and resolution,
- C. having regard to Resolutions 3026 XXVII, 3148 XXVIII, 3187 XIX and 3391 XXX of the United Nations General Assembly,
- D. having regard to the Convention of the Hague (1954), the Convention of Brussels (1950) and the Paris Accords (1954) listing the archives to be returned to their countries of origin,
- E. whereas many European treaties, such as the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the Treaty of St Germain (1919) and the Franco-Italian peace treaty (1947) contain clauses relating to archives, but whereas such clauses are almost never enshrined in devolution or decolonization agreements,
- F. whereas archives, together with the currency, Treasury and State funds, form the basis for the national identity of a state,
- G. whereas, in addition, these archives form an essential part of the heritage of all national communities as records of their historical, cultural and economic development (UNESCO, Doc. CC/76/VS, 9 April 1976),
  1. Deplores the fact that certain European countries are still in possession of not only geological, hydrological and geophysical data but also historical and cultural information from the colonial and precolonial periods concerning ACP states but not made available to them;
  2. Condemns the attitude of certain EEC states in refusing to grant governments, researchers and ACP citizens access to their countries' national archives which are stored in Europe;
  3. Calls on the Member States of the European Community to commence negotiations immediately with the ACP states with a view to organizing the return of the archives in question;
  4. Urges the authorities of the Member States of the European Community, over a transitional period, to grant free access to archives stored in Europe to the citizens of ACP states wishing to consult them.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the efficient dispatching of food aid and emergency aid to Africa and the privileged role of NGOs

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on the fight against hunger and malnutrition in the ACP countries,
- B. reaffirming the need to ensure that food aid and emergency aid is rapidly dispatched to those in want regardless of any political or other considerations,
- C. acknowledging the privileged role played by certain NGOs in the mobilization, dispatching and distribution of aid to the local inhabitants in need,
- D. recalling, finally, the political neutrality of the NGOs and their strictly humanitarian objective,
  1. Calls on the authorities responsible for ACP-EEC cooperation and the authorities of the recipient countries to do everything in their power to make the task of the humanitarian NGOs easier, whilst respecting the political sovereignty of those countries;
  2. Makes an urgent appeal to the authorities of countries faced with tension and local and regional conflicts to enable the people who are the victims of these tensions and conflicts to be supplied with the necessities of life with the help of humanitarian NGOs;

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

3. Reiterates its confidence in the spirit of negotiation which is characteristic of ACP-EEC cooperation, whilst respecting the priorities and choices of each signatory state of the Convention;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Council and Commission of the EEC and the NGOs' Liaison Committee with the EEC and the ACP Group.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the development of Equatorial Guinea and the return of exiles

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. welcoming the overthrow in 1979 of the cruel dictatorship of Francisco Macias Nguema by the President of Equatorial Guinea, Teodore Obiang N'guema Mbasago, and the return to peace and fundamental rights and freedoms,
- B. welcoming the country's acceptance of the plan of action proposed by the UN for restoring normal democratic conditions and the desire expressed by President Obiang to achieve national unity and to do so 'without discrimination, interference or political pressure' (2)
- C. recalling the determined efforts made since 1979 to complete the social and economic reconstruction of a country which is, to a large extent, an enclave,
- D. aware of the fact that almost half the population of Equatorial Guinea lives in exile, but also of the amnesty promised by President Obiang to enable all of them to return,
  1. Calls on the European Community and the Commission to step up cooperation for the development of Equatorial Guinea and establish a full delegation in Malabo;
  2. Calls on the ACP States in the region, acting within the framework of regional cooperation, to push ahead with schemes to promote trade and open up the country from the point of view of business, finance and communications,
  3. Calls on the Commission, on the basis of Articles 204 and 205 of Lomé III, to take whatever steps may be necessary to further schemes to reintegrate refugees and voluntary repatriates and ensure that humanitarian NGOs are involved in this process;
  4. Stresses the importance of basic and advanced training programmes, particularly for administration, the judiciary and management, and the positive role that trained exiles could play in this respect on their return;
  5. Calls on the EEC and the Member States present in the region to coordinate and organize their aid to Equatorial Guinea more effectively and to cooperate more closely to achieve the stated aims of development, reintegration and training;
  6. Resolves to send an ACP-EEC parliamentary delegation next year to meet the country's authorities and assess with them the progress made in the context of the above cooperation;
  7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the ACP group and the authorities of Equatorial Guinea.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

(2) ACP-EEC Courier No. 107 January-February 1988, interview with the President, p. 38.

RESOLUTION (1)

on strengthening socio-cultural cooperation in anticipation of Lomé IV

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on socio-cultural development,
- B. anxious to make constructive preparations for the negotiations that will begin in September 1988 on revision of the present ACP-EEC cooperation agreement,
- C. concerned by the limited extent to which Title VIII of Lomé III on socio-cultural cooperation, one of the main new features of ACP-EEC cooperation, has been implemented,
  1. Welcomes the Commission's decision to use a simplified, speedier procedure to commit 10 million ECU to small cultural projects not exceeding 300 000 ECU from either national indicative programmes under the 6th EDF or regional programmes;
  2. Insists, in anticipation of the revision of Lomé III, that provision be made for extra-budgetary cultural funding for which organizations such as the Foundation for ACP-EEC cultural cooperation can act as the authorizing agency;
  3. Acknowledges the need to set up, alongside the joint industrial and customs cooperation committees, a socio-cultural committee responsible for promoting and supervising the development of this deficit sector;
  4. Stresses the importance of carefully prepared technical assistance in this sector;
  5. Calls on the Member States of the EEC to coordinate their international cultural relations policies more efficiently, particularly with a view to strengthening cooperation with the ACP and co-financing more projects with the EDF;
  6. Considers nevertheless that, in addition to initiatives taken to promote Title VIII of Lomé III, the socio-cultural aspect must be made an integral part of all ACP-EEC cooperation at the planning stage, thereby ensuring greater participation by the people in specific development policies;
  7. Stresses the special role that the ACP-EEC social partners and non-governmental organizations can play alongside the Convention institutions in implementing socio-cultural cooperation;
  8. Considers that, with a view to strengthening the cultural sector, information and communication policies must assume an important role in development;
  9. Instructs its Bureau, in close collaboration with the ACP group and the Commission, to set up by the end of 1988 at the latest, a working party to define an operational framework for socio-cultural development in Lomé IV;
  10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and ACP and European economic and Social circles.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).



RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP-EEC intercommunal and intercity cooperation

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. bearing in mind the major role to be played by the social and economic partners in the implementation of the third Lomé Convention,
- B. considering the fundamental role of 'communes' in development activities at grass roots level,
- C. recognizing the cumulative effect of 'communal' action and its role as a catalyst in various undertakings,
- D. considering that assistance by 'communes' in development projects is complementary to that of the State,
- E. having regard to the major role played by intercommunal cooperation in bringing people together,
  1. Recommends that development project cooperation between 'communes' in ACP countries and those in EEC countries be encouraged in the next ACP-EEC Convention;
  2. Invites the relevant ACP-EEC authorities to provide funds aimed at financing 'commune' projects in ACP countries in the next ACP-EEC Convention;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

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RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP sugar

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. Recalling the resolution on sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly during its meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 25 September to 2 October 1987,
- B. Reaffirming the resolution in this regard adopted by the 43rd Session of the Council of ACP Ministers held in Brussels from 23 to 25 November 1987;
- C. Recalling the recognition, expressed in a resolution on sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly during its meeting of 26 September 1980 in Luxembourg, of the necessity to improve the position of ACP sugar supplying states,
- D. Recognising the efforts being made by the Commission to curb beet sugar production in the Community,
- E. Reiterating that in this context the Commission's restrictive pricing policy does considerable injury to the economies of the supplying states because of the equating of the ACP guaranteed price to the EEC intervention price,
- F. Remaining concerned therefore at the negative effects which the continuing freeze in the guaranteed price has on the economies of the ACP sugar supplying states,
- G. Stressing that such a static price means, in real terms, a decreased income to the ACP as underlined in the memorandum on economic factors submitted to the Commission each year,

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

- H. Reiterating that the vulnerability of ACP cane sugar industries prevents them from adjusting easily to such income losses in comparison to the protected and thus more resilient beet sugar industries,
- I. Emphasising that the world price for sugar is no basis for a reference in the determination of the ACP guaranteed price,
- J. Remaining convinced of the necessity to identify and to adopt special measures to redress the imbalance in ACP sugar incomes,
- K. Drawing attention to the recent conclusion of the negotiations for a guaranteed price for the 1987/1988 delivery period;
- L. Restating the fact that in accepting the same level of price for the third consecutive year the ACP is making a considerable sacrifice,
- M. Expressing sincere appreciation for the Commission's understanding of the ACP's most pressing concerns in this regard,
- N. Bearing in mind the commitment taken by the Commission at those negotiations to undertake a joint examination with the ACP of such special measures which would be effective from the 1987-1988 delivery period,
  - 1. Urges the contracting parties to establish urgently the modalities for this examination bearing in mind that any measure so adopted would be outside of the Protocol's provisions;
  - 2. Calls on the Commission and the Community to ensure a level of income for ACP supplying States which would contribute to re-establishing stability in their sugar export earnings bearing in mind the economic factors relevant to those States;
  - 3. Invites the Community and its Member States to participate fully in the conclusion of an International Sugar Agreement with appropriate economic clauses to re-establish stability in world sugar prices;
  - 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers and its relevant institutions.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of health

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the interim report presented by the co-rapporteurs on health in response to the mandate given to them by the Joint Assembly,
- B. having regard to the findings of the fact-finding mission by the co-rapporteurs on health to the African regional headquarters of the WHO in Brazzaville and to Benin,
- C. bearing in mind the imminent opening of negotiations on the fourth ACP-EEC Convention and pending the final report by the co-rapporteurs on health,
- D. recalling the goal of health for all in the year 2000 adopted by the World Health Organization and concerned at the setbacks noted recently in relation to the implementation of policies of structural adjustment,
  - 1. Is in favour of stepping up ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of health in the fourth ACP-EEC Convention;

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

2. Takes the view that health has in fact so far been considered as an unimportant dimension of ACP-EEC cooperation compared with other areas even though funds have been invested in it;
3. Draws attention to the fact that health is an integral part of self-reliant development and that it must be fully considered as a crucial investment in the economic, social and cultural future of the ACP countries;
4. Takes the view that the results obtained so far in the field of health through ACP-EEC cooperation have not been commensurate with the effort undertaken and that, for there to be an improvement, the objectives and procedures of the EDF will have to be redefined;
5. Believes that strengthening the health sector in this way may render possible a substantial improvement in the health of the peoples in the ACP countries;
6. Reserves the right to make specific proposals at the next meeting of the Joint Assembly and asks the two parties responsible for negotiating the fourth ACP-EEC Convention to carry out a careful review of this sector;
7. Believes that in the wide-ranging and difficult debate on the financing of the health sector in the ACP countries original proposals can and must be put forward in the ACP-EEC context;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the accession of the Republic of Haiti  
and the Dominican Republic to the IVth Convention of Lomé

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. noting that among the Caribbean countries which do not maintain special relations with other economic cooperation groups, namely the two countries into which the island of Hispaniola is divided, the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic are now the only States which remain outside the association system established by the Conventions of Lomé,
- B. whereas both countries and their peoples could greatly benefit from being included in the Lomé system, not least in overcoming the social, political and economic difficulties with which they are faced at the present time,
- C. whereas the purpose of the regional groupings of African, Caribbean and Pacific States must be to endeavour to include all of the States of these regions,
- D. whereas the accession of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to the group of ACP-EEC countries could contribute to strengthening regional cooperation in the Caribbean,
- E. aware that the Haitian Government has formally applied to the ACP and EEC for observer status in the negotiations for the IVth ACP-EEC Convention with a view to adhering to that Convention,
  1. Calls on the EC and the ACP to admit both countries as observers in the context of Lomé III, and to open negotiations to the successor Convention;
  2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the pledge to grant a minimum percentage of GNP in official development aid

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988

- A. drawing attention to oft repeated pledges by the European Community and the Member States to endeavour to make available a minimum of 0,7 % of GNP in official aid,
- B. noting that, taken together, the Community and the Member States have not fulfilled this pledge although, taken separately, some Member States do meet this target,
- C. having regard to the serious decline in the non-official flow of funds towards the third world (bank credits, investment),
- D. having regard to the guidelines for the future financing of the Community and the detailed figures for the various policy sectors as proposed by the Commission and adopted in principle by the European Council,
- E. concerned at the fact that in some Member States which almost traditionally meet the set criteria a debate has begun which could result in a reduced contribution,
  1. Confirms its undertaking to do everything in its power to attain the target figure of 0,7 % of GNP in official aid within a reasonable time limit;
  2. Appeals to the other Community institutions to subscribe to a similar undertaking;
  3. Urges all Member States not to interfere with levels of official aid that have already been attained;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Community Member States and the ACP Member States.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the renewed upsurge of racism in Europe

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the upsurge of racism and xenophobia in certain countries of the EEC, accompanied by manifestations of fascism, as established by a committee of inquiry of the European Parliament (Evrigenis report),
- B. whereas the Joint Declaration against racism and xenophobia signed by the European institutions, the Council, the Commission, and by the Member States has not been translated into practical effect,
- C. whereas racism and xenophobia are contrary to human dignity and human rights;
  1. Condemns the renewed upsurge of racism, xenophobia and even fascism in certain Member States of the European Community;

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

2. Calls upon the European institutions and the Member States of the EEC to take effective measures putting the Joint Declaration into effect in order to prevent these racist manifestations which are contrary to the spirit of the Convention of Lomé;
3. Emphasizes that the economic situation, characterized by the prevalence of unemployment in the Member States, constitutes a favourable climate for such manifestations of racism and xenophobia, of which ACP nationals are often the principal victims;
4. Requests the Member States of the European Community to pursue an immigration policy based on the equal treatment of immigrant workers and, therefore, on the elimination of all measures which discriminate against immigrant workers;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the States signatory to the Convention of Lomé.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the Manifesto of ACP Heads of State against extermination by hunger, for the right of life and liberty

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the Manifesto of ACP Heads of State against extermination by hunger, for the right of life and liberty signed today by 18 ACP Heads of State,
  1. Welcomes the letter and spirit of this cultural and political document and the projected legal and social systems contained in this text, which lends to contemporary institutions and society the practical and moral conviction to guarantee the existence of a new political, economic and moral order throughout the world;
  2. Recommends that this manifesto be included among the principal texts serving as a reference for the new ACP-EEC Association agreement;
  3. Stresses the pride of place given to the ACP-EEC resolutions in the manifesto;
  4. Adopts and supports this manifesto and instructs the Community institutions and the Member States to ensure that it is implemented and disseminated and its principles and objectives upheld.
  5. Instructs Co-Presidents Bersani and Berhane to forward this resolution to the 78 ACP-EEC Heads of State and to the Commission and Council.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

MANIFESTO

of heads of State against extermination by hunger, for the right to life and liberty

WE, who have been invested with the highest public authority in our countries — and despite the diversity in our history — all equally and together bear witness to the appalling consequences of the prevailing international disorder, a disorder which is at the same time legal, political, institutional, economic and moral;

WE, who must stand by and watch the wholesale extermination of human life through poverty and hunger brought about by the same extraordinary powers of science and human intelligence which are capable today of unimagined feats in the universe and of revolutionary social and technological achievements, through the mastery in a matter of decades of more concepts of greater significance than those amassed throughout the entire history of mankind;

WE — more than four years after the appeal manifesto signed by 95 Nobel Laureates, which is still helping to spur on and must continue to make ever more tangible the aims, hopes, struggles and policies of life, peace and human solidarity and interdependence in the world;

— more than four years after the solemn resolution of the European Parliament endorsed by the vast majority of representatives of hundreds of millions of European citizens, which showed the world — not just Europe — the objectives, methods and means by which to lay, now, the foundations for the development of their land and their states through the survival of tens of millions of men and women otherwise faced with imminent death through poverty and starvation;

— more than two years after the historic resolution jointly adopted by the European members of Parliament and the representatives of the 65 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific meeting in the joint ACP-EEC Assembly, which demanded that the Lomé III Convention should have as its primary task that of ensuring the right to life, in addition to ensuring equally and within the same context human, economic, social and cultural rights;

WE, believing it necessary without delay to formulate and demand consistent and appropriate ways of securing these ends, even by giving binding force to the moral law and the law of positive rights, now recognized and required by the highest international, political and religious institutions and by all free and responsible people: the laws of the right to life, of human and civil rights, of political rights, of the right to health and the right to development, all affirmed by charters, treaties, declarations and pacts, all of which are not observed;

WE, observing that the threat of a nuclear holocaust cannot be averted if we ignore the atrocious reality of the holocaust through poverty, the millions condemned to starvation, and the record level of exploitation; or if we ignore the fact that war has been for decades an everyday, tragic fact in the southern regions of the world and not just a threat, as too many people in the North appear to believe when they arm themselves 'against the threat' and do not arm themselves against the terrible reality of war and holocaust through poverty, which is currently being enacted;

WE, fully conscious of our responsibilities and seeking guidance from God under his different names, who lives in our consciences, guiding them and inspiring our diverse faiths and beliefs and those of all our peoples;

BY REASON WHEREOF

WE affirm our conviction and determination to do our utmost, and to demand that others do their utmost, from this moment on, to persuade the greatest possible number of countries, North and South, rich and poor, opulent and destitute, and the greatest possible number of organisations and individuals, to join together in a formal and binding manner:

— to link within the same context the right to life and the right to liberty, the right to peace and the right to justice, the right to equality in interdependence, and to reject once and for all the false choice, for oneself or anyone else, between the nations' right to defence and security and the

human and civil rights of individuals, between the need to develop and the demands of law and freedom;

- to adopt immediately laws and decisions giving absolute priority everywhere to the survival of those on the verge of death from starvation and destitution, by winning back life, work and production from their land, by making bloom what today resembles an ever-expanding desert, by halting and reversing the desperate and tragic movements of refugees which transfer and extend further death, not life, misery, not well being, disorder, not order, all this means of a major project -- of special integrated aid, adopted to this end;
- in order to confer binding power on the United Nations Organisation to introduce laws and resolutions on international peace and security in conjunction with the right to life and development for the populations suffering death through hunger and poverty, this right to life and development being a substantive right of the individual which must be considered as having absolute priority;
- in order that, between now and 1986, all the governments accede to Resolution No 2626 of 24 October 1970 by allocating 0,7 % of their GNP to aid for life and development and earmark additional special funds for the first major special integrated intervention projects to ensure the survival and development of tens of millions of people on the verge of extinction through hunger and poverty;
- in order that the United Nations should be given powers and forces to promote the signing of world and inter-regional agreements guaranteeing agricultural and food security and development, which can offset and control perverse protectionist mechanisms and the monstrous world debt, which now often threatens the economies of the creditor countries themselves and is tending to mortgage their general policies to the advantage of private interest networks, both domestic and international, often based on iniquitous profits and 'monopolistic' and 'oligopolistic' concentrations of production and marketing.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, within the framework which constitutes and authorises our specific responsibilities, undertake to do our utmost to ensure that in our states, at the seat of the United Nations General Assembly, in the U.N. bodies and organisations and in all other institutional and political fora, the aforementioned objectives be pursued immediately by means of the appropriate, consistent and necessary deliberations, guidelines and directives, including those addressed to the International Court of Justice in respect of the non-fulfillment and non-implementation of commitments already made and those to be made in the future.

#### LIST OF SIGNATORIES

Mr Abdou DIOUF  
President of the Republic of Senegal  
Mr Félix HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY  
President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast  
Mr Robert MUGABE  
Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe  
Dr Quett K.J. MASIRE  
President of the Republic of Botswana  
Captain Thomas SANKARA †  
President of the National Revolution Council  
President of Burkina Faso  
Head of the Government  
Dr Kenneth D. KAUNDA  
President of the Republic of Zambia  
President of the Organisation of the African Unity  
Sir Dawda K. JAWARA  
President of the Republic of Gambia  
General Moussa TRAORE  
President of the Republic of Mali  
General Seyni KOUNTCHE †  
President of the Supreme Military Council  
Head of the State of Niger

Mr Swar Eldahab ABDEL-RAHMAN  
President of the Military Transition Council  
President of the Republic of Sudan  
Mr El Hadj Omar BONGO  
President of the Republic of Gabon  
Captain Jerry J. RAWLINGS  
President of the Republic of Ghana  
Mr Lansana CONTE  
President of the Republic of Guinea  
Mr Gnassingbe EYADEMA  
President of the Republic of Togo  
Mr Aristides PEREIRA  
President of the Republic of Cape Verde  
Mr Hissein HABRE  
President of the Republic of Chad  
Mr André KOLINGBA  
President of the Central African Republic  
Mr Paul BIYA  
President of the Republic of Cameroun

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the reconstruction of Chad

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to Resolution 40/219 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 27 December 1985 and previous resolutions on assistance for reconstruction, recovery, development, urgent humanitarian aid and special aid for Chad,
- B. whereas war and drought are jeopardizing all the reconstruction and development efforts undertaken by the Chad Government,
- C. considering that the situation he experienced by the people of Chad is likely to obstruct directly the realization of the objectives pursued by the Chad Government,
- D. noting with satisfaction the Round Table Conference on Aid for Chad organized by the United Nations Development Programme on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed at the International Conference on Emergency Aid for Chad held in November 1982,
- E. expressing its gratitude to the States, particularly those of the European Community, and to the governmental and non-governmental organizations which have responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Chad Government and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by providing aid to Chad,
  1. Asks for further urgent aid to take account of the many problems caused by drought, war and the resettlement of displaced populations;
  2. Asks the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to pursue its efforts within all the appropriate bodies to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of technical, financial and material aid for Chad;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents equally to monitor the implementation of the resolution, to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States of the Community and the ACP members of the Lomé Convention, and to report to the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Chad

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988.

- A. having regard to the resolutions on the situation in Chad adopted in Brazzaville by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 23 February 1984, in Luxembourg by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 24 September 1984, in Swaziland by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly session on 30 January 1986, in Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 25 September 1986, and in Lisbon (Portugal) on 1 October 1987,
- B. having regard to resolution AHG/DFT.Res. 10 (XXIII) adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU at its 23rd ordinary session in Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987 on the border dispute between Chad and Libya,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).



- C. having regard to the OAU's efforts to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to a just and lasting peace in Chad,
- D. whereas the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya may endanger international peace and security, particularly in the region concerned,
- E. Noting the laudable efforts by the OAU to reach a negotiated and peaceful settlement to the border dispute between Chad and Libya,
- F. Concerned to ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific members of the Lomé Convention,
  - 1. Reiterates its support to the Government and the people of the Republic of Chad who are experiencing a painful situation of war and aggression which have resulted in heavy losses of human life, the destruction of fauna and flora as well as of essential infrastructures;
  - 2. Deplores the fact that this situation impedes the realisation of programmes of development undertaken by the Government and the people of Chad;
  - 3. Denounces the incursions by the Libyan army and air force in violation of the OAU's ceasefire;
  - 4. Undertakes to support the efforts by the OAU and its ad hoc committee to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to permanent settlement of the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
  - 5. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take every possible step within the appropriate bodies with a view to promoting the restoration of a just and lasting peace between the parties concerned;
  - 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to monitor the implementation of this resolution, to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Governments of the Community Member States and of the ACP Members of the Lomé Convention, and to report to the next session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on death sentences in South Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. whereas six young Africans including, for the first time, one woman, have been sentenced to hang in South Africa, without any proof of their guilt, on the basis of collective responsibility, contrary to all legal principles,
- B. whereas their execution may take place on 18 April 1988,
  - 1. Calls on all the signatory States of the Lomé Convention, the Council and the Commission to take further steps to prevent this crime;
  - 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and all the signatory States of the Lomé Convention.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South and southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly*

— meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. Recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986, at Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 25 September 1986, at Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987 and at Lisbon on 1 October 1987,

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 March 1988 in Lomé (Togo).

- B. Deeply concerned with the continued deterioration of the situation inside South Africa and the human suffering that the system of apartheid is causing in the southern Africa region,
- C. Convinced that the present policy of the South African Government is leading inevitably towards an armed conflagration,
- D. Welcoming the resolution of the European Parliament on Friday, 30 October 1987 on the implementation by the Member States of the Community of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa (Simons report),
- E. Welcoming the Kingston Declaration on Human Dignity and the ACP Programme of Action against Apartheid at the Special ACP Council in Kingston on 30 October 1987,
- F. Realising that the EC Troika/12 ACP Foreign Ministers meeting envisaged for 26 April 1988 in Luxembourg is inadequate for a comprehensive debate on the situation in South and southern Africa,
- G. Shocked by the introduction on 24 February of comprehensive restrictions on 17 leading non-violent opposition organisations by the South African Government and the imposition of restriction orders on 18 individuals,
- H. Realising that these curbs effectively constitute a ban on these organisations, since they are prohibited from any activity other than existence in name only, and severely curtail the operations of the largest trade union confederation, COSATU,
- I. Giving its full support to the continuing protests especially by the churches against these measures within South Africa, which led to the arrest of church leaders on 29 February 1988 during a peaceful demonstration,
- J. Whereas the South African Government is considering banning financial contributions from foreign supporters destined for anti-apartheid organizations, which would endanger future positive measures by the EEC,
  - 1. Utterly condemns these vicious and provocative measures by the South African Government, which will, by criminalising every peaceful act which opponents of the apartheid system can take, diminish the possibility of peaceful fundamental change in South Africa;
  - 2. Calls on the EC Council of Ministers to make the strongest representations to the South African Government to lift these restrictions immediately;
  - 3. Condemns the continued detention and maltreatment of children and young people and the consequent harassment of their families by the South African Government and calls for the cessation of these acts forthwith;
  - 4. Considers that in the light of these serious developments the EC Council of Ministers must now without fail establish a coherent and effective policy designed to lead to the eradication of apartheid in South Africa;
  - 5. Condemns the policy and practice of state terrorism being perpetrated by the South African regime against the neighbouring States in the region through acts of sabotage and training and financing of armed groups and mercenaries in the territories of these States in a bid to destabilise them;
  - 6. Demands the unconditional withdrawal of South African military forces from Angola in conformity with the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 602/S7 of 25 November 1987, and that South Africa ceases its acts of aggression and destabilisation;
  - 7. Strongly condemns the illegal entry into Angola of the Head of the South African Government and some of its members and demands that the regime scrupulously respects the sovereignty of air space, territorial integrity and the independence of Angola;
  - 8. Supports all measures currently under way to achieve peace in the region and calls on all the parties concerned to continue their efforts to enable the economic reconstruction of this region;

9. Condemns the continued actions of South African-backed armed hands in Mozambique with the disastrous effect on the economy of Mozambique and notably on its rural population, and with the resulting massive displacement of people, both in Mozambique itself and in other SADCC neighbouring States;
  10. Welcomes the recent extension of non-lethal military aid by the Commission and Member States to Mozambique and calls for an extension of such assistance to meet the worsening situation;
  11. Convinced that the only peaceful solution to South Africa's problems is through negotiations involving all major political leaders; and calls upon the South African Government to create the conditions for such negotiations;
  12. Recognises the fact that a peaceful transition through negotiations cannot be achieved without greater and effective pressure being brought to bear upon the South African Government and those who maintain it in power;
  13. Notes that the measures adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers in September 1985 and September 1986 have not been fully adhered to by the EEC Member States resulting in the aggravation of the situation in South Africa and thwarting in turn the legitimate demands of the black population and organisations representing them; calls on the Council to investigate alleged breaches of the arms embargo by EEC Member States, and to take appropriate measures;
  14. Calls yet again for additional restrictive measures, notably a ban on the import of coal from South Africa to the European Community, and a termination of all cooperation which could further the development of South Africa's nuclear industry and all cooperation involving advanced technology;
  15. Condemns in this connection the practice by which companies in EC Member States, with the approval of Euratom officials, give false declarations of origin for uranium originating from South Africa and Namibia by 'swap arrangements', and in this way circumvent existing anti-apartheid measures of the EC and other western countries; and calls on the Commission to end at once this illegal practice in which the Euratom authorities connive;
  16. Underlines that all restrictive measures are undermined by the fact that they are at present not applied against Namibia; and therefore calls for all measures to be applied to Namibia also until the full independence of Namibia is achieved on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435;
  17. Calls on the European Parliament, in the face of continued South African destabilisation, to establish a new budgetary line to extend additional support to the SADCC States, and calls on the Member States unconditionally to increase their bilateral aid disbursements to the SADCC region;
  18. Calls for a special full session of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the deteriorating situation in South and southern Africa and to discuss the Kingston ACP Programme of Action against Apartheid;
  19. Reiterates its call for the establishment of a monitoring committee on the situation in South and Southern Africa and on the implementation of decisions of the Joint Assembly; and calls for a report from Commission and Council at its next Joint Assembly meeting;
  20. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION (1)

Towards a New Convention

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,
- having regard to the 1988 General Report 'Towards a New Convention' (Doc. ACP-EEC 312/88),
- having regard to the proposals presented by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention,
- having regard to Article 276 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention,
- having regard to the deliberations of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, meeting in Mauritius, in particular as regards the implementation of the Third ACP-EEC Convention,
- A. Recalling the recommendations made, in particular, by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly as a result of the reports of its working groups and its successive General Reports,
- B. Welcoming the fact that many of these recommendations have influenced the content of the Commission's proposals,
- C. Reaffirming the main principles governing the application of the current Convention and requesting that the contracting parties intensify their effort at national, regional, and international levels to support the ACP strategies for development and the cooperation policies under the ACP-EEC relationship,
- D. Demanding that the Community and its Member States adopt at Community, national and international levels strategies which are supportive of their policies under the ACP-EEC Convention,
- E. Reaffirming the need for the contracting parties to intensify their efforts under the ACP-EEC Convention so as to contribute to a more just and balanced world order,
- F. Recognising also that certain features of the Third ACP-EEC Convention have led to disappointment particularly as regards provisions concerning trade facilities, STABEX and SYSMIN, rules of origin, the safeguard clause, the speed of disbursement and the complexity of certain administrative procedures,
- G. Considering the desirability of establishing a certain change of emphasis within the forthcoming ACP-EEC Convention in order that its provisions may be more suited and more compatible with the global economic environment of the 1990s, and in particular as regards the structural economic imbalances of developing countries and the need to maintain the multi-sectoral approach to rural development,
- H. Bearing in mind that the financial crisis brought about in many ACP countries by indebtedness is a reflection of a more profound economic crisis caused by the very structure of the economies of most ACP States and, related to this, the weak export position of the African continent,
- I. Considering that there is full justification for the adoption of specific measures to consolidate the commendable but inadequate achievement in primary education and in the promotion of literacy, and to initiate especially in Africa, with equal opportunities for men and women, full strategies aiming at expanding skills-oriented secondary and tertiary education, which are essential pre-requisites to a meaningful modernisation of agriculture and to industrialisation,
- J. Considering that from the implementation point of view, the education/training sector has received less and less priority from one convention to the other and that, despite the fact that training operations must be integrated into programmes and projects under Lomé III which gives special emphasis to education and training, the decrease in financial terms persists and wide divergences exist among regions,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

- K. Having regard, in this respect, to the results of the UNCTAD VII, to the current GATT negotiations in the Uruguay Round and the discussions on trade in services, to the evolution in the policies of the major multilateral lending institutions, and to the results of the UN Special Session on Africa.

As regards economic and social development

1. Proposes that the future ACP-EEC Convention, in the context of the alleviation of poverty in all its manifestations, sets as its main objectives the development of the economies of ACP States and the necessary assistance of the European Community and its Member States to the efforts undertaken by the ACP States to establish or restore their economic structural equilibrium notably through adjustment measures which take full account of the need to maintain and reinforce social, educational, health and welfare provisions on the one hand, and to develop further the agricultural and rural economy on the other hand;
2. Welcomes the EEC's decision to provide 500 million ecu for a special aid programme for Africa in cooperation with the World Bank and other donors; advocates, as a follow-up to this special aid programme, corresponding agreements for Lomé IV which will extend the arrangements to include the Caribbean and Pacific States with adequate funds being made available on the understanding that these funds will not be deducted from the budgets of projects and programmes financed under the EDF;
3. Proposes that measures to reinforce regional cooperation between ACP States, both as regards infrastructure and as regards commercial relations be taken, as recommended by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly at its Lisbon meeting <sup>(1)</sup>;
4. Urges the Community, the Member States and the ACP to enlarge the scope of regional cooperation so as to further the objectives of the African Economic Community, the African Cultural Common Market as well as the objectives of CARICOM and SPEC;
5. Further urges the negotiators to take into account the difficulties encountered in implementing the Regional Cooperation Chapter so that those deficiencies could be remedied in the next Convention;
6. Insists that the next Convention should promote effective intra-ACP cooperation by establishing a network of relations among ACP countries, irrespective of their geographical location and notably on the basis of complementarity and similarity of situation or characteristics and requests that a special intra-ACP fund be provided to that effect;
7. Believes that cooperation in science and technology should be enlarged, in order to promote technological progress in ACP countries, notably
  - (a) with a view to increasing productivity in the agricultural sector and food processing;
  - (b) to reduce vulnerability of agriculture to natural phenomena;
  - (c) to ensure access of women on a basis of equality to scientific and technological training and their full participation in the assessment, choice, acquisition and adaptation of technology, and elaboration of policies, programmes in the field of science and technology;
  - (d) to promote an intra-ACP scientific and technological cooperation scheme enabling cooperation also with other developing countries in order to foster exchanges of information, experiences and inventions, to revive and update traditional technologies, encourage technological innovation and adaptation, and mastery of the technological process with a view to the adaptation and adoption of foreign technologies;
  - (e) to translate into concrete action the concept of 'technology', biotechnology, microelectronics, information and communication technologies which can contribute to the solution of problems of food production, agricultural diversification, health, education and other vital sectors of development;
8. Considers that, despite numerous references to the need to use technology in development in Lomé III, the full potential for increasing the efficiency and in some areas the cost of development

<sup>(1)</sup> Hambayi resolution on Regional Cooperation in ACP States adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Lisbon on 1 October 1987 — OJ No C 50, 22. 2. 1988, p. 21 and report Doc. ACP-EEC 189/87/B.

projects, the potential of technology in development has not been taken advantage of. Therefore each development project should include a potential technology assessment in order to encourage more systematic use of technology in development;

9. Requests that the Community provide financial support for an ACP Technical Assistance Scheme to be created and that special facilities be provided to give, in respect of a technical assistance, priority to ACP resources;

10. Considers that new provisions are required which will enable ACP States to improve their productive and income-generating capacity, notably by facilitating guarantees for private investment by additional supportive technical assistance for feasibility studies, and for support for the development of cooperatives, notably in the agricultural and fisheries sector;

11. Reaffirms the principle that industry should be a driving force in the economic and social development process and in this context recommends that

- (a) the next Convention give priority to manufacturing and processing industries;
- (b) the new Convention should articulate an organic linkage between agriculture and industry so as to reinforce agricultural production and constitute a sound basis for industrialisation;
- (c) rehabilitation should cover not only restoration of industrial undertakings which are not in good working order and maintenance, but also continuous adjustment to technological and other changes so that rehabilitation as an ongoing process be treated on a par with other industrial activity;
- (d) the conditions of EIB loans should be made less stringent;
- (e) the role and the resources of CDI be reinforced so that it could effectively assist the promotion and implementation of ACP industrial investment projects;
- (f) ways and means be explored to enable the private sector to have access to financial resources with a view to their increased participation in the production sectors of the ACP economies;

12. In particular, proposes that consideration be given to setting up an 'ACP-EEC Development Corporation' which would invest in viable enterprises in ACP countries, supplying capital for start-up and for expansion, and know-how;

13. Proposes that the European Community cancel all debts arising from the successive ACP-EEC Conventions, write off the arrears owed from STABEX payments and from other EDF financial advances, and relieve the burden of debts arising from EIB loans in order to rapidly alleviate the import capacity of the ACP countries most affected by such problems;

14. Welcomes in this context the decision of several Member States' governments of the E.C. to write off substantial parts of the outstanding debts of many LDCs; welcomes too the other measures agreed at the Toronto Summit; calls on the EEC Member States to formulate and implement common positions and initiatives to ensure that measures to convert, remit and reschedule debts taken by the IMF, the World Bank, the Paris Club are propitious to development;

15. Proposes the abolition of all internal taxes imposed on unprocessed, semi-processed and processed ACP products or the re-allocation of the resources they procure for these states;

16. Considers it necessary to assess the losses the ACP States will suffer as a result of the erosion of their preferences in the framework of the implementation of the measures of the Uruguay Round of talks, and of the realization of the large Single European Market, with a view to compensating them through the provisions of the next ACP-EEC Convention;

17. In view of the foreseeable expansion of tertiary activity and its relevance to the problem of employment and economic development, the contracting parties should give special prominence to the development of services and the expansion of trade in services among the ACP countries and between them and the Community and its Member States;

18. Believes that the food strategies developed by four ACP States (Kenya, Mali, Zambia and Rwanda) have proved particularly constructive and that given the lessons learnt from these experiments, they should now be extended to other ACP States;

19. Considers, in this context, that the system of food strategies should be extended to regional level to encourage the economic integration of groups of countries and create full-scale regional communities;
20. Proposes that both quantitative and seasonal restrictions on agricultural imports be abolished, or failing that, that quotas be increased and supply periods extended for agricultural produce;
21. Proposes that rules of origin be simplified in order to enhance export potential by reducing the percentage of added value and/or providing for a less advanced level for raw material processing and semi-finished products;
22. Considers that, as far as possible, the effects of the establishment of the E.C. Internal Market should be assessed to ensure that the interests of the developing countries are taken into account in the preparations for the creation of the EEC market and in any case to compensate within the future ACP-EEC Convention for any possible disadvantages to ACP States which may result, and that furthermore the Community should not only remain an open market itself, but should also urge other trading blocks to improve access for ACP products;
23. Considers that, given the primary role of raw materials and commodities within ACP economies, and notwithstanding the numerous advantages resulting from the application of the STABEX and SYSMIN provisions, STABEX payments should be considered as grants and not loans, following agreement on their use, and the rules of the SYSMIN should be made clear in order to overcome the many difficulties resulting from the current delays experienced in the assessment of demands and the evaluation of payments;
24. Considers that, owing to the lack of special funds, the relevant and favourable provisions of the successive conventions, in particular those of the Third Convention, have not resolved the problems constituting real bottlenecks for the least developed, landlocked and island countries;
25. Proposes that discussions be held in the framework of the negotiations towards the future Convention to ensure that the measures for the least developed, landlocked and island countries come into full effect and contribute to the long-term solution of the specific problems of these countries in the framework of an Action Plan equally requiring resources from other sources of financing;
26. Stresses the need to continue and improve the methods of evaluation of programmes and projects provided for under the Convention in order that the maximum benefit may be obtained from the funds available;

As regards human development

27. Reaffirms its condemnation of apartheid and of the political system derived from that philosophy in South Africa and believes that the future Convention must express a determination to use every appropriate means, including sanctions, to put an end to the apartheid regime in South Africa;
28. Reaffirms its commitment to the provisions concerning human rights and human dignity within Lomé III, and in so doing condemns once again apartheid and the system engendered by this doctrine within South Africa, and believes that provisions concerning human rights and human dignity within the future ACP-EEC Convention should be extended to take fully into account the report of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on this subject <sup>(1)</sup>;
29. Stresses the need to take account in the future Convention of the positions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly concerning the role of women in development, particularly as regards its recommendations on equal opportunities for women in the economic and social sectors and its recommendations on demography, education and training, food production and health;
30. Notes that the aged form a rapidly increasing proportion of the population and proposes that the future ACP-EEC Convention make specific reference to the need to take their particular situation into account when drawing up social programmes and projects;

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<sup>(1)</sup> Flesch report on Human Rights adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Inverness on 26 September 1985 — OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985, p. 44.

31. Recalls the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on environmental issues which have already been born in mind within Lomé III, but which must be confirmed in the future ACP-EEC Convention; draws attention, however, to the dangers associated with the dumping or disposal of ecologically dangerous substances and calls for an immediate ban on the export of such substances from the Community to the ACP States;
32. Believes that cooperation should be promoted in the control of illicit traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes, including imported chemicals and food containing unacceptable pesticide residues, which constitute considerable risks to health and to the well-being of the ACP populations and to their environment;
33. Requests that environment, which is a recognised factor of development, should receive attention because of interaction between man and his environment;
34. Considers that such cooperation should embrace exchanges of regular information among the ACP countries and between the ACP and the EEC countries, having regard at the same time to the need for improved environmental standards, more stringent legislative and administrative controls;
35. Proposes that health (including primary health care and the fight against drugs), which is linked to problems of education, training, research, science and technology, information and communication, to the role and status of women, to demography and environment, be inserted because of its socio-cultural implications under the Cultural and Social Cooperation chapter;
36. Expresses its deep concern at the plight of refugees and displaced persons, particularly on the African continent, and pays tribute to the efforts of the host countries in caring for such people; proposes that the resolution adopted by the *ad hoc* Working Group on Refugees and Displaced Persons be duly considered as a basis for constructive modification of existing Section 7 of Lomé III;
37. Insists that refugees, returnees and displaced persons be the object of more appropriate provisions with additional resources in line with the alarming dimension and complexity of their situation and having regard to the fact that humanitarian and development aspects should be closely integrated and that in this particular context, refugees, returnees and displaced persons in ACP countries and especially in southern Africa be given special attention;
38. Reiterates its full commitment to social and cultural cooperation as contained within the existing ACP-EEC Convention; considers that if due account is taken from the outset of the socio-cultural aspects of cooperation measures, it will certainly be possible to enhance their effectiveness, and feels that provision should be made for measures and means to achieve this end;
39. Believes that there is a clear and urgent need for a programme of systematic support for scientific and technical teaching in schools in ACP countries because of the need for laying a firmer basis at secondary education level for subsequent technical expertise and bearing in mind the very heavy burden that general education puts on ACP States' budgets;
40. Proposes that human resources development be promoted through (a) skills-oriented basic education particularly of science subjects at vocational, secondary and tertiary levels, (b) the launching of full-scale literacy campaigns based on the socio-cultural values of the populations concerned, (c) appropriate educational programmes for the improvement of the living conditions of those who are unable to benefit from literacy programmes, (d) increased opportunities for secondary and tertiary education geared towards the acquisition of skills, (e) provision or expansion of facilities for on-the-job training, especially in the handicrafts and related sectors, for the benefit of the non-formal sectors;
41. Urges the Community and the ACP States to reinforce the cultural and social chapter so as to make plain the Community's intention of embarking on a process of cultural exchanges, and its recognition of the mutual advantage which cultural exchanges represent;



42. Invites the ACP and the Community to go beyond the process of cultural exchanges by accepting the idea of a cultural and social dialogue which would be a source of mutual appreciation and enrichment;
43. Expresses the wish that ACP-EEC cooperation among 'communes'/districts, be supported in the next Convention;
44. Requests that under the new Convention there should be specific provisions for Community support for demographic policies and programmes, having special regard to the cultural and social factors specific to the populations concerned and for their integration in global policies covering all developmental aspects;
45. Requests that the Community and its Member States refrain from supporting directly or indirectly actions which are likely to perpetuate the atrocity of apartheid and to commit themselves in the next Convention to more dynamic measures in order to contribute effectively to the dismantling of apartheid and support the Front Line States in order that any aggression they have to face does not negate the cooperation efforts under the ACP-EEC relationship;
46. Considers that since the Joint Declaration on Article 4 (Annex 1 to the Lomé III Convention) has not been properly implemented, with a view to the realization of the 1992 Single European Market, the Community and its Member States should enter into more specific obligations which would contribute to a more diligent, rational and radical resolution of problems of discrimination of which students and migrant workers are victims;
47. Requests that all Community and ACP officials and members of ACP and EEC institutions involved in the implementation of the Lomé Convention should enjoy freedom of movement in the territories of all the contracting parties;
48. Recommends that throughout the new Convention provisions relevant to the enhancement of the role and status of women be reinforced so as to bring more into focus their problems, potentialities and aspirations, especially in the fields of rural exploitation, food production and processing and family education;
49. Requests that the Cultural and Social Cooperation chapter be enlarged to cover the situation of vulnerable groups like children, youth, the aged and handicapped;
50. Attaches the greatest importance to genuine participation by the socio-economic bodies in implementing the ACP-EEC Conventions, and considers that the Convention to be signed in the near future should include provisions on the subject where appropriate;
51. Believes in more general terms that the aims of cooperation would be served by involving more and more people by dividing responsibilities between local and regional authorities, basic social groupings such as young people, women, farm workers, and the social partners representing both employers and workers;
52. Considers that the volume of aid should take into account inter alia the collapse of commodity prices and general worsening of terms of trade, the impact of the debt burden, the increased number of ACP signatory states, the fast growing populations, the socio-economic implications of the structural adjustment policies in the ACP States, the strengthening of the existing instruments and the need for adequate provision to cover new areas of cooperation;
53. Invites the contracting parties to take full account of the delays in the implementation of financial and technical cooperation and to introduce in the next Convention more flexible procedures which would enable more rapid disbursements, increased utilisation of ACP manpower and material resources;
54. Insists that under the new Convention appropriate machinery should be established to ensure the monitoring of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Joint Assembly and that the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers should be a real decision-making organ;

As regards institutions and structures

55. Considers that the question of duration should be given thorough attention;
56. Proposes that, as far as the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is concerned, the current provisions of Article 277 of Lomé III be maintained as regards the periodicity of its meetings and its internal procedures;
57. Calls upon the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to ensure that under the future ACP-EEC Convention the Annex relating to Privileges and Immunities makes provision for the issuing to all ACP delegates to the Joint Assembly and to all senior officials of the ACP secretariat and the Joint ACP-EEC institutions (i.e. CDI and CDTA) of a laissez passer which shall be recognised in all ACP and EEC countries;
58. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution, and accompanying report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the President of the European Commission, and to the national parliaments of the Member States of the European Community.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on refugees and displaced persons in ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,
  - having regard to the report of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Refugees and Displaced Persons,
  - having regard to the results of the mission to the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti,
  - having regard to the situation in southern Africa and in particular to the effects of the destabilisation policies of the South African Government which result in the ongoing wars in Angola and Mozambique,
  - having regard to the outcome of the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (SARRED), in Southern Africa organised by the Organisation of African Unity (Oslo, August 22 to 24 1988),
- A. Bearing in mind the impact of large refugee populations on local indigenous communities,
  - B. Paying tribute to the assistance given by host governments and local communities to refugees and displaced persons, often at great cost in financial and human terms to their own development efforts,
  - C. Recalling that according to international law, rights and obligations are attached to refugees and to host governments, including the right of asylum, and that this right is frequently violated by the South African Government when ordering cross-border military incursions into the neighbouring states,
  - D. Considering that within the context of the ACP-EEC Convention, Articles 203-205 have had a significant impact on assisting the plight of refugees by providing emergency aid and for acute needs not covered by emergency aid,
  - E. Considering the multiple causes of refugee movements and population displacements which result from natural, environmental or climatic factors on the one hand, from political, military or economic factors on the other hand, or a combination of these two sets of factors,
  - F. Considering that population displacements within national frontiers also result from similar causes, and lead to similar suffering and deprivation,

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

1. Emphasising the continuing necessity of solidarity between the European Community and its member States, and the ACP States with large refugee populations;
2. Confirming its ongoing commitment to the UN Convention of 1951 and the Protocol of 1967 relating to the status of refugees, and to the OAU Convention of 1969 governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa;
3. Supporting wholeheartedly the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Non-Governmental Organisations and other specialised agencies dealing with the refugee population and those assisting displaced persons;
4. Requests that the E.C. provides additional assistance to the UNHCR with the objective of improving its operational possibilities;
5. Believes that in the future, the phenomenon of displaced persons will become at least as significant as refugee populations, in terms of human needs given demographic growth, environmental and ecological changes, and economic development;
6. Recognises that the status of refugees cannot and should not be altered to take account of displaced persons; but believes nevertheless that due recognition be given to ACP States' needs when having to manage large shifts in population resulting from political unrest, natural disasters or severe social, economic or environmental conditions;
7. Emphasizes that the interests of local populations must be taken fully into account when administering to refugees and displaced persons and notes that the current ACP-EEC Convention makes provision for this;
8. Considers that the organisation of meetings between the UNHCR, the host country and the country of origin of refugees, when the question of repatriation or integration is raised, would be useful;
9. Calls for one of the existing bodies, such as the OAU, to be given a mandate to monitor any situation likely to result in movements of large numbers of refugees to enable preventive measures to be taken or preparations for emergency assistance to be made;
10. Concerned by the increasing numbers of spontaneously settled refugees particularly in countries and regions already heavily affected by a large refugee presence, and correspondingly urges host countries and specialised agencies to make every effort to provide assistance to communities who are vulnerable to such demands;
11. Urges those countries which host large refugee populations to recognise that the needs of refugees exceeds the provision of care and maintenance and extends to medium and long-term self-reliance, or repatriation, and that as a result policy planning should make this quite clear;
12. Believes that wherever possible refugee policy should be integrated into development policy in order to overcome the most disturbing level of dependence experienced in almost all refugee populations which have been established over a more or less long period of time;
13. Believes that in many cases, refugee communities may usefully contribute to the economic development of the host country in a way which is complementary to indigenous development efforts and that this factor should also be taken into account where it appears that refugees or displaced persons are likely to seek integration rather than repatriation;
14. Recognising that the apparently 'temporary' nature of displaced persons and their settlement in areas far removed from their traditional home frequently impedes adequate financial commitments both from the national authorities and from the donor community; urges both national authorities and the donor community to revise their policy options in the light of this in order to cater for the humanitarian requirements of distressed displaced persons in particular as far as water, food procurement, sanitation, health and educational facilities are concerned;

15. Concerned by the numerous cases of environmental degradation caused by the establishment of large refugee camps in often arid areas, far removed from sources of fuel; calls for the EC to promote in appropriate for a more active environmental content to refugee programmes and for much greater care to be taken in the choice of refugee sites;
16. Calls upon host governments to bear fully in mind the recommendations of the UNHCR and specialised agencies, when deciding on the establishment of refugee camp sites in order that all foreseeable difficulties may be overcome as far as installation of infrastructure, communications, water facilities and environmental considerations are concerned;
17. Supports measures which on a voluntary basis permits the installation of vulnerable sectors of the population — vulnerable to the dramatic effects of climatic, ecological or environmental degradation; vulnerable to prolonged political insecurity resulting from military activity — in new settlements in areas not subject to the above hazards in order that they may establish their own means of livelihood and economic and social development;
18. Requests the support of the international donor community for persons displaced, on a permanent basis, due to the aforementioned reasons;
19. Believes that more needs to be done both politically and economically to create the conditions for a reasonable harnessing of efforts to encourage voluntary repatriation with proper support for refugees who wish to return to their country of origin;
20. Considers, in this context, that refugees are themselves insufficiently aware of the support to which they are entitled for voluntary repatriation and that greater efforts should therefore be made to inform them of all aspects of repatriation programmes;
21. Considers that more attention could be paid by the refugee communities, assisted by NGOs, to the establishment of family planning campaigns in the context of a more general primary health care campaign, given the very high birth rate in refugee camps in general bearing in mind the need to respect religious and cultural beliefs;
22. Believes also that unsatisfactory sanitary conditions in many camps frequently contribute to an increase in the vulnerability of refugee populations to epidemics and other health hazards;
23. Calls on the EC to press for higher priority to be given by the donor Community and NGOs to educational and school programmes, given the apparently good results which have been produced in the few refugee camps with such educational facilities;
24. Emphasizes the important regional dimension of refugee policy and welcomes regionally based initiatives for bringing about peaceful conclusions to some of the political problems which have led to the creation of large refugee populations;
25. Welcomes in particular the positive contribution of the IGADD Conference in Djibouti and the start which has been made by the Sudan and Ethiopia, at ministerial level and at head-of-state level, to resolve the outstanding differences between the two states;
26. Welcomes the normalisation of relations between Ethiopia and Somalia and hopes that this will lead to a reduction in border tensions, and permit the repatriation of many refugees, or their long-term integration;
27. Expresses the earnest wish that states in the region of the Horn of Africa would work closely for the resolution of the causes for large population displacement and subsequent human suffering;
28. Welcomes the efforts deployed by the states of southern Africa, with the support of the EC and other donors, to manage the problems encountered by large refugee populations in particular in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia and considers that greater international solidarity is still required at political and development level to bring about the end of the apartheid system in South Africa and a lasting peaceful solution to the region;

29. Believes that the EC because of its privileged relations via the ACP-EEC Convention, could be more actively involved in the discussions which are currently taking place in Southern Africa if the governments of these countries so wish;

30. Pays tribute to the speed at which emergency aid was channelled to Sudan, notably by the EC and EC Member States and NGOs, following the recent floods which destroyed homes of millions throughout the country; believes that more aid is still required particularly for the financing of transport communications equipment and emergency rations; calls upon the Sudanese authorities to make every effort to ensure delivery to the south of the country where deliveries are currently impeded by SPLA threats and the general civil war situation;

31. Calls on the European Community, its Commission and Member States to devote particular attention to the growing problems of refugees in the region of the Economic Community of the countries of the Great Lakes; welcomes the cooperation amongst the Heads of State of that community aimed at finding an early solution to the problems of refugees and displaced persons with the support of the UNHCR;

*As regards a future ACP-EEC Convention*

32. Considers that the existing provisions of Lome III respond well to the demands made upon them as far as refugee policy is concerned;

33. Believes that Articles 203-205 (Section 7) of the existing convention are used with sufficient flexibility to ensure their efficient application;

34. Considers therefore that no dramatic modifications should be made in the future convention to these articles, nor to their procedural aspects except in the following areas:

- (a) that given existing needs and likely future population displacement, Section 7 should be strengthened to include displaced persons;
- (b) that additional resources should be made available for expenditure under both existing Articles 203 and 204 in the future convention;
- (c) that the amount or allocation of aid decided upon by the emergency procedure, currently at 750 000 ecus, should be increased to a minimum of one million ecus;
- (d) that within the context of regional policy, a refugee element should be included;
- (e) that an obligation be placed on the ACP state concerned to include consultation with local populations affected by large refugee centres in the policy formulation process;
- (f) that provision should be made for relevant information programmes to encourage voluntary repatriation where possible;

35. Instructs the chairman and rapporteur of the Working Group on Refugees, under the authority of the Bureau, to ensure that action is taken on this resolution and to undertake any mission and submit any further reports necessary for keeping the Joint Assembly informed;

36. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and its accompanying report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the President of the European Parliament, to the national parliaments of the Member States of the EC, to the ACP Committee of Ambassadors, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the Secretary-General of the OAU, to the ICRC and to the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, to the EEC-NGO Liaison Committee.

RESOLUTION (1)

on health in the ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,
  - having regard to its resolutions on rural development, on the environment, on women, population and development, and on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation,
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution by Mr Vergeer and Mrs Ewing on health problems,
  - having regard to the report of the *ad hoc* Working Party on health problems,
- A. Whereas this is the Joint Assembly's first report on health and therefore represents a starting point,
  - B. Whereas it was the problem of AIDS which led to the setting up of the *ad hoc* Working Party on health and which finally revealed the size of the health crisis in the ACP countries,
  - C. Whereas the declaration adopted on 12 September 1978 by the International Conference on primary health care at Alma-Ata adopted the aim of health for all by the year 2000 as one of the principal social targets for governments, international organizations and the world community,
  - D. Whereas in this declaration all governments:
    - undertook to act to reduce the flagrant inequalities between the health situations of peoples, which it regarded as unacceptable,
    - spoke out in favour of economic and social development based on a new international economic order to close the gap between the developing and developed countries in respect of health,
    - called on all countries to cooperate in a spirit of solidarity to confer the benefits of primary health care on all their peoples,
    - believed that the entire human race could reach an acceptable level of health by the year 2000 if the resources of the world, much of which were being spent on weapons and armed conflict, were more fully and effectively used,
  - E. Having regard to the ACP countries' efforts to implement the strategy of health for all and the substantial obstacles they are encountering in particular in respect of structural adjustment policies,
  - F. Whereas the objectives of ACP-EEC cooperation cannot be achieved without improving public health,
  - G. Whereas ACP-EEC cooperation is conducted on the basis of human dignity and solidarity,

1. *The health situation in the ACP countries*

- 1. Considers, in the light of the information gathered by its *ad hoc* Working Party that, with some variation, the health situation in the ACP countries is serious and, in addition to the sufferings of the individual, that situation is jeopardizing economic and social development in those countries;
- 2. Notes in particular, as regards public health,
  - the decline in child health marked by an increase in malnutrition of mothers and infants, higher rates of low birth weight, increased infant and child mortality, and inadequate care for lack of time on the part of mothers,
  - the resurgence of tropical diseases (malaria, trypanosomiasis, bilharzia, etc.),

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

15. Calls for the general mobilization of resources for the health of the developing nations, and in particular of the most impoverished peoples;
16. Considers it vital that the operations of the international financial organizations be modified in the light of the concept of health as a key to development;
17. Considers that, in their legitimate quest for adequate development funds, the ACP countries should give priority to health spending in the interests of that development;
18. Welcomes the adoption by the ACP countries of primary health care strategies, believes that their implementation must be speeded up and considers that aid from the international community for the purpose is essential;
19. Supports the guidelines for each region (Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific) to encourage the adaptation of health systems that is required (multisectoral schemes, decentralization of decision-making and finance, improved management, organization, recovery of costs, etc.);
20. Favours substantially strengthened and, where appropriate, modified operations by the various international organizations in support of the strategies pursued by each of the States;
21. Considers that the effectiveness of such action depends on the ability to take into account the actual needs of the population and adequate coordination of the various operations, which is sometimes lacking;
22. Supports the resolution adopted in Bamako by the Ministers of Health of the African region with a view to making health care for mother and child available to all, and calls for international financial support to this effect, especially from the European Community;
23. Considers it vital to provide medical aid for women who have been subjected to sexual mutilation and proposes that an extensive campaign be mounted to inform the populations concerned of the consequences of this practice;
24. Again stress the vital importance of the role of women, especially in the health field;

### *III. The role of the EEC and ACP-EEC cooperation in respect of health*

25. Considers that, if the aims of ACP-EEC cooperation are to be achieved, it is vital that the health needs of the people are taken into account;
26. Believes in particular that EEC support for strategies for achieving self-sufficiency in food and self-reliant development requires improved public health if lasting results are to be achieved;
27. Considers therefore that health, as a means of making better use of human resources, must become a priority in ACP-EEC cooperation;
28. Believes that, on the EEC's side, the achievement of this goal requires better assessment of actual situations and better understanding of local societies and human resources;
29. Urges the governments of the EEC and the ACP countries to act to ensure that health for all is achieved in the ACP countries by the year 2000 and give themselves the means to do so in the fourth ACP-EEC Convention;
30. Points out that the new emphasis on health, while not without difficulties and challenges, is consistent with the development of the philosophy of ACP-EEC cooperation which has progressively adapted its outlook and instruments to make man the centre of development;
31. Believes that, while public health is a well-defined goal, the factors influencing it vary widely and are related to the other aspects of ACP-EEC cooperation;
32. Believes therefore that priority for health in ACP-EEC cooperation assumes both increased funds and better evaluation of human resources;

- a sustained or higher rate of disease linked to the health situation (infectious, parasitic, respiratory and ~~viral~~ diseases),
- the spreading AIDS epidemic,
- new forms of sickness attributable to the destabilization of the population and the new poverty (mental illnesses),
- the extent of the practice of female sexual mutilation, which in many cases results in death for haemorrhages or infection, in addition to its adverse effects on the physical and moral integrity of women;

3. Notes, as regards care systems:

- the general dearth of medicaments and the increasing consumption of out-of-date, unverified and unsuitable products,
- the number of people (over half) without access to any organized care system,
- the inadequacy of preventive measures despite the effort that has been put into them,
- the frequent incompatibility of care systems with the needs of the local populations and their cultural identities,
- the dismantling of health systems where the economic crisis has brought the disappearance of basic medicinal products and equipment;

4. Considers that the state of health and the care systems in the ACP States is primarily attributable to the gravity of their economic situations and their indebtedness;

5. Notes that structural adjustment policies implemented under the aegis of the World Bank and the IMF have especially affected health spending, as has happened in many African countries;

6. Believes that the bad state of health is the culmination of poverty and under-development;

7. Points out that the main causes of disease and mortality in the ACP countries are linked to inadequate hygiene and sanitation, the deterioration of the environment and under-nourishment;

II. *10 years after Alma-Ata*

8. Believes that the primary health care approach adopted in 1978 at the Alma-Ata Conference and supported by the African Health Charter is the best way of achieving health for all;

9. Notes that the implementation of the strategy of health care for all has been hampered or prevented by the general inadequacy of resources, especially those deployed at local level;

10. Supports UNICEF's conclusions in its report on adjustment with a human face, which dwells on the human and economic cost of the decline in public health resulting from structural adjustment policies;

11. Considers that health is the basis for development, as the Brazzaville interparliamentary conference has just pointed out;

12. Agrees with the Heads of State and Government of African Unity that the effort put into agriculture and elsewhere is being thwarted by the poor state of health of much of the population of Africa;

13. Believes that the efforts of the ACP States to improve their health systems cannot quickly improve public health without greatly increased international aid;

14. Stresses the responsibility of the developed countries, especially those in the EEC, whose relations with the ACP countries are marked by sizeable constraints which amount to restrictions on access to health for all (role of international undertakings supplying medicinal products, medical equipment, etc.);



33. Considers that the European Community must acquire the means for assessment and action in this field and to this end invites it to embark on wide consultations in particular with the international organizations involved;

34. Invites the European Community to adopt a dynamic and independent attitude towards the activities of the international financial organizations (World Bank, IMF), in order to help them adapt;

35. Favours a review of those organizations' policies to take account of social and health needs;

36. Decides, for its part, to make its own contribution to that review by organizing, during its September 1989 meeting, a hearing of those providing capital and other international organizations with the aim of analysing the obstacles to efficient health cooperation and to seek ways of overcoming them;

37. Refers to the great amount of thought which has gone into food strategies and believes that important lessons can be learned regarding Community support for the ACP countries' health strategies;

38. Considers that the results achieved by EDF-financed health projects have not in general been value for money, although some improvement is to be expected as a result of changes instituted a number of years ago;

39. Believes that this situation is attributable in particular to the incompatibility of the projects with the needs and resources of the local population and the lack of qualified health management staff in particular on the EEC delegations;

40. Proposes, as of now, that European Community aid for the ACP countries' health strategies should take the following form:

- support for preventive schemes, in particular:
  - health education (e.g. finance for radio, TV and school health programmes) and health information,
  - drainage and hygiene,
  - water supplies,
  - mother and child care,
- support for health policies as part of a global integrated development framework involving participation by the local population,
- extension of care systems to cover those parts of the population which are at present without them,
- support for policies for the supply of essential medicinal products,
- setting-up of long term schemes including programmes for providing long term cover, finance for care, staff training and management of services,
- converting and overhauling existing facilities, and new construction as required,
- changes in procedure to ensure project identification, rapid follow-up, consistency and continuity,
- new management methods allowing independent operation of services, a command of planning techniques tailored to national and local conditions and strategies for the recovery of costs taking into account people's ability to pay,
- contribution to the running cost of health services so as either to underpin or to encourage greater popular participation in self-financing,
- help with training schemes (in particular health system managers and intermediate health staff),

— adoption of a pragmatic approach departing from traditional planning by objectives, which is often unsuitable;

— allowance for the fact that 'health is everybody's business in Africa', which offers a great deal of scope,

— better integration of projects with family customs and local culture;

41. Proposes that the EEC and the countries involved should discuss how the aims of ACP-EEC cooperation are to be put into practice;

42. Believes that adequate coordination of the various providers of capital under the authority of the ACP States should be an essential condition;

43. Favours schemes of such a size that their sectoral impact can be accurately assessed, which assumes better analysis of the integration of projects;

44. Asks that a section on public health be part of all integrated development programmes;

45. Favours the promotion of jointly financed schemes on the basis of the guidelines adopted in ACP-EEC cooperation;

46. Supports the valuable activities of various non-governmental organizations operating close to the people, which is a specific requirement for effectiveness in this field;

47. Believes that the use of counterpart funds arising from sectoral import programmes should be allocated to health facilities as a matter of priority;

48. Asks the European Community to appoint social and health specialists to its delegations to the ACP countries;

49. Considers that the funds released by Community action on ACP countries' debts should be allocated to the financing of health facilities as a matter of priority;

50. Welcomes the EEC research programme into medicine, health and nutrition in the tropical and sub-tropical regions, considers that its endowment should be increased and hopes for better coordination with the ACP-EEC health guidelines;

51. Draws attention to the disastrous consequences of the spreading AIDS epidemic in the ACP countries if it is not stopped by preventive measures;

52. Supports the European Community's special programme for preventing and controlling AIDS in the ACP countries and proposes stepping up information campaigns on the use of contraceptives and the need not to re-use syringes;

53. Furthermore, calls on the international community to help those countries where the epidemic is already at a very advanced stage — notably Central and East Africa — to provide medical after-care for patients, a task which is already a heavy additional burden on health care systems;

54. Calls for an increase in EEC medical and financial aid to combat the spread of this scourge in the ACP countries;

55. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the governments of the Member States, to the Commission and Council of the European Communities and to the heads of the international organizations operating in the health field (WHO, UNICEF, World Bank, etc.)

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South and southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the Convention of Lome between the 66 ACP States, the European Community and its Member States, in particular to Article 4 of the annexe relating thereto,
  - B. Recalling its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Lisbon on 1 October 1987 and at Lome on 25 March 1988,
  - C. Welcoming the resolutions adopted by the European Parliament on 7 July 1988 on the Sharpeville Six and on South Africa, and on 15 September 1988 on Nelson Mandela,
  - D. Determined to eradicate the apartheid system and colonialism in South Africa and Namibia,
  - E. Reaffirming that the Republic of South Africa must abolish the apartheid regime which is the source of instability inside and outside that country failing which, for inescapable ethical reasons, there can be no collaboration from other peoples in the region, the rest of the world and Europe in particular, however great the economic and strategic interests at stake are,
  - F. Deeply concerned with the continued deterioration of the situation inside South Africa and the human suffering that the system of apartheid is causing in the southern African region,
  - G. Recalling the European Community's commitment to make every effort to ensure peaceful fundamental change in South Africa,
  - H. Noting that the EC/Troika/12 ACP Foreign Ministers format applied at the meeting held in Luxembourg on South and southern Africa in April 1988 was inadequate for a comprehensive outcome,
  - I. Drawing attention to the continuous movement of protest against the South African Government's persisting policy of apartheid, in which movement the Churches have played a prominent part,
  - J. Having regard to the conclusions and recommendations of the Oslo meeting on refugees in southern Africa,
  - K. Having regard to the report of the CISL trade union, 'Investment in Apartheid', giving details of more than 1 200 mostly European firms which are continuing to do business with South Africa,
  - L. Having regard to the report of the Shipping Research Bureau, confirming that the embargo on oil exports to South Africa is still being broken and that between 1985 and 1986 13.4 million tonnes of crude oil were delivered to South Africa,
  - M. Having regard to the need to consolidate support for development in the countries of southern Africa, a region which, it is hoped, will soon be completely at peace, as these countries, which are members of the SADCC, are still excessively dependent on the Republic of South Africa and have been confronted with a lack of vital facilities necessary for the development of their economy and the welfare of their peoples or the failure to use existing facilities,
1. Condemns the South African Government's continued and even increased use of arbitrary power to suppress all forms of peaceful opposition to apartheid, notably by:
    - (a) detaining many of its citizens without trial, including young people and Community leaders;
    - (b) declaring unlawful acts which in a democracy would be regarded as normal forms of political activity and, on that basis, imprisoning many more people including young children;

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

- (c) banning newspapers which seek to give more complete news-reports than the authorities will tolerate;
  - (d) prohibiting almost all of the major non-Church organisations from continuing their activities; and
  - (e) imposing similar bans on some individual Community leaders;
2. Condemns the execution of 164 political prisoners in 1987 and the 44 executed since the beginning of 1988 in South Africa, and the murder on European territory of Dulcie September, ANC representative in Paris;
  3. Calls yet again for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;
  4. Condemns the introduction into the South African Parliament of Bills which are designed to strengthen the basic tenets of apartheid and which make homelessness a crime, namely:
    - Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill,
    - Group Areas Amendment Bill,
    - Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Bill,
    - Slums Bill;
  5. Notes the reintroduction of these Bills, and calls on the EC Council of Ministers to undertake urgent concerted action to force the abandonment of these Bills;
  6. Welcomes the concerted European Community action against the 'Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill' (intended to ban foreign funding of opposition organisations in South Africa), which appears to have forced Pretoria to withdraw this pernicious legislation;
  7. Condemns the continuing oppression of the trade union movement, and in particular the Labour Relations Amendment Bill;
  8. Condemns the recent bomb attack on the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches and the new threats to the freedom of speech of Church leaders;
  9. Notes that the South African Appeal Court on 6 September 1988 commenced its hearing of the appeal for a re-opening of the trial of the Sharpeville Six, and repeats its call to the signatory States of the Lomé Convention, the Council and the Commission to continue their efforts to prevent the execution of the Sharpeville Six, and all others on 'Death Row';
  10. Condemns the banning of the End Conscription Campaign which worked for peaceful non-violent change in South Africa;
  11. Deplores the continued participation of European citizenship holders in the South African Defence Force, and calls on the Council of Ministers to formulate policies to reduce the level of EC citizens' involvement in the SADF;
  12. Urges the EC Council of Ministers to establish without fail a coherent and effective policy designed to lead to the eradication of apartheid in South Africa;
  13. Calls yet again for effective implementation of the restrictive measures already adopted by the EC;
  14. Reiterates the call for the urgent imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as the only peaceful option for abolishing the system of apartheid, entailing, inter-alia:
    - (a) the ban by the European Community on the importation of South African coal, gold, uranium and other minerals;
    - (b) a ban on new loans to the South African Government;
    - (c) a ban on imports of farm produce from South Africa;
    - (d) the suspension of air links with South Africa;
    - (e) the down-grading of the Member States' diplomatic representation in Pretoria to the lowest level possible, and the reduction of South African Embassy staff in Member States of the EEC;

- (f) an end to all forms of military cooperation with South Africa and the supply of oil products;
15. Calls on the Commission and the Council to take measures to halt imports and exports of weapons and military equipment from and to South Africa, bearing in mind that in 1987 South Africa exported arms of a total value of 900 million dollars and that arms exports is one of its largest source of export revenue;
16. Condemns unequivocally South Africa for its policy and acts of destabilization of the region through acts of terrorism, sabotage and cross border raids in defiance of the laws of sovereignty thus diminishing the possibility of peaceful development in the region;
17. Welcomes the current peace initiatives in the region involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States of America as mediator, and the efforts by the People's Republic of Mozambique in trying to create a climate of peace, stability and good neighbourliness;
18. Condemns the continued actions of South African backed armed bandits in Mozambique whose main target is the destruction of defenceless people and vital infrastructure that has led to an alarming proportion of human uprootment, starvation and dehumanisation;
19. Urges the European Communities to increase their assistance including non-lethal aid to SADCC member states as a means of enhancing their capacity to resist South African destabilization and promoting their economic self-reliance;
20. Reiterates its condemnation of the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and calls for the immediate implementation of UNSCR 435/78;
21. Urgently calls for an extraordinary meeting of the ACP and EC Foreign Ministers to examine the situation in South and southern Africa;
22. 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 (1)

on economic independence of Front Line States

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Convinced that one of the main goals of the development aid to the Front Line States should be to make those states more independent from South Africa,
- B. Aware that the production loss in the Front Line States caused by South Africa's destabilization actions amounts to over 30 billion dollars,
- C. Acknowledging the need to reinforce, in a global comprehensive way, all forms of development aid to the Front Line States,
- D. Aware of the destruction of basic infrastructures in some Front Line States, thus preventing the channelling of urgent development aid,
1. Expresses once again its solidarity with the peoples of the Front Line States, as victims of South Africa's aggression;
2. Asks the Front Line States to identify the areas of production and trade more directly affected by the South Africa's destabilising actions as well as the strategical infrastructures which need immediate action so that international aid may be adequately channelled;

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

3. Calls on the Member-States, within the framework of the EPC, to formulate adequate policy responses in all spheres of development assistance to the Front Line States;
4. Calls on the Commission:
  - (a) to support the analysis to be undertaken by the Front Line States as indicated in paragraph 2 and to take the necessary emergency actions;
  - (b) to establish programs and mechanisms to stimulate European investment in Southern Africa and to terminate all forms of investment promotion in South Africa;
5. Requests the Council and the Commission to take an initiative on a world level in launching a global comprehensive programme of development assistance geared to the Front Line States
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission of the European Communities and to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

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RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the parliamentary provisions of the ACP-EEC Convention

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— Meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the negotiations to conclude the successor Convention to Lomé III,
- B. Having regard to the Bersani Report (A2-49/88) adopted by the European Parliament on 20 May 1988,
- C. Believing that co-operation within a strong institutional framework is essential for the continued success of ACP-EEC relations,
- D. Desiring to strengthen the role of the Joint Assembly,
- E. Believing that the present frequency of meetings of the Joint Assembly enable its members to keep in close and regular contact,
- F. Emphasizing the benefits to Members of the European Parliament of visiting Lomé Convention and Member States' projects and programmes in the margins of the Joint Assembly meetings held in an ACP country,
  1. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to rename the Joint Assembly 'the Parliamentary Assembly' in future Conventions;
  2. Urges the ACP partners to ensure their representation by Members of their Parliaments, wherever possible;
  3. Calls for an increase in the funds available under Annex 31 of the Lomé Convention to enable ACP countries to send MPs as their representatives;
  4. Urges the ACP-EEC Council to continue the present twice-yearly frequency of Joint Assembly meetings, namely, once a year in an ACP country and once a year in an EC country;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this Resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and to the Council and Commission of the European Community.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP shipping trades

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the imminent start of negotiations to conclude the successor Convention to Lomé III,
- B. Having regard to current talks, initiated under Council Reg. (EEC) 4058/86, and taking place in the framework and in accordance with the procedure of Lomé III,
- C. Having regard to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences which entered into force on 6 October 1983,
- D. Whereas the UN Code was an answer to the aspirations of developing countries in the shipping field and was formulated so as to afford the shipping lines of developing countries extended opportunities to participate in the conference system,
- E. Whereas Resolution 2 annexed to the UN Code provides that Contracting Parties should not prevent non-conference lines from operating in competition with a conference as long as they comply with the principle of fair competition on a commercial basis,
- F. Whereas the Lomé Convention underlines the importance of the UN Code and its implementation at national level,
- G. Noting that certain ACP states have introduced measures which appear to make it more difficult for independent lines to obtain cargoes, and that more generally commercial parties are encountering difficulties in participating in the trade,
- H. Recognising that attention must be given to the aspirations of the ACP states for greater participation in shipping,
  - 1. Concerned nonetheless that obstacles to free and fair competition will have adverse economic effects on the countries concerned, for example, freight rates will not be reduced to their keenest level and imports will thus be more expensive,
    - 1. Calls for funding to be provided under the successor Convention to Lomé III to be used to improve the functioning of the ACP shipping industry at both national and international level;
    - 2. Calls on all Contracting Parties to apply in full the provisions of the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, and in conformity with Resolution 2 on non-conference lines annexed to the Code;
    - 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this Resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Council and Commission of the European Community.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the disappearance of the African elephant

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the extermination of African elephants killed for their ivory,
- B. Shocked by the considerable profits earned from the sale of ivory to rich countries (Japan, Hong Kong and Europe),
- C. Convinced that the disappearance of the African elephant would not only be a disaster in ecological terms, but also from the point of view of culture, food and tourism,
  1. Condemns the massacre of elephants and the trade in ivory;
  2. Calls for a reappraisal of the system of export quotas for ivory;
  3. Calls on CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), with its 95 member countries, to declare the African elephant a fully protected species, as it has already done for the Asian elephant;
  4. Calls for EEC aid to implement a programme to protect the African elephant;
  5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and to the Committee of Ambassadors.

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the flooding and civil war in Sudan

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Whereas the Sudanese people are presently in the grip of two major disasters — civil war in the South and flooding in the North,
- B. Whereas thousands have fled the fighting in the South only to face further suffering and deprivation as refugees or displaced persons,
- C. Whereas as many as two million people have been affected by the flooding, including about 600 000 made homeless in Khartoum,
- D. Whereas the European Community has responded promptly and positively in providing 3 million ecus of emergency aid to assist refugees and displaced persons and over 3 million ecus for victims of the floods,
- E. Whereas much of this aid has been channelled through NGOs,
  1. Expresses its sympathy to the Government and people of Sudan;
  2. Expresses its support for the efforts of the Sudanese Government and of the NGOs to assist the victims;
  3. Calls on the EC Commission to monitor the situation carefully so that further emergency aid is provided as necessary;

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(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).



4. Calls on the Sudanese Government and all parties involved to do all within their power to bring the civil war to an end;
5. Proposes a conference of aid donors and the Sudanese Government to help establish a medium to long-term programme for recovery and reconstruction in the Sudan;
6. Instructs its Co-President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission of the EEC and to the Government of the Republic of Sudan.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on Natural Disasters in the Sahel Region

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,
  - recalling the solidarity existing between the European Economic Community and the ACP,
  - whereas the Sahel region has, for the past decade, been suffering from prolonged desertification and drought which have engendered catastrophic famine,
  - considering the damage caused by floods and migratory locusts in certain States of the Sahel and in the Sudan,
  - having regard to the tremendous loss of human lives as a result of the floods,
  - considering that the indicative programmes of the Sahel countries have laid stress on food self-sufficiency and agricultural development,
  - whereas the torrential rain in the Sahel these past months and the unprecedented threat of locust invasion in the region already dangerously affects the prospects of the next harvest,
  - considering that this situation deprives the people of their means of support and adversely affects the programmes which the states have embarked upon,
  - having regard to the almost recurrent nature of this kind of catastrophe,
1. Calls upon the Community to get in touch with the States concerned and to undertake an expeditious assessment of the damage caused by these disasters and the subsequent requirements;
  2. Requests the Community to implement adequately and as a matter of urgency all the relevant measures under the Third Lomé Convention for coping with this kind of situation;
  3. Appeals to the Community and its Member States to provide the additional resources required to come to the assistance of the people concerned and to help the States to stem the locust invasion and other ravages;
  4. Calls upon the European Community to cooperate with the ACP States concerned in carrying out studies for long-term solutions that would enable Sudan and the Sahel countries to foresee and provide against such disasters;
  5. Calls upon the Community to encourage and finance all regional projects in that regard;

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the President of the European Commission and to the President of the European Parliament.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on natural disaster in the Sudan

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Noting the exceptionally heavy torrential rains that hit the Sudan last August 1988, after so many years of severe drought and desertification,
  - B. Considering the all time record high flooding of the Blue Nile, River Atbara and River Gash, and the unprecedented flooding of the main River Nile, which lead to devastation and damage,
  - C. Extremely concerned about the destruction of hundreds of thousands of buildings and dwellings and by the fact that large sectors of the nation's infrastructure has been completely disrupted (including roads, railway lines, water supplies electricity supplies, hospitals and health centres, schools and other public utilities and communication systems),
  - D. Considering that over 120 000 hectares of cultivated land and over 7 000 small farmers' schemes were inundated, and about 600 villages and islands completely disappeared,
  - E. Considering the fact that as a result of this over 1.5 million persons were left without food or shelter,
  - F. Fully aware of the economic difficulties already faced by the Sudan, particularly resulting from its high level of indebtedness,
  - G. Recognising that the magnitude of devastation and damage is far beyond the means and the capability of the Sudan alone to rectify,
  - H. Appreciating the help offered to Sudan by the international donor community at large, and by the European Community in particular, to assist the Sudanese authorities to come to terms with and overcome this catastrophe,
1. Calls upon the international donor community to continue to provide relief assistance to the victims of the floods, and in particular to those who have been made homeless and who lack all medical care;
  2. Agrees to send an urgent mission of inquiry to the Sudan, composed of members of the Joint Assembly and advisers, in order to help identify with the authorities of the affected parts of the country, the priority needs of the people with a view to the implementation of a reconstruction and rehabilitation program;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the President of the European Commission, to the President of the European Parliament, to the President-in-office of the ACP Council of Ministers, and to the Constituent Assembly of the Sudan.

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the export of waste from the EEC to ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 19 May 1988 on the export of toxic waste to the Third World,
- B. Having regard to the resolution adopted by the Organization of African Unity at its meeting in Addis Abeba from 19 to 23 May 1988 on the dumping of nuclear and industrial waste in Africa,
- C. Having regard to the decision of the Economic Community of West African States to react against the dumping of toxic waste, and to the legislation making such practices a punishable offence recently adopted by Liberia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and others,
- D. Having regard to the decision of the Bureau of the Joint Assembly of 28 June 1988 on the storage of toxic waste from the industrialized countries in the ACP countries,
- E. Having regard to the continuing disagreement within the Council of Ministers of the Environment of the EEC over the action to be taken in this matter,
- F. Having regard to the drafts for an international convention on the control of international movements of hazardous waste being drawn up by the OECD and UNEP,
- G. Whereas the trade in waste from the industrialized countries to the Third World recently exposed by the European Environmental Alliance and Greenpeace is an extremely serious development which should be fully taken into account in the negotiations on the next Convention of Lomé,
- H. Whereas in present circumstances no movements of waste from the EEC to the ACP countries are justified and legal arrangements banning them should be introduced,
- I. Whereas what is now needed by the ACP countries is a transfer of information on hazardous waste and a transfer of suitable technology for waste processing in the context of cooperation with the EEC,
  1. Solemnly states that all movements of hazardous waste from the EEC to the ACP countries must be prohibited;
  2. Calls for the adoption of the arrangements for this ban to be an integral part of the negotiations on Lomé IV;
  3. Hopes that special consideration will be given to the conclusions of a Protocol annexed to Lomé IV on the international transfer of dangerous waste and on waste management in general;
  4. Demands that, in the context of Lomé IV, the setting up of a standing technical body to deal with the environment and with waste in particular should be considered;
  5. Favours the conclusion of a world convention on waste but believes that the UNEP draft convention in its present form is unacceptable as its primary aim is to legalize and facilitate the international trade in waste.
  6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the European Parliament, the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Council of Ministers of the Environment of the EEC.

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the debt burden of the ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the work already done by the Joint Assembly to reduce the excessive debt burden of the ACP countries,
- B. Whereas the developing countries had pinned great hopes on the conciliation seminar held in Dakar from 11 to 14 July 1988 and attended by more than 200 Ministers and representatives of the ACP States, the Commission and Member States of the EEC and the World Bank,
- C. Whereas this seminar on structural adjustments, debt burden and basic commodities was intended to change the course of the negotiations on Lomé IV,
- D. Whereas the 'bold and realistic proposals' advocated by President Abdou Diouf in his opening speech fell short of expectations,
- E. Whereas the principles were reaffirmed once again but no agreement was reached on the practical arrangements for the process of economic adjustment,
- F. Having regard to the considerable efforts made by the European Economic Community, both as an intermediary in its dealings with major operators, i.e. international institutions and major commercial banking groups, and as an operator in its own right under the ACP/EEC Convention,
  1. Reaffirms its desire to give priority to reducing the excessive debt burden in the ACP countries to encourage economic and social development in those States;
  2. Recommends that the negotiators of the future Lomé Convention encourage the formulation of a realistic project based on solidarity on the Community's part and political determination on the part of those States forced to undertake structural adjustments;
  3. Calls for:
    - a substantial appropriation to be set aside in the future Convention to enable payments to be made quickly,
    - the countries with the heaviest debt burdens to set up a standing control body, with the Commission's assistance, to monitor their balance of trade so that aid can be released immediately in the event of imbalances in trade figures,
    - national policies designed to combat excessive debt burdens in the ACP countries to be systematically coordinated with projects organized by international institutions and by the Commission,
    - the efforts made by all the Community countries to assist the developing countries to reach the level expressed in terms of a percentage of GDP advocated at the Venice Summit;
  4. Calls on its Bureau to submit at the next Joint Assembly meeting a document summarizing the conclusions adopted by various working parties on indebtedness, basic commodities and technologies to encourage the implementation of a coherent development programme based on a common analysis of the economic situation in the ACP States and financial and trade policies in the Community;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the European Parliament, the President of the Commission, the UN Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the OAU.

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on aid to Jamaica following the damage caused by Hurricane Gilbert

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Deeply concerned by the numerous severe natural disasters which have recently befallen a number of ACP States,
- B. Aware that in this context Jamaica has suffered widespread economic and social devastation and loss of life due to the ravages of hurricane Gilbert, considered the worst experienced in the Western Hemisphere in living memory,
- C. Having regard to the catastrophic damage affecting the population of Jamaica where more than 500 000 people are homeless and vital communications infrastructures have broken down (roads and water pipes have been torn up),
- D. Having regard to the various appeals for international aid, notably that launched by UNICEF,
  1. Expresses its deepest sympathy with the Government and People of Jamaica;
  2. Appreciates the assistance already rendered by the Commission of the European Communities within the context of the provisions on disaster relief within Lomé III Convention;
  3. Appreciates equally the assistance already provided by a number of friendly states and organisations;
  4. Recognises however that those efforts constitute only a beginning towards alleviating the emergency situation which now exists throughout Jamaica;
  5. Calls for closer coordination of the humanitarian, European and International aid initiatives so as to ensure that actions on the ground are as effective as possible;
  6. Calls therefore on the Commission to take all such steps as are possible, not only for dealings with the immediate emergency situation, but equally for effecting the rehabilitation and reconstruction necessary for the return of Jamaica to social and economic viability;
  7. Appeals to the international Community and in particular to the Member states of the European Community, in the spirit of traditional friendship, to come to Jamaica's assistance, sensitive to its dire needs at this critical time;
  8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the Commission and the Member States of the European Communities.

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

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RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP sugar

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Recalling the Resolution on sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Lisbon, Portugal during its meeting from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

- B. Reaffirming the Resolution in this regard adopted by the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly in Lomé, Togo, during its meeting from 21 to 25 March 1988,
  - C. Stressing that the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, during its 13th Session in Moka, Mauritius on 10 and 11 May 1988, had noted the undertaking by the Commission to search jointly with the ACP States concerned for special measures outside the sugar Protocol's provisions to improve the ACP States' export earnings from that product,
  - D. Observing that a decision was also taken to find a solution to the longstanding problem of ocean freight costs,
  - E. Noting that exploratory discussions have begun on these matters, and have led both parties to acknowledge the need to implement the said measures,
  - F. Concerned that the Community, during the Council's 13th session, was not very responsive to the ACP request to obtain, possibly under preferential conditions, an increased share of the Portuguese sugar market to meet the obvious needs of Portugal's cane sugar refining industry,
  - G. Supporting the requests from Papua New Guinea and Zambia for accession to the Sugar Protocol with economically viable quotas additional to the originally agreed quantities,
1. Urges the Commission to:
- be diligent and innovative in the joint examination of measures, outside the Protocol (to assist the ACP Signatory States in the enhancement of their sugar export incomes) and in the search for funds to implement those measures, while emphasising that such funds should be supplementary to resources already earmarked for projects under regional and national indicative programmes,
  - review its stance on the question of Portugal's market for sugar and (i) allow the 75 000 tonnes from the traditional suppliers — Ivory Coast, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe — to be absorbed within the Protocol's arrangements or allowed entry into Portugal under arrangements similar to those in the Protocol (ii) grant an additional 90 000 tonnes to be supplied under the conditions spelt out in (i) above by any ACP State signatory to the Protocol and (iii) give the ACP signatories the first option to supply any shortfall in Portugal's overall and/or annual requirements during the transitional period,
  - reach a speedy and favourable conclusion to their deliberations on the requests for accession to the Protocol from Papua New Guinea and Zambia, taking into account the ACP's position in this regard;
2. Resolves to bring this Resolution to the attention of all the relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention and to the individual Member States of the Community.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,
  - having regard to the positions it has adopted on numerous occasions in the past,
- A. Whereas Nelson Mandela is now serving his 27th year in the racist prisons of South Africa,
- B. Gravely concerned at the poor state of health of the world's oldest political prisoner,

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1. adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

- C. Whereas Nelson Mandela is the living incarnation of the hopes and struggles of tens of millions of South Africans in townships and homelands,
  - D. Whereas millions of people throughout the world are actively seeking Mandela's release from prison and, through the same movement, the release of all political prisoners,
  - E. Whereas the UN Secretary-General, Rajiv Gandhi, the Pope and many Heads of State and Government have added their voices to the expression of world opinion in calling for Nelson Mandela's immediate release,
1. Repeats its call for the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize to be awarded to Nelson Mandela in recognition of his exemplary struggle for human dignity;
  2. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Nobel Prize Committee, the Council, the Commission and the signatory States of the Lomé Convention.

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RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in East Timor

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988, at a time when other colonial issues, such as those in Namibia and Western Sahara, and other conflicts, such as those in Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq, Cambodia and Cyprus, seem to be moving towards a solution and following the European Parliament's recent adoption by an overwhelming majority of a resolution on this subject,

- A. Condemning the invasion and colonial occupation of East Timor by Indonesia, based on its dominant political and military position and in defiance of the right to self-determination of the Maubere people,
  - B. Opposing Indonesia's subsequent policy of annexation, which flies in the face of history and is based on the systematic destruction of the cultural, linguistic and religious identity of East Timor,
  - C. Angered by the repeated violations of human rights committed by the Indonesian authorities, involving the execution and forced evacuation of sections of the population, as a result of which refugees are scattered in various parts of the world,
  - D. Recalling the unanimous condemnation of this occupation by international organizations, including the United Nations, the European Parliament and this Assembly at its meeting in Lisbon,
1. Calls for a referendum to be held under impartial international guidance and control, without the presence of the forces of occupation and following a democratic campaign, and for dialogue to be initiated with the states directly concerned, Indonesia and Portugal, which is responsible under international law for the legitimate administration of this territory;
  2. 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 Indonesia and Portugal.

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the use of Portuguese as an official and working language in all the ACP-EEC bodies

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Madrid (Spain) from 19 to 22 September 1988,

- A. Having regard to the importance of the recent accession of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe,
- B. Having regard to the importance which has always been attached to linguistic considerations, within the Community and in connection with the agreements which have forged the links between Europe and Africa in the field of development and cooperation,
  1. Invites the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, when considering and adopting the new Convention of Lomé IV, to recognize Portuguese as an official and working language in all ACP-EEC bodies and working parties, as is already the case with French and English;
  2. Asks the Commission, in this connection, to take appropriate action, especially in respect of training interpreters and translators from the ACP States and in particular the African countries where Portuguese is an official language, to ensure full official recognition for the Portuguese language;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

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(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 September 1988 in Madrid (Spain).



ANNEX III

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

CONSULTATION INITIATED BY THE ACP/EEC COUNCIL UNDER ARTICLE 23(2)(h)  
OF THE THIRD LOME CONVENTION ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT

"Discussion by the economic and social interest groups of practical ways of developing the role of ACP and Community SMEs (SMEs in the broadest sense, e.g. including farms) in line with the development objectives of the Lomé Convention:

- especially with regard to maintenance, repair and rehabilitation
- via joint activities by ACP and EEC SMEs
- and including vocational training."

ORGANIZED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE IN BRUSSELS  
ON 20 AND 21 OCTOBER 1988

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ACP AND EEC RAPPORTEURS

P.A. THOMPSON

AND

J. LASSORT

TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION:

The participants at the session voice their satisfaction at the fact that the ACP/EEC Council instigated an initial consultation of ACP and EEC socio-economic organizations on 20 and 21 October 1988 in accordance with the provisions of Article 23(2)(h) of Lomé III on the subject of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. They consider that this type of exercise will have to be repeated regularly, as indicated in this Article.

In the light of the discussions, the rapporteurs are presenting the Council with the main recommendations set out below. These recommendations do not claim to reflect all the proposals made during the session by the rapporteurs and the speakers. In this respect, the Council is asked to refer to the two reports and the session proceedings which are also being submitted to it. Instead the present document seeks to confine itself to a limited number of precise proposals, addressed to the public authorities and socio-economic groups of the two parties, which are judged to be particularly important for achieving the aim of SME development in the ACP States, bearing in mind in particular the maintenance and training aspects and the possibilities for mutual support between Community and ACP SMEs. The participants' aim here is to make recommendations to the negotiators of the next ACP/EEC Convention and concrete proposals to all those who have a role to play in encouraging the development of SMEs in ACP countries in practice.

The participants are nevertheless anxious to stress that the practical recommendations set out below must be considered in their general political, social and economic context, especially as regards:

- the observance of political, economic and social guidelines in each ACP State;
- the desire to promote the social well-being of all levels of their populations, with particular regard for internationally recognized social standards;
- a general climate favourable to the development of initiatives by socio-economic groups, inter alia with regard to investment;
- the development of human resources in the ACP countries, in particular through vocational training activities, a subject which the participants think deserves to be given subsequent closer examination at a forthcoming consultation initiated by the Council;
- ACP migrant workers in the Community; providing them with training and funds would permit them to set up businesses on their return to an ACP country;
- and other points which were frequently raised during the discussions.

### General recommendations

As a preliminary to the three main topics of training, inter-firm co-operation and maintenance.

#### - Role of the ACP States

- . to recognize the importance and economic potential of the informal sector in ACP countries as a generator of future enterprises;
- . to encourage programmes linking assistance from a finance institution to the obligation to have management follow-up by a consultancy body;
- . to encourage the establishment of private bodies for supporting SMEs, with the participation of socio-economic organizations;
- . to encourage the creation of decentralized single information sources for SMEs.

#### - Role of the socio-economic organizations

- . to participate in the framing of indicative programmes;
- . to participate in national finance and support bodies for SMEs;
- . to develop relations between their own socio-economic organizations and between enterprises.

#### - Role of the EEC

- . to assist the structuring of ACP socio-economic organizations and their mutual co-operation;
- . to develop direct finance for these associations on the basis of support programmes for enterprises;
- . to develop relations between EEC delegations and socio-economic organizations of ACP countries;
- . to increase the role and resources of the Centre for the Development of Industry in the promotion of agreements between ACP and EEC enterprises;
- . to draw on successful experiences in various programmes for the promotion of SMEs, including co-operatives.

## I. INITIAL AND CONTINUING TRAINING

### 1. Content:

- . determined in accordance with economic needs both of an overall level and at the specific level of enterprises;
- . centred on propagation of the spirit of initiative;
- . in particular, stress on the necessity for MAINTENANCE.

### 2. Role of the ACP States:

- . to adapt training to take account of the above: to plan training throughout the whole of the education system with reference to the country's SMEs.

### 3. Role of enterprises:

- . to accept students as trainees and, where necessary, provide teacher guidance.

### 4. Role of the socio-economic organizations:

- . to participate, via the consultation of the social partners, in the identification of training needs;
- . to co-operate, if possible, in the adaptation of teaching;
- . to make their members aware of the importance of in-service training for students in SMEs;
- . similarly, to make managers, senior staff and workers aware of the necessity:
  - to attend technical and management courses of a practical nature;
  - to participate in self-training groups;
  - if possible, to attend short training courses in similar-size EEC enterprises from the same sector;
  - for organizations to collaborate in implementing training programmes;
    - + by turning to account the experience of technical training institutes in the Community countries and of vocational training institutes administered by the social partners in the Community;
    - + by paying particular attention to occupational health and safety aspects.

### 5. Role of the EEC

- . to provide direct finance (via socio-economic organizations), at least on a pilot basis, for further training programmes for managers, senior staff and workers, and research into the adaptation of basic training;
- . to finance skills training programmes for ACP workers, especially those employed in SMEs:
  - wishing to set up enterprises in their countries of origin or host countries; and/or
  - wanting to specialize in MAINTENANCE.

## II. JOINT ACTIVITIES BY ACP AND EEC SMES

1. Joint activities by ACP and EEC SMEs offer one important way of developing the role of SMEs in both the ACP countries, as well as in the Community.
2. Not all SMEs, on either side, are suitable as prospective joint venture partners. On the ACP side, micro and small enterprises which constitute what may be termed the informal sector are, by reason of their very small size, their unincorporated nature and their limited resources, human and financial, generally not ready for joint venture activity. But they can and should be the subject of other forms of help - entrepreneurial training, specialized credit arrangements and various forms of technical assistance including marketing, through suitable ACP public and private sector intermediaries who work closely with them, using in part at least, funding made available under Lomé Convention arrangements.
3. Similarly, many small EEC companies will often lack both the resources as well as the experience to serve as suitable Community counterparts in any joint venture arrangements with ACP enterprises.
4. Some small and many medium-sized companies in both the Community as well as the ACP countries are, however, suitable, in principle, as potential joint venture partners.

On the ACP side, their precise requirements from the joint venture arrangements need to be carefully identified and listed. These can include, for example:

- (i) access to capital
- (ii) acquisition and mastering of suitable adapted technology
- (iii) access to knowledge of specific market structures
- (iv) improved access for ACP products to EEC markets

(v) actual marketing assistance and

(vi) various forms of training and technical assistance.

On the EEC side, companies should be selected which have a demonstrated capacity to help with the identified ACP enterprise needs and a sensitivity to cultural and similar differences which are important when working in ACP countries.

5. Governments, both in the ACP as well as the Community countries, can assist in helping the joint-venture process to be successful.

On the ACP side, governments should have, as part of their overall macro-economic framework, policies which favour the establishment of joint ventures and create a suitable environment for their operations. In particular, tax and trade incentives should help to positively encourage joint-venture formation.

6. Institutions such as the European Investment Bank and the Centre for Industrial Development might be given increased resources to play a greater role in:
  - (a) helping to identify, short list and arrange initial meetings between suitable joint venture partners, including funding of the publicizing of sound, identified investment and/or trading opportunities in ACP countries and the cost of initial entrepreneur travel on either side, in appropriate cases;
  - (b) providing finance for equity or working capital needs on appropriate terms, through suitable financial intermediaries in the public and the private sectors of ACP countries.
7. On both sides, appropriate private sector institutions such as representative trade associations as well as large business and co-operative organizations, can play a role in identifying suitable enterprises and opportunities and in facilitating meetings and access to local public authorities and other institutions in their home countries. In addition, a process of monitoring and evaluating the progress of established joint-ventures should be put in place, in order to build up a casebook of successful ventures and the factors underpinning their success.
8. The successor agreement to the Lomé III Convention should seek to provide additional resources and to refine the mechanisms which can strengthen the formation of more joint ventures between suitable ACP and Community enterprises.

### III. MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION

#### 1. Role of the ACP States

- . see the role of the national education authorities above
- . to place at the disposal of SMEs the maintenance resources of national companies
- . to ensure the availability of spare parts through imports or local manufacture
- . to equip themselves with means of rehabilitating enterprises in difficulties.

#### 2. Role of ACP enterprises

The manager must:

- . be personally involved in the maintenance process
- . take part in exchange groups on this subject.

#### 3. Role of the socio-economic organizations

##### ACP

- . to record the needs of SMEs sector by sector
- . to make an inventory of servicing capabilities (maintenance companies, large-scale enterprises, technical centres, etc.)
- . to make their members aware of the problem of maintenance, in particular through the implementation of suitable training programmes;

##### EEC

- . to draw up files on service SMEs engaged in MAINTENANCE
- . in response to the inventory of needs compiled by the ACP associations, to look for "sister" enterprises in the same sector which are capable of rehabilitating ACP SMEs.

#### 4. Role of the EEC

- . to finance the aforementioned studies and surveys and the programmes resulting therefrom.

#### 5. At a general level, maintenance activities should be linked to the equally important subcontracting and industrial design activities.



ANNEX IV

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN BY THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL FROM ITS CONSULTATION  
OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS UNDER ARTICLE 23(2)(h)  
OF THE CONVENTION, CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROLE  
PLAYED BY ACP AND EUROPEAN SMES IN ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES OF  
THE LOME CONVENTION  
(Brussels, 20 and 21 October 1988)

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INTRODUCTION

1. On 20 and 21 October the ACP-EEC Council, in conjunction with the Economic and Social Committee, initiated the first round of consultations with ACP and EEC economic and social interest groups provided for in the third Lomé Convention with a view to discussing ways of developing the role of ACP and European SMEs in achieving the objectives of the Convention.
2. The development of the role of ACP and European SMEs is an important and highly topical issue in view of the fairly generalized trend to reduce the interventionist role of government and other public authorities and give greater play to enterprise and markets. Indeed, the public sector's role in many countries is to facilitate economic development by creating the conditions in which the market can operate efficiently and fairly, not act as the actual motor of economic development.
3. The upshot is growing recognition of the role and importance of the private sector. And hence the great interest in small and medium-sized businesses because of the contribution they make to the creation and diffusion of an enterprise culture and spirit.



4. The Council noted in particular the following recommendations made by rapporteurs and those participating in the consultations on 20 and 21 October this year with a view to either improved ACP-EEC co-operation under the current Convention or in future. It emphasized that they could be useful for the establishment of policy guidelines by the ACP and EEC authorities and that they had the merit of indicating what firms themselves could do with a view to development co-operation.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

##### A FAVOURABLE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR SMES

5. The development of the private sector and the promotion of SMEs in particular in the developing countries, especially the ACP States, requires a climate favourable to investment and business growth. Often the economic, legislative and tax environment needs improving so that SMEs can operate in favourable conditions that put them on an equal footing with big companies.
6. Support programmes for SMEs will require dialogue between each ACP State and the Commission when the indicative programmes are drawn up. The priority that the ACP States give to the development of SMEs will determine the framework for future operations in this sector.

##### FINANCIAL REFORMS

7. The development of SMEs in the ACP States will also require more effective local financial institutions and financial services better suited to the needs of these firms. A sound financial system stimulates business activity.

8. The mobilization and gathering of savings and their channelling towards productive investment is of crucial importance if the ACP States are to rekindle growth and strengthen their economic fabric.
9. The systems for guaranteeing credit operated by financial intermediaries in ACP States should be reviewed with an eye to the needs of SMEs.
10. Social and economic groupings in the ACP States want to participate in national finance bodies.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE FOR SETTING UP AND DEVELOPING SMES

11. The importance and potential of the informal sector in ACP countries as a generator of future enterprises should be recognized.
12. The establishment of private support agencies for entrepreneurs and existing SMEs with the participation of professional and trade organizations is to be encouraged.
13. Programmes linking assistance from a finance institution to the obligation to have management follow-up by a consultancy body should be favoured.
14. The training of entrepreneurs and those working in the small business sector is of crucial importance. Training should focus on fostering the spirit of enterprise and be based on the needs of SMEs in the country concerned. Professional and trade organizations wish to participate in the identification of training requirements, the organization of maintenance being one of the main priorities.

15. The development and dissemination of indigenous technology - especially suited to the informal sector - is important. Training should provide the skills to make use of and improve on this technology.
16. Generally speaking, maintenance operations should be linked to those, no less important, of subcontracting and industrial design.

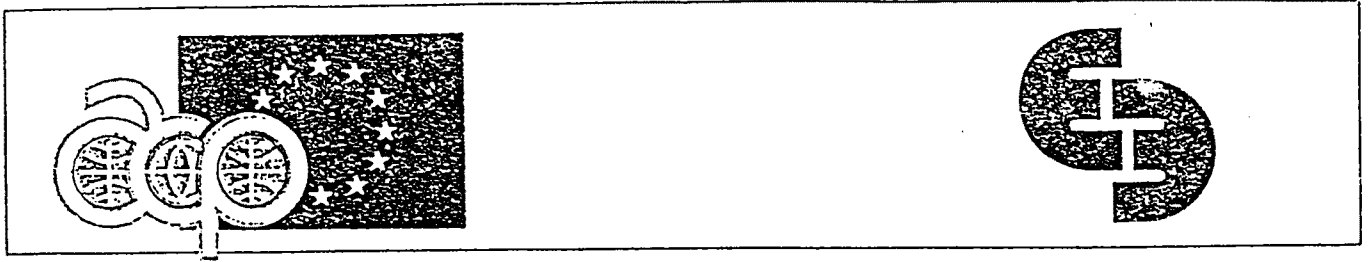
GREATER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ACP AND EEC SMES

17. The EEC should step up its efforts to identify European firms with the desire and capacity to co-operate with ACP partners.
18. The European Investment Bank and the Centre for the Development of Industry should play a more effective role in promoting business ventures.
19. On both the ACP and EEC sides appropriate private sector agencies could help select suitable firms, identify possible partners and facilitate meetings and negotiations.

EEC AID FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROUPINGS IN THE ACP STATES AND COLLABORATION WITH EEC COUNTERPARTS

20. Assistance should be given for the structuring and development of ACP social and economic groupings and their mutual co-operation.
  21. ACP social and economic groupings should have more direct access to Community funds for development assistance on certain terms established in advance and on the basis of support programmes for firms.
  22. Support and encouragement should be given to co-operation between European and ACP social and economic groupings.
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**12th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACP/EEC  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS**

The representatives of the economic and social interest groups of  
the ACP and European Community States,  
meeting at the Economic and Social Committee building,  
Brussels, on 6-7 December 1988,  
at the instigation of the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly, have adopted the following

**FINAL DECLARATION**

to be forwarded to the ACP/EEC joint bodies,  
the institutions of the European Communities  
and ACP and Community economic and social operators.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

**BRUSSELS, 7 DECEMBER 1988**

**I. STOCKTAKING OF THE EFFECTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THIRD LOMÉ CONVENTION**

The participants at the annual meeting

1. Stress that the Third Lomé Convention is a unique instrument;
2. Consider that the current Convention, while recognizing the principle of involving the economic and social interest groups, has in practice produced a few timid, inadequate attempts at application and effective involvement;
3. Note with pleasure that the Council under Article 23(2)(h) of the Convention, consulted these interest groups, namely employers', workers', farmers' and other organizations, for the first time in 1988;
4. Also note with satisfaction that a substantial proportion of the financial resources required to fund the annual meetings of the economic and social interest groups organized by the Economic and Social Committee of the EC, under Article 25, is in the ordinary course of events made available to the general secretariat of the ACP countries under Annex XXXI to the Convention;

**A. Concerning the authorities responsible for implementing the Convention**

5. Observe in this context that many ACP countries fail to inform, consult or involve, or at any rate involve sufficiently, the economic and social interest groups in the preparation and implementation of indicative programmes;
6. Consider that the current Convention provisions impede the financing of unofficial schemes;
7. Are particularly concerned that cooperation projects devised jointly by the ACP and EEC socio-economic organizations are largely barred from funding under the Convention since the definition of eligibility for financial and technical cooperation under Article 191 of the Convention is too restrictive;
8. Recognize that the Commission is conscious of the need, in some ACP countries, to involve the local population and its representatives in development projects; that, nevertheless in some other countries, the participation of organizations representing labour, trade, industry, farmers, cooperatives, women and young people is not widespread;
9. Deeply regret that the information provided in a number of ACP countries falls short of the requirements necessary for the socio-economic organizations to play their role as development catalysts;

**B. Concerning the socio-economic organizations**

10. Regret that the economic and social interest groups concerned frequently do not have the resources required for effective regional cooperation, or for facilitating the collection and exchange of the information essential for their involvement in regional development action programmes;

## II. PROPOSALS FOR CLOSER INVOLVEMENT OF THE ACP/EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS AS DEVELOPMENT CATALYSTS IN THE FRAMING AND IMPLEMENTATION, AT ALL STAGES, OF THE NEXT CONVENTION

The participants at the annual meeting

### A. Concerning the structure of the Convention

11. Consider, notwithstanding the intergovernmental status of the new Convention, that the main aim of ACP/EEC cooperation in development is the well-being of local communities and individuals in these countries;

12. Take the view therefore that cooperation will achieve this aim only if the new Convention creates an adequate framework for action enabling the various economic and social groups of ACP populations to be involved in the preparation, implementation and assessment of indicative programmes and projects;

13. Stress that the involvement of economic and social organizations in the new Convention could be facilitated by dividing the chapter on cultural and social cooperation into two, so as to highlight the social dimension of the new Convention;

14. Urge that the socio-economic groups be consulted when the new Convention is being framed;

### B. Concerning the ACP/EEC institutional machinery

15. Insist that the two procedures for consultation of, and contact between, the ACP/EEC economic and social interest groups, namely the procedure involving the Council, under Article 23(2) (h) of the Third ACP/EEC Convention, and the procedure linked with the Joint Assembly, under Article 25, must be firmly enshrined in the new Convention, and organized so as to avoid duplication between these two separate processes;

16. Consider that the consultation process initiated by the Joint Assembly should be based on an annual general dialogue focussing on the key aspects of implementation of the Convention, while the process involving the Council could concentrate on more specific matters embracing ACP/EEC socio-economic groups directly affected by the framing of tangible proposals on certain current issues (e.g. in 1988, development of the role of ACP and Community SMEs);

17. Call for explicit recognition, at institutional level, of the role of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities, which prepares the consultations and is responsible for their practical organization under the aegis of the Convention's institutions, (the Council of Ministers (Article 23) and the Joint Assembly (Article 25));

18. Propose, in this context, that in any event the requisite financial resources be provided in the new Convention to make it possible to implement the Council consultation procedure provided for in Article 23(2) (h); to that end the new Convention should include a provision similar to Annex XXXI with regard to the expenses of ACP representatives;

19. Ask that the conclusions reached at these consultations be brought to the attention of the Convention's decision-making bodies so that the recommendations made by the economic and social interest groups may be acted upon;

20. Reiterate that the socio-economic groups should be involved in the management of the CID and TCA and in the work of their administrative boards;

**C. Concerning the implementation of the Convention and the involvement of the social partners**

21. Suggest that the principle of informing and consulting economic and social interest groups and their concrete involvement be clearly and expressly set out by the new ACP/EEC Convention; this applies to participation in the formulation of indicative programmes, in particular programmes concerning regional cooperation, restructuring and the implementation of specific projects, on which the social partners should be consulted at the appropriate levels on a mandatory basis.

22. Consequently propose that appropriate provisions be incorporated in the current Title III "Financial and Technical Cooperation" (clarification of Articles 215 to 224) and that a specific line of credit earmarked for the socio-economic groups be inserted in the Community budget;

23. Ask that the next Convention facilitate access to funding and, in particular, provide for easier and more direct access to the EDF;

24. Consider that the governments should produce an annual report on implementation of the Convention's provisions, with particular emphasis on participation by the socio-economic groups;

25. Point out (a) that the EDF micro-projects and joint financing by non-governmental organizations provide particularly interesting possibilities for supporting measures proposed by population groups; (b) that these possibilities may complement each other to good effect;

26. Insist that a greater role be given to micro-projects based on initiatives from authentic grass roots groups and involving existing national organizations, and consider that the Commission should give substantial publicity to successful micro-projects;

27. Take the view that in practice the consultation and involvement of the economic and social interest groups in the drawing-up and implementation of the outline programmes of the ACP states should be backed up by:

- a) the provision, by the Commission and the ACP governments, of full information to the socio-economic organizations in order to enable them fully to utilize their specific skills;
- b) giving them the opportunities to propose joint ventures in respect of certain projects between European or national socio-economic organizations and their counterparts in the ACP States;
- c) enabling ACP/EEC socio-economic organizations to benefit from the financing of micro-projects; these organizations would then implement the projects under their own responsibility, on the basis of flexible procedures;



28. Call on the Commission to create the post of economic and social attaché to be included in EC Delegations on a regional basis;

29. Urge that national liaison committees be set up to ensure contact between the Commission, the government concerned and the socio-economic organizations. These liaison committees should be responsible for examining the implementation of the Lomé Convention in the ACP States and for putting forward suggestions which could be followed up:

30. Consider that education and training are essential if there is to be economic cooperation in the ACP countries. In addition to training with regard to management, marketing, exporting and the establishment and maintenance of enterprises, it is proposed that training should also be provided with regard to socio-economic negotiations and governmental decision-making processes;

31. Call upon the Commission to give women and young people, especially those in rural areas, every opportunity to participate fully in the development process; moreover support efforts, by means of specific projects, to reduce the amount of physical work women have to carry out;

32. Regard application of the minimum standards enshrined in the ILO Conventions as the best means of guaranteeing working conditions satisfactory to the local population;

33. Underscore the need, in the context of rural development, to make the strengthening of farmers' organizations from grassroot to national level one of the priorities of the 4th Convention;

34. Urge the Commission to inform national farmers' organizations of the timing and the volume of STABEX transfers in order to enable them to make effective approaches to their governments;

35. Call for economic adjustment measures to be implemented in close consultation with the socio-economic groups involved;

36. Urge that the requisite resources be provided for the development of links between ACP organizations and their EEC counterparts in order to facilitate dialogue, cooperation and mutual support in fields such as training and for strengthening the capacity of such ACP organizations to enable them to participate more effectively in the preparation and implementation of projects;

### III. WAYS OF ENSURING AN APPROPRIATE FOLLOW UP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT ANNUAL MEETINGS OF ECC/ACP SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUPS

The participants at the annual meeting:

37. Consider that the ACP/EEC Contact Group - on which the ESC, the Community economic and social organizations and a broad spectrum of ACP socio-economic groups are represented - is the appropriate body for ensuring an adequate follow-up to resolutions adopted at the annual meetings, provided that the meetings of the Contact Group are attended by representatives of the Joint Assembly and of the Commission of the European Communities;

38. In this connection, stress the need for a permanent dialogue with representatives of the Commission, the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly and ACP bodies, making it possible to evaluate the extent to which action has been taken on recommendations set out in the final declarations of annual meetings;

39. Point out that the best way to implement recommendations set out in final declarations is to arrange for permanent cooperation between socio-economic organizations in the Contact Group and other appropriate bodies, such as the ESC, and that appropriate funds should be set aside for this purpose.

#### IV. FINAL OBSERVATIONS

The participants at the annual meeting:

40. Propose that the next annual meeting be devoted to one of the current major issues of cooperation between the Community and ACP states, namely:

- structural adjustments in ACP countries and their expected social consequences, in the context of the IVth Lomé Convention;
- training of ACP/EEC economic and social agents, with special reference to vocational training and farmers' training;
- completion of the single Community market and its implications for ACP/EEC cooperation;
- the deterioration of terms of trade and the implications for the economies of the ACP countries on the eve of the IVth Lomé Convention;

41. Stress

- that a special chapter on ACP migrant workers in the EEC should be inserted in Lomé IV;
- the need to comply with, and apply, the provisions of conventions on ACP migrant workers,

and urge that measures be taken to upgrade the vocational skills of those who wish to return to their home countries; the participants urge that the requisite steps be taken to hold a conference in 1989 on the situation of ACP workers in the Community;

42. Strongly condemn the apartheid régime in South Africa and insist that the new Lomé Convention should contain specific references to this end providing, for instance, assistance for victims of this régime. The participants call for strict application of the code of conduct for Community firms having subsidiaries in South Africa; the reports on its application should be widely disseminated. Similarly, the participants firmly insist on the need for full application of UN resolutions and reiterate the requests made on this point at the 11th annual meeting of the ACP/EEC economic and social interest groups.

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REPARTITION SECTORIELLE DES FINANCEMENTS DE LA BANQUE EN 1988

	RESSOURCES			!	SECTEURS				
	TOTAL	PROPRES	CAPITAUX A RISQUES		INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGIE	INDUSTRIE	PRETS GLOBAUX	BANQUES DE DEVELOPPEMENT
AFRIQUE	260.1	104	156.1	!	88	53.9	100.5	17.7	0
CARAIBES	10.9	6	4.9	!	0	7	0.1	3.4	0.4
PACIFIQUE	19.7	12	7.7	!	0	2.6	15.5	0.8	0.8
TOTAL	290.7	122	168.7	!	88	63.5	116.1	21.9	1.2

ANNEX VII

BREAKDOWN OF EIB FINANCING OPERATIONS IN 1988  
(own resources and risk capital)

	MECU	%
<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>139,2</u>	<u>47,9</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>88,1</u>	<u>30,4</u>
Extractive industries	9,3	3,2
Chemical industry	0	0
Foodstuffs	42,8	14,8
Textile industry	12,5	4,3
Processing industry	23,5	8,1
<u>Sectoral support</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>8,6</u>
<u>Other services</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1,0</u>
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>21,9</u>	<u>7,5</u>
<u>Other assistance to the Development Banks</u>	<u>1,2</u>	<u>0,4</u>
<u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>30,3</u>
<u>Communications</u>	<u>25,1</u>	<u>8,7</u>
Air transport	15	5,2
Shipping	10	3,5
Telecommunications	0,1	0,03
<u>Water (catchment, distribution)</u>	<u>62,9</u>	<u>21,6</u>
<u>ENERGY</u>	<u>63,5</u>	<u>21,8</u>
<u>Generation</u>	<u>21,6</u>	<u>7,4</u>
Conventional power stations	9	3,1
Hydro-electric power stations	12,6	4,3
<u>Electricity transmission</u>	<u>17,9</u>	<u>6,2</u>
<u>Electricity distribution</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3,8</u>
<u>Oil transport/supplies</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4,4</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>290,7</u>	<u>100%</u>

ANNEX VIII

Loans from the Bank's own resources  
contracts signed in 1988

MECU

ACP States - Africa

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NIGERIA

Improvement and rehabilitation of water catchment, treatment and  
distribution in Lagos

Lagos State Water Corporation, through Federal Republic of Nigeria 45,0

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KENYA

Modernization and expansion of industry in Kenya

Republic of Kenya 25,0

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BOTSWANA

Improvements to water supplies in Gaborone, principally by the  
construction of a dam

Water Utilities Corporation 10,0

200-room hotel in Gaborone, with sports facilities and conference  
rooms

Gaborone International Hotel Company, through Botswana Development  
Corporation 3,0

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REGIONAL - WEST AFRICA

Global loan to West African Development Bank to finance small and  
medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, agriculture,  
tourism, mining and telecommunications

West African Development Bank - WADB 10,0

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REGIONAL - CENTRAL AFRICA

Global loan to Central African States Development Bank to finance small  
and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, mining, tourism  
and small-scale infrastructure

Central African States Development Bank - BDEAC 5,0

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MALAWI

Extension of power transmission and distribution network  
Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi - ESCOM

3,0

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MAURITIUS

Construction of flour mill at Port-Louis

Les Moulins de la Concorde - MCL, through Development Bank of Mauritius 3,0

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ACP States - Caribbean

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ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Expansion of power production by replacing three obsolete diesel generating sets on St Vincent and Bequia islands

St Vincent Electricity Services Ltd - VINLEC, through the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines 3,0

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ST LUCIA

Installation of two 6,3 MW diesel generators and erection of overhead power lines

St Lucia Electricity Services Ltd - LUCELEC 3,0

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ACP States - Pacific

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Extension of oil palm and cocoa plantations on east coast of New Ireland; oil production line, improvements to storage and handling facilities; rehabilitation of cocoa-processing equipment

Poliamba Pty Ltd - PPL 12,0

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ANNEX IX

Financing operations from risk capital  
Contracts signed in 1988

ACP States - Africa	MECU
<u>MALI</u>	
Erection of high-voltage power line between Bamako and Ségou (220 km)	
Conditional loan to Energie du Mali - EDM through Republic of Mali	11,0
Cotton ginning plant at Koumantou and modernization of nine existing plants	
Conditional loan to Compagnie Malienne de Développement du Textile - CMDT through Republic of Mali	9,5
<u>GUINEA</u>	
Upgrading production capacity and productivity at Fria alumina plant	
Conditional loan to FRIGUIA through Republic of Guinea	13,0
Working of an ornamental granite quarry south-east of Conakry	
Conditional loans:	
- to the Guinea Government to finance its participation in the capital of Société des Granits de Guinée - SGG	0,6
- to Société des Granits de Guinée - SGG through the Guinea Government	3,0
<u>CONGO</u>	
Rehabilitation of Sanghapalm agro-industrial project and establishment of national vegetable oil production system with completion of oil palm plantations at Kandeko and Mokeko, construction of palm oil mill at Kandeko and vegetable oil refinery at Brazzaville	
Conditional loan to Sanghapalm and Société des Huiles du Congo through People's Republic of the Congo	16,0
<u>REGIONAL - AFRICA</u>	
Renewal and modernization of radio-telecommunications, meteorological and air navigation equipment in the area covered by ASECNA	
Conditional loan to Agency for Air Traffic Control in Africa and Madagascar - ASECNA.	15,0
<u>SUDAN</u>	
Renovation and improvement of three of the six generators at Roseires hydro-electric power station on the Blue Nile (30 MW each)	
Conditional loan to the National Electricity Corporation - NEC through Republic of Sudan	10,0

SUDAN

Survey and study of gold deposits in Ariab region

Conditional loan to Sudanese Mining Corporation - SMC, through  
Republic of Sudan 3,0

ZAMBIA

Renovation of sections of Tazama oil pipeline (1 700 km),  
connecting the port at Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) with Ndola oil  
refinery (Zambia), and of oil storage installations at Dar-es-Salaam;  
and construction of pumping stations

Conditional loan to Tazama Pipelines Ltd - TPL 13,0

ETHIOPIA

Extension of commercial port at Assab with construction of multi-  
purpose terminal

Conditional loan to Marine Transport Authority - MPA, through  
Government of Ethiopia. 10,0

MALAWI

Extension of power transmission and distribution network

Conditional loan to ESCOM through Republic of Malawi 8,0

MADAGASCAR

Construction of integrated tuna-processing complex at Antsiranana

Conditional loan to PFOI through the Bank for Rural Development 1,3

Conditional loan to Pêche et Froid Océan Indien - PFOI 4,4

Technical and financial feasibility study on projected working of  
graphite mine south of Tamatave

Conditional loan to Democratic Republic of Madagascar 0,6

MOZAMBIQUE

Rehabilitation of production equipment at Matola cement works  
near Maputo

Conditional loan to People's Republic of Mozambique to increase the  
capital of Cimentos de Moçambique - CIMENTOLA 6,0

THE GAMBIA

Extension and rehabilitation of drinking water supply installations  
in the Banjul conurbation

Conditional loan to Gambia Utilities Corporation - GUC, through  
Republic of The Gambia 5,7

BURKINA FASO

Construction of cardboard box factory at Bobo Dioulasso

Conditional loan to Société Nationale de Cartons et d'Emballages -  
SONACEB, through the Government of Burkino Faso 2,5



BURKINA FASO	
Modernization and extension of plant producing plastic sheet and sacks of Ouagadougou	
Conditional loan to Société des Plastiques - FASOPLAST through Government of Burkina Faso	2,0
TANZANIA	
Extension of power transmission network in the agro-industrial area in the south-west	
Conditional loan to Tanzania Electricity Supply Company - TANESCO, through United Republic of Tanzania	3,5
CAPE VERDE	
Expansion of power generation (two 3 MVA diesel generators) and distribution facilities at Praia	
Conditional loan to Empresa Publica de Electricidade e Agua (ELECTRA) through Republic of Cape Verde	3,0
SWAZILAND	
Conversion of a weaving mill to an integrated textile factory near Manzini, in central Swaziland	
Conditional loan to NATEX Ltd through Swaziland International Development Company Ltd - SIDC	3,0
BURUNDI	
Improvement of coffee sorting and storage equipment in central Burundi	
Conditional loan to Office des Cafés du Burundi (OCIBU) through Republic of Burundi	2,5
CHAD	
Rehabilitation of water supply installations for N'Djamena	
Conditional loan to Société Tchadienne d'Eau et d'Electricité - STEE, through Republic of Chad	2,2
DJIBOUTI	
Extension of Tadjourah power station with additional 1 MW diesel generating set and erection of power line to Obock	
Conditional loan to Electricité de Djibouti - EDD	2,0
REGIONAL - WEST AFRICA	
Global loan to finance studies and equity participations	
Conditional loan to West African Development Bank - WADB	2,0
MAURITANIA	
Technical and financial feasibility study on mining of M'Haoudat iron ore deposits	
Conditional loan to Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière - SNIM	1,5

REGIONAL - CENTRAL AFRICA

Global loan to finance feasibility studies on industrial, agro-industrial, mining and tourism projects, and equity participations

Conditional loan to Central African States Development Bank - BDEAC 0,7  
SENEGAL

Technical feasibility study on project for the exploration and resumed working of Diam Niadio-Kabor gas field

Conditional loan to PETROSEN through Republic of Senegal 0,6  
ZAIRE

Feasibility study on construction of new power line to serve northern Kivu

Conditional loan to Société Nationale d'Electricité du Zaire 0,4  
TOGO

Preparatory study on implementation of projected digital radio link between the south (Lomé) and north(Kara)

Conditional loan to Office des Postes et Télécommunications - OPT 0,1  
ACP States - Caribbean

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Increase in capital of Development Corporation - DEVCO

Conditional loan to St Vincent and the Grenadines 0,4

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism, and equity participations

Conditional loan to Development Corporation - DEVCO 1,4

Indirect equity participation in the capital of VINLEC

Conditional loan to St Vincent and the Grenadines 1,0  
REGIONAL - CARIBBEAN

Global loan to finance equity participations in small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism

Conditional loan to Caribbean Financial Services Corporation Ltd - CFSC 2,0  
BARBADOS

Preparatory study on construction of new abattoir

Conditional loan to Barbados 0,1

ACP States - Pacific

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WESTERN SAMOA

4 MW hydro-electric plant; power transmission and distribution installations on Upolu Island

Conditional loan to Government of Western Samoa for Société de Production d'Electricité 2,6

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in agro-industry, industry, tourism and transport

Conditional loan to Development Bank of Western Samoa - DBWS 0,8

Indirect equity participation in Development Bank of Western Samoa

Conditional loan to Government of Western Samoa 0,8

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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Extension, on eastern coast of New Ireland, of oil palm (4 300 ha) and cocoa (835 ha) plantations; construction of new palm oil mill and improvements to storage and handling facilities; rehabilitation of cocoa-processing installations

Conditional loan to New Ireland Development Corporation - NIDC, through Government of Papua New Guinea 3,5

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