

ACP — EEC CONVENTION OF LOME

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP — EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(1991)**

Brussels, 3 SEP. 1992

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000095

Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC
Joint Assembly

European Parliament,
LUXEMBOURG

Sirs,

At its meetings in Kingston, Jamaica, on 21/22 May 1991, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the Annual Report which it has to publish pursuant to Article 342 paragraph 4 of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention and instructed 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 approved, we are pleased to communicate the text thereof to the Joint Assembly in order that it may be examined by that body in accordance with Article 350 of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

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

Yours sincerely,



Ghebray BERHANE



Flemming BJØRNEKÆR

Enc: 1

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I. INTRODUCTION

The most significant event of 1991 in relations between the Community and the ACP States was the entry into force on 1 September 1991 ⁽¹⁾ of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, that being the date by which the procedures for ratification by the Member States' parliaments, by the Community and by a sufficient number of ACP States had been completed.

Pending entry into force of the new Convention both parties agreed on two occasions, on 27 March 1990 and 28 June 1991 ⁽²⁾, to adopt the transitional measures provided for in Decision No 2/90 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers ⁽³⁾ in order to ensure the continuity and stability of mutual relations, continuation of the usual work and the operation of the institutions under the Convention.

(1) OJEC No L 229, 17.8.1991.

(2) OJEC No L 58, 5.3.1991 and L 170, 24.6.1991.

(3) OJEC No L 84, 30.3.1990, p. 2.

In accordance, moreover, with the joint statement made at the time of adoption of the aforementioned Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, measures were taken to ensure, as from entry into force of the Convention, full and effective application of all its provisions. This made it possible, in conjunction with the other preparatory work, for the Fourth Convention to get under way under suitable conditions in all areas of co-operation between the two parties. Thus the programming of Community aid under Lomé IV was conducted at a sustained tempo and all the internal regulations for implementing the new Convention were adopted.

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

1. Council of Ministers

(a) The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its 16th ordinary meeting in Brussels on 6 and 7 May 1991, with Mr A. NJIRABATWARE, Minister for Planning of the Rwandese Republic, in the Chair. The Community spokesman was Mr R. STEICHEN, Minister for Agriculture of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr M. MARIN, Vice-President with responsibility for development. Commissioner MAC SHARRY, with responsibility for agricultural questions, represented the Commission in the ministerial consultations on sugar which were held on 7 May 1991.

At the meeting the Council reviewed the main fields of co-operation and took a number of decisions in preparation for the entry into force of the new Convention. The main features of the proceedings of the meeting may be summarized as follows.

(1) This section refers generally and briefly to a number of specific issues which were examined in 1991. A more detailed analysis of those issues is given in Section III.

(i) As regards trade and customs co-operation, the Council continued its dialogue on the state of and prospects for the Uruguay Round negotiations. Both parties presented their views on the matter.

The Council also discussed the action undertaken by the Community in favour of four Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru).

It continued its preparatory work on the trade development project (Annex XX to Lomé IV).

Lastly, it discussed the implementation of the Protocol on bananas with a view to the introduction of the Single Market.

(ii) As regards co-operation on commodities, the Council noted the progress made in the studies on the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of certain commodities. It also discussed problems relating to certain international commodity agreements (coffee and cocoa). In this context it adopted a joint declaration on the International Coffee Agreement. It also broached the question of the Common Fund.

Lastly, the Council adopted the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Committee on Commodities, which will meet once a year at ministerial level.

(iii) As regards STABEX, the Council continued examining certain issues relating to years of application 1980, 1981, 1987, 1988 and 1989 and to the replenishment of resources. It also discussed the matter of application of the provisions on any insufficiency of resources for the year of application 1990.

(iv) Regarding sugar, the Council noted the common conclusions reached in the ministerial consultations held alongside the Council meeting.

The Council also discussed the issue of access for ACP sugar to the Portuguese market and the requests by Papua New Guinea and Zambia for accession to the Sugar Protocol.

(v) As regards development finance co-operation, the Council noted the report prepared by the Article 193 Committee, which had met at ministerial level on 6 May, and approved the conclusions contained in that report.

Lastly, the Council adopted the Rules of Procedure and appointed the members of the ACP-EEC Development Finance Co-operation Committee provided for in Article 325 of the new ACP-EEC Convention.

(vi) Concerning industrial co-operation, the Council adopted a set of decisions on the operation of the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI).

(vii) The Council noted the Resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly at its meetings in Kampala (February to March 1991) and Amsterdam (September 1991).

(viii) The Council was informed of the implementation of the "AIDS" programme and noted that the Commission intended to introduce a new programme under the Fourth Convention.

(ix) The Council noted the declarations by both parties on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa.

(x) Lastly, pursuant to Article 3(4) of the Council's Rules of Procedure, the Ministers held an informal discussion on the following issues alongside the Council's official proceedings:

- European Single Market;
- Development of the situation in eastern Europe and its effect on ACP-EEC co-operation;
- Questions relating to ACP nationals residing in the Member States of the Community in the light of recent events.

(b) Amongst the other Council activities subsequent to its ordinary meeting in May, attention should be drawn to the following:

- adoption, on 19 November 1991, of conclusions permitting the balances remaining from emergency aid appropriations and aid for refugees and returnees under the Third Lomé Convention to be used for the same types of action in favour of those ACP countries for which the Fourth Lomé Convention has not yet entered into force. This decision made it possible to meet the most pressing needs of the populations of certain ACP countries (notably Somalia and Liberia, which could not ratify the new Convention who were disaster victims;

- the adoption, on 19 November 1991, of a Decision (Decision No 10/91) providing for the removal of the obligation for ACP States to contribute to the replenishment of the resources of the export earnings stabilization system (STABEX) under the first, second and third ACP-EEC Conventions.

2. Committee of Ambassadors

- (a) The 34th meeting of the Committee was held on 19 April 1991 and was devoted to preparation for the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 6 and 7 May 1991 and to certain administrative issues.

As regards the Uruguay Round, it instructed the joint working party on the matter to examine, in accordance with Annex XXIX to the Fourth Convention, the statistics used by the ACP States and to submit appropriate recommendations to it.

Regarding the impact on ACP-EEC trade of the measures taken by the Community in favour of four Andean countries, it confirmed that the matter would be examined jointly in an ad hoc working party in accordance with Annex XXX to Lomé IV.

The Committee adopted a set of decisions concerning the operation of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA).

Lastly it agreed to submit to the Council a number of decisions concerning the CDI.

(b) At the Committee's 35th meeting, held on 11 and 31 October 1991, the Committee adopted, on the basis of powers delegated by the Council, joint conclusions providing for the allocation to STABEX, for 1990, an additional sum of ECU 100 million from unallocated SYSMIN resources and from other resources under the Second and Third Conventions.

It also finalized the decision for submission to the Council on the removal of the obligation for ACP States, other than the least-developed States, to contribute to the replenishment of STABEX resources under the first, second and third ACP-EEC Conventions.

Lastly, the Committee adopted certain decisions concerning the CTA and prepared a decision for submission to the Council concerning the staff of the CDI.

(c) Finally, under powers delegated by the Council, the Committee of Ambassadors adopted conclusions on 9 December 1991 permitting the use, exceptionally and provisionally, in favour of Somalia and Liberia of the resources still available for those two countries under the indicative programmes of the Second and Third ACP-EEC Conventions for the financing of emergency aid measures and aid measures for refugees and returnees in the two countries concerned. Those conclusions supplement those adopted by the Council on 19 November concerning humanitarian aid in favour of those ACP countries for which the Fourth Convention has not yet entered into force.

3. Article 193 Committee

The Committee set up under Article 193(2) of the Third Lomé Convention met at authorized representatives level on 30 April 1991 and at ministerial level on 5 May 1991, prior to the 16th meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

4. Joint Assembly

(a) The Joint Assembly held its twelfth meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991 under the co-Presidency of Mr Mamadou DIOP (Senegal) and Mr Léo TINDEMANS (PPE - Belgium). The meeting was formally opened by Mr M. RUKIKARE, State Secretary for Planning and Economic Development of Uganda.

The bulk of the proceedings of the meeting was devoted to recent developments in South Africa and southern Africa, as well as to the Gulf Crisis and its consequences for the ACP States. Structural adjustment and ACP indebtedness, the AIDS problem and certain other aspects of the new Convention were amongst the other topics raised during the meeting. At the end of its proceedings the Joint Assembly adopted the Resolutions set out in Annex I, which were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

(b) The thirteenth meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly was held in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991 under the co-Presidency of Mr Léo TINDEMANS (PPE - Belgium) and Mr Mamadou DIOP (Senegal). On the occasion of the formal opening of the meeting speeches were made by Mr Ed van THIJN, Mayor of Amsterdam, Mr E. BARON CRESPO, President of the European Parliament and Mr P. DANKERT, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

The proceedings were mostly devoted to services, whose importance in the development process was strongly emphasized, intra-ACP trade, the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa, democracy and development, ACP indebtedness and famine and poverty. The Joint Assembly also examined and approved certain amendments to be made to its Rules of Procedure.

The Resolutions adopted at that meeting of the Joint Assembly, and a declaration on the economic, social and political situation in some ACP States (see Annex II) were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

5. Consultation of economic and social interest groups

The fifteenth annual meeting of economic and social interest groups under the aegis of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly was held in Brussels on 3 and 4 December 1991. The topic of the meeting was structural adjustment, its economic, social and regional dimensions and the role of economic and social interest groups in the adjustment process.

In the opening speeches, all speakers emphasized that the issue was apposite and topical and stressed the need for additional aid for the peoples of countries undergoing adjustment. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented by Mr M. IBINGA MAGWANGU (Ambassador of Gabon) and Mr J. BISSCHOP (Counsellor at the Netherlands Permanent Representation).

When presenting the documents prepared by the Preparatory Working Parties, the Rapporteurs analysed the economic and social problems facing the countries undergoing adjustment, stressing in particular the importance of increased participation by the representatives of economic and social interest groups in implementing structural adjustment programmes.

At the meeting, the representatives of the Commission and of other international institutions involved in the adjustment process in several countries, notably the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, spoke of their experiences in and views on adjustment. The Commission representative more specifically presented the broad lines of the Community's approach to the adjustment process under the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, pointing out that economic reform programmes should be economically viable, but also socially bearable and should not, in the name of the major financial balances, sacrifice more balanced and more equitable long-term development.

At the end of the meeting the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups adopted the final declaration contained in Annex III, which was forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1. Trade and customs co-operation

(a) Uruguay Round

The two parties continued the dialogue on the state of, developments in and prospects for these negotiations, highlighting those aspects to which they attached particular importance.

In that connection, they first stressed the need to ensure compliance with the commitments entered into in the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration regarding differential and more favourable treatment of developing countries and the special attention to be given to the particular situation and problems of the least developed countries. Both sides also reiterated their attachment to the relevant provisions of the Fourth Convention relating to access for ACP products to the Community market.

The ACP States pressed for maintenance of the preferential treatment they enjoyed under the Lomé Conventions. They felt that the undertakings governing international trade and the multilateral system of GATT trade rules and obligations should make for increased support for economic and social development and should consequently take account of development dimensions.

The ACP States were opposed, under the circumstances, to the multilateral negotiations resulting in the erosion of their preferences, and urged that, if appropriate, the Contracting Parties should make sure to adopt countervailing measures enabling the ACP States to secure fair results in line with both the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration and the assurances given by the Community. The latter should not only help the ACP States to secure greater access to the markets of other developed countries, but also undertake to compensate them for any loss of their trade advantages on its market.

At its 52nd meeting, held on 3 and 4 May 1991, the ACP Council of Ministers adopted a Resolution (No 1/LII/91) concerning the erosion of ACP preferences, which it forwarded to the Community.

The Community stated that greater liberalization of trade was one of the basic objectives of the current multilateral negotiations to which all participants in the negotiations had subscribed.

With more specific reference to the tropical products sector, the Community remarked that, when presenting its liberalization proposals, it had stated that its offer depended on certain conditions whose aim was, inter alia, to encourage the other participants in the negotiations to open up their markets to a greater extent to imports from the least developed countries. In this context the Community reiterated the importance it attached to the interests of the least developed countries, and in particular of those with which it had contractual relations, by undertaking to give consideration to the specific trade advantages which those countries gained from the existing preferential margins.

In this regard at its 16th Session in May 1991 Council instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to complete, in accordance with the provisions of Annex XXIX, the joint examination of the statistical and economic data analyzing the concerns expressed by the ACP States. Council further instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to prepare in good time for its next meeting a report on the outcome of that examination accompanied, should the examination reveal such need, by appropriate recommendations. The working group entrusted with this have yet to report.

As regards the efforts to be made with a view to greater liberalization of trade in the agricultural sphere, the Community drew attention to the delicate situation it was in, owing to the divergent interests of its trade partners, some of which found the Community proposals too generous, whilst others considered them insufficient. The Community had asserted, in its proposals, that the special, differentiated treatment for the developing countries implied, in its view, a degree of flexibility in applying the rules to be adopted for reducing agricultural support and protection; the degree of that flexibility would be able to vary depending on the level of development and individual needs of the countries concerned for their own development.

Lastly, the Community proposals are aimed, at least during a transitional period, at laying down appropriate procedures for reducing the additional burden resulting, for the economies of net importing countries, from the increase in agricultural prices following trade liberalization. The Community took the view that all its positions were perfectly compatible with its commitments under the Lomé Convention, which provided for a range of instruments, including programmed financial assistance, to assist the ACP States in their national indicative programmes. However, no provision in that Convention referred to the possibility of compensation outwith the existing framework. The joint declaration on trade liberalization in Annex XXIX to the Convention refers to the need to ensure, in the overall application of the Convention, the maintenance of the competitive position of the ACP States where their advantages on the Community market are affected by measures relating to general trade liberalization.

Lastly, the Community stressed the need for the ACP States, in view of the advanced stage of the Uruguay Round negotiations, to impress their specific requests on other partners in those negotiations.

On the procedural level, both parties held regular consultations, throughout the multilateral negotiations, on the Community offers and on the Community's appraisal of progress in the negotiations in all sectors of interest to the ACP States. Both parties agreed, moreover, to examine, in accordance with the aforementioned Annex XXIX to the Fourth Convention, the economic and statistical aspects underlying the concern expressed by the ACP States. The Council of Ministers instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to submit in good time for its next meeting a report on the results of that examination accompanied, if appropriate, by suitable recommendations.

(b) Community tariff measures in favour of certain Latin American countries

The Community and the ACP States continued their discussions on the tariff measures adopted by the Community in December 1990, after consulting the ACP States, extending to four Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) in respect of certain products and for four years the arrangements enjoyed by the least developed countries under the generalized preferences system. On that subject, the ACP States placed particular emphasis on the discriminatory effect of those measures for those ACP States which were not part of the group of least developed countries, and the effects of those measures on the competitive position of the ACP States. The Community stressed the political nature of its action to help the said Andean countries in their fight against the drugs problem. At the request of the ACP States, an ad hoc working party was instructed to examine, pursuant to Annex XXX to the Fourth Convention, the effects which the arrangements in question could have on ACP-EEC trade. The Committee of Ambassadors was to submit a report on the outcome of that examination to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers. It should be noted, however, that the first estimates resulting from the proceedings of the aforementioned working party suggest that the impact of the concessions made to the Andean countries on ACP-EEC trade was fairly slight.

The aforementioned ad hoc Working Party subsequently also discussed the tariff measures adopted by the Community in December 1991, after consulting the ACP States, in favour of the countries of Central America. Such measures, aimed at extending to those countries the tariff concessions adopted in favour of the four Andean countries, had been proposed by the Commission following a conference held in March 1991 between the Community and the said Central American countries at which the Community had stated that it was willing to take into account the specific problems of those countries - economic crisis, consolidation of the democratization process, drugs - and the fall in exports that might result for those countries from the arrangements granted to the Andean countries.

(c) Trade development project - (Annex XX to the Fourth Convention)

The ACP States and the Commission continued the preparatory work on this project and at the same time, pending its finalization, examined the possibility of implementing certain parts of it in advance.

(d) Bananas

Referring to the declaration in Annex LXXIV to the Fourth Convention, the Commission confirmed, at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 6 and 7 May 1991, that it would consult the ACP States before submitting to the EEC Council proposals on the future Community arrangements for bananas.

2. Stabilization of export earnings

(a) Transfers in respect of year of application 1990

In September 1991 the Commission forwarded to the Council of Ministers its report drawn up pursuant to Article 194(4) of the fourth Convention, coming to the conclusion in particular that there was a difference of approximately ECU 857 million between the total of the transfer bases (approximately ECU 1 240 million) and the resources available under year of application 1990 (approximately ECU 383 million).

The Committee of Ambassadors examined the report under powers delegated to it by the Council of Ministers at its meeting in May 1991, taking into consideration the Community proposal to balance the financial year by allocating to the Stabex system for the year of application in question an additional amount of ECU 100 million from the unallocated resources of SYSMIN and from other resources under the Second and Third Conventions.

At the end of its proceedings the Committee of Ambassadors adopted conclusions providing mainly for the following measures:

- allocation to the ACP States concerned of an additional amount of ECU 100 million, with approximately ECU 98 000 000 liberated from SYSMIN resources under the 5th and 6th EDF, and the remainder from various balances remaining from those same Funds, in particular under STABEX;

- addition of that amount to the STABEX resources available for 1990 under Lomé IV and apportionment amongst the ACP States concerned on a proportional basis in relation to the transfer bases recorded;
- establishment of the fact that the withdrawal of ECU 52 330 268 from the SYSMIN funds under the 6th EDF would not prevent that instrument from operating normally under the Third Convention.

While noting that in absolute terms the total sum of approximately ECU 483 million thus decided was the highest ever reached, the ACP States remarked that there was still a gap of some ECU 757 million between the amounts eligible and the amount of resources transferable. They felt that the operation of STABEX had therefore not achieved the expected results, and appealed for an exceptional gesture by the Community to remedy the situation.

The Community stated that the exercise for year of application 1990 was closed with the transfers thus decided. It drew attention, moreover, to the proposal that it was on the point of submitting to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers concerning the removal of the obligation to replenish STABEX resources under the First, Second and Third Lomé Conventions (see point (b) below).

In its conclusions the Committee of Ambassadors also noted that the difficulties with STABEX had been encountered for several years stemmed mainly from a fall in the export prices of key commodities, and noted that that trend had had a serious effect on a number of economies which were already fragile and had been an additional factor in worsening the precarious situation of the countries concerned and in particular of the LDCs. It therefore felt that joint efforts should be made to seek remedies to the deep-rooted causes of the situation and ways of improving the economic and commercial framework within which STABEX operates, attaching special importance to improving the operation of the commodity markets, seeking new outlets for such products and the improved adaptation of those products to market requirements.

(b) Replenishment of resources

This issue, which had on several previous occasions been placed on the agenda for bodies set up under the Convention, was again discussed at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in May 1991. At the meeting the ACP States reiterated their request that the debts outstanding under the First, Second and Third Conventions be waived.

On a proposal from the Community, on 19 November 1991 the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted a Decision on the removal of the obligation for ACP States to contribute to the replenishment of STABEX resources under the aforementioned three Conventions.

(c) Insufficiency of resources for years of application 1980, 1981, 1987, 1988 and 1989

The two parties still hold divergent positions on whether the balance of transfer requests not granted constitutes a debt in favour of the ACP States, as the latter claim, or whether, pursuant to the provisions on insufficiency of resources, the relevant exercises are closed, as held by the Community. The Council of Ministers instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to continue examining this matter, on the basis in particular of the report drawn up by the Commission at the Council's request, which the Community had adopted.

3. Sugar

(a) Ministerial meeting

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 6 and 7 May 1991 the Community and its Member States held ministerial consultations pursuant to Article 8 of the Sugar Protocol. Those consultations enabled a very detailed examination to be carried out of the various issues outstanding in this field.

Both parties noted that agreement had not yet been possible on fixing the guaranteed prices for the 1989/1990 and 1990/1991 sugar years. The ACP States had in fact continued rejecting the prices offered by the Community, as they were not coupled with accompanying measures to attenuate the impact of the losses they had incurred as a result of the restrictive prices policy pursued by the Community. The ACP States referred more specifically to the Commission proposal for a marketing premium of ECU 30 million, payable in three annual tranches. The Community undertook to seek tangible measures to iron out the difficulties which still existed between the two parties.

The Ministers also noted that, pending the guaranteed Community prices for 1991/1992, substantive negotiations on that sugar year could not yet begin.

They noted the will shown by the Community rapidly to seek an overall solution to the ACP States' concern, in the spirit of ACP-EEC co-operation. They noted with satisfaction that the EEC Presidency intended, in the light of the factors emerging from the consultations, to return to the matter at a forthcoming Agriculture Council meeting.

Both parties were informed of progress made in the proceedings of the Contact Group on Special Measures between the Commission and the ACP States with regard to the examination of the solutions which the ACP States wanted to find to improve the situation of ACP suppliers and to resolve the problem of long-distance freight costs. They recorded with satisfaction, on this subject, that a study on transport costs could begin without delay, as agreement had been reached on the terms of reference for and financing of that study. Both parties agreed that the Commission/ACP Contact Group would resume its work forthwith.

The Ministers noted the assurances given by the Community with regard to full compliance with the undertakings it had entered into in Annex XXVIII to Lomé IV regarding the problem of access for ACP sugar to the Portuguese market.

They also noted that the envisaged consultations would be held prior to the decisions which the Community is required to take in the context of reviewing the situation on the Portuguese market before the end of the transitional period (see (c) below).

Both parties asked the Commission to conduct the examination in question and the prior consultations with the ACP States in that spirit.

The ACP States noted with satisfaction the assurances given to them by the Community to the effect that no modification of the common organization of the Community sugar market following the Uruguay Round or as part of the reform of the CAP would affect all the guarantees entered into in the Sugar Protocol, which was concluded for an indefinite period.

In conclusion, both parties reiterated their will to continue their co-operation in the sugar sector in a constructive spirit.

(b) Guaranteed prices

Following the adoption by the EEC Council in June 1991 of a Regulation introducing for the 1989-1990, 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 marketing years a marketing premium of ECU 30 million for imports of preferential unrefined cane sugar, the negotiations on the guaranteed prices for the preceding three sugar years were resumed in July 1991 between the Community and the ACP States. They resulted in prices being fixed at the following levels:

	<u>Unrefined sugar</u>	<u>White sugar</u>
	(ECU per 100 kilograms)	
- 1989-1990 sugar year	44,02	54,31
- 1990-1991 sugar year	43,94	54,22
- 1991-1992 sugar year	43,94	54,22.

(c) Portuguese market

In accordance with Annex XXVIII to the Fourth Convention, in December 1991 both parties began examining the ACP States' requests for greater access for their sugar to the Portuguese market, noting the Community's opinion that the examination should take into account both the result of the Uruguay Round negotiations and the reform of the CAP. The ACP States stated that the arrangement to be concluded with the Community should lead to an increase in the quantities of sugar benefitting from the conditions laid down in the Protocol to the Convention (which are approximately 1,3 million tonnes) by adding on the one hand the 75 000 tonnes imported into Portugal at a reduced levy, pursuant to the Act of Accession, during the transitional period (until 31 December 1992), from Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Swaziland and Zimbabwe and, on the other hand, the additional quantities required by Portuguese refineries, to be supplied by all ACP States party to that Protocol, after taking account of supplies from the French Doms and of EEC Beet Raws supplied by former East Germany.

(d) Requests from Papua New Guinea and Zambia for accession to the Sugar Protocol

The Community and the ACP States noted that the conditions necessary for the above accessions were as follows: maintenance as it stood of the aggregate amount in the Sugar Protocol; granting to those two countries of specific quantities of sugar only as part of the re-allocation of any quantities not used by the current beneficiary countries; establishment, by means of a technical examination, of the capacity of the two countries to meet on a continuous basis the supply obligations which might derive from their accession to the Protocol.

After noting that the first two conditions referred to above were satisfied, the Community recorded, in the light of missions carried out to the two applicant countries, that this was not the case for the third of those conditions. It therefore informed the ACP States in July 1991 that for the time being it was not possible to agree on the participation of those two countries in the Sugar Protocol. However, it stated, with regard to the future, that it continued to regard itself as bound by the jointly defined approach whereby it would be prepared to resume its examination of the two requests for accession if developments in the situation so justified.

4. Co-operation on commodities

(a) Progress in the studies on PMDT

In the context of the work already carried out under the Third Convention on the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation (PMDT) of commodities, a study on tropical timber was completed and is currently being examined by the ACP States and the Commission. Preparatory work for similar studies are in hand with regard to hides and skins, cotton and tea.

At the Council meeting on 6 and 7 May 1991 the ACP States expressed a wish for additional studies on copper, bauxite, iron, cocoa and coffee, whilst the Community suggested that studies completed or under way first be studied before any new ones were begun.

(b) Problems relating to certain international agreements

At various meetings between the two parties, they restated their wish for negotiations to be initiated at the earliest opportunity on the conclusion of new international agreements on coffee and cocoa, containing economic clauses.

With more particular reference to the International Coffee Agreement, at its meeting on 6 and 7 May 1991 the Council of Ministers confirmed the importance it attached thereto and regretted that negotiations for a new agreement containing economic clauses had not yet begun. It therefore called upon all parties to the Agreement to do their utmost to ensure that negotiations began as soon as possible with a view to the conclusion of a new agreement at the ordinary meeting of the International Coffee Council to be held in London in September 1992.

As regards the International Cocoa Agreement, the ACP States also proposed that the two parties prepare a joint approach to the negotiation of a new agreement with economic clauses by March 1992 at the latest and endeavour to persuade the United States and Malaysia to be party to the future agreement.

The Community felt that negotiations on a new agreement could not validly begin until the financial problems outstanding in the context of the current Agreement were resolved.

5. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

In the field of financial and technical co-operation, the year 1991 was characterized by the transition from the Third to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

On 6 May 1991 the Committee set up under Article 193 of Lomé III held its last Ministerial meeting in Brussels. At the meeting it reviewed all issues relating to financial and technical co-operation, both issues relevant to previous Conventions and issues concerning the entry into force of the Fourth Lomé Convention.

Lomé III

(a) Implementation in 1991

At the end of 1991 94,2% of aid from the resources of the European Development Fund was committed and 70,5% of that aid had been paid out. An improvement was more specifically recorded on the payments side, due chiefly to rapid expenditure aid, in particular in the form of support programmes for imports and for Stabex.

Developments in 1991 confirmed that there are still blockages at some stages in the implementation of financial aid and there is consequently a pressing need for the joint study decided upon at the previous ACP-EEC Council meeting in Fiji to be carried out in the near future, with the objective of pinpointing the general or specific problems linked with the procedures for implementing financial co-operation and suggesting ways of removing obstacles with a view to strengthening the effectiveness of co-operation.

(b) Article 193 Committee

The proceedings of the Committee at ministerial level were preceded by a meeting at authorized representatives level in Brussels on 30 April 1991. The Committee's proceedings centred on the following fields:

(i) Implementation of financial and technical co-operation

The Committee submitted to the Council its report on the implementation of financial and technical co-operation for 1989, drawn up in accordance with Article 193(8) of Lomé III. On that basis the Council adopted a Resolution aimed at improving, in the light of the lessons learned from past experience, the efficiency of Community aid.

Furthermore, in accordance with its brief from the Fiji Council, the Committee approved the terms of reference of the study on the procedures for implementing financial co-operation. Those terms of reference were thereafter adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, which called upon the Commission and the ACP Secretariat to intensify their efforts so that the study in question could be completed at an early date.

(ii) Evaluation

The Committee adopted its work programme for 1991-1992 in this area and submitted to the Council for approval draft basic principles in the field of energy which were likely to improve, in the future, development projects in the area.

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 323 and the joint declaration set out in Annex LV to the Fourth Convention, the Committee put in place joint monitoring and evaluation operations. The new operations introduce greater transparency and increased participation by all partners, with the objective being to improve the evaluation of projects and programmes financed by the EDF.

(iii) ACP indebtedness

The Committee also considered the issue of ACP debt incurred under the various Lomé Conventions.

The Committee took note of the ACP States' declaration concerning measures to relieve the debt in respect of financial transfers under the Conventions preceding Lomé IV, and the Community statement on the subject. The Community informed the Committee that technical work was continuing in the Council on a Commission communication on the relief of ACP debt incurred under the Lomé Conventions and that the EEC Council should shortly be reaching conclusions on the matter. The ACP side stressed the urgent need for a decision on the issue in view of the critical situation of the ACP countries' economies.

(iv) General conditions and arbitration

The Committee submitted to the Council a report on progress in the proceedings for the practical implementation of the general regulations, the general conditions and the conciliation and arbitration Regulation approved by the Council in March 1990, which entered into force on 1 June 1991. This involves regional seminars, the instruction manual and guidelines for the preparation of special conditions. The execution of those support and familiarization measures is directed towards improved understanding and the proper application of the new instruments.

(c) Statistics for the 4th, 5th and 6th European Development Funds

The tables in Annex IV show the commitments and payments situation of the 4th, 5th and 6th EDF's at the end of 1991.

Lomé IV

(a) Joint Development Finance Co-operation Committee

At its meeting on 7 May 1991 the Council adopted, in accordance with Article 326(2) of Lomé IV, the Rules of Procedure and composition of the new Committee to succeed, under Lomé IV, the Committee set up under Article 193 of Lomé III.

(b) Implementation of development finance co-operation under Lomé IV

- Aid programming

The Council was informed by the Commission of progress made in programming under Lomé IV. At 31 December 1991, 58 of the 69 national indicative programmes were already signed and 5 others were about to be signed. As regards regional programming, 3 sub-regions had already been programmed. The Council asked the Commission and the ACP States to speed up the conclusion of the regional programming exercise.

It was emphasized that programming under Lomé IV fitted in with the continuity of the previous Conventions while reflecting the new themes of the new Convention.

- Structural adjustment

The Commission, stressing yet again that adjustment support was one of the major innovations of Lomé IV, informed the Council that the first allocations under adjustment support resources totalled ECU 416 million for 1991.

6. Industrial co-operation

The main institutions and bodies with responsibility for ACP-EC industrial co-operation were set up in the course of 1991, with the aim of ensuring the continuity of such co-operation and enabling the Committee on Industrial Co-operation and the Centre for the Development of Industry ⁽¹⁾ to continue their work under optimum conditions.

At its meeting on 6 and 7 May 1991 the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted the following Decisions:

- Decision 3/91 on the Composition and Rules of Operation of the CIC;
- Decision 4/91 laying down the Statutes and Rules of Procedure of the CDI;
- Decision 5/91 adopting the Financial Regulation of the CDI.

The Council also empowered the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to adopt a decision laying down the Staff Regulations of the CDI. Pending adoption of those new rules, it decided to extend the application of Decision No 4/86 of 24 March 1986 (Decision No 9/91).

(1) A review of the CDI's activities in 1991 is given in Section IV.2 of this report.

With a view to the entry into force of Lomé IV, at its 38th meeting, on 3 April 1991, the Committee on Industrial Co-operation adopted:

- Decision No 1/91 on the appointment of two auditors of the CDI. Under this Decision Mr HEUSGHEN and Mr HASSAMAL were appointed auditors of the CDI for the duration of the Fourth Lomé Convention;
- Decision No 2/91 defining the Statutes and Rules of Operation of the Advisory Council of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation;
- Decision No 3/91 on the appointment of the members of the Advisory Council of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation. Under this Decision the following were appointed for a period of five years:

= appointed on a proposal from the Community:

Mr A. BROUWERS	(Belgium)
Mr J.B. JENSEN	(Denmark)
Dr SIEBEL	(Germany)
Mr G. XANTHOULIS	(Greece)
Mr A. CENDAN BLANCO	(Spain)
Mr Y. SALMON	(France)
Mr M. SHEEHY	(Ireland)
Mr M. PEDINI	(Italy)
Mr R. SADELER	(Luxembourg)
Mr W.A. DE JONGE	(Netherlands)
Mr A.J. LEITAO	(Portugal)
Mr A. MCGARVEY	(United Kingdom)

= appointed on a proposal from the ACP States:

Mr J.P.N. SIMBA	(Kenya)
Mr B. YUSUF	(Ethiopia)
Mr L.J. NAARDEN	(Suriname)
Mr R. KASUBA	(Zambia)
Mr A. READ	(Zimbabwe)
Mr E. LAMBERT	(Dominica)
Mr L. KONE	(Mali)
Mr M. ELENGA	(Congo)
Mr M. BANGULI	(Zaire)
Mr K.R.R. WARI	(Papua New Guinea)
Mr J.M.AH. KOY	(Fiji)
Mr J.A.S. BORGES	(Cape Verde).

At the meeting the CIC also reviewed the progress made in implementing the provisions of Lomé IV and discussed the measures still to be taken, particularly regarding the legal system applicable to the staff of the CDI.

Lastly, the CIC adopted Decision No 4/91 of 18 November 1991 adopting the CDI's budget for 1992.

7. Agricultural co-operation

At its meeting on 19 April 1991 the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors adopted:

- Decision No 1/91 on the Rules of Operation of the CTA;
- Decision No 2/91 adopting the Financial Regulation of the CTA;
- Decision No 3/91 laying down the Statutes and Rules of Operation of the Advisory Committee of the CTA.

The Committee also adopted a joint declaration concerning the principle of rotation of ACP and EEC nationals in the post of Director of the CTA.

At its meeting on 11 October 1991 the Committee of Ambassadors further adopted:

- Decision No 4/91 on the conditions of employment of the staff of the CTA, extending the application of Decision No 4/86 of 24 March 1986 until the entry into force of a similar decision to be taken for the period of application of the Fourth Convention;
- Decision No 5/91 adopting the budget of the CTA for 1992.

The ACP-EEC Subcommittee for Co-operation on Agricultural and Rural Development met on 17 December 1991 to discuss matters relating in particular to the activities of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation ⁽¹⁾. At that meeting it agreed on:

- the CTA's indicative plan for Lomé IV, which defines the broad lines of the Centre's activities for the period covered by Lomé IV;
- the CTA's report for 1990;
- Decision No 1/91 on the adjustment of the remuneration of the staff of the CTA;
- Decision No 2/91 appointing Mr HASSAMAL and Mr HEUSGHEN auditors of the CTA for the period of validity of the Fourth Lomé Convention;
- Decision No 3/91 giving the Director of the CTA a discharge in respect of implementation of the budget for 1989.

The Subcommittee also agreed on the names of the members of the Advisory Council of the CTA submitted to it.

(1) A review of the CTA's activities for 1991 is given in Section IV.3 of this report.

8. Cultural and social co-operation

It is important, in implementing the development programmes and projects under Lomé IV, that every aspect of the cultural and social dimension be taken into consideration in the development of the ACP States. This strengthened chapter of Lomé IV continues to promote and endorse the policies and measures adopted by the ACP States to enhance to the maximum the value of their human resources.

The Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Co-operation, which is recognized by the Convention as having the task of contributing to the implementation of the objectives of Title XI, concluded, on 4 April 1991, a protocol with the ACP States. The Foundation had already embarked on negotiations for a protocol with the Commission, in accordance with Annex XXII to the Convention, with a view to granting it a financial contribution in the framework of development finance co-operation.

9. Situation in southern Africa

Throughout the year southern Africa was the setting for events which, owing to their importance, held the very particular attention of the Community and the ACP States and formed the subject of wide-ranging discussions both at Council of Ministers and Committee of Ambassadors levels.

All parties to the Convention have constantly followed most attentively the development of the situation in South Africa and welcomed the initiatives which had been taken to achieve the abolition of apartheid and the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

The firm will of the Twelve and of the Community to encourage the positive developments under way in South Africa led the European Council to tend towards a strategy of gradual relaxation of the pressure exerted on the South African authorities linked with tangible results in the negotiations in hand.

In view of the adoption of laws in South Africa to abolish the bases for apartheid, the conditions laid down by the European Council in December 1990 for the repeal of the Community restrictive measures have been met. The Council and the Member States therefore formally repeated, on 25 February 1991, the Decision on the suspension of new direct investment in South Africa and will therefore be required, in the near future, once the procedures under way in some Member States have been completed, to repeal the two restrictive measures still applied at Community level.

At the same time the Community intensified its programme of positive measures by adjusting it to the needs of the new situation, in particular in order to take into account the return and resettlement of exiled persons. The amounts earmarked for the programme for 1991 (ECU 60 million) were doubled compared with the previous year.

OTHER ACTIVITIES COVERED BY ACP-EEC CO-OPERATION

EIB ACTIVITIES IN ACP COUNTRIES

1. GENERAL

The Bank's activities in ACP countries increased by more than 150% in 1991, thereby bringing to an abrupt end the fall-off in activity which accompanied the winding up of Lomé III. This result was obtained despite two unfavourable factors: late ratification of the Fourth Lomé Convention, which did not take place until the end of the year, and an economic situation which continued to prove difficult. In Africa in particular, sluggish economic growth combined with crushing debt-service obligations considerably limited the absorption capacity, and hence the borrowing capacity, of most countries.

In 1991 loans totalled ECU 381,9 million, consisting of 265,5 million from own resources and 116,4 million from risk capital. Of these amounts, ECU 217,5 million and ECU 63,6 million respectively came from funds available under the Fourth Lomé Convention. The rest was made up from the balance of funds granted for projects launched under Lomé III. Almost all risk capital and 67% of own resources available to the Bank under Lomé III were thus committed.

2. SECTOR BREAKDOWN OF BANK LOANS (Table I and Annex I)

The main beneficiaries of EIB loans in 1991 were the industrial sector (including small and medium-sized enterprises) and the energy sector, thus confirming the previous year's trend. Those sectors accounted for 53% and 31% respectively of all operations. In the infrastructure sector, loans began to pick up a little after the drop seen in 1990, although the figure remains relatively small compared with other sectors. It should be noted that about two thirds of all loans were granted for private-sector investment.

Table I

Sector breakdown for EIB financing in 1991
(ECU million)

	TOTAL	Own resources	Risk capital	Energy	Infra-structure	Industry and Tourism	Global loans and DFCs
Africa	314,37	203,50	110,87	117,60	57,80	101,99	36,98
Caribbean	56,10	53,00	3,10	0,00	0,00	40,10	16,00
Pacific	11,40	9,00	2,40	0,00	5,00	0,40	6,00
TOTAL	381,87	265,50	116,37	117,60	62,80	142,49	59,98
Sectors as percentage of total	100,00%	69,53%	30,47%	30,80%	16,45%	37,31%	15,44%

Loans to industry (including tourism) and to SMEs amounted to ECU 201,5 million. They related mainly to operations involving DFCs (global loans and equity investment) and the agro-industry: ECU 58,98 million and ECU 50,5 million respectively. The latter amount, however, was almost entirely accounted for by a single loan granted to Nigeria (48 million). This reflects the decreasing importance of the agro-industry as an instrument of growth and a generator of foreign exchange, given the continuing stagnation of international commodity prices. The chemical, mining and manufacturing sectors received loans of ECU 38,30 and 18,2 million each. The remainder is accounted for by smaller operations in the textiles and tourism sectors and the financing of feasibility studies. The relatively modest amount of direct loans to manufacturing industry, together with the important part which global loans continue to play, seems to bear out the idea that a new system of development financing is emerging. That system is based on the principle that simultaneous investment in a number of small and/or medium-sized projects is of greater benefit to economic development than the financing of major industrial projects, despite the knock-on effect which the latter can have on other sectors.

Approximately half the financing granted for investment in the energy sector (ECU 117,6 million in total) was taken up by a large loan to Nigeria to finance exploitation of a condensate deposit. The remainder involved assistance to the electricity sector (ECU 42,6 million for transport and distribution and ECU 20 million for production). All energy loans went to Africa.

Two thirds of operations in the infrastructure sector (ECU 62,8 million) were taken up by a loan to improve air-traffic control equipment in the area covered by ASECNA, while the remainder related to water supply services, an aircraft maintenance centre and a small harbour warehousing project.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF OPERATIONS (Table I and Annex II)

In 1991 the Bank invested in 33 projects spread over 24 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Most loans went to Africa: ECU 314,4 million (consisting of 203,5 million from own resources and 110,9 million from risk capital) i.e. 82% of the total. West Africa, including Nigeria, was the main beneficiary (49,8%), followed by Southern Africa (10%), East Africa (7,5%) and Central Africa (5,6%). In addition, a regional loan of ECU 36 million (9,4% of total loans) was granted to ASECNA (Agency for the Security of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar). The Caribbean and the Pacific received 14,7% and 3% respectively of the total amount of loans.

In West Africa, loans totalled ECU 190,3 million, more than half of which was taken up by two loans to Nigeria: one for the exploitation of a seabed condensate deposit (55 million) and the other to boost the production and refining capacity of palm oil processing plants (48 million). Mauritania received ECU 30 million to launch the mining of an iron ore deposit.

In Guinea, the EIB provided ECU 23 million for the modernization of an alumina plant and improvement of the water supply system in Conakry. The ECU 22,8 million in loans granted to Ghana went towards reconditioning the Akosombo hydro-electric power station and modernizing a dependent aluminium foundry. Smaller loans were granted to Burkina Faso (electricity supply line - 5,6 million), the Gambia (Banjul water supply - 4,3 million), Senegal (modernization of warehouses in the port of Dakar - 1,5 million) and Côte d'Ivoire (feasibility study for the construction of an instant coffee factory - 0,052 million).

Operations in Southern Africa (ECU 38,1 million) mainly involved Zimbabwe (18 million) and Malawi (ECU 14,8 million). In Zimbabwe the funds were used to finance a project for the transport and distribution of electricity and in Malawi they were used for a water supply project in Blantyre and investment support for SMEs. In Mauritius ECU 2,5 million were granted to a textile plant; in the Comoros a loan of ECU 2 million was granted for the financing of investments by SMEs and in Madagascar a loan of 0,8 million was granted for the financing of a feasibility study for a pilot fish farm and for equity investment in a DFC.

In East Africa ECU 28 million were granted to DFCs in Kenya (partly in the form of a pyramid loan) and in Tanzania, which received 20 million and 8 million respectively, to encourage the development of SMEs. A further loan of 0,54 million was granted to Kenya to finance a feasibility study for the construction of an oil pipeline.

In Central Africa the financing (ECU 21,5 million) helped to modernize and reinforce the electricity network in Eastern Zaire (19 million) and to renovate banana plantations in Cameroon (2,5 million).

The loans granted in the Caribbean (ECU 56,1 million in total) mainly went to Trinidad and Tobago (modernization of an oil refinery - 38 million) and Jamaica (support for SMEs - 16 million). There was a small operation in Grenada (ECU 1,5 million for the building of a hotel) and two feasibility studies were financed, in Saint Lucia (0,4 million) and Saint Vincent (0,2 million). The first concerned a geothermal power station and the second the import from Guyana of construction materials for the building sector in the Eastern Antilles.

In the Pacific the EIB granted financing totalling ECU 11,4 million: in Papua New Guinea (6 million) for small and medium-sized enterprises and in Fiji for an aircraft maintenance centre (5 million) and for the financing of technical assistance to a sawmill (0,4 million).

As in the past, most investments in the ACP countries took the form of co-financing with other development organizations.

4. PAYMENTS

Under Lomé III, payments in 1991 amounted to ECU 191,6 million, compared with ECU 173,5 million the previous year (i.e. a 10% increase), split between ECU 100,5 million for loans from own resources and ECU 91,1 million by way of risk capital operations.

At the end of 1991 total payments under the third Lomé Convention amounted to ECU 634 million, of which ECU 327 million were from own resources and ECU 307 million from risk capital, representing 45% and 54% respectively of net commitments.

Given the late entry into force Lomé IV, no payments were made in 1991 under that heading.

Breakdown of EIB operations in 1991
(Own resources and risk capital)

	ECU million	%
INDUSTRY AND GLOBAL LOANS	201,47	52,75
Global loans and DFCs	58,98	15,44
Mines	30,00	7,86
Chemicals	38,00	9,95
Agro-industry	50,50	13,22
Textiles	2,50	0,65
Manufacturing industry	18,20	4,77
Tourism	1,50	0,39
Feasibility studies	1,79	0,47
INFRASTRUCTURE	62,80	16,45
Air transport	41,00	10,74
Port infrastructure	1,50	0,39
Telecommunications	0,00	0,00
Water supply	20,30	5,32
ENERGY	117,60	30,80
Electricity generation	20,00	5,24
Transport and distribution of electricity	42,60	11,16
Transport and supply of oil	55,00	14,40
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>381,87</u>	<u>100,00</u>

CDI ACTIVITIES IN 1991
REPORT TO THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

REPORT TO THE ACP/EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The CDI had to endure a prolonged transitional period between Lomé Conventions III and IV. The latter formally came into force on September 1st 1991. In the meantime, the Centre's New Directorate conducted a radical reorganization and simplification of the CDI structures, with a view to adapting these to the new tasks and guidelines laid down by Lomé Convention IV, which places the accent on the following in particular :

- the importance of industrialization and utilization of local resources for the economic development of the ACP countries;
- the need to promote private enterprise and especially small and medium-sized industries;
- access to external markets for non-traditional products from the ACP countries;
- the necessary coordination in the field of industrial promotion between the instruments of Lomé IV, namely the EDF, the European Investment Bank and the CDI.

Moreover, the new Convention recommends to the CDI to reinforce its operational presence in the ACP States, taking account of the need to decentralize activities (cf. Art. 94 of Title V of the Convention).

The new structure is now based on two operational divisions instead of the previous three.

First of all, there is the programming division, focused on directing and supporting a network of antennae and correspondents in the ACP countries, which has the task of identifying good projects and good promoters and ensuring a sound knowledge of the local context.

The other division, called the interventions division, is geared towards seeking out and promoting technologies, partners and additional financial means to be mobilized at European level in support of projects to be implemented in the ACP countries.

The interface between the two operational divisions is provided by a "Steering Committee" responsible for evaluating operations from the technical and financial angles and ensuring a rational allocation of tasks and responsibilities. The restructuring was carried out in May and June. At the end of this process, two of the Centre's members of staff had to leave, whilst plans were made to recruit 12 new staff members.

Applications were invited at international level, with over 3,000 being received from both Europe and the ACP countries.

The interest aroused by this operation gave rise to a lengthy selection procedure leading to the first appointments being made at the beginning of 1992.

The results achieved by the Centre in 1991 were particularly encouraging, especially taking into account the extremely difficult circumstances in which the CDI had to carry out its activities.

In fact, the first two months of the year were devoted to preparing for and introducing the new structures. Despite the major disruptions that this caused, the CDI managed to commit over 97% of its interventions budget by the end of 1991, i.e. 4,337,771 ECU compared to 3,221,961 ECU in 1990. From one year to the next, therefore, the volume of the CDI's commitments rose by 35%.

Since the progress made as regards commitments was essentially achieved after restructuring, i.e. during the 2nd half of the year, the volume of payments suffered a certain time lag, as was only to be expected, which explains why it stood at only 43% at the end of December.

The volume of commitments in 1991 is the best result ever obtained by the CDI since its creation. To these figures one must add the 1,045,178 ECU that the CDI was able to mobilize in favour of its projects among development cooperation agencies in Europe with which cooperation agreements have been signed. Twenty-five such agreements have been reached so far. The co-financing obtained enabled the CDI to increase the volume of its interventions by 24%. In 1991, the CDI renewed the agreements that had expired with the Walloon Region and the Brussels Capital Region, the German Ministry of Cooperation and the EOMMEX in Greece. Two new agreements were also signed with the Banco de Fomento e Exterior and the Banco Português do Atlântico in Portugal.

The main co-financing arrangements in the EEC can be broken down as follows :

FRANCE	409,948	for 25 interventions
PORTUGAL	255,275	for 24 interventions
BELGIUM	238,339	for 14 interventions
SPAIN	45,570	for 3 interventions
FRG	44,210	for 5 interventions
ITALY	39,596	for 8 interventions
GREECE	12,240	for 3 interventions
TOTAL	1,045,178	82

The quantitative progress achieved in 1991 was accompanied by a substantial qualitative improvement in the preparation and implementation of projects. From the selection stage onwards, projects are now examined straight away from the point of view of their technical and financial viability and the quality of the European or ACP promoters concerned or their suitability in the light of real potentials on the local or external markets.

The results obtained are largely due to the newly adopted strategy at the CDI, which consists in focusing its efforts on the most promising sectors and on those countries offering coherent support for industrialization. Particular priority is given to those ACP countries which, within their national indicative programme for Lomé IV, allocate significant resources to promoting their industrial development in liaison with the CDI.

In addition, rather than carrying out a thin sprinkling of small isolated operations, generally with no long-term future, the CDI now makes it a strict rule to monitor projects from the design stage to practical implementation, paying particular attention to the elimination of any bottlenecks. To do this, the CDI endeavours to complement the actions conducted by other institutions for the promotion of industrial development rather than competing with them. In effect, an essential feature of the CDI's current strategy is the search for synergisms, especially with the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank, as well as with the other financial institutions.

All this provides for an increasingly systematic and regular follow-up of projects and adds weight to the real impact made by the CDI.

As well as reinforcing its operational structure in Brussels, the CDI has also undertaken a gradual reshaping of its system of antennae and correspondents in the ACP countries.

Increasingly, the latter are being given the task of identifying local projects and partners, in which they are assisted by regional or local consultants selected by the CDI.

A series of pilot operations intended to improve the CDI's effectiveness in the field by providing close assistance to local companies has also been launched, mainly in liaison with national and European financial institutions.

For instance, an outline agreement has been concluded with RAS Prefund in Kenya, an institution specializing in the rehabilitation of companies that were created by the German DEG and Kenyan financial institutions.

Under this agreement, RAS Prefund receives substantial resources from the CDI with a view to identifying projects for rehabilitation. In return, the CDI has been granted a seat as an observer on the company's Board of Directors.

The CDI has also signed a major cooperation agreement with the BOAD (Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement), covering seven countries : Niger, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin and Togo.

Under the terms of this agreement, the CDI is helping to strengthen the new division created within the Bank for the promotion of private investments in the area.

Mention must also be made of a special agreement with the Congo Basin regional development company, which the CDI is assisting in the organization of technical support for the companies receiving financial backing.

In the Dominican Republic, the CDI has introduced a promising cooperation programme with the IPC (Investment Promotion Council) and in 1991 organized a mission by Spanish entrepreneurs interested in investments in the Dominican Republic. This objective of promoting the potential of the Dominican Republic at European level will be pursued with other countries. In the meantime, an action programme for Lomé IV is now being studied by the CDI at the request of the IPC, which should lead to operations involving close cooperation between the EDF, the European Investment Bank and the CDI.

Still with a view to strengthening and decentralizing the CDI's activities in the ACP countries, various start-ups are planned for 1992, together with feasibility studies prior to the creation of service companies in liaison with local and European financial institutions in countries such as Angola, Nigeria, Tanzania and Burundi.

Increasingly, therefore, the CDI hopes to create or strengthen local structures for technical support to companies capable of acting as special antennae and relays for the CDI and thus providing close technical assistance to local small and medium-sized industries. Whilst a growing number of small interventions will be carried out directly by the new CDI antennae, the Brussels structures will concentrate more and more on a limited number of large-scale projects. A first sign of this trend can be seen in the average size of operations, which is now around 12,000 ECU per project compared to +/- 7,000 ECU in 1990.

The number of projects assisted by CDI in 1991, out of which 27 started up production in that year, is broken down as follows among the different regions :

	1991
West Africa	77
Central Africa	99
East Africa	55
Southern Africa	37
Caribbean	49
Pacific	17
TOTAL	337

The following tables are attached :

- I. Summary of the revenue and expenditure accounts for 1991
- II. Interventions completed in 1991, per industrial sector and per type of intervention
- III. Pilot and demonstration projects out in the field in 1991
- IV. Missions carried out in the field in 1991
- V. Intervention requests agreed in 1991

Table I

SUMMARY OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS
AS AT THE 31/12/1991

	Budget * ECU	Amount committed ECU	%	Amount disbursed ECU	%
TITLE I Personnel (whose activities are mainly linked to the projects)	4,588,000	4,232,589	92	3,487,193	82
TITLE II Office accommodation, equipment and operating expenses	1,136,000	928,292	82	508,363	55
TITLE III Chapter 31 -ACP programmes	832,000	770,958	93	378,648	40
Chapter 32 -Identification, evaluation, studies and preparation of projects	1,506,000	1,454,532	97	481,383	33
Chapter 33 -Assistance to companies	1,598,000	1,594,049	100	574,645	36
Chapter 34 -General expenses related to external bodies/ programmes	550,000	518,231	94	423,218	82
TOTAL TITLE III	4,486,000	4,337,771	97	1,857,894	43
GENERAL TOTAL TITLE I/II/III	10,210,000	9,498,652	93	5,853,450	62

* Real situation taking account of transfers from article to article during the course of the year.

N.B. The percentage for amounts committed relates to the budget. The percentage for amounts disbursed relates to commitments.

Table II

FOR 1991, INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED IN 1991 BY SECTOR

TYPE OF INTERVENTION	AGR	FOO	WCP	MET	MEC	EXT	RUB	PLA	LEA	TEX	PAP	CHE	ELE	ENE	MIS	TOT
1. Diagnostic Studies (not missions)	1	7				8			3	1		2				22
2. Feasibility Studies		7	1	1		3		1		1		3				17
3. Rehabilitation Studies		1				2				1		1				5
4. Training on the spot		1			1	1			1	4	2	1			1	12
5. Training in the EEC		1		2	1	1			1	2	1					9
6. Implementation - Start-up Assistance	1	5			2	3		1		1		3				18
7. Expertise		3				2						1				6
8. Other technical Assistance		10	1	2	2		1	1		2			1			20
9. Market surveys - studies								1								1
10. Marketing Assistance		1			2			2	1	3		2			1	12
11. Travel Assistance to ACP promoters in EEC		11	3		2	2			3	2		1		1	2	27
in ACP	2	15	1	2	3	3	1		6	4	4	8			1	48
12. Travel Assistance to potential EEC partners	3	11	4	2	2	2		2	2		3	7		2		41
13. Assistance to ACP Institutions															11	11
14. Substantiation - In-Depth Evaluations						8						1			4	13
15.																
16. Search for Finance		4	1						1	1		2				9
17. Assistance with negotiations	3	12	2	2		5	1		3	2		1	1	1		33
TOTAL	10	89	13	11	15	40	3	8	21	25	10	31	2	4	20	302

Tableau III

EXAMPLES OF PILOT AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS				
PROJECT FILE Nr.	CDI ASSISTANCE	COMM. 1990 or 1991	COMPLETED in 1991	STARTED PRODUCTION
Dredgers NIA 0029 MC 01	Technical	1991	Yes	1991
Hort Shrimp Farm KEN.9010.FO.01.	Pilot project start hatchery	1990	Yes	1991
Arts des Mascareignes MAD 0008 WO01	Implementation	1991	No	1991
Cornposite Flour SUD.9003.FO.01.	Pilot project study	1990	Yes (aband.)	----
Prawn Farming TAN 8059 FO 03	Design + implementation	1991	Yes	1991
Falcon Industries Charcoal Briquettes UGA 0004 EN	Pilot Project Study	1991	No	----
A.F. Distributors French Beans UGA.0003.FO.01	Pilot Project. Study for growing/ processing french beans	1990	Yes	1991
IMP GRP Boats STK.0008.PL.02.	Start-up and training	1991	No	—
Suriname Salt Works SUR.8047.FO.	Expertise in Pond Technology	1991	Yes	1991
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS				
Suriname Food and Flavour Industrie Banana Vinegar SUR.0002.FO.	Diagnostic Study	1991	Yes	1991

This data is included in Table II

Table IV

CDI MISSIONS TO ACP COUNTRIES IN 1991

REGION/ N° OF COUNTRIES	N° OF COUNTRIES	MORE THAN ONCE	N° OF MISSIONS
WAF / 16	8	NIA (2x)	9
CAF / 10	7	BUR (3x)	9
EAF / 11	2	-	2
SAF / 9	3	-	3
CAR / 15	7	TNT (2x) VAN (2x)	9
PAC / 8	8	FIJ (2x)	9
69	35	+6	41

Table V

NUMBER OF REQUESTS AGREED IN 1991

NUMBER OF NEW REQUESTS IN 1991	214
NUMBER OF FOLLOW-UP REQUESTS IN 1991	99
TOTAL	313

SUMMARY OF CTA'S ACTIVITIES IN 1991

The Centre continued to consolidate its achievements, diversify its activities and strengthen its links with ACP States as stated in its Indicative Plan which was drawn up at the commencement of the Lomé IV Convention.

One of the new tasks which has been added to CTA's mission at Article 53 of the present Convention is to:

"foster the development by ACP states, at national and regional level, of their own capacities for production, purchase and exchange of technical and scientific information on agriculture, rural development and fisheries"

To achieve its aims the Centre has defined a series of activities for the purpose of assessing the agricultural information needs of the ACP States and defining ways and means to fulfil them. These activities are:

- a. Studies
- b. Seminars
- c. Publications
- d. Support to ACP Documentation Centres
- e. Question/Answer Service

a. Studies

Studies form the basis of seminars and publications. They are also an essential basis for compiling inventories of relevant agricultural information resources. The main studies undertaken and/or published in 1991 were:

Inventory of ACP seed programmes and projects

This has been a major undertaking for CTA. It resulted from a recommendation made at the CTA seminar on seed production held

in Yaoundé in 1985. Indeed it has taken considerable time to amass the data pertaining to the existing seed situation in ACP countries, the relevant institutions involved, the crops concerned, the equipment and the seed quality testing facilities available.

Mini livestock in tropical countries

This publication draws attention to the potential of protein sources provided by mini animals which are reared in tropical countries. Although some of these animals are used directly for human consumption, they are a valuable source of feed to poultry and larger livestock.

Assessment of the agricultural information needs of the Central African region

Two consultants from the Central African Region carried out a study involving the following countries Chad, République Centrafricaine, Cameroon, Congo, Zaire, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Rwanda and Burundi. It describes the national institutions of each country and discusses the manner in which they could constitute a framework for building up national bibliographies and for exchanging and disseminating scientific and technical agricultural information.

Managing scientific information in agricultural research systems in small developing countries

Small countries do not have adequate research facilities to generate the knowledge and information required by the agricultural sector. They need, however, to have the capacity to scan, identify, evaluate and be able to obtain potential technologies and information from external sources. Owing to these shortcomings the managers of small research systems have diverse and complex tasks to fulfil.

CTA has funded case studies on this theme in Trinidad and Tobago, Seychelles, Swaziland and Mauritius, the objective of which has been to identify the range of organisations and experts contributing to agricultural research and how to establish

systems whereby information exchanges could be established.

b. Seminars

A few seminars and workshops are organised annually in both the EC and ACP states to provide fora for agriculturists to discuss specific topics of interest to their particular region. These provide an opportunity for exchanges of experiences and establishment of linkages.

The following meetings were organised:

Europe

Crop protection for resource-poor farmers

Resource-poor farmers can ill afford the cost of pesticides required by intensive high-output agriculture. The objective of the meeting therefore was to examine the problems from such farmers' perspective and identify the low-input methods that they can safely utilize without damaging the environment.

Promoting the production of ACP fresh fruits and vegetables for export to the EC

Although Africa and the Caribbean pioneered the export of tropical fruits and vegetables to the EC, their share of the market has declined sharply in recent years. Among the corrective measures to be undertaken to regain this lost share of the market are research and training in horticulture, the crucial issues of which are technologies for post-harvest management. These were the thrust of the seminar held in the Netherlands. ACP governments were urged by the participants to place greater emphasis on supporting research and improving support activities for developing export industries.

Africa

Influence of microclimates on the production of tropical crops

By judicious use of mulching, shading, windbreaks, intercropping and utilizing these techniques in combination with meteorological information related to drought stress and to the behaviour of pests, it is possible to create environments conducive to healthy plant production.

This meeting was organised jointly by CTA and IFS in order to improve cooperation between meteorological services and crop scientists and was attended by some 50 experts.

Assessment of agricultural information needs of Central Africa

To assess the needs in agricultural information of the region, it was important to examine all the resources available within each country: research programmes, training and extension facilities, publications available and the manpower. The meeting was organised by CTA in collaboration with the CEEAC, IRAZ and UDEAC and attended by 42 experts who recommended a programme of action for the region. A committee has been formed to pursue the activities to be initiated with the support of CTA for promoting the exchange of scientific and technical information.

Caribbean

The role of small farmers

This meeting examined the constraints faced by small farmers in fulfilling their important role as producers of agricultural commodities both for local consumption and for export. The measures that government could take to assist them were reviewed and recommendations made. They requested that they participate in the planning of land development schemes and they be assisted by extension services in specific ways. They asked for help in being organised in groups so as to take maximum benefit from the services offered by Government and other agencies.

Post-harvest management of tropical fruits and ornamentals

The post-harvest management of fruits, flowers and ornamentals is crucial so that they can be exported in best conditions and fetch optimum prices. The objectives of the seminar were to review the technologies currently available for preventing post-harvest losses and identify areas where research is required and how it can be organised at the regional and national levels. Apart from agricultural research in the field, the seminar recommended that particular attention be given to research in engineering aspects for determining the best procedures for harvesting, packaging and transport.

Pacific

Strategic planning for small country national agricultural research systems

Small country NARS face the same range of problems that confronts researchers in the larger, developing countries, yet have fewer resources to undertake the scope of research required. They, therefore, have to find ways and means to integrate their research work at the regional, national and international levels. Consequently they need to have recourse to strategic planning of research so as to optimise their own resources, e.g. personnel, facilities etc.

Training the custodians of agricultural libraries

It is not sufficient for CTA to send out publications to ACP states for use by agricultural specialists. It is imperative that the publications are properly catalogued and stored for easy retrieval and constant use. To this end it is necessary that libraries are manned by adequately trained staff.

Custodians of small agricultural libraries of several of the ACP states in the Pacific benefitted from a week's training course run by an experienced librarian.

Assistance to enable ACP nationals to participate in seminars

CTA allocates a budget to assist ACP experts to participate in regional and international meetings at which topics of relevant

interest are discussed. In 1991 CTA enabled 145 nationals from ACP states to participate in 40 meetings.

c. Publications

CTA continued its policy of supporting publications. During the year some 60 publications were added to the existing stock, which has now reached 350.

These publications comprise proceedings and summary reports of seminars, studies prepared on behalf of CTA and co-publications, including translations of the books available in only one of the working languages of the Centre.

There has been a substantial increase in the circulation of Spore from 20.000 to 32.000.

d. Support to ACP Documentation Centres

A major project of assisting ACP documentation centres was initiated in 1991. It involves the distribution of about 250 reference books on agriculture to each of 20 Centres in ACP States; these are in addition to the CTA collection of publications.

CTA continues its programme of training courses for librarians and documentalists. Close collaboration is maintained with the major training bodies e.g. IDRC, CAB International and EIB.

During the year a number of short regional training courses were held: in Cameroon a course in management of agricultural information, in Lesotho and in Senegal courses on micro computing, in Trinidad and Tobago a regional course on utilisation of agricultural information and in the Pacific the training of custodians of small agricultural libraries.

Apart from these training courses CTA supplied equipment for strengthening a few documentation centres.

Under the CD-ROM supply project, CTA has equipped five centres with the necessary hardware, software, disks, and training to use the equipment. The total number of centres now holding CD-ROM equipment has reached 25. In order to keep the CD-ROM recipient

institutions up-to-date CTA renews all the subscriptions for disks. The bibliographic information available on the disks are complemented by the demands they create for primary documents. A brochure on the project, its potential use and the list of CD-ROM sites has been prepared.

A meeting of CD-ROM donor agencies is organised each year to provide a forum for exchanging information and coordinating future activities.

Selective dissemination of agricultural information

ACP agricultural research workers were invited to make specific requests for information in their field of interest. In collaboration with the major documentation delivery services of CIDARC and CABI, CTA has established a programme for the selective dissemination of STI which should cover at least 80% of the research scientists in ACP countries. The programme is financed by CTA.

Rural radio

Two workshops were organised for training radio broadcasters of agricultural programmes on how they could improve the quality of their broadcasts. One was held in Niger to cover Francophone Africa and the other in Nairobi for Anglophone Africa.

CTA has commissioned the compiling of information packages on certain topics, such as soil fertilisation, integrated pest management, poultry and agroforestry both in English and French to be made available to the broadcasters, who will, if the need arises, adapt and translate them into local languages.

A directory of agricultural radio stations and the names of broadcasters was also published this year.

Video

CTA has provided IRETA with video equipment and accessories for the regular production of video magazines on topical features. The unit reproduces, with permission from the specialized agencies from whom these originate, video features relevant to the concerns of the region.

e. Question-and-Answer Service

During the year the service handled 10.893 letters containing more than 35000 requests for *Spore*, other CTA publications, information on training, technical matters or other services. The questions on technical matters though covering all aspects of agriculture reflects the areas of particular interest to ACP states.

It is CTA's policy, in view of the large number of questions received, to strengthen national centres or regional branch offices so that the latter can deal with a portion of these requests locally. In fact CARDI and IRETA are already fulfilling this role in their region.

Conclusion

CTA's activities during 1991 as reviewed by the Advisory Committee and its Restricted Group were considered to be in conformity with the Indicative Plan drawn up by the Centre. The annual report for 1990 and the Programme of Activities for 1992 were also reviewed by the AC. Suggestions made by the Advisory Committee on these issues were presented in writing to the Committee of Ambassadors.

ACRONYMS

CABI	=	CAB (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux) International
CARDI	=	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CD-ROM	=	Compact-Disc Read Memory Only
CEEAC	=	Communauté économique des états de l'Afrique centrale
CIDARC	=	Centre International de Documentation en Agronomie Régions Chaudes
EIB	=	Ecole Internationale de Bordeaux
IDRC	=	International Development Research Centre
IFS	=	International Foundation for Science
IRAZ	=	Institut de recherche agronomique et zootechnique (Great Lakes Region, Africa)
IRETA	=	Institute for Research, Extension and Training in Agriculture
NARS	=	National Agricultural Research Systems
STI	=	Scientific and Technical Information
UDEAC	=	Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale

ANNEX II**RESOLUTION (1)****on transport in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation***The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC Working Party on Transport in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation (AP/285/B/fin.),
- having regard to the Fourth Lomé Convention, and in particular Chapter 4 (Articles 123 to 134) thereof,
- mindful that in 1988 the United Nations General Assembly announced the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II, 1991-2000),
- whereas the principles of UNTACDA II were approved by the Conference of African Transport and Communications Ministers meeting in Tangiers (Morocco) in 1989, and whereas the strategy for the implementation of the UNTACDA II programme was approved by the Conference of African Transport and Communications Ministers meeting in Abuja (Nigeria) from 7 to 9 February 1991,
- mindful of the Lagos (Nigeria) Plan of Action adopted in April 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the OAU,
- mindful of the Yamassoukrou (Côte d'Ivoire) Declaration on African air transport policy, adopted in October 1988 by the African Ministers responsible for civil aviation,
- mindful of the action programme on intra-ACP air transport put forward by the ACP Council of Ministers in October 1985 in Harare (Zimbabwe) and implemented by the ACP countries with the assistance of the ICAO, at a cost of US\$ 110 million,
- mindful of the Brazzaville resolution of November 1988 on rail transport policy in the African countries,
- conscious of the commitment of Heads of Governments of the CARICOM region to develop a regional system of air and sea transportation, including the pooling of resources of existing sea and air carriers,
- mindful of the Grand Anse (Grenada) Declaration adopted by CARICOM Heads of Government in 1989 to establish a Multinational Regional Air Carrier for the Eastern Caribbean by July 1992 and the continuing action by the Standing Committee of CARICOM Ministers responsible for transportation to promote cooperation arrangements in air, sea and road transport sectors throughout the Region,
- mindful of the research currently being undertaken of the feasibility of standardized road use systems, infrastructure and traffic management throughout the region and the competence of this mode of transportation for the promotion of tourism and agricultural expansion,
- concerned about the peculiar transport problems facing the Pacific island countries due to their distant locations from each other and continents, their small populations and the lack of appropriate transport vessels and aircraft for their light traffic and long-haul capacity requirements,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Kampala (Uganda) on 28 February 1991.

- concerned about the multiple environmental damage and resource consumption caused by transport, in particular the contribution to CO₂ pollution,
- A. whereas the transport projects of the ACP national indicative programmes under the seventh EDF have not yet been decided on,
- B. concerned about damage made to transport systems by conflicts and resultant suffering of the people within some of the ACP countries and regions and therefore the need to reduce the incidence of conflict and foster cooperation,
- C. mindful of the immense problems facing ACP countries in the development and rehabilitation of their transport systems,
- D. mindful that the present transport networks in most of the ACP countries are aged and in some cases inappropriate systems inherited from the colonial era and, as such, oriented towards transport of raw materials exported to the colonial countries,
- E. observes that the absence of transport networks between the ACP countries presents major obstacles to development of national and regional trade,
- F. observes that ACP efforts to develop trade at the national, regional and international levels face a series of problems due to insufficient and high cost of transport (roads, railways, maritime and air) and that, due to these problems, they are dependent upon foreign transport facilities for their export and import needs,
- G. whereas the integration of the economy of the ACP countries and the achievement of regional collective self-reliance presupposes the achievement of the following four inter-dependent objectives:
- integration of physical (transport), institutional and social infrastructures,
 - integration of production (agriculture, mining and industry) and consumption structures,
 - integration of markets,
 - the harmonization of national laws concerning the transport and movement of persons and goods, administrative procedures and border controls,
- H. recognizing the critical role transport plays in enhancing socio-economic development of any country and the need to accord high priority to the transport sector, particularly in ACP countries, at the national and regional levels,
- I. conscious of the fact that as the transport sector requires the highest investment of all other sectors, particularly in regard to infrastructure, the financing will continue to be derived largely from the public sector and international aid; in that regard, ACP countries are faced with inadequacy of grants and soft financing in the required amounts for the development of the transport systems,

Transport planning and financing

1. Believes that all transport planning should be carried out in terms of regional, national and international needs and take account of the inter-relationship of all modes of transport;
2. Is convinced that planning for the transport sector should be coordinated to ensure harmony and complementarity of various systems and modes of transport, taking into account the needs of individual countries and regions;

3. Recognizes that only a transport system that takes into account the true cost of transport, including external costs for environmental damage and the scarcity of resources, will lead to an optimal distribution of transport capacity among the various modes of transport;
4. Believes that the allocation of public funds to the various modes of transport, different regions and urban and rural areas must reflect social, environmental and economic criteria that ensure wider distribution of benefits to the people and the economy in general at the national and regional levels;
5. Believes that these environmental, economic and social considerations should be balanced in determining priorities in the transport sector, with regard to urban public transport and transport to schools, hospitals and marketplaces, taking into account the needs, safety and well-being of users in general, as well as the needs of the local communities who should be involved in the decision-making process;
6. Calls on the ACP States to make every effort to promote the creation of conditions suited to economic and social development through the means of cooperation, dialogue and the operation of democratic structures;
7. Points out that the problems of debt burden and structural adjustment have slowed down the transport sector in ACP countries and that there was urgent need for donors to provide extensive financing in the form of grants and soft financing to reverse the vast, deteriorating situation; the ACP countries must assume their part of the responsibility in controlling and ensuring the effectiveness of these investments;
8. Recognizes the need for ACP countries to improve mobilization of local resources and strengthen financial control and management to ensure maximum return on limited resources and also to establish control measures and clear standards governing public transport as regards charges, laws on taxation and harmonization of means of transport;
9. Requests that planning should be based on systematic studies which, on the one hand, include a detailed analysis of infrastructures, equipment and available human resources and, on the other hand, provide statistical information and forecasts particularly as regards the sector's impact on GDP and fixed capital, the current balance of payments, total energy consumption and the creation of employment;

Infrastructure

10. Points out that both the construction and the optimum use of infrastructure depend on sound public planning coordinated to a large extent on a regional basis which makes provision for other aspects of development (job creation, commercial infrastructure, accessibility of schools and hospitals, environment, land use);
11. Believes that, besides public financing of the transport sector by the state in the ACP countries, the private sector should play an increasing role in augmenting development and expansion of the transport systems;

Infrastructure maintenance

12. Notes with concern that the ACP countries do not possess the financial and, in some cases, necessary human resources to tackle the major and urgent task of maintaining their infrastructure and that there is a need for the Community and its Member States to assist ACP countries to overcome those problems;
13. Believes that resources available under Lomé IV are not sufficient to change the poor prospect of the transport sector in the ACP States and, therefore, there is a need for mobilization of additional resources from EEC Member States and their private sector to ensure

more effective contribution of the EEC in this critical sector, partly since infrastructure projects can have a significant impact on employment and the development of a skilled workforce;

14. Believes that it is necessary for ACP countries to modernize and upgrade their institutions and continuously improve their training capabilities for the staff, to strengthen their administrative management and technical skills to ensure the sustainability of investments in the transport sector;

15. Believes that any improvement of the infrastructure must take into account not only the capital costs of construction but also the running costs of maintenance and the benefits the improvements represent, not only for users, but also for consumers and producers;

16. Believes that the local communities have to assume increased responsibility for maintenance and, to this end, they must be organized, trained and financially assisted;

Safety

17. Stresses that human safety, including cargo handling personnel, should be treated as a basic consideration in the designing, administration and operation of all modes of transport and recommends compliance with all ILO standards and guidelines on safety at work;

18. Mindful of the safety deficiencies in ACP countries transport systems due to over-use and old age, poor maintenance and application of inadequate safety measures, the incidence of accidents in ACP countries is extremely high in relative terms;

19. Recommends to the ACP countries that they take urgent measures with regard to road safety, since, according to WHO data, half of the hospital beds of ACP countries are occupied by victims of road accidents; this represents not only a grave social loss, but also a serious economic loss evaluated at around 1 % of GNP;

20. Advises the ACP States, when maintaining existing or building new main roads, to make separate provision for pedestrians and cyclists;

21. Suggests that the recommendations by the WHO at its Mexico conference of 1981 be implemented, particularly with regard to public information campaigns, harmonization of legislation and training: ACP countries should set up governmental bodies responsible for action and coordination in the field of road safety (police, traffic signals, road markings, etc.);

22. Stresses that young children in particular are at great risk as a result of the increase in road traffic and emphasizes that, particularly in residential areas, measures to restrict speed must be taken at the road planning stage;

23. Calls upon the Community to extend financial and technical assistance to needy ACP countries to strengthen their road, air, railway, sea and waterways safety standards;

The environment

24. Insists on the importance of the environment and the need to create genuine public awareness, including environmental aspects in the decision-making process, since in building and using any transport infrastructure, there are non-financial costs to be provided for, namely environmental costs (defacing of landscape, soil erosion, deforestation, emissions, noise, etc.);

25. Believes that those forms of transport should be encouraged and protected which are least harmful to the environment and produce fewest losses of valuable natural resources;
26. Notes that bicycles are of interest in local and inter-urban transport, are environmentally acceptable and, therefore, deserve special support;
27. Recognizes that inland waterway transport is an economical and environmentally acceptable means of transport which can be promoted by relatively low-level investment in geographically suitable areas;
28. Demands that all transport projects take into account ecological viability at all stages, starting from the definition of the projects to their implementation;
29. Stresses the importance of ensuring adequate safeguards against dangers caused by transportation of toxic and other hazardous material;

Road transport

30. Believes that transport infrastructure in the ACP countries should be designed to suit the vehicles using it and that provision should be made as to the way in which the transport industry uses the roads and to what point users and their customers are to contribute to construction and maintenance costs;
31. Recognizes that, in addition to the problems of road construction and deficient maintenance, there is the problem of the use of roads by vehicles generally designed in and for industrial countries where roads carry greater axle weights than in the ACP countries;
32. Recommends to the ACP countries which may not have done so to promulgate and/or implement legal provisions on axle loads permissible on their roads at the national and regional levels;
33. Stresses the importance of building research capabilities to improve local road construction materials, appropriate road designs and general maintenance;
34. Believes that the following aspects require priority attention:
 - completion of missing links between and within countries to unite production and markets as well as to facilitate efficient movement of people and goods at national, subregional, regional and international level,
 - strengthening of local transport corridors as a means of strengthening regional integration and supporting landlocked countries,
 - rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance of existing networks, including feeder roads serving rural communities and training of local maintenance teams,
 - harmonization of national legislations with regard to administrative procedures, customs controls and axle loads,
 - harmonization of road transport with other transport systems to ensure optimum returns;

Rail transport

35. Recognizes the difficult economic situation being experienced by the railways in some of the ACP countries, with a steady reduction in their own financial means and difficulty in obtaining appropriate financing and the need to reverse the declining trend;
36. Concerned about the lack of expansion and deterioration of railways in ACP countries, believes that development of railways, particularly in Africa, should be accorded appropriate

priorities, considering the lower rates of depreciation and benefits of economies of scale associated with the railway transport;

37. Calls for preparatory studies, land surveys and feasibility studies on transport infrastructure to be made available to the developing countries concerned;

38. Believes that ACP railways' management need to be stimulated and improved by ensuring as much as possible that they are organized on a commercial basis; thus, appropriate action should be taken in respect to:

- streamlining of management and financial control,
- strengthening of staff skills through continuous training and motivation,
- standardization of the regional railway systems and coordination with other modes of transport,
- strengthening maintenance and spare parts back-up systems;

39. Believes there is need to build missing links between and within ACP countries;

40. Recognizes the huge investment required in the construction of railway and purchase of rolling stock and related equipment and therefore the need for official soft financing from the EEC and other donors;

41. Considers that the railway fulfils an essential public service and its efficiency can be increased by adopting managerial criteria, regardless of whether it is publicly or privately owned;

42. Recommends that framework contracts be drawn up between railway companies or undertakings and public administrations with the aim of fulfilling specific objectives previously established by common accord. Planning, management and the maintenance of infrastructures should remain in public hands;

Maritime transport

43. Concerned that the ACP countries continue to have a less than satisfactory share of the maritime transport, despite their heavy dependency on imports and export of commodities;

44. Believes that the implementation of the UN Code of Conduct on Liner Conferences would encourage development of the ACP capacity in the maritime transport and the proposed review of the Code of conduct should take into account the desire of the ACP countries to adequately participate in the international maritime transport;

45. Recognizes the legitimate aspiration of ACP States to achieve a greater participation in other sectors of the shipping trade and invites the ACP and the Community to discuss how best they can meet these aspirations through the application of Article 128 of the Lomé Convention;

46. Invites participants in the Review Conference on the Code of Conduct on Liner Conferences to use this occasion to take account of the changes in world shipping which have occurred since the adoption of the Code, notably multimodal transport;

47. Observes that 95 % of ACP commercial activities are conducted by maritime transport, with the well-established foreign maritime companies controlling the freight market and fixing the conditions of transport;

48. Believes that it is absolutely essential to examine the unilateral declarations on maritime transport contained in Annexes XVIII and XIX of the Fourth Lomé Convention, so

that the ACP countries may benefit from the UN Code of Conduct and improve their insignificant share of world maritime trade (currently 1 %);

49. Proposes that an ACP-EEC Working Party be established to examine this question, composed of national experts from both sides, and calls on the Commission to make full use of the services of DG VIII to ensure, in collaboration with the services of DG VII, that a solution can be found, with regard to maritime transport, of mutual benefit both to the ACP and the European States;

50. Calls on the EEC countries to ensure that their administrations guarantee that there is no discrimination against crews on the vessels of any Member State on the basis of its port of origin. Insists that crews originating from ACP countries serving on these vessels should not be deprived of their labour, social or trade union rights, including trade union rights in their countries of origin. In particular, crews must have the right to be represented by the trade unions of the appropriate Member State of the EC. Notes the importance that controls of this kind would have at Community level when the Community's shipping register, EUROS, is introduced;

Ports

51. Expresses its concern that the investment required for ports in ACP countries between now and the year 2000 amounts to US\$ 8 000 million, the bulk of which depends on external financing;

52. Believes that ACP countries must reduce this level of dependency by:

- optimal exploitation of existing infrastructures by means of planning and supervision,
- establishing tariffs which provide additional reserves for funding,
- evaluating the compatibility of port improvements with other modes of transport in the region;

53. Welcomes the efforts of the United Nations regional commissions in bringing together the coastal countries in Regional Port Management Associations, and urges those countries which are not members of any regional association to join the associations in question;

54. Reminds the ACP Governments, the EEC and its Member States and other international donors' organizations that the obstacles to cooperation between ports are essentially the result of lack of financial resources, political will, appropriate cooperation structures (if these exist at all) and competition between ports;

55. Suggests, therefore, that the ACP countries and the donor countries investigate the following priority areas of cooperation in the ports sector:

- Training of personnel must be continued, as already initiated by UNCTAD and the ILO, in order to increase port efficiency: international funding bodies and donors must increase their support for regional ports training programmes,
- Harmonization of port tariffs at regional level and harmonization of statistical systems,
- Shared use of port services and equipment,
- Encouragement for ACP port authorities to exchange experts in the ports sector within the ACP;

Air transport

56. Is aware of and alarmed by the major problems facing this mode of transport; these involve inadequate financial resources (rendered difficult to solve by the debt burden of the ACP countries) and shortage of skilled personnel;
57. Observes that measures taken anywhere in the world (deregulation, noise pollution legislation, liberalization of air transport) may have major repercussions on air transport throughout the world and in the ACP countries in particular;
58. Expresses its concern that many ACP, and particularly African, aircraft need to be replaced, at great economic cost, and that many airlines run at a loss, thus using up a large part of export-generated foreign currency;
59. Believes that it is essential for the ACP countries to study the issue of airline integration, exchange of traffic rights, use of computerized reservation systems and the establishment of companies for leasing and funding aircraft;
60. Recommends the ACP countries to minimize operational costs by stepping up technical cooperation among themselves, above all with regard to maintenance, use of ground crews and collective insurance;
61. Requests the African countries which have not yet done so to ratify the African Air Tariff Conference Convention;
62. Believes that EEC financial and technical support is required, in coordination with the ECA, the OAU, the African Civil Aviation Commission and the Association of African Airlines, to establish intensive training programmes for personnel;

Inland waterway transport

63. Regrets that this mode of transport is frequently overlooked and stresses the need to recognize its importance by providing financial and technical assistance to solve the following problems:
- development of physical infrastructure, building and acquisition of vessels,
 - maintenance of infrastructure and vessels,
 - at administrative level: harmonization and simplification of formalities and procedures,
 - at institutional level: immigration, police and customs control procedures,
 - at legislative level: harmonization of national legislations;

Multi-modal transport

64. Stresses that one of the future objectives of transport planning in ACP countries is the integration of all modes of transport with a view to facilitating the movement and security of people and goods;
65. Requests that account should be taken of the great difficulties which exist already for all types of transport, so that substantially increased resources can be envisaged, to bring about the gradual establishment of a feasible, useful, multimodal transport system;
66. Observes that studies need to be carried out of the possibility of introducing containerization throughout the transport chain (above all for shipping and land transport) where the volume of traffic so requires and where the volume and frequency of traffic are insufficient; proposes the use of pallets for goods, which are usually smaller in volume;

Urban transport

67. Believes that urban transport faces challenges of another kind, such as demographic growth and adequate infrastructures; for this reason, development on a human scale is needed, based on improved organization both of public transport and of structural networks in order to meet the needs of the public;
68. Observes that any urban transport system in an ACP country must take account of the need to coordinate all possible modes of urban surface transport, be designed to accommodate and be designed to allow their use by the economically weakest sectors of the population;
69. Stresses the need for mobilization of resources to finance mass transport for public use in urban areas in the ACP countries, taking into account the growth of cities and towns as a result of rural-urban drift;
70. Considers that the creation of a system of special fares would be a suitable instrument for encouraging and rationalizing the use of different modes of transport with benefits for a wide range of people;

Island and land-locked countries

71. Stresses that the national and regional economic development of ACP island and land-locked countries depends to a great extent on the quality of transport and its infrastructure costs;
72. Believes that, in the majority of land-locked or island countries, development of specific modes of transport (shipping, rail or air transport) is required, these being more effective as far as specific populations and products are concerned; there should be a limit on state maintenance of the full range of transport options; in the case of long distances and small volumes of traffic, it is more economic to accept the high costs of running air transport and the low capital expenditure on a runway than to build a road;
73. Draws attention to the special situation of island countries, where the cost of international transport is between 3 and 5 % higher than in other developing countries; technical innovations in air and sea transport (long-distance aircraft and containerization) do not affect the trading routes of small island and land-locked countries; their situation is further aggravated by the lack of modern infrastructures, data-bases, training, etc.;
74. Proposes that in their negotiations with the donors, land-locked and island countries should take steps to ensure that, as far as possible, aircraft, rolling stock and ships should meet technical specifications which mean that stocks of spares, repair costs and running costs are reduced to a minimum;
75. Proposes to the donor organizations, and specifically to the Commission, that support should be provided to encourage and/or develop local and/or regional funding institutions to provide long-term finance for the purchase of equipment;
76. Believes that existing regional institutions should play a key role in suggesting, designing and implementing projects;

Training and technological development

77. Notes with concern that training in the field of land, maritime and air transport has been and continues to be particularly deficient in training managers, engineers, technicians and maintenance specialists; notes that, when training pilots and seamen, the majority of countries have to look abroad, causing a massive loss of foreign exchange. Encouragement should be given, in particular, for:

- training on material and staff safety,
- environmental training in connection with the development of transport,
- training on the servicing and maintenance of infrastructures;

78. Proposes that EEC study grants be provided for students from ACP countries seeking to undertake technical training in the shipbuilding, ship repair and shipping industries;

79. Believes that greater financial and technical support is required for existing regional and national training centres and that possibilities for supporting research and training centres in the transport sector at regional level in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific should be examined;

80. Does not believe that the 'training for specific projects' approach is the most appropriate one, and that therefore the ACP countries and international funding bodies should establish a continuous training strategy when they establish their transport programmes;

81. Observes that the optimum utilization of local labour should be encouraged, in order to ensure proper maintenance and make use of local undertakings in order to safeguard the employment of local labour and materials;

82. Observes that, as the majority of technological innovations are in public hands, i.e. in the possession of those providing infrastructure and a large part of the rolling stock, therefore all transport planning must comprise a major technical element capable of being adapted and used in all countries and for all modes of transport;

83. Observes that there are other technological components which stem from private sector in the industrialized countries, and that, for this reason, exchange of experience, the establishment of seminars and joint ventures are necessary;

84. Highlights the major need for the ACP countries to sign 'agreements on computerized data-base exchange' with the industrialized countries;

85. Believes that research and development in the transport sector is essential for the development of infrastructures, construction material, spare parts, rolling-stock, maintenance and technological development;

86. Recommends cooperation agreements that encourage temporary professional exchanges between the ACP countries and the EEC to promote the training of the professionals concerned;

ACP-EEC financial and technical assistance

87. Notes that, in recent years, there has been a steady decrease in the funding of transport by the EEC, the World Bank and other donor organizations;

88. Draws the attention of Community countries and the Commission to the fact that only limited opportunities are available to the ACP countries to mobilize internal resources due to the lack of foreign exchange from exports and to the external debt, and that these opportunities could be reduced still further due to rising oil prices caused by the current crisis in the Gulf;

89. Stresses the importance of Chapter 4 of Lomé IV and underlines the co-responsibility of all the signatories of the new Lomé Convention to ensure that the articles contained in Chapter 4 are implemented in their entirety;

90. Believes, for this reason, that the objectives set out in Chapter 4 demand considerable financial and technical assistance, and this need must be fully addressed under the Seventh EDF;

91. Believes that aid for the transport sector under Lomé IV must be greater than the allocation under Lomé III;
92. Points out that, while there is a need for coordination with other donors, such coordination should not delay the process of project identification and implementation;
93. Repeats that, alongside planning, adequate coordination with other international funding bodies must exist and repeats that, without such coordination, projects will be implemented only fragmentarily and will lack both a long-term future and the regional perspective which the transport sector requires;
94. Under Lomé IV, in addition to the provision of infrastructural investment and rolling stock, transport projects should incorporate training, maintenance and mobilization of local resources;
95. Believes that Lomé IV should contribute to the major issues facing transport in the future: specific training, transport of adaptable technology, data-processing, multi-modal transport and the regional approach;
96. Urges the Commission to examine the projects submitted by regional organizations which have been mandated by their governing bodies or by summit meetings of heads of state or government to open financial negotiations;
97. Proposes, in view of the sharply increasing problems in the transport sector and the consequent constantly increasing importance of transport policy:
- to seek a form of organization which will enable permanent common treatment of the major transport problems in the future,
 - to develop to that end, after detailed analysis, concepts for the various modes of transport which may be progressively implemented under joint responsibility,
 - to express this joint approach and the connection between problems by the participation of an ACP-EEC delegation at the forthcoming first Major Pan-European Transport Conference (29-31 October 1991 in Prague, Czech and Slovak Federative Republic);

Private sector investment

98. Expresses concern that both public and private investment for local manufacturing and assembly of transport equipment, rolling stock, spare parts and construction material is lacking or in its infancy in ACP countries;
99. Considers it of major importance that the authorities of the ACP countries introduce, in the short-term, laws to limit the public and private sectors and clearly indicate which transport sub-sectors have a private input and under what conditions;
100. Believes that there is an urgent need for the European and ACP private sectors to set up industrial joint ventures in ACP countries for assembly and manufacturing of rolling stock, spare parts and construction material;
101. Recommends that the ACP countries introduce the necessary legal and administrative reforms to eliminate unnecessary obstacles to private investors;
102. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the accompanying report by the Working Party to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, the Council, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Parliament, the European Investment Bank, the national parliaments of the EEC and ACP countries, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia

and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the World Bank.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of the Lomé Convention and the specific problems of the East African region

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. having regard to the discussions on the implementation of the Lomé Convention in the East African region, and the specific problems of the regions, as highlighted by those who spoke at the meeting,
- B. having regard to the efforts of the Governments of the East African countries to raise the standards of living of their peoples in the face of multi-faceted difficulties in the region,
- C. conscious that:
 - the countries of the East African region fall under the categories of low income, least-developed, land-locked and island States,
 - large areas of the continental East African region are basically arid and semi-arid and therefore suffer from periodic recurrence of severe drought and famine problems, and the Indian Ocean islands suffer from drought, periodic cyclones, hurricanes and similar disasters associated with monsoon winds causing severe damage to their agriculture and productive capacities,
 - the East African countries are experiencing balance of payments problems, the debt burden and effects of structural adjustment, resulting in undesirable consequences to socio-economic development in the region,
 - internal and cross-border conflicts create instability and insecurity, thereby hampering economic development and regional integration, emphasizing the need for the countries of the region to address their problems with complete sincerity and frankness with a view to ensuring genuine and lasting peace for the region,
 - the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and security will contribute to lasting peace and security which are vital for the long-term development of the ACP countries of the region,
- D. conscious that the countries of the region are highly dependent on one or a few agricultural commodities such as coffee, tea, cotton, sugar, as well as livestock, for their foreign exchange earnings and that the volatility and fluctuation and low level of prices of these commodities have caused untold suffering to their peoples and seriously affect the development capacity of those countries,
- E. desirous of the urgent need by the countries of the region to give value-added to their commodities through PMDT (processing, marketing, distribution and transportation) to earn more foreign exchange in the international markets,
- F. recognizing the need for the national exploitation and conservation of fishery resources as well as exploration and exploitation of marine resources in the EEZ of East African coastal States and of Indian Ocean Island States, and conscious of the growing need for the surveillance of the waters within their jurisdiction and the prevention of marine pollution,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Kampala (Uganda) on 28 February 1991.

- G. having regard to:
- the efforts of the countries of East Africa to promote regional integration through their own cooperation agreements based on self-reliance,
 - the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, (PTA) established in Lusaka in 1981 under which Clearing House, a Trade and Development Bank, the Indian Ocean Commission and other instruments of cooperation have been created to foster regional cooperation and integration,
 - the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification and the IGADD plan of action established in Djibouti in January 1986 for the coordination of its Member States in their efforts to combat drought and desertification and ensure food security and environmental protection,
 - the Northern and the Central Corridors Transit Transport Systems as well as other transport links among countries of the Region involving all modes of transport,
 - the regional training and research institutions established by countries of the region to enhance their manpower training and research capabilities,
- H. concerned at the low level of trade in the region despite the efforts of the countries concerned to promote trade among themselves, with other ACP countries and with the rest of the world,
- I. convinced that tourism is an important sector for the countries of the Region as a source of foreign exchange earnings and promotion of intercultural contacts among the peoples,
- J. stressing the need for transport networks, including ports, to be developed and maintained in working and secure conditions to facilitate food and medical deliveries to drought victims in the region,
- K. emphasizing the need to strengthen and enhance the cooperation between the European Community and the countries of East Africa through *inter alia* accelerated implementation of the Lomé IV Convention, especially the Regional Cooperation Chapter,
- L. gravely concerned about the economic predicaments of the countries of the region, and aware of the need to accelerate the implementation of the National Indicative Programmes and Regional Programme,

(a) Development of services and regional cooperation

- applauding the efforts of the East African countries in establishing regional organizations based on collective self-reliance, in particular PTA, IGADD and the Indian Ocean Commission, targeted towards regional integration and socio-economic development of the area,
1. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to do all it can to enhance rapid disbursements in the implementation of projects and programmes under the Fourth Lomé Convention:
 2. Urges the Commission, the EIB and EEC Member States to generously support these efforts;
 3. Urges the Community and its Member States to:
 - increase their assistance to PTA priority programmes and projects, some of which have been submitted to the Commission,
 - extend financial and technical support to PTA institutions such as the Clearing House, the Eastern and Southern Africa Trade and Development Bank, the PTA Re-insurance Company, the African Joint Air Services (AJAS), PTA Commodity Future Market and PTA Stock Exchange, etc.;

4. Urges the Community and its Member States to extend necessary financial and technical assistance for IGADD-coordinated programmes and projects falling within its Plan of Action in the areas of afforestation, water conservation, soil erosion, early warning systems, weather forecasting, exchange of information, training, etc.;
5. Urges the Community and its Member States to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to the Indian Ocean Commission for the implementation of programmes and projects in such areas as fishery, tourism, air and sea transportation, telecommunication, including cyclone early warning systems;
6. Appeals to the Community, its institutions and the Community Member States to intensify financial and technical assistance to the countries of East Africa for the development of tourist resorts and infrastructure, promotion of tourism, conservation and cultural industries;
7. Appreciates the Community's interventions in the development of transport systems of the region, believes however, that resources are required from external sources to supplement budgetary allocations of the governments to the transport sector;
8. Urges therefore the Community, its Member States and the EIB to increase their financial support for the rehabilitation, maintenance and extension of transport systems, corridors, missing links, ports, etc., in East Africa, taking into account the particular needs of land-locked and island countries;
9. Is aware of the critical need to enhance the development of manpower in the various fields and recognizes the necessity of educating the fast-growing populations of the countries of the region;
10. Calls on the Community and its Member States to pay particular attention in providing the necessary assistance to establish and strengthen national and regional educational/training institutions and research centres perceived to be vital to the development of human resources of the region;

(b) Commodities and marine resources

- recognizing the desire of the countries of East Africa to develop their local manufacturing capabilities to give value-added to their primary commodities for export,
11. Calls on the Community and its Member States to increase substantially financial resources and appropriate technology necessary for the implementation of PMDT in this regard;
 12. Urges the Community and its Member States to support the interests of the countries of East Africa and other ACP countries in the international commodity arrangements and particularly to their efforts in securing a new International Coffee Agreement with economic clauses;
 13. Recognizes the fundamental importance of marine resources, fisheries development, to augment the national food security of the countries of the region and the vital contributions they make to economic development through processing and exports;
 14. Urges the Community and its Member States to extend all assistance necessary for the development of marine resources to their full potential and facilitate imports into the Community by relaxing the requirements of the Rules of Origin, including the long-outstanding question of origin of fishery resources caught in the EEZ of ACP States;
 15. Requests that, in this perspective and having regard to the recognition (Article 58 of the Lomé IV Convention) of the rights of landlocked States to participate in the exploitation of

sea fisheries, that Uganda should be provided full opportunity to participate in such development;

16. Urges the Commission of the European Communities to implement the Lomé IV provisions on food security, particularly Article 42, to encourage and reinforce food security at the national, regional, and inter-regional levels by stimulating regional trade flows of food products to meet the region's urgent food shortages through mechanisms of triangular exchange arrangements;

(c) Investment and industrial development

— concerned that both public and private investment has been declining, bearing in mind the improved instruments of cooperation under the Fourth Lomé Convention,

17. Strongly urges the Commission, the EIB and the Community Member States to do everything possible to facilitate the flow of investment resources into the countries of the region;

18. Stresses the importance of industrial development in the East African countries, given their vast potential in agriculture, livestock, marine resources, minerals, energy resources etc., and calls for full implementation of the industrial cooperation and other relevant provisions in Lomé IV, and of the new provisions regarding trade and Rules of Origin which could facilitate industrialization and generate employment for the people;

19. Considers the lack of both public and private investment for local manufacturing and assembly of transport equipment, rolling stock, spare parts and construction material to be perturbing;

(d) Debt and structural adjustment

20. Recognizes that external debt is imposing severe constraints on the East African countries and calls on the Community, through the relevant provisions of Lomé IV, and on the Community Member States, through action in international organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank and through bilateral agreements with the countries in question, to undertake the necessary steps to alleviate East Africa's increasing debt burden;

21. Urges the Commission to apply the provisions of the Lomé IV Convention on structural adjustment support expeditiously so that the undesirable social effects of structural adjustment are minimized, while ensuring that the economies of these countries are put on sustainable growth paths;

(e) Emergency assistance, food security, health and environment

— concerned about the serious food shortages in some of the countries in the region, particularly Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, and the large numbers of people affected, while expressing appreciation for the assistance being provided by the Community and its Member States,

22. Calls on the Community and its Member States to step up emergency assistance and back-up provisions for food distribution logistics;

23. Considers the fact that some populations as well as livestock in the region live under extreme conditions in fragile ecosystems and are exposed to numerous diseases to be extremely perturbing, and requests the Community, its institutions and the Member States to extend all possible assistance necessary to protect the environment, develop natural resources in the arid and semi-arid lands and provide food, water, health care, schools, energy, etc. in the affected areas;

24. Calls on the EEC to supplement the efforts of the countries of the region in the provision of emergency assistance directly or in collaboration with international agencies to implement the emergency programme adopted by the PTA Authority for the control of the current outbreak of various pests and diseases, particularly the Cypress Aphid, Greater Grain Borer and Cassava Mealie that have already been identified;

25. Considers it necessary urgently to control human and livestock diseases and to provide effective primary health care and animal husbandry;

26. Appeals to the Community to extend financial and technical assistance to the countries of the region for the implementation of related programmes such as research, immunization, control of malaria, foot-and-mouth disease, tsetse fly, locusts, rinderpest, maize-destroying insects, etc.;

27. Concerned about the spread of the AIDS menace in the region, calls on the Commission, its Member States, the WHO, donor agencies and the international community to increase support for programmes aimed at the control of the spread of AIDS as well as research on the eradication and management of the virus in the region;

(f) Peace, security, refugees and displaced persons

28. Calls on the countries of the region to intensify their efforts in finding lasting solutions to internal and cross-border conflicts to eliminate instability and insecurity in the region and, to that end, appeals to the European Community, its Member States and the international community to encourage and support such efforts for peaceful solutions to the conflicts;

29. Aware of the fact that the region has the highest number of refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the immense problems and human sufferings that go with it, urges the EEC to accelerate its food aid and emergency supplies necessary to reduce human suffering;

30. Conscious of the need to find long term solutions to the refugee problems in the region, calls on the EEC and other international organizations to make available sufficient financial and technical assistance to the countries of the region to encourage repatriation and/or integration of the refugees into society;

31. Calls on the countries in the region to increase their efforts in finding durable solutions to the root causes of the refugee problem in the region through frank and objective broad-based discussions within individual countries and with the neighbouring countries;

32. Appeals to the international community in general, and the EEC Member States in particular, to lend their unequivocal support for the early convening under the auspices of the UN of an International Conference on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace;

(g) Effects of the Gulf War on countries of the region

33. Notes the effects of the war in the Gulf on the economies of East Africa, particularly the loss of revenue derived from the decline of ports business, tourism and airline traffic, increase in ocean freight and insurance costs, the loss of earnings for migrant workers, loss of export markets in the Middle East and the escalation of oil costs;

34. Urges the Community and its Member States to extend all possible assistance to redress the problem in view of regions' proximity to the Gulf;

35. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the EEC Member States and the Governments of the East African countries.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the consequences of the foreseeable spread of AIDS in the ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. recalling the resolution on AIDS adopted in Luxembourg and concerned about the serious consequences of the spread of AIDS in ACP countries, as highlighted by the experts and delegates from the region,
- B. having regard to the commitment of the ACP Governments to adjust and develop their economies and societies to provide an improved standard and quality of life for their people,
- C. noting with concern that the spread of AIDS has been grossly underreported in the countries concerned, particular, Africa, due to the economic crisis and the political, social and cultural problems already afflicting African countries; noting also the intolerable burden that the increase in AIDS is imposing on health budgets and health and social infrastructure already affected by structural adjustment, debt and economic crisis,
- D. noting further that, so far, there is no cure and no vaccine to prevent the disease,
- E. whereas 10 % of the people infected in the developing countries contracted the illness through blood transfusions,
- F. noting with serious concern the insufficient and poorly developed medical infrastructure in the ACP States already overburdened by other endemic disease conditions like malaria, tuberculosis, etc.
- G. noting that the burden is particularly heavy for women in the ACP States who must take care of the sick, take the place of the agricultural labourers, look after orphans and ensure family solidarity,
- H. taking into account the non-existent or insufficient research structures in ACP States,
- I. aware of the fact that the low literacy rates in ACP States are an impediment to an effective information, education and communication campaign,
- J. drawing attention to the fact that the nationwide mass media coverage is very low in ACP States due to unavailability of radio sets per household,
- K. stressing that there is a need to adopt a multi-sectoral strategy as the most effective method of monitoring, evaluating and controlling the spread of the disease,
- L. appreciating the efforts so far made by the Community and the WHO to combat the spread of the disease

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- M. recognizing, further, that, in this respect, due regard should be given to the potential number of HIV infected infants, consequently offsetting child survival strategies laboriously achieved over the last 10 years,
- N. deeply concerned that the affected age group falls within the 15-49 age range, which is the most economically productive and reproductive group, and consequently there will be a resultant downturn in human resource development, GDP and a huge number of orphans,
1. Emphasizes that the fight against the spread of the AIDS epidemic requires a multisectoral strategy;
 2. Urges the EC Member States to take immediate and positive steps to mobilize and provide adequate financial and technical resources to support the efforts of the ACP countries in the following areas:
 - (a) information, education and communication, including the infrastructure necessary for the development of information, mass media, and operational research into behaviour changes, supporting and directing information campaigns. Priority should be given to an information and education programme aimed at target groups (high-risk groups, young people, women of childbearing age, social-professional groups and, in particular, itinerant males). This also entails providing information for policy makers as well as the health and education sectors,
 - (b) improvement and, where necessary, re-equipment of the medical and social services sector of the ACP countries, improvement of health infrastructure and services (additional hospital beds and supply of basic medical and hospital equipment) and a specific programme for screening blood banks in some ACP States with a high instance of AIDS,
 - (c) revitalization and rehabilitation of the sexually-transmitted disease control programmes,
 - (d) extension and creation, where necessary, of research and development institutions, having regard to the impact of AIDS on all development policies,
 - (e) noting that the impact of AIDS on families is further increasing the degree to which nations are dependent and the need to improve social services and assistance; sustainable and income-generating projects, programmes and strategies need to be devised and implemented to alleviate the social needs of orphans i.e. food, education, clothing and shelter,
 - (f) the creation of mobile clinics and home-based services for the treatment of patients and to assist those who look after them and to provide information on and monitor general hygiene,
 - (g) availability, at favourable and affordable terms, of certain drugs and compounds effective against the HIV virus and large-scale supply of basic medicaments to decentralized centres in the ACP States;
 3. Condemns firmly any attempt to stigmatize the victims of this terrible disease and calls on civic and moral leaders to use their moral and ethical authority to express the community's solidarity with the peoples so badly affected;
 4. Calls on the Community to develop information exchanges with research and statistical bodies and promote the organization of a seminar on the prevention and control of AIDS and the coordination of policies in the field of health, education, information and development to monitor the spread of AIDS;
 5. Stresses that campaigns against AIDS should be undertaken as part of an improvement in total health care and calls, therefore, for the introduction and extension of widespread health care, including preventive health education (prophylaxis);
 6. Calls for close cooperation between the EC and the ACP States as regards the training of hospital staff (doctors, nurses and health workers), the exchange of those working in

the health sector and those who train them and the introduction of partnerships between clinics and universities in the Community and the ACP States;

7. Stresses that medical development projects will only fulfil their purpose if they are pursued over a lengthy period of time so that subsequent costs and delivery of replacements are guaranteed and the integration of medical education (training in hygiene) in the local cultural dimension is assured;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the Member States of the Community, the governments of the ACP States, the WHO and specialized agencies and NGOs.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the indebtedness of the ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. referring to the resolutions on ACP debt adopted in 1987 by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha and in September 1990 by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Luxembourg,
- B. referring to the proposal of the European Commission concerning the cancellation of debts contracted by the ACP States to the Community (ECU 1,5 billion),
- C. referring to the resolution on the consequences of the Gulf crisis on the ACP States adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in September 1990,
- D. whereas the ACP-debt has now reached ECU 130 billion,
- E. whereas the net transfer of resources from North to South is negative and even Africa paid \$ 500 million more to the north than it received,
- F. whereas, as indicated by the World Development Report 1990, the Human Development Report 1990 and UNCTAD, partly as a result of constrained availability of foreign exchange and policies of import compression and expenditure reduction, the rate of investment declined precipitously in several African (to the level of 1968) and Latin American countries in the eighties, while increasing investments and consumption are necessary,
- G. whereas the high oil prices in the last few months and the uncertainty about future prices caused by the Gulf war seriously worsens this situation: according to the European Commission, increasing the price of a barrel of oil by one dollar costs the ACP countries \$ 150 million per year,
- H. referring to the debt campaign of European non-governmental organizations to urge European banks to partly acquit commercial debts,
- I. Calls on the Council to adopt the proposal of the European Commission on cancellation of ACP debts to the Community;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

2. Calls on the Commission and the Council to urge the governments of the EC Member States to develop a common strategy to cancel bilateral ACP debts;
3. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Council and the ACP-EEC Member States to design and implement appropriate economic and social policies to diversify ACP economies in order to diminish their dependence on commodities exports and to ensure a fairer return for commodities;
4. Requests the Commission and the Member States to promote the establishment of a special oil facility for oil-importing countries;
5. Requests EC Member States to support the NGO debt campaign by introducing mechanisms to encourage European banks to reduce commercial debts of developing countries;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the governments of the Twelve.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the impact of the Gulf crisis on ACP/EEC cooperation

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- having regard to its resolution of 25 September 1990 on the consequences of the Gulf crisis on the ACP States,
- noting the EP's resolutions on the Gulf War,
- A. expressing its satisfaction with the fact that offensive operations by coalition forces have been suspended,
- B. recalling the major threat to security, stability and world peace arising from the invasion and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, and noting with satisfaction that Iraq has now announced its acceptance of all Security Council resolutions on the Gulf,
- C. aware of the threat to the security of oil supplies and to the danger to the environment arising from any destruction of oil wells,
- D. aware of the extreme fragility of the economic and social structures in the ACP States and of the exacerbation of a frequently critical situation in which most of them find themselves,
- E. whereas a significant and permanent increase in energy costs may destroy the economies of the least-developed countries,
- F. particularly concerned by the fact that the consequences of the Gulf war are coming on top of other chronic problems, particularly foreign debt, a reduction in raw materials prices and others,
- G. convinced that additional funds and a qualitative improvement in existing programmes are required to prevent an exacerbation of the social and economic situation in the ACP States,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

1. Extends its condolences to the families of all victims, civilian and military, of this conflict;
2. Expresses the hope that the basis will be laid for a just peace;
3. Welcomes the fact that the United Nations are again assuming the responsibilities laid down by the Charter;
4. Insists that a solid basis be constructed for a peaceful world order in which justice, dignity and human development will prevail, in compliance with the UN resolutions;
5. Expresses its great concern at the adverse effect of the Gulf war on the economies of the ACP States and at the damage that this crisis is inflicting on the resources available for cooperation policy;
6. Expresses its great interest in the refugees and displaced persons from the ACP States and calls on the Community to express its solidarity with them by providing them with separate aid;
7. Expresses its concern at the possibility of a resurgence of racism, religious discrimination and intra-community conflicts in Europe and elsewhere;
8. Reiterates its appeal to the Community to consider the impact of the current crisis on ACP-EEC cooperation and to take practical and efficient measures on behalf of the ACP States adversely affected; calls on the Commission to submit a report to it at the next Joint Assembly meeting on the economic and social impact of the crisis on the ACP States;
9. Calls as a matter of urgency on the signatory states to the Fourth Convention of Lomé speed up the ratification procedure so that measures and programmes may be applied rapidly as possible;
10. Calls on the Community, the major partner of the ACP States, in parallel with its other priorities, to do its utmost to ensure that North-South relations are more just and more equitable for all the developing countries in order to guarantee permanent economic and social development;
11. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the signatory States to the Convention of Lomé.

RESOLUTION (1)

on South and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. recalling and affirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, in March 1990 and in Luxembourg in September 1990,
- B. recognizing the UN Declaration on 'Apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa', adopted by consensus in December 1989, as the internationally agreed basis for a political settlement in South Africa,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- C. cognisant of the progress made so far in the discussions between ANC and the South African Government,
- D. welcoming the announcement by President de Klerk on 1 February that he will initiate the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Land Act and introduce transitional arrangements until a new constitution is adopted to do away with the Population Registration Act, and his recognition that all the people who inhabit South Africa constitute one nation,
- E. deploring the fact that President de Klerk has failed so far to remove all the required obstacles for negotiations, as agreed in the Pretoria Minute of August 1990, in particular to allow the unconditional return of the political exiles, the release of all political prisoners, detainees and those sentenced to death and the review of the security legislation,
- F. recognizing that irreversible change in South Africa can only be assured with continued international pressure on the South African regime through the maintenance of sanctions,
- G. commending the Governments of Angola and Mozambique for the initiative they continue to take in their respective countries towards multiparty democracy, national reconciliation and lasting peace,
- H. also concerned about the failure by UNITA to sign a declaration of intent with the Government of Angola, which declaration is expected to lead to a ceasefire in the near future,
- I. recognizing the need for a reconstruction of the societies in southern Africa affected by the South African destabilization, and the resettlement of millions of persons in southern Africa forced into exile or displaced within their countries,
- J. aware of the development needs of the newly independent Namibia,
 - 1. Reiterates its total opposition to apartheid and its support for the creation of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa based on the principles set out in the UN consensus Declaration on South Africa, particularly that of one person one vote;
 - 2. Calls therefore for the full and speedy implementation of all measures necessary, including those already announced, to dismantle the structures of apartheid and instruments of oppression;
 - 3. Commends and firmly supports the ANC and South African Government proposals for the urgent convening of a multi-party conference to discuss the framework within which constitutional talks may take place;
 - 4. Calls on the Community and on the Member States to maintain strictly the measures adopted in 1986 against South Africa by rescinding their decision of December 1990 concerning the lifting of sanctions;
 - 5. Calls on the Community and the Member States not to take any decision on this matter in the future without prior consultation of the organizations representing the people of South Africa, particularly the ANC;
 - 6. Recognizes the role of a constituent Assembly, reflective of the full range of views in South Africa, in drawing up the final constitution;
 - 7. Calls upon the South African Government to release all political prisoners and to facilitate the return of exiles, so as to create the necessary conditions of confidence which will

promote peaceful change and the abrogation of repressive laws authorizing in particular detention without trial and preventing more generally all political activities;

8. Supports the recent meeting between the ANC Vice-President Nelson Mandela and Chief Buthelezi of the Inkhata movement, as well as those between other liberation movements, and urges all parties concerned to desist from violence in the black townships;

9. Urges the South African Government to contribute to the creation of a climate of justice by appointing an independent body to investigate the police's role in the activities of the death squads;

10. Condemns the assassination on February 15 1991 of South African lawyer Bheki Mlangeni who investigated, for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, the death squads of the South African police;

11. Welcomes the increased assistance provided by the European Community to the South African people suffering from the legacy of apartheid and appreciates the continuation of the Special Programme with a focus on strengthening local communities to engage in development activities, in human resource development programmes, as well as assistance for the return and reintegration of the South African exiles, and approves the EC Commission's decision to establish a programme coordination office in South Africa;

12. Commends the work of the democratic forces in South Africa and the anti-apartheid movements worldwide in the overall struggle for the eradication of apartheid;

13. Condemns the South African-backed Renamo campaign of terror in Mozambique against the civilian population, which is causing untold human suffering and destruction, and calls upon Renamo to desist from their terrorist activities and engage in the democratic process enshrined in the new constitution of the country;

14. Condemns the continued terrorist activities of UNITA on the civilian population and the economic infrastructure in Angola that has the negative effect of making the peace negotiations or process difficult;

15. Welcomes the partial agreement on the security on Beira and Limpopo corridors reached between the Mozambican Government and Renamo and urges the latter to continue the negotiations process initiated by the Mozambican government in the same spirit of dialogue, with the aim of achieving a complete ceasefire and peace in Mozambique;

16. Deplores the South African Government and some other countries' supply of military and other support to UNITA of Angola and Renamo of Mozambique and calls for its cessation forthwith, in order to enhance the process of negotiations for peace agreements, and calls upon the South African Government to prosecute individuals or groups in its territory giving support to these groups;

17. Supports and encourages the measures taken by the governments of the Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola aimed at restoring normality to life, revitalizing social and economic development and integrating all Mozambicans and Angolans into the societies of their respective countries;

18. Commends the Governments of Mozambique and Angola for the continued peace negotiations with Renamo and UNITA respectively;

19. Asks the EC and its Member States to make provision for greater humanitarian relief, emergency and development aid to Mozambique, Angola and Malawi, and to the other countries of the region as a whole, in order to generate the region's productive capacity and

thereby promote economic self-reliance and the countries' capacity to resist South Africa's destabilization;

20. Urges the EC to increase its assistance to SADCC and to support SADCC and the SADCC countries with their preparations for future integrated regional, social and economic development based on the principle of mutual benefit and self-sustainable development, following the abolition of apartheid;

21. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the signatory States of the Lomé Convention and to the Government of South Africa.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Mozambique — obstacles to the peace process

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. whereas military action carried out for years by the Renamo in Mozambique has resulted in thousands of dead and injured among the civilian population and caused serious damage to the country's economy,
- B. whereas two-thirds of the population live in poverty and absolute distress, and whereas the country's economic situation is such that it cannot cope with these problems,
- C. recalling that Mozambique is dependent on external aid for the survival of its people, since aid accounts for 76 % of the GNP and 1,2 billion dollars per year will be required,
- D. whereas the cost of oil imports alone in 1991 will exceed total export revenue,
- E. whereas 40 % of school-age children have no access to education because there are no schools,
- F. noting the political reforms implemented by the Mozambique Government as part of an extension of democracy through the adoption of a new constitution enshrining pluralist democracy and other laws legalizing political parties,
- G. whereas, despite the implementation of terms whereby peace could be restored and an end put to the suffering of the Mozambican people and the destruction of the country, Renamo continues to resort to violence,
- H. noting that the pacification process between the Mozambique Government and Renamo, which began with the Rome negotiations, resulted last December in an agreement which provided *inter alia* for a ceasefire in the Beira and Limpopo corridors,
- I. deploring the fact that Renamo has violated the Rome Agreements, attacking the communications corridors referred to and causing a large number of deaths,
- J. noting the firm condemnation of such attacks voiced on 23 February 1991 by the chairman of the Joint Control Committee of the Rome Agreements, the Italian Ambassador in Maputo, Mr Manfredo di Camerana,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

1. Calls firmly on Renamo to abandon violence and to participate in the process of democratization under way which, alone, can guarantee a peaceful future and development in Mozambique;
2. Condemns roundly Renamo's recent attacks in the Limpopo, Nacala, Iete and Beira corridors, along with any violation of the Rome Agreements which jeopardizes the peace process;
3. Expresses solidarity with the Mozambican people and the Mozambique Government, which it congratulates on its determination to respect the Rome Agreements and to persevere in its search for a just and lasting peace;
4. Reminds Renamo of the obligations it freely undertook during the Rome negotiations and calls on it to refrain from any act of violence, above all in the corridors;
5. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to speed up the implementation of aid programmes to Mozambique, since this will enable it to face up to its serious problems and continue reconstruction of the country;
6. Calls on the Community and its Member States to draw up an exceptional global aid programme for Mozambique;
7. Takes the view that this aid is all the more urgent at a time when, for the first time since independence, there is a real possibility of putting an end to the civil war;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission of the European Communities, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Joint Control Committee of the Rome Agreements.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Angola

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
 - having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989,
 - having regard to the European Parliament's resolutions on the situation in Angola of 26 May and 12 October 1989,
 - having regard to the European Parliament's resolution on the political situation in southern Africa of 21 February 1991,
- A. expressing its satisfaction at the fact that the Government of the People's Republic of Angola has opened direct negotiations with UNITA that are currently underway with a view to achieving a ceasefire, making the normalization of life in Angola possible,
 - B. expressing its support for the declarations made by the Angolan authorities indicating their intention to proceed shortly to make the necessary constitutional changes for the introduction of a multiparty system within the country and supporting UNITA's intention to recognize the State of Angola, its President and the Angolan Government,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- C. stressing the mediatory role played by Portugal in the negotiations underway between the Angolan Government and UNITA, in the presence of the United States and the Soviet Union in the role of observers,
 - D. aware that a peaceful solution to the Angolan problem will make a decisive contribution to stimulating development and economic prosperity in southern Africa, from which all the countries in the region will benefit,
 - E. whereas the conflict in Angola has had a profound effect on the country's economic structures, and whereas the population is currently faced with a serious food shortage that makes any interference of a military or political nature that impedes the distribution of food aid provided by international organizations particularly unacceptable,
1. Welcomes and strongly supports the efforts made by the Angolan Government in the move towards democratic, economic and social development of the country;
 2. Welcomes the continuation of direct talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA under Portuguese arbitration and in the presence of observers from the United States and the Soviet Union;
 3. Welcomes the positive role played by the two superpowers in the peace process and the diplomatic efforts made by Portugal in the role of arbitrator;
 4. Calls on the two superpowers acting as observers in the peace process to adopt a positive and realistic role towards the diplomatic efforts made by Portugal in the role of arbitrator;
 5. Welcomes the fact that Cuban troops have been withdrawn according to the conditions provided for in the plan, in accordance with the New York Agreements of December 1989;
 6. Urges the Angolan Government and UNITA to sign a ceasefire agreement at the earliest possible opportunity and condemns any foreign interference in the process, particularly through the supply of military aid to UNITA;
 7. Calls on the South African Government and others to take legal proceedings against any individuals or groups that continue to supply military aid to UNITA from their territory;
 8. Encourages the Angolan authorities to pursue the process of constitutional review and draw up new laws governing the organization of political parties and all current political forces interested in establishing democracy and development in a climate of peace and prosperity by means of free elections;
 9. Calls on the Community and the Member States to increase as of now the supply of emergency humanitarian aid to the people of Angola and implement a widescale programme for the aid and reconstruction and economic and social development of the country;
 10. Urges UNITA to respect its commitments with international organizations, ceasing all military attacks and other operations on routes used for the supply of humanitarian aid;
 11. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Council, the Member States of the European Community and the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Sudan

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. bearing in mind the moral obligation of the signatories of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention (Lomé IV) to abide by its guiding rules and principles, and recalling that Article 5 of the ACP-EEC Convention reinforces the commitment of the signatories to uphold and maintain 'all human rights',
- B. recognizing the pre-eminent role of the Bureau of the Joint Assembly in attempting to resolve human rights issues which are referred to it within the framework of its competences defined by the Joint Assembly, following the adoption of the report of the ACP-EEC Working Group on Human Rights (Flesch Report),
- C. gravely concerned about the magnitude of the problems facing Sudan such as severe drought, desertification, food shortages, civil strife, influx of refugees, displaced persons, outflow of refugees to neighbouring countries and the heavy debt burden,
- D. recalling the declaration by the Government of the Republic of Sudan regarding the Sudan's attachment to human rights and the government's pursuance and furtherance of positive steps towards peace and democratization and economic development in the country,
- E. whereas, at its meeting in Kampala on 24 February 1991, the Bureau of the Joint Assembly adopted the report of the fact-finding mission to Sudan, 14-21 December 1990, which indicated *inter alia*:
- that in December 1990 there were approximately 300 political detainees in Sudan,
 - that the members of the fact-finding mission were able to meet with the political detainees in Kober Prison, including Khaled El Kid, Galal edin el Sayed, Dr Hamouda Fath El Rahman, Dr Mohamed Hassan Bacha and Mohd Adam Al Karim,
 - that the Head of State of Sudan, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, President Lt. Gen. Omer Hassan Ahmed El Beshir by letter of 20 December 1990 undertook to 'review all cases of political detention', in response to an appeal by members of the mission for the release of all political detainees, in so far as there are no criminal charges against them,
 - that the fact-finding mission was refused authorization to visit former Prime-Minister Sadiq El Mahdi, and the prison of Shalla near El Fasher (Darfour), in spite of previous undertakings that access would be granted,
 - that members of the mission were informed about cases of torture and ill-treatment carried out in 'safe houses' (Bayut El Ashba) or in the security headquarters by individuals of the security forces,
 - that members of the mission believe that many in positions of authority within the Sudanese Government and the Army are deeply shocked by the accusations of torture and human rights violations and that they condemn such violations,
 - that the Sudanese Government has the ability to act to do away with such practices which undermine the integrity of Sudan in the eyes of the world,
 - that the SPLA use torture and coercion against civilian populations in the South and have acted to prevent emergency aid being delivered to populations in dire need of food aid and medical assistance,
 - that crop assessment missions indicate the need for the urgent provision of emergency food aid in several parts of the country in order to prevent famine,
 - that the Sudanese authorities are acting, with totally inadequate resources, to provide assistance to the internally displaced persons and refugees in Sudan,
- F. whereas the European Community has yet to begin its programming negotiations with the Sudan in the context of Lomé IV and whereas, at the request of the European Parliament, other aspects of programmable aid have been suspended because of alleged

human rights violations, but whereas humanitarian aid is not and must not be affected by such measures,

- G. whereas development NGOs play a valuable and essential role in providing development and humanitarian assistance to many sectors of the Sudanese population,
- H. noting the concern of the fact-finding mission in respect of examples of certain forms of intolerance within sectors of Sudanese society — traditionally noted for its customary tolerance — which undermines traditional values and human relations,
1. Welcomes the positive approach of the Sudanese authorities to the Joint Assembly's fact-finding mission and welcomes also the release of 55 political detainees, whose names were communicated to Co-President Tindemans on 23 January 1991;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of all remaining political detainees, insofar as no criminal charges are outstanding against them;
 3. Requests the Sudanese authorities to examine allegations of torture and ill-treatment and to take appropriate judicial and remedial action;
 4. Encourages the Sudanese Government to pursue its efforts towards political and economic reforms, in line with its commitment under the Lomé Convention, in order to enable the full enjoyment by the Sudanese people of their basic human rights and fundamental freedoms;
 5. Calls upon the European Commission, in the light of the efforts of the Sudanese authorities and the evolution of the situation, to commence a dialogue as a matter of urgency with a view to restoring normal relations with Sudan, in the context of the Lomé Convention;
 6. Welcomes the agreement between donor countries, the Sudan Government and the NGOs of 12 February 1991 concerning emergency provisions and distribution; urges donors to respond quickly and efficiently with adequate resources to the emergency needs of Sudan;
 7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, to the ACP Committee of Ambassadors and to the EEC and ACP Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION (1)

on refugees and displaced persons in Liberia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. bearing in mind its resolution (Doc ACP/EEC 232/90/FIN) concerning the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Liberia adopted in Luxembourg on 27 September 1990,
- B. having examined the report by its Co-presidents and the Chairman of the former working group on their fact-finding mission to Liberia and countries playing host to refugees and displaced persons,
- C. concerned by the problems which, for more than 10 months, have caused a huge exodus of whole populations to neighbouring countries and displaced persons to countries of origin,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- D. concerned by the ever-increasing number of these refugees and displaced persons which has doubled, tripled and even increased fivefold in the host countries, namely: Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ghana, Mali and the countries of origin; noting therefore that the aid provided up to now by the international community has been inadequate,
- E. considering that this exodus exacerbates the economic and social difficulties of both the host countries and the countries of origin and testifies to the increasing degradation of Liberia's economic and social situation,
- F. considering, further, that the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS member countries, held in Bamako from 27 to 29 November 1990 and which instituted a cease-fire, is a major element in the political stabilization of Liberia,
1. Appeals to all the political forces and representatives of the various sectors of the civilian population in Liberia to seek a political, democratic, peaceful and permanent solution, with a view to ending the conflict;
 2. Takes note of and expresses its gratitude to the EEC, the international Community and non-governmental organizations for the measures already taken and the emergency humanitarian aid provided to refugees and displaced persons in this sub-region;
 3. Launches an urgent appeal to the EEC and the international community to step up their assistance by putting at the disposal of the host countries and countries of origin and Humanitarian Organizations concerned, sufficient resources for meeting the economic and social needs of refugees and displaced persons and facilitating their integration on their return home;
 4. Requests the EEC to grant additional special aid to the people of countries playing host to refugees and displaced persons;
 5. Launches an appeal to the EEC to mobilize resources necessary for helping reconstruct Liberia and contributing towards the creation of conditions which would enable refugees to return home in response to the call made by Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS member countries;
 6. Invites EEC Member States to extend the visas of Liberian nationals residing on their territory until such time as the political, economic and social situation of their country allows them to return;
 7. Requests its Bureau to undertake, at its earliest convenience, a fact-finding and follow-up mission to Liberia, as well as to the host countries and countries of origin of the refugees and displaced persons, and to report thereon at the next meeting of the Joint Assembly;
 8. Instructs its Co-presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, Governments of ACP countries and Community Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the holding of elections in the Republic of Haiti and the action taken on the process to install a constitutional State in Haiti

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. having regard to the report of the observers at the presidential, parliamentary and communal elections of 16 December 1990,
- B. reaffirming the sovereign right of peoples to choose their own destiny and participate freely in determining that destiny without foreign interference,
1. Welcomes the fact that, for the first time in its history, the people of Haiti have been able to express themselves freely en masse through normal elections that led to the introduction of democratic institutions on 7 February 1991;
 2. Welcomes the civic sense of responsibility and the determination with which the people of Haiti grasped this historic occasion to vote in a calm and dignified atmosphere;
 3. Welcomes the provisional institutions set up in the Republic of Haiti which, in keeping with their mission and their commitments, have steered their country towards democracy through the elections of 16 December, which constitute the first stage in the implementation of a genuine constitutional state which is a necessary condition for economic and social development;
 4. Stresses the important role played by the provisional electoral council in organizing and holding these elections and by the UN and US support teams and observers;
 5. Notes that the presidential election resulted in an impressive victory (66,7 % of the votes) for Father Aristide;
 6. Condemns vigorously the attempted coup d'état of 6 January 1991 carried out by Mr Lafontant and a handful of Tontons Macoutes who attempted, contrary to the wishes of the people of Haiti, to reinstall the former dictatorship;
 7. Congratulates the Haitian army and its Commander-in-Chief, General Abrahma, for having:
 - guaranteed security during the elections,
 - determinedly protected the nascent democracy by halting the activities of the perpetrators of the clandestine coup d'état;
 8. Urges the Community to take steps, particularly by means of the provisions of the Lomé IV Convention, to respond with haste in a positive fashion to the most pressing requirements of the people of Haiti, particularly in the field of nutrition, hygiene, education and the restoration of the environment;
 9. Notes the absolute necessity for the Community, its Member States and all the other donors, whether bilateral or international, to coordinate their aid and incorporate it within the framework programmes on development that the elected authorities in Haiti are to establish;
 10. Calls on the European Community and on the entire international community to increase their development aid by a substantial amount so as to enable the country to begin the process of self-development, while remaining vigilant with regard to the internal and external risks of destabilization already threatening Haiti's fledging democracy;
 11. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the situation in Benin

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. having been informed by the European Parliament delegation of the results of the legislative elections held in Benin on 17 February 1991,
 - B. reaffirming the sovereign right of nations to select their own destiny and to participate freely in the determination of that destiny without outside interference,
1. Welcomes the fact that the legislative elections held in Benin on 17 February 1991 proceeded under the best possible conditions and that the ballot was of an exemplary nature;
 2. Welcomes the civic pride and determination with which the people of Benin took part in these legislative elections, voting with great calm and dignity;
 3. Congratulates the Benin authorities responsible for preparations for this vote and, in particular, the High Council of the Republic;
 4. Hopes that the forthcoming presidential election in Benin will be held in equally good conditions, thereby enabling the people of Benin to elect authorities freely chosen within the framework of democratic institutions;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Government of Benin, the signatory states to the ACP-EEC Convention and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the recovery of Uganda

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. having regard to the suffering and repression of the Ugandan people for almost 15 years under previous regimes,
 - B. noting the horrendous violations of human rights, loss of life and damage to property, public and private, which took place under those regimes, completely destroying the economy of the country and the well-being of its people,
1. Congratulates President Museveni and his government on the remarkable progress which they have made towards economic and political stability, thus allowing the people of Uganda to regain not only self-respect but confidence in their country's future;
 2. Applauds the government's determination to eradicate corruption from the government, the judiciary, and the financial and commercial sector;
 3. Notes that steps are being taken to restore or provide compensation for property misappropriated under previous regimes;
 4. Expresses the hope that this process can be speeded up in order to remove any disincentive to private investment;

Commends the government's success in reducing inflation from around 300 % to 30 %;

6. Welcomes the steps being taken in an endeavour to unite the country on the basis of a broadly-based government and special assistance to the outlying regions;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

7. Applauds the fact that the country now enjoys complete freedom of worship, freedom of the press, an independent judiciary and the greater involvement of women at all political levels;
8. Calls on all donors of bilateral aid to give such aid only in the form of grants and not loans which would further exacerbate the country's serious debt repayment burden;
9. Points to the key role which Uganda could play in providing food and agricultural expertise throughout East and Central Africa;
10. Is confident that, with appropriate investment, tourism could be a very substantial source of foreign exchange revenue before the end of the decade;
11. Welcomes the fact that extensive consultation is taking place with the people of Uganda on the form and substance of a new constitution;
12. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States of the European Community, and the Government of Uganda.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on cooperation with Suriname

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. recalling the fact-finding and observer delegations which the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly sent to Suriname in April and November 1987,
- B. noting that social and economic development in Suriname has been very slow, partly because of the lack of the requisite structural adjustments,
- C. noting that a study has been carried out under Community auspices with a view to drawing up a comprehensive economic reform plan which is to be formulated in the next few months,
- D. referring to the opportunities that the new Convention of Lomé can offer Suriname,
 1. Expresses its solidarity with the Suriname people in its efforts to achieve progress and development in a climate of justice and peace;
 2. Confirms its determination to strengthen cooperation with Suriname to that end;
 3. Calls, therefore, for the Commission to submit at an early date its proposals for a social and economic adjustment policy for Suriname;
 4. Points out, however, that the decision for and the implementation in practice of radical social and economic reforms presupposes a democratically legitimated government which enjoys the support of the Suriname people;
 5. Welcomes, therefore, the commitment that elections will be held in May 1991;
 6. Would respond favourably to an invitation to send a delegation of observers from the Joint Assembly to Suriname;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, EPC and the Government of Suriname.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Somalia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. concerned at the political situation in Somalia after the civil war,
 - B. having regard to the numerous reports that the town of Mogadishu is being subjected to violence and pillage,
 - C. deeply concerned at the extremely serious consequences of the civil war on the human, social and economic levels and at the destruction of the country's major infrastructures,
 - D. stressing the serious lack of foodstuffs and medicaments, as well as the threat of epidemics to which the Somali people are exposed,
 - E. concerned at the fact that, because of the Gulf war, all other serious situations, including the one in Somalia, are being quite simply forgotten by the international community,
 - F. wishing to prevent any new conflict between the major liberation movements, such as the United Somalian Congress (USC) and the Somalian Patriotic Movement, and the continuation of the civil war,
 - G. noting with satisfaction the EEC's emergency aid of ECU 650 000,
- 1. Expresses its solidarity with the direct and indirect victims of the civil war;
 - 2. Appeals to all political forces and representatives of civilian society in Somalia to take part in the national reconciliation conference;
 - 3. Reaffirms the importance of respect for human rights and the weight that this matter must also have in bilateral development cooperation relations;
 - 4. Calls on the Member States to receive Somali refugees fleeing from the serious situation currently affecting their country and for a specific effort to inform Somalis living in the EEC about the situation in their home country;
 - 5. Calls on the Commission to continue its emergency aid for the people of Somalia subjected to a prolonged civil war and support the action aid provided by NGOs and to envisage special aid for adjoining countries welcoming Somali refugees;
 - 6. Calls on the European Community and its Member States to take an active part in a widescale reconstruction and rehabilitation programme for the country;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents, should the need arise, to offer their assistance in this process and forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Council and the provisional Government of Somalia.

RESOLUTION (1)

on democratization processes in the ACP States and the means of enabling parliamentary representatives from the least developed countries (LLDCs) to attend Joint Assembly meetings

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. having regard to the democratization processes under way in ACP States,
- B. having regard to the elections in and the independence of Namibia, the change in the regime in Benin, the elections held in Cape Verde, Haiti, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe, and the moves to bring about peace, democratization, and respect for human rights in the ACP States,
- C. having regard to the speech in Port Moresby by the delegate from the Parliamentary Assembly of Mozambique, who pointed to the economic costs of democratization for the ACP States, i.e. both direct (elections, full-time Members of Parliament, etc.) and indirect costs,
- D. having regard to the importance of the Joint Assembly for improving the democratic rapport between North and South and as a forum for education in democracy in action,
- E. having regard to the anxieties expressed by the Joint Assembly about the democratic legitimacy of parliaments in the ACP States,
- F. having regard to the Schmidbauer report, adopted by the European Parliament in January 1991,
- G. whereas 45 of the ACP States are LLDCs which face, at times, insurmountable difficulties that prevent them from taking in active part in activities under the Convention of Lomé,
 1. Applauds the democratization processes now under way or completed over the last year in various ACP States;
 2. Salutes the parliaments elected following the political restructuring undertaken in the countries concerned;
 3. Calls on the Commission to propose that the Council set aside funds from which to finance technical assistance with a view to the democratization processes for those ACP Members of Parliament who wish to benefit;
 4. Calls on the Commission to propose that the European Council set aside funds from which to meet the travel expenses incurred by parliamentary representatives from the LLDCs in attending Joint Assembly meetings;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

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

RESOLUTION (1)

on improving the nutritional value of cereals through biotechnology

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. whereas indigenous cereals often have a very poor nutritional value and a low lysine, tryptophan and threonine content,
- B. whereas grain sorghum one of the most widely cultivated indigenous cereals, contains only 2,09 % of lysine, which limits its protein value for humans and animals,
- C. whereas the amino acid content of maize and grain sorghum can be improved through genetic selection,
 1. Proposes that research carried out in Burkina Faso into changes in the control system of amino acid biosynthesis in grain sorghum mutants be extended, using grain sorghum varieties from the collections of other ACP countries;
 2. Proposes that European biogenetic and tropical agronomy research institutes support this programme in order to produce a stable crossing of indigenous sorghum varieties and study the increased production of lysine in these ecotypes;
 3. Hopes that the IFAD, the Wageningen Centre and the European Parliament's STOA programme will coordinate their efforts in order to bring about a rapid and considerable improvement in the nutritional value of cereals indigenous to the ACP countries;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the head of STOA and European and national institutes specializing in tropical agronomy.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the GATT negotiations

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. having regard to the resolution it adopted in Luxembourg in September 1990,
- B. having regard to the resumption of the negotiations in the Uruguay Round of the GATT,
- C. concerned at the direct consequences of the Gulf war on the GATT negotiations,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

1. Regrets deeply that the negotiating partners in the GATT were unable to reach a general and equitable agreement at the meeting they held in Brussels in December 1990;
2. Urges the American and European negotiators and the Secretary-General of GATT to pursue the negotiations in a multilateral framework that fully involves the representatives of the developing countries;
3. Regrets that the negotiations on the services sector have reached an impasse; notes that, if the negotiations on the service sector are still at an impasse, it is because liberalization in the service sector without reciprocal concessions, particularly in the fields of agriculture and textiles, would constitute a serious threat to the fragile economies of the developing countries;
4. Points out that the achievement of a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round, leading to the establishment of an open multilateral international trade system, is in the interests of the ACP States and of the countries of the EEC;
5. Calls on all the countries involved in the negotiations not to jeopardize the progress and provisional results achieved in the negotiating groups at the Ministerial conference held in Brussels by reopening the discussions;
6. Urges the Commission to continue to honour the commitments made to the ACP States as it enters new relationships and negotiations;
7. Welcomes the resumption of the Uruguay Round and hopes to see it concluded within a reasonable period of time, despite the attention and efforts required by the situation in the Gulf;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and to the governments of the ACP States and of the countries of the EEC.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the cereal shortage in the countries of the Sahel

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. bearing in mind the provision of Title II of the Fourth Lomé Convention and, more specifically, paragraph 3 of Article 42 of Chapter 1 relating to Agricultural Cooperation and Food Security,
 - B. concerned by the rather poor results of the harvests of recent years in general, and those of the period 1989-1990 in particular, in the countries of the Sahel,
 - C. considering that the cereal shortage resulting from these poor harvests in the Member States of the Inter-State Committee for the Struggle against Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) continues to deteriorate,
 - D. considering, further, that this shortage, exacerbated by the needs arising from the massive return of refugees to their countries of origin, seriously jeopardises the social and economic development of the States of this sub-region which are faced with a natural environment that has been rendered fragile by several years of drought,
 - E. taking into account the efforts made by the States concerned to meet the food requirements of their people and livestock, notably for the coming months.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

1. Expresses its thanks to the European Economic Community for the assistance it has already provided to the people of the Sahel on a regular basis with a view to attaining food self-sufficiency;
2. Launches an appeal to the EEC to provide special additional emergency aid, commensurate with the needs recorded, to Member States of the CILSS;
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Community, the Commission and the Governments of Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the application of future strategies for the progress of women adopted in Nairobi in 1985 and the organization of an international evaluation conference

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. whereas, in 1985 in Nairobi, concluding the UN decade for women, a plan of future strategies was adopted containing a list of aims to be achieved before the year 2000 in the areas of equality, development and peace, particularly in the field of work, health and education for women,
 - B. having regard to the extraordinary contribution made for the women of the ACP countries by the UN Conference in Nairobi in 1985,
 - C. whereas the UN Economic and Social Council's resolution 1990/12 of 24 May 1990 called for a world conference on women to be organized in 1995,
 1. Approves this initiative and calls on the UN and the Member States to play an active part in preparing this conference;
 2. Hopes that, in view of the fact that the first conference was held in Central America (Mexico 1975), the second in Europe (Copenhagen) 1980 and the third in Africa (Nairobi 1985), the next may be held in the Pacific region;
 3. Welcomes the fact that an international meeting on population problems is to be held in 1994 and expects the Joint Assembly to make a contribution to this meeting, as well as the conference scheduled for 1995;
 4. Resolves to appoint a rapporteur to make the preparations for this contribution;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

RESOLUTION (1)

on cultural and social cooperation

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. recalling the resolutions it has adopted in the past on cultural and social cooperation and, in particular, the one adopted at its meeting in Versailles in September 1989 which recognized that the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Cooperation must be endowed, within the ACP-EEC institutional framework, with the legal status and the funds required for it to fulfil its task,
- B. aware that the Foundation has been formally recognized under Article 141 of the Fourth Convention of Lomé as having the task of contributing to the implementation of the objectives of the aforesaid Convention,
- C. recalling that the objectives of cultural and social cooperation cover the participation of the ACP peoples in the development process
- taking account of cultural and social factors in development programmes and projects,
 - promoting cultural identities and the intercultural dialogue by projects in the fields of safeguarding the cultural heritage, producing and distributing cultural assets and services, staging cultural events and improving information and communications,
 - promoting better understanding and greater solidarity between ACP governments and peoples on the one hand and between ACP and Community governments and peoples on the other,
1. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities and the Member States of the EEC, as a matter of urgency, to ensure that, within the framework of the protocol to be negotiated, it is endowed with the human, technical and financial resources it requires to enable it to carry out its tasks successfully;
2. Hopes that the Member States of the EEC and the ACP States will respond favourably to the appeal made by the ACP Council of Ministers at its meeting in Suva in March 1990 for those States to give their full support to the Foundation;
3. Recommends that the Commission provide the Foundation without further delay with the funds required to enable it to continue its normal activities under the current protocol between the Commission and the Foundation without interruption during the period between now and entry into force of the Fourth Convention of Lomé;
4. Welcomes the fact that the new Statutes of the Foundation provide for the ACP-EEC institutions, including the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly — represented by its Co-Presidents — and the European Parliament's Committee on Development and Cooperation — represented by its Chairman — to be eligible to serve on the Foundation's governing body and attend its general meetings;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and to the governments of the ACP States and of the Member States of the EEC.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the increase in absolute poverty in Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. whereas more than one billion human beings in the developing countries still live in absolute poverty,
- B. whereas the number of people living in absolute poverty is still increasing in sub-Saharan Africa at an alarming rate, and whereas the World Bank predicts that sub-Saharan Africa will account for more than 30 % of the poor people in the world in the year 2000 compared with 16 % in 1985, an increase of 100 million people,
- C. whereas poverty strikes the poorest populations hardest, especially the women, children, old people, the ill and ethnic minorities,
- D. whereas 24 of the 26 seriously indebted low-income countries are in sub-Saharan Africa,
- E. whereas the few initiatives to cancel the debt of low-income countries, i.e. countries in sub-Saharan Africa, concern no more than 3 % of the total debt of those countries at the end of 1988,
- F. whereas the purchasing power of export earnings in sub-Saharan Africa fell by 15 % in the 80s compared with the 70s,
- G. whereas more than 30 years of development cooperation have not succeeded in overcoming absolute poverty,
- H. whereas the structural adjustment policy pursued by the IMF and the World Bank, with, recently, the support of the European Community, have further exacerbated poverty and inequality, led to unemployment and lower incomes and seriously compromised education and vocational training,
- I. whereas total aid from the members of the OECD Development Aid Committee represents no more than 0,36 % of their collective GNP and is equivalent to 5 % of the military expenditure of the industrialized countries in 1985,
- J. whereas the military expenditure of the developing countries, including the ACP, is still very high,
- K. whereas the Gulf war and its economic repercussions for the ACP States are particularly devastating,
 - 1. Calls on the ACP States to adopt economic, political and social reforms with the immediate priority objective of reducing absolute poverty;
 - 2. Calls for measures to be taken to enable the poor to participate in the self-development process of the ACP by giving them greater access to land, credit, technology, education, infrastructure and public services;
 - 3. Calls on the Member States of the European Community to reduce their military expenditure and substantially increase their public development aid so as to devote 0,7 % of their GNP to it, including 0,15 % for the LLDC;
 - 4. Calls on the Council of the European Communities to take a decision as a matter of the utmost urgency on the Commission's request that ACP debts to the Community be cancelled; also calls for the total cancellation of ACP debts to the Member States;
 - 5. Calls for development projects to give priority to reducing poverty when defining ACP indicative programmes under Lomé IV;
 - 6. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to provide for increased aid to the ACP so that they can cope with the consequences of the Gulf war that could seriously compromise the development process;

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Member States of the European Community, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and the ACP.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the consequences for migrant workers from the ACP States of the agreements on the free movement of persons in the Community

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. whereas wide-ranging agreements concerning the situation of migrants, the right of asylum and visa policy — such as the Additional Schengen Agreement of 19 June 1990 — are currently being negotiated, and in some cases even ratified, by several Member States of the EEC,
- B. whereas those agreements were not preceded by any consultation of the European Parliament, the parliaments of the Twelve or the ACP States,
- C. whereas such agreements may have considerable repercussions on ACP-EEC relations and may even be in breach of the spirit and the letter of the Lomé Convention,
- D. having regard to the concern expressed by NGOs, the International Labour Office and Amnesty International that discrimination between Community migrants and non-Community migrants is being institutionalized,
- E. whereas such discrimination may well result in racism and hamper the integration of migrant workers,
 1. Regrets the fact that the Commission and the Member States of the Community that signed such agreements failed to consult the ACP States;
 2. Considers that these agreements do not offer proper guarantees as regards the right of asylum, the status of refugees and public freedoms, in particular through the harmonization of visa policies;
 3. Deplores the fact that some Member States of the Community have threatened refugees with summary expulsion;
 4. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to consult the ACP States formally on this matter and to take account of the obligations deriving from the Convention of Lomé and other international conventions that they have signed;
 5. Calls in this connection for all migrant workers — whether from Community countries or from third countries — residing legally on the territory of a Member State of the Community to be guaranteed equal treatment;
 6. Calls on the Member States not to approve in their present form any of the conventions referred to until they have consulted the ACP States and given explicit guarantees as regards the rights and freedoms set out above;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP States, the Commission, the Council and the Member States of the EEC.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on famine in Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. having regard to the cry of alarm emitted by many international organizations and recently repeated by Mr James Grant, Director of UNICEF, on the risk of famine in Africa,
- B. whereas, at a time when Sudan, Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia are about to face one of the most serious famines in their history, the UN has denounced the embarrassed silence of the international community over what the UN regards as the most serious human tragedy of our time,
- C. whereas, according to FAO, the most important requirements concern the future of Sudan and Ethiopia, where between 7,5 and 15 million people could die of hunger because of the very poor harvests following two consecutive years of drought and civil war,
- D. having regard to the fall in commodities prices, the constraints connected with debt repayments which are asphyxiating most of the African countries and climatic phenomena that are engendering a veritable spiral of poverty and under-development in Africa,
 1. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to respond immediately to the FAO appeal by granting massive emergency aid in order to prevent thousands of people from dying from hunger in the countries concerned in the near future;
 2. Urgently appeals to the Community and the Member States to embark on an emergency plan to prevent what the UN calls a human tragedy:
 - by cancelling the debt of those countries to the Community and the Member States in the context of a comprehensive adjustment programme,
 - by proposing to other creditors a debt repayment 'truce' so that those countries can devote those resources to the immediate needs of their people,
 - by granting the countries threatened long-term financial and technical aid, particularly for food production and infrastructure development, through a financial addendum to Lcmé IV;
 3. Calls on the Member States to support the IFAD's emergency programme for Africa;
 4. Calls on the Commission to include specific proposals to this effect in its legislative and work programme for 1991;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States and the signatories to the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on a special ACP-EEC reconstruction fund

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. recalling several resolutions of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly concerning the economic and social dislocation facing many ACP States, in particular, resolution ACP-EEC 184/A/fin., on the priorities for implementing Lomé IV in order to improve the economic and social situation in the ACP States, and resolution 265/90/fin. on the indebtedness of the ACP countries,
- B. recalling ACP-EEC Joint Assembly resolution No ACP-EEC 225/90/fin. on the consequences of the Gulf Crisis on ACP States, adopted in Luxembourg,
- C. concerned about the economic devastation caused to many ACP States, in part by the adverse international environment, and the fall in commodity prices in particular,
- D. realizing that the ACP States which represent a large number of least developed countries have generally, over the years, been confronted by an unprecedented and ever-widening range of problems, including impact of debt and structural adjustment, deforestation, ecological degradation, climatic change, natural disasters, food shortage, collapse of commodity prices, increased cost of imports of essential foodstuffs and other basic requirements, disinvestment and disindustrialization,
- E. concerned about the tragedy of poverty and deprivation of large segments of vulnerable groups, especially in Africa, the threat of mass migration, internal and external, exodus of political and economic refugees, extension of production of illicit drugs in substitution to that of less remunerative raw materials, unchecked urbanization and unbalanced population growth,
- F. concerned that the state of extreme vulnerability of the African continent, which has had to face ethnic conflicts, endemic diseases, problems of refugees, displaced persons, returnees, a large proportion of whom are inadequately assisted or unassisted, destabilisation as a result of the apartheid system, as well as of the island States of the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific State, some of which are even threatened in their survival, warrants special and immediate attention of the international community,
- G. alarmed by the fact that this situation will be further exacerbated by the Gulf crisis, which will have far-reaching consequences extending well beyond the cessation of hostilities,
- H. aware of the fact that there are no encouraging signs of improvement in the international environment in monetary, financial, trade and other areas, which could allow the ACP populations to envisage their future with confidence and that even past endogenous

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

development efforts which have been a relative success or which are under way may completely be frustrated, halted and negated,

- I. recognizing the need for structural adjustment aimed at the long-term development of these States, at achieving greater competitiveness for their exports and promoting efficiency in economic administration,
- J. considering the immensity of the needs of Africa, as well as the Caribbean and the Pacific States, in infrastructural support, notably in the fields of education, literacy, training and research, transport and communications, energy, water, health, food production, natural disaster forecasting, contingency planning, relief and rehabilitation, resource management, refugee welfare and reintegration, enhancement of the status of women and other disfavoured groups,
- K. mindful of the fact that the Community itself has recognized that the Lomé Convention represents a significant contribution to the process of development but constitutes only a contribution to cooperation for development which is complementary to ACP's own development efforts and other cooperation assistance,
- L. considering it, therefore, imperative, having regard to the magnitude of the problems facing ACP States, that resources available under Lomé and other arrangements should be complemented by the mobilisation of resources commensurate with ACP needs,
 1. Recommends to the ACP States, and calls on the Community and its Member States, to take the lead, in close consultation with the ACP States, in seeking the support of the major world donors and in cooperation with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and similar banking institutions in the Caribbean and Pacific regions, to set up an Emergency Reconstruction Programme for ACP States to be funded by an ACP Special Reconstruction Fund, the operational procedures, which include the forms of ACP participation, to be jointly determined by the Community and the ACP States;
 2. Requests that the Special Reconstruction Fund should command resources comparable to those of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
 3. Emphasises the need for ACP countries to remove all disincentives to investment and to encourage private enterprise to play a more important role in development, especially in the field of joint ventures;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on counterpart funds

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. whereas counterpart funds will play an increasingly important role in ACP-EEC cooperation,
- B. whereas the use of counterpart funds is already subject to clear rules, since it requires the signatures of the ACP State concerned and the Commission,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- C. whereas, in a recent working document on the utilization of counterpart funds, the Commission envisaged Community involvement in the establishment of the public expenditure programme and the investment programme of the countries concerned as well as the right of scrutiny of the level and structure of the budget of the countries concerned as part of a coordinated approach by all the donors,
 - D. whereas, if these measures had been actually determined, they would call into question the sovereignty of the Member States,
1. Would like notification of the Commission's working document and calls for conciliation at ACP-EEC ministerial level during March 1991 and, at all events, before any final decision is taken;
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council and all the signatory states to the Convention of Lomé.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the conservation of the ecological system in the Okavango Delta in Botswana

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. whereas the Okavango Delta is the world's largest inland delta and is nominated a Unesco World Heritage site, partly because of its unique natural diversity,
 - B. whereas the Okavango Delta, with its immense biological diversity, is of inestimable value not only to Botswana but the whole world,
 - C. aware of two projects being or about to be implemented in the Delta, namely:
 - the Southern Okavango integrated water development project, intended to provide water to the settlements in the area,
 - the Buffalo fence extension project, intended, on the one hand, to control the spread of animal diseases and, on the other, to prevent livestock from encroaching on wildlife conservation areas,
 - D. aware that such projects may have harmful effects on the ecology of the area and that, in response to concerns expressed by various groups, the Government of Botswana recently invited a mission from Greenpeace International for the purpose of exchanging views on these projects,
 - E. mindful of Botswana Government's commitment to sustainable development, entailing among other things the need for effective use and sound management of Botswana's natural resources in such a way that the harmful side effects are minimised,
 1. Congratulates the Government for having allocated a considerable part of its land for the purpose of conservation of ecosystems and welcomes its newly adopted National Conservation Strategy aimed at strengthening the implementation of its conservation policies;
 2. Welcomes the allocation of the greater proportion of its Lomé III and Lomé IV resources towards the conservation projects;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

3. Welcomes the decision of the Government of Botswana to suspend the Southern Okavango integrated water development project until it has had further consultations;
4. Urges the Government to do its utmost to satisfy the concerns of as many interested parties as possible, whether or not to proceed with the said project;
5. Requests the Government of Botswana to consider having the Okavango designated a world heritage site;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the ratification of the Basel Convention

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. considering that the transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes must be dramatically reduced worldwide as speedily as possible,
 - B. referring to Article 39 of the Lomé Convention between the ACP countries and the European Community concerning a ban on exports of hazardous and radioactive wastes to the ACP countries, as well as a ban on such imports by the ACP States in which the definition of 'hazardous wastes' is that laid down in the Basel Convention,
 - C. noting the proposals being made in the European Community for the Basel Convention on the monitoring of transboundary shipments of hazardous wastes to be ratified and implemented,
 - D. in expectation of the signing by the African Member States of a proposal tabled by the Organization for African Unity (OAU) for an African Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous and radioactive wastes in July 1991,
 - E. considering that the signing of such an African convention will open up new prospects for the ratification of the Basel Convention by the OAU itself,
1. Calls urgently on the Member States of the Organization for African Unity to sign the African Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous and radioactive wastes without delay;
 2. Urges speedy ratification of the Basel Convention by the Organization for African Unity, the European Community, the ACP countries and the European Member States;
 3. Calls for a reliable monitoring system to be set up to check on the export from the EC and the import by ACP States of hazardous and radioactive waste and proposes to consider whether the setting up of a pool of experts under ACP-EEC cooperation might contribute thereto;
 4. Takes the view that a reliable monitoring system is all the more important while the Community can continue to export waste to non-ACP third countries, from where such waste may be re-exported to ACP States;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda)

5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the governments of the ACP countries and of the Member States, to the Commission and the Council of the European Communities, and to the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the environment and development

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. whereas the most fragile areas from the environmental point of view are to be found in the ACP States, where demographic pressure is contributing to deforestation, desertification, the destruction of soil by over-exploitation, problems of access to water, and pollution,
- B. whereas environmental protection in the ACP States is of great mutual importance for the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community,
- C. whereas the causes are linked to serious development problems: absence of demographic policies, refugees, poverty, inadequate land cultivation systems, inappropriate fiscal policies, need for energy supplies requiring natural fuels that entail the destruction or burning of forests,
- D. welcoming the fact that the Fourth Convention of Lomé pays explicit attention to matters concerning environmental protection, partly by setting out in directives how the environmental dimension is to be integrated into projects and programmes set up under the Lomé Convention,
- E. taking the view that the actual application of the intentions set out in Lomé IV relating to environmental protection should be given the highest priority in the current project preparation phase if Lomé IV is to be able to contribute to the genuine 'permanent development' of the ACP States,
 1. Notes the need to develop a more integrated concept of development aid over and above sectoral limits involving programmes of a global nature — in the fields of agriculture, forestry, land-planning, transport, energy and the environment — favouring a planned approach that includes environmental attitudes in the decision-making process;
 2. Calls for the development of precise criteria on the basis of which projects may be rejected which have been shown to be environmentally damaging in an environmental impact assessment;
 3. Recommends to the Commission that, when projects are being formulated, directives are used such as those developed by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank so that when projects are in preparation, account is taken of direct and indirect effects on social, cultural and ecological circumstances;
 4. Considers essential greater coordination between the various Community and extra-Community donors as well as the active participation of officials in the recipient countries in the evaluation of projects;
 5. Calls for special projects and programmes to be drawn up with a view to facilitating the restoration, protection and improvement of the environment in so far as the development of the ACP States is concerned with the following areas:

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- reforestation
- water provision and management
- land and soil management
- protection of the environment and measures to combat pollution
- management of natural resources and agricultural systems
- integrated measures to combat parasites
- management of wildlife resources and creation of national parks and reserves
- the secondment of technical staff;

6. Calls for the implementation of programmes to strengthen professional and institutional abilities with a view to environmental management through the review of legislation, the formulation of regulations, the introduction of environmental monitoring measures and the financing of studies and training grants to enhance contact with local universities;

7. Points to the need to involve the intended beneficiaries in environmental projects in order to obtain acceptance of new environmental applications, giving special attention to the role of women and having due regard to the daily efforts made by them to ensure the survival of their families, thereby converting them into direct agents for managing the environment;

8. Takes the view that a properly staffed directorate for the environment must be set up within the Commission's DG VIII to cover the specific development aspects of environmental problems in order to integrate the environment dimension to optimum effect in ACP-EEC cooperation and to fulfil all the above-mentioned tasks;

9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the states signatory to the Convention of Lomé.

RESOLUTION (1)

on Third World poverty and the environment

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. noting that poverty is a major cause of environmental problems in the Third World,
- B. affirming that international efforts to tackle environmental problems cannot be successful unless world poverty is reduced,
 1. Calls on the Community and its Member States to raise the level of overseas aid and increase the proportion of aid which directly benefits the poorest people, particularly women, so giving them the power to care for the environment;
 2. Believes that the burden of foreign debt and the consequent net financial transfer out of the Third World exacerbates poverty and environmental degradation;
 3. Welcomes the British Government's 'Trinidad Initiative' on official debt;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

4. Calls on the Community to take a lead in securing international agreement to cut substantially the official debt service of the poorest countries and to facilitate the reduction of commercial debt in both low-income and middle-income developing countries at the International Monetary Fund/World Bank meeting in April and the Group of Seven Summit in London in July;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors and the European Commission.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the invasion of the Larger grain Borer insect

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. aware of the danger presented since its discovery in 1981 in Tanzania by the Larger grain Borer insect which destroys up to 80 % of stored maize and cassava,
- B. concerned that the insect has thrived not only in Tanzania, but also in Kenya, Burundi and Zaire,
- C. whereas the Commission has reacted immediately and has been able to identify the insect and its behaviour and has noted the vulnerability of wheat, sorghum, sweet potatoes and peanuts,
 1. Calls on the Commission to step up safety measures to control and protect cereal stocks and food aid particularly by not re-using old sacks and containers and by banning the movement of affected cereals;
 2. Calls on the Commission to assist agricultural producers in the regions affected by replacing tools, packages and storage containers made of wood by materials that are resistant to this insect;
 3. Calls on the CTA to accelerate its information programme on the dangers of propagation and on the measures to be taken;
 4. Calls on the Commission to step up protection and surveillance measures and measures to combat the insect, as part of an integrated protection programme for plants, in particular for the use of biological methods and trap crops;
 5. Calls on the Commission to ensure that chemical methods used to control the insect are based on the most specific possible plant health products and that highly toxic products are eschewed;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the governments of the ACP States concerned, the CTA and the agricultural sector of the social partners.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of commodities (PMDT)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. recalling the resolution on the local processing of commodities and on the effects of the establishment of the single market of 1992 which were adopted by the Joint Assembly in Versailles on 29 September 1989,
- B. bearing in mind the vital importance of the commodity sector, which is the main domestic economic activity, the chief provider of foreign exchange and the launching pad for the industrialization of most ACP countries,
- C. deeply concerned by the structural nature of the commodity crisis which was at the root of the price collapse of the 1980s resulting in high debt accumulation, disinvestment and a considerable decline in many ACP countries' capacity to import,
- D. aware of the fact that the eminently ideal long-term solution to the problem of the instability and persistent fall in real prices of commodities is the increased participation of the ACP countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of their commodities,
- E. bearing in mind that, at the moment, only 7 % of the ACP commodities are exported in processed form and that the ACP countries market, distribute and transport less than 5 % of their products, even though the PMDT objectives were laid down in all areas of ACP-EEC cooperation under Lomé I, II and III,
- F. noting with concern the commencement of the breaking-up of the patiently-built ACP industrial structure, partly as a result of disinvestment and the pulling-out of European enterprises from ACP countries, the imminent implementation of the 1992 single market and the liberalization of world trade in the context of the Uruguay Round,
- G. stressing, therefore, the urgent need to take concrete and positive measures to reverse this trend,
- H. noting with satisfaction the provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention and the priority given to the ACP countries' increased participation in the PMDT of their commodities (PMDT objective),
- I. pointing out that one of the conditions necessary for achieving the PMDT objective is to attract investment from European enterprises to this sector, hence the vital importance of incentives from both the ACP and the EEC,
 1. Requests ACP States:
 - (i) to improve the investment climate notably by relaxing the tax system, adopting simple and quick procedures for approving the establishment of European enterprises in the PMDT sector and reorganizing the banking sector so that solutions are rapidly found to the enterprises' needs,
 - (ii) to lay emphasis, where desirable, in the national indicative programmes, on the modernization and rationalization of the transport and communication networks of the energy sector with a view to reducing factor costs,
 - (iii) to strengthen regional cooperation into a view to enhancing the value of human resources in the PMDT area and increasing the outlets for processed products,
 - (iv) to improve the competitiveness of their products in world markets by reorganizing and rationalizing commodity production, marketing and distribution networks which are needed now more than ever following the Community offer in the framework of the Uruguay Round;
 2. Request the Community and its Member States:
 - (i) in the context of the implementation of the single European market;
 - to take a position in favour of a tax reduction on the profits of Community enterprises re-invested in this sector in the ACP countries,

- to set up an ACP-EEC investment insurance and guarantee mechanism,
- (ii) in the context of international cooperation:
- to create a provisional and transitional system for the ACP which would enable them to reorganize and rationalize production, marketing and distribution networks, with the necessary funds being drawn from the compensation granted to counter ACP losses further so the Community offer on tropical products (Uruguay Round) and partly from resources derived from internal taxes levied on ACP products,
 - to prepare a code of conduct for multinationals in the framework of UNCTAD and GATT, with a view to gradually checking restrictive trade practices,
 - to cancel the debt of the ACP countries in the context of a comprehensive adjustment program;
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP bananas

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. reaffirming the resolution on ACP bananas adopted in Luxembourg at its meeting from 24 to 28 September 1990,
- B. recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the 51st Session of the Council of ACP Ministers in Brussels from 25 to 30 November 1990,
- C. whereas the Banana Protocol of the Lomé Convention guarantees that, in respect of its banana exports to the Community, no traditional ACP banana-supplying States shall be placed, as regards access to and advantages on the Community market, in a less favourable situation than in the past or at present,
- D. whereas producers of dollar bananas have overwhelming advantages compared with ACP banana producers in that, in the main, the former are large-scale producers under the control of multinational enterprises, while traditional ACP production is predominantly in the hands of numerous small farmers,
- E. whereas producers in ACP States, which are subject to periodic adverse climatic conditions, lack adequate road, irrigation and drainage systems and are faced with low yields due to insufficient resources to provide relevant inputs into production and, as a result, are faced with high production costs,
- F. whereas banana producers in the Community and in the ACP States, the traditional suppliers of the EEC market, are not in competition with each other,
- G. whereas, for human, social, environmental and ecological reasons, it is essential to safeguard the healthy development of small-farmer banana production, which is also vital for the economies of Belize, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, Madagascar, Somalia,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

Suriname, the four Windward Islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the Overseas Departments, Madeira and the Canary Islands,

- H. whereas it is necessary to develop the infrastructure, improve the technology and enhance the productivity of small banana farmers quickly so as to promote the economic viability of ACP bananas in the early years of the new Single European Market,
- I. whereas the cost of a programme to accomplish these improvements will place a tremendous burden on the very limited resources available under the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention,
- J. whereas there will inevitably be an interim period, before the necessary improvements have been put in place, when ACP bananas will be unable to compete with dollar bananas in the Single European Market,
1. Points out to the Community that
- it is essential that the present protective measures against the uninhibited access of dollar bananas to the Community market are continued indefinitely,
 - it is essential that with the coming of the single European market the banana farmers of the ACP shall be assured of continued economically viable exploitation of the share of the European Community banana market to which they have been accustomed heretofore, in accordance with the terms of the banana Protocol,
 - it is essential for the economic viability of the export to the single European market of the banana producers of the ACP that funds at least equivalent to those raised by the 20 % tariff on dollar bananas be devoted to the development of the traditional ACP banana industry,
 - it is also essential, to this end, that financial mechanisms be put in place to enable traditional banana supplying ACP States, at the outset of the single European market to draw, in advance, upon sums at least equivalent to the anticipated receipts over a number of years from the tariff on dollar bananas to enable the necessary structural improvements to be achieved through intensive development to ensure economical viability at the earliest possible time,
 - it is vital that, in addition, the annual quota for dollar bananas be subject to a variable levy to be established by the Community based on modalities to be agreed upon by the Commission and the ACP States with the monies thus accruing from this variable levy being transferred to the producers in the Community and in the ACP traditional supplying States to improve the competitiveness of their bananas on the Community market,
 - failing a wholly satisfactory programme meeting the requirements of the first five indents hereof, the *status quo* must be maintained indefinitely to ensure that the European Community honours its obligations under the Banana Protocol, despite the existence of the single European market;
2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the EEC and to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION (1)

on taxes levied on coffee and cocoa products

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- A. bearing in mind the resolutions on coffee and cocoa unanimously adopted by the Joint Assembly in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, on 23 March 1991,
 - B. considering the very high dependence of a large number of ACP countries on commodities such as coffee and cocoa, which on average account for 60 to 90 % of their export earnings,
 - C. noting with concern that the drop in prices consequently reduces the export earnings of ACP producer countries in alarming proportions,
 - D. stressing the fact that the losses incurred by these countries, amounting to approximately ECU 12 thousand million between 1985 and 1990, exacerbate the debt and development crisis and considerably jeopardize the continuation of these countries' development programmes,
 - E. deeply concerned by the Italian decree of 21 December 1990 on the updating of taxes levied on coffee and cocoa products, for which the amounts of taxes were multiplied by 7,
 - F. noting that, if this measure is applied, it will lead to a fall in the demand for these two products and subsequently engender a further downward pressure on prices which are already at extremely and abnormally low levels,
1. Points out the importance of improving the procedures for international cooperation in the area of commodities;
 2. Welcomes the provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the European Economic Community, its Member States and the ACP States in the area of agricultural commodities;
 3. Calls on the Community and its Member States, and in particular Italy, party to the International Cocoa and Coffee Agreements and special partners of the ACP States, to respect the spirit and letter of the said Agreements and requests them to remove all internal taxes levied on these two products;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on cocoa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

- A. recalling the resolution on cocoa adopted by the Joint Assembly in Versailles, France, on 29 September 1989,
- B. bearing in mind the high dependence of the economies of a large number of ACP countries on agricultural commodities such as cocoa,
- C. in view of the complete deadlock the International Cocoa Agreement has been enmeshed in since March 1988 and the absence of economic clauses since March 1990,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- D. considering the importance of the Community market for the ACP countries' cocoa exports and the major role the EEC plays in this Agreement,
 - E. noting with deep concern the continuous fall of cocoa prices since 1985 and the enormous accumulated losses incurred by the ACP producer States between 1985 and 1989 amounting to about 1 3 thousand million,
 - F. having regard to the provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the Community, its Member States and the ACP States, in the area of commodities,
1. Calls on the Community and its Member States:
 - to use their influence to persuade the United States, the principal consumer country, and Malaysia, the third biggest producer country, to join the Agreement;
 - to set their sights on the re-introduction of economic clauses, in the context of the new Agreement in September 1991, at the ordinary session of the International Cocoa Council;
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on coffee

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. recalling the resolution on coffee adopted by the Joint Assembly in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, on 1 March 1990,
 - B. bearing in mind the very high dependence of a large number of ACP countries on this product, which on average accounts for 30 to 90 % of their export earnings,
 - C. considering the great importance of the Community market for the ACP countries' coffee exports and the major role the Community plays within the International Coffee Council,
 - D. noting with concern that the drop in prices, attributable to the suspension of the economic clauses of the International Coffee Agreements of 1983 and 1989 and hasty attempts to change the rules of the game of the said agreement in 1987 and 1988, consequently reduces the export earnings of ACP producer countries by alarming proportions,
 - E. stressing the fact that accumulated losses in coffee export earnings, amounting to approximately ECU 6 thousand million between 1986 and 1989, exacerbated the debt crisis and considerably jeopardized the continuation of their development programmes,
 - F. in view of the fact that the basis for the negotiations for the renewal of the International Coffee Agreement was not rejected at the meeting of the International Coffee Council held in London from 17 to 18 September 1990,
 - G. noting, further, that the Stabex resources were insufficient to offset the losses in earnings incurred in 1987, 1988 and 1989, as will be the case for the 1990 and 1991 losses,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACE-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

- H. recalling the Community's responsibilities as far as preserving the Coffee Agreement is concerned,
- I. laying emphasis, therefore, on the urgent need to take concrete and positive measures in this area,
1. Points out how important it is to improve the procedures for international cooperation in the area of commodities;
2. Welcomes the provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the European Economic Community, its Member States and the ACP States in the area of commodities;
3. Calls on the Community and its Member States, party to the International Coffee Agreements and special partners of the ACP States;
- to re-assert their support for the International Coffee Agreement, while working towards its conclusion in conformity with the objectives set out under Article 1 of the 1983 ICA,
 - to use their influence to ensure that the Agreement remains, above all, a development instrument,
 - to continue the dialogue with Brazil and the United States so that the negotiation process can begin with a view to concluding a new Agreement with economic clauses in September 1991 when the International Coffee Council meets in ordinary session,
 - to defend the interests and position of the ACP States at the meeting of the International Coffee Council in September 1991,
 - to use their influence to ensure that the countries of Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Maghreb become members of the new Agreement;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala, Uganda from 25 February 1991 to 1 March 1991,
- A. reaffirming the resolution on ACP sugar adopted in Luxembourg at its meeting from 24 to 28 September 1990,
- B. recalling the resolutions in this regard adopted by the 51st Session of the Council of ACP Ministers in Brussels from 25 to 30 November 1990,
- C. noting with concern that no effective and meaningful follow-up action has been taken on most of the previous resolutions on this subject,
- D. being aware that the adverse effects on ACP sugar from current EEC continued restrictive pricing policies, including price freezer and price reductions without compensatory measures comparable to those granted to Community farmers, have been further exacerbated by the economic consequences of the war being waged in the Persian Gulf, and

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

acutely conscious of the serious social, economic and political effects any prolongation of the present situation would have on the ACP States concerned,

- E. remaining convinced that ACP suppliers of raw cane sugar to the Community should not suffer annual decreases in export income levels because of internal Community policies,
- F. emphasising that any reform of the EEC's common agricultural policy and any commitments which the Community might undertake within the framework of the GATT multi-lateral trade negotiations should not be prejudicial to the interest of the ACP sugar-supplying States,
- G. deploring the delay on the part of the Member States of the Community in taking a positive decision on the proposals for a contemporary mechanism submitted by the Commission for the alleviation of some of the difficulties faced by these States since the 1984/85 delivery period, which are in line with the objectives of the Protocol on ACP sugar and of the ACP-EEC Convention,
- H. regretting deeply that, for the past 15 years, it has not been possible to conclude the negotiations for a guaranteed price for ACP sugar in accordance with the legal obligations inscribed in Article 5 (4) of the Protocol,
- I. stressing that increased preferential access to the Portuguese market will assist the ACP States to enhance their export earnings in the present set of circumstances,
- J. being of the view that, in this period of world crisis, the Community should devise as a matter of urgency a mechanism to alleviate the problem of the high and rising overland and ocean freight costs which the Community itself has recognized as constituting a burden to the ACP sugar-supplying States,
- K. reaffirming its whole-hearted support for the early accession to the Protocol of Papua New Guinea and Zambia, in line with previous resolutions adopted in this regard,
- l. Calls on the Community:
 - to decide favourably and without further delay on the Commission's proposal to compensate the ACP sugar-supplying States to the extent of ECU 30 million over the period 1989/90 to 1991/92,
 - to be vigilant that the new policies which it will adopt for its agricultural sector, especially in respect of the management of the common organization of sugar within which the Sugar Protocol is implemented, will create the necessary conditions and scope which will enable it to discharge its contractual obligations under the Sugar Protocol, including those relating to the effective and meaningful annual negotiations of the ACP guaranteed price within the prescribed time limit,
 - to adopt, with due regard to the specific nature of sugar as a commodity, positions in the final negotiations within GATT which will ensure the long-term viability of the Protocol and to refrain from undertaking commitments whose fulfillment may have adverse consequences on the level of export earnings of the ACP supplying States,
 - to finalize urgently the technical studies relating to the applications of Papua New Guinea and Zambia so that they may accede to the Sugar Protocol as soon as possible, in accordance with the resolutions adopted thereon by the Council of Ministers,
 - to put in place, while bearing in mind the quantities supplied by DOM's and beet producers as recognised in Portugal's Protocol of Accession to the Treaty of Rome, arrangements for the supply of raw cane sugar to the Portuguese market which will accommodate the ACP requests for:
 - (i) preferential access at the full guaranteed price for the 75 000 tonnes per year presently being supplied by four traditional ACP suppliers on a reduced-levy basis at world market price,

- (ii) meeting the whole balance of the Portuguese refiners requirements, as established for any given year, by additional quantities from ACP signatories to the Protocol at the full guaranteed price,
 - (iii) granting initial economically viable quotas to the acceding ACP States of Papua New Guinea and Zambia;
2. Invites the Community also:
- to undertake the study of ACP transport costs with a view to a speedy solution of the long outstanding problem of inland transportation and ocean freight costs,
 - to explore all possibilities, including special measures, so as to enhance ACP earnings from export of sugar to the Community;
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Community and its Member States and all other relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation of coffee producers in developing countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. having regard to the resolution on coffee and cocoa adopted by the Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles and the resolution on the situation of coffee producers adopted by the Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby,
 - B. concerned at the chronically unstable and falling raw materials prices in general and the prices for coffee and cocoa in particular,
 - C. seriously worried at the drastic impact of the crisis in the Gulf on those countries dependent for export revenue on the export of coffee and other raw materials, with petroleum and other energy sources needing to be imported,
 - D. noting that quite a few ACP States are going through a period when the balance between expenditure on necessary imports and export revenue is becoming increasingly unfavourable,
 - E. having noted initiatives in the Netherlands, Belgium and other European countries to buy in coffee from small producers in ACP States and other developing countries directly at favourable prices and on favourable terms and then supply consumers via normal commercial channels,
 - F. having regard to the urgent necessity to take creative measures to strengthen the position of small coffee producers in the ACP States and other developing countries,
- 1. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to do their utmost to establish acceptable raw material prices and to grant all possible aid to initiatives to this end, partly in the framework of the UNCTAD Conference to be held later this year;
 - 2. Calls, further, on the Commission to give full assistance to initiatives at consumer level, such as the Max Havelaar Foundation, where they deserve it;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States of the EEC.

RESOLUTION (1)

European tobacco producers

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Kampala (Uganda) from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- A. considering that approximately 440 000 people from EC States die every year from tobacco related diseases,
- B. aware of the ban by the EC on the sale of killer high-tar tobacco within the EC,
- C. aware of the limitations put on the advertising and promotion of tobacco products by EC Member States,
- D. deeply concerned about the extensive economic strains on the health care services of Third World countries,
 1. Calls for:
 - a halt to the proposed ECU 1,3 billion of aid to EC tobacco farmers,
 - a halt to the export of all high-tar tobacco products to Third World countries,
 - a ban on advertising and promoting high-tar tobacco products by EC companies in the Third World,
 - the transfer of the ECU 1,3 billion originally intended for tobacco producers to health care projects in the Third World;
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the ACP and EEC States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda).

*ANNEX I***DECLARATION OF THE CO-PRESIDENTS ON ZAIRE**

The Joint Assembly, deeply disturbed by the events in Zaire, expresses its concern at the violence and calls for every effort to be made to restore peace. It expresses its solidarity with the people of Zaire in their ordeal and calls on the international community to come to their aid.

ANNEX II

DECLARATION OF THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY IN AMSTERDAM

(27 September 1991)

On the occasion of the 13th meeting of the Joint Assembly in Amsterdam, the Members of the Joint Assembly make the following appeal:

The Joint Assembly warmly welcomes the new climate of freedom and democratization now to be felt throughout the world, including the ACP States.

Over the last 30 years, the international community has supported — clearly to varying degrees — the efforts made by the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural development.

It must be acknowledged, however, that despite these undeniable efforts, the situation in these countries, both at the economic and social level and at the political level, continues to deteriorate dramatically.

Thus, poverty, famine and thousands of refugees are testimony to inept economic management, political instability, structural imbalance, uneven distribution of income, rapid population growth and also poor use of human, natural and financial resources, all in an extremely unfavourable international climate (price of raw materials, interest rates, etc.).

Following the events over the last two years in the USSR and in Europe, the responsibility of the industrialized world is increasing even more.

At this crucial juncture, we call on the Community and the Member States to commit themselves to:

- restoring balance to the aid and cooperation policy,
- cancelling ACP debts to the Community,
- promoting full popular participation in the process of economic, social and political development, which involves a review of structural adjustment policy in the light of human development indicators,
- safeguarding the interests of the developing countries against those of the trading blocs in the context of the GATT negotiations and the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, as part of a reform of the CAP and of the process towards economic and political union.

Aware of global interdependence, we call on the Community and the Member States to form the spearhead of a coherent development policy both at Community level and in the context of international cooperation.

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ANNEX IV

Doc. ACP-EEC 418/A/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on services: a new basis for development

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting from 24 to 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands),
 - having regard to its report on services: a new basis for development (AP/418/B/fin.),
 - having regard to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, and in particular the provisions relating to services therein,
 - having regard to the principal resolutions of the Joint Assembly and the European Parliament with regard to services,
 - having regard to the resolutions forwarded to the General Rapporteur in Luxembourg in 1990,
 - having regard to the reports completed or in progress in the various working parties of the Joint Assembly,
 - having regard to the multilateral negotiations on services in the GATT Uruguay Round talks;
 - having regard to the 1990 reports of the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa,
- A. whereas the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, pursuant to Article 342 (4) of the Lomé Convention, which the general report normally considers, was made available only in September 1991, and could not therefore be taken into consideration,
- B. whereas for the first time in the history of GATT, following the Declaration of Punta Del Este, services are included in the multilateral GATT negotiations,
- C. having regard to the growing importance of services in the world economy where they represent an average of 50% of GNP in the developing countries as opposed to 60% in the developed countries,
- D. having regard to the dynamism of this sector which attracts most direct foreign investment (50% of the current US \$ 400 billion), accounts for most jobs in the developed countries (1 to 2 or even sometimes 3 to 5) and has an effect on the traditional sectors (agriculture — industry) in terms of productivity and value added;
- E. having regard to the rapid expansion of world trade in services currently estimated at some US \$ 560 billion despite the downward distortion in the statistics for this sector, which developed more rapidly in the eighties than trade in manufactured goods;
- F. whereas, in order to ensure that the development of certain categories of services, especially transport, does not lead to a significant increase in energy consumption and gas

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

production which contribute to the greenhouse effect and unquestionably increase desertification, public transport should be promoted, including transport by rail and water, both in the North and in the South,

- G. whereas the developed countries with market economies control 80% of services in both imports and exports and the ACP States' share in this market amounts to only about 3% as opposed to 17% for all of the developing countries together in 1988,
- H. whereas the service sector operates to an increasing extent with hi-tech equipment such as satellites and whereas third world countries, in particular, do not have such facilities; whereas, therefore, the North's service sector could dominate a liberalized market,
- I. whereas the countries of Africa and the Pacific are net importers of services (18% and 6% respectively of the total of their exports of goods and services) and whereas only the Caribbean region is a net exporter of services, with a surplus of 10% of its export revenue,
- J. whereas the ACP countries in general operate in only one or two service sectors (tourism and/or transport) and take only an insignificant part in the intermediate services for manufacturers which have a decisive impact on the process of integration of production and development which is the main objective of the countries in question, representing as it does a means of moving beyond single-sector activities,
- K. whereas it is no longer possible to approach development questions in traditional terms which take no account of the decisive role played by services in interlinking the economic activities of different sectors and within the same sectors,
- L. whereas the Fourth Lomé Convention takes a more innovative approach to services than its predecessors but is still essentially a 'blow-by-blow' approach and thus lacks cohesion,
- M. whereas the relevant provisions of Lomé IV, though insufficient, could be changed as a result of the multilateral GATT negotiations and Europe 1992,
- N. whereas the serious economic crisis from which the ACP countries are suffering and which is fundamentally reflected in the level of indebtedness and the dramatic social consequences of the structural adjustment programmes is not conducive to the launching and development of a services policy based on growth and regional economic integration,
- O. whereas no services policy worthy of the name can be formulated without serious consideration being given to the questions of education, training and culture which are at the very root of the information economy which, more than its predecessors (agriculture and industry), makes the process of development entirely dependent upon human resources,

With regard to Lomé IV:

- 1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Fourth Lomé Convention and requests the States which have not yet ratified it to do so without delay so that it can take full effect;
- 2. Regrets that the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for 1990 was adopted only on 20 August 1991 and has been made available once again, too late for it to be considered; observes that this prevents the Joint Assembly from carrying out one of its basic functions; and requests the Council to take action to ensure that its annual report for 1991 is made available in due time;
- 3. Recalls that since Lomé III precise provisions have existed relating to three sub-sectors of services — tourism, maritime transport and telecommunications — which are included in

the six negotiating sectors to which the GATT principles are being applied in the Uruguay Round in respect of the services sector:

4. Considers that Lomé IV is more dynamic than its predecessors in respect of services and includes certain innovative provisions, but must be improved in the light of the outcome of the Uruguay Round and the impact of European integration in 1992;
5. Calls on the Community to implement a joint programme of research with the ACP States and action on development of the electronics industry which would have economic potential for the Community and the ACP States;
6. Urges the ACP countries to take an active part in the multilateral GATT negotiations on services in order to make known their views, taking care to ensure, by means of the mechanism of bilateral consultations, that the European single market of 1992 does not impede (by social dumping, new standards, etc.) their access to the market;
7. Takes the view that the ACP States should develop their own capacity to produce and exchange services through joint ventures to be better prepared for increasing competition in the sector;
8. Calls for the Lomé IV National Indicative Programmes to take account of projects aimed at developing the services sector in ACP countries;
9. Stresses that the development of the Lomé IV professional on services should take account of the following issues:
 - technical cooperation in services: to permit provisional exchanges, joint programmes between universities and research centres and the setting-up of joint projects by private undertakings with financial assistance which is appropriate and directly available to the undertakings in question; it should also provide aid and/or loans for the purchase of patents, licences and technological know-how funded by the EIB in collaboration with the financial institutions responsible for development in the ACP countries;
 - development of a mechanism to facilitate and improve access of ACP States and their enterprises to patents, licences, appropriate technology and know-how, and research facilities available in the Community and its Member States;
 - development of transport infrastructures and telecommunications services to further integration at subregional and region level;
 - development of intermediate services and services to producers, to improve the management and raise the level of productivity of ACP undertakings;
 - development of regional services to obtain economies of scale in some services (teledetection, telecommunications, maritime and air transport, etc.) to allow isolated countries to become more fully integrated and to create domestic markets which are broadly enough based to provide a more solid foundation for development;
10. Is convinced that the development of professional services, infrastructure services and regional services calls for a stepping-up of training activities and exchanges between members of the professions between the EEC and the ACP States, and, above all, for appropriate funding mechanisms for the joint ventures which are central to this policy to be made available;
11. Takes the view that the regional perspective is particularly important in the new approach to development issues and that, to this end, telecommunications, transport, bank compensation systems, organizations for approval of technical standards and vocational qualifications, and insurance should be managed at regional level;
12. Takes the view that Lomé IV should innovate in the services sector and should encourage intermediate services (accounting, telecommunications, data processing, financial ser-

- vices, etc.) which are closely related to the small and medium-sized business sector and should themselves be the spearhead of economic and social development within the Convention;
13. Considers that, in view of the difficulties encountered by the ACP banking sector in financing small and medium-sized businesses, the European Investment Bank should provide full support for this type of funding action by setting up an appropriate mechanism with development institutes such as the ADB and its equivalents in the Caribbean and Pacific;
14. Takes the view that the service sector in the ACP States currently offers a wealth of job opportunities, especially for women, both in the formal (banking, telecommunications and information industry) and informal sectors;
15. Requests the Commission to work in close collaboration with the ACP development institutions to implement the regional projects pending in the services sector in order to encourage economic integration in each of these three regions;
16. Takes the view that the ACP countries could usefully reduce the costs of imported services as part of the liberalization of the sector, by taking advantage of competition between suppliers and, finally, by guarding against liberal political pressures, which will entail being less dependent on aid, whether accompanied by political conditions or not;
17. Stresses that the majority of activities in the informal sector in the ACP countries relate to services and involve a large proportion of the working population, but that they have only limited access to intermediary services, which stands in the way of their development and prevents them from moving into the formal sector, as most governments would wish;
18. Calls for the Fourth Lomé Convention to be used to give the informal sector access to intermediary services;
19. Takes the view that the Lomé Convention should place great emphasis on the building and improving of the autonomous capacity of ACP States for the setting up of service industries according to the comparative advantage through joint ventures in order to ensure efficient allocation and optimum use of resources;
20. Calls on the Community to take account, in drawing up its indicative programmes, of the improvement and technological modernization of the service sector in the ACP countries in order to help them to deal with the deregulation of trade in services within the framework of the GATT negotiations and competition with multinationals;
21. Calls for technical cooperation to take account of the problems associated with trade in services with the ACP States deriving from qualitative or prudential standards;
22. Calls on the EEC to provide free and preferential access to ACP services into the Community markets on a non-reciprocal basis;
23. Calls on the Community to facilitate the ACP States' access to technology adapted to their needs, licences and patents in order to speed up their process of internal development and to improve their chances of success in increasingly competitive export markets;
24. Notes the international move towards liberalization and takes the view that the ACP States must adopt a long-term strategy laying as much emphasis on the trade aspect as on the development aspect of the new Convention by means of ACP-EEC joint ventures;
25. Takes the view that tourism is an important sector but that its further development should not result in the loss of the local population's rights, notably on communal land, and

existing local jobs, leaving the population with no other option but to offer their services to the tourist enterprises that set up on their land;

With regard to GATT

26. Stresses that liberalization of trade in services within GATT must take account of the disparities between countries and recognize the right of the ACP States to pursue their own development, which implies that these countries can protect their developing economies by allowing only a gradual liberalization of the services sector by means of a flexibility which will allow them to open up fewer sectors, liberalize fewer types of transactions and gradually broaden access to their markets according to their development situation in the sectors concerned;

27. Expresses its concern at the limited negotiating capacity in the Uruguay Round of the developing countries in general and the ACP countries in particular; this weakness is accentuated by the difficulties they face in obtaining access to relevant information and in precisely identifying their own interests;

28. Recommends to all the ACP countries taking part in the multilateral GATT negotiations that they avoid the pitfalls of the liberal stances of certain developed countries, which often hide protectionist tendencies in sensitive areas, and suggests to the ACP countries that they adopt their own negotiating positions together, in coordination with the EEC, taking into account their development objectives for services;

29. Whereas developing countries in general and ACP countries in particular, as sovereign states, must preserve the right to subject their services sector to national legislation by applying the necessary measures to achieve their development objectives, geared to their peoples' needs and environmental protection;

30. Notes with satisfaction that the negotiating field on services is now clearly defined. This field covers the most urgent needs of the developing countries and takes account of their level of, and right to, development, which explains why about 30 countries have currently filed conditional offers concerning initial undertakings negotiable in terms of market access and national treatment;

31. Considers that the developing countries in general and the ACP States in particular should adopt neither a protectionist model nor one based on an extreme form of free trade for trade in services, and that the adoption of a pragmatic concerted position by the ACP countries does not necessarily mean that all countries should have to accept the same obligations in their lists of commitments, which must be drawn up in accordance with their comparative advantages and the specific needs of their economies;

32. Stresses the need for rigorous definition of the traditional GATT concepts (transparency, national treatment, MFN/non-discrimination, market access etc.) in the Uruguay Round negotiations on services so as to ensure that vagueness does not result in disguised protectionism or bilateral arrangements which would damage irrevocably the developing countries' efforts at development;

33. Considers that the conditional application of the most favoured nation clause to services would be tantamount to issuing a blank cheque which might be detrimental to the interests of the ACP States and would detract from the impact of concepts such as gradual liberalization and growing participation by the developing countries, which have been accepted by the Uruguay Round negotiators;

34. Considers that the ACP States are not in a position to accept any obligation of reciprocity requiring them to open up their economies, which are still at a vulnerable stage, and that liberalization of services can be pursued more easily if the general GATT custom of

reciprocal concessions is not followed in this instance, given the varying levels of development;

35. Takes the view that the negotiations should lead to a multilateral agreement which specifies a number of principles applicable to services and which authorizes the ACP States progressively to liberalize trade in services, on condition that the principle of national treatment is applied to staff, training or measures relating to the transfer of technology, in order to enable them to establish national and/or regional service industries;

36. Requests the ACP States to open gradually and as far as possible their internal markets, setting a limit on the number of foreign suppliers of services admitted at each stage of liberalization, and must gradually phase out restrictions in exchange for the dismantling of barriers to trade in the industrialized countries and in the light also of their measurable progress in economic and social development;

37. Believes that the obtaining of development advantages by the ACP countries depends not only on their own national liberalization efforts but also on the extent to which multilateral negotiation furthers the ACP countries' export potential, encourages the transfer of technology and gradually absorbs the cost of certain adjustments in each sector which expansion in trade may involve;

38. Considers that the harmonization of national regulations requires very thorough preparatory work to identify objectively the barriers in this area, but that these measures should on no account take the form of disguised protectionism;

39. Considers that the ACP countries which sell services such as tourism and transport should continue to exploit their comparative advantages in these sectors by better market access and increase their exports by widening the range of services offered by their economies;

40. Stresses that the general strategy of the developing countries, particularly the ACP States, in GATT should be to seek a reduction in the restrictions imposed on a number of specific service activities in which they have comparative advantages and the possibility of sending high-level management staff to developing countries to acquire expertise in their own fields;

41. Welcomes the fact that the negotiations include not only high-technology services, for which the North has certain advantages, but also the other services (professional services, construction, domestic services, etc.) which are labour-intensive and in which the developing countries hold considerable comparative advantages. For services of this kind the agreement currently being negotiated in GATT provides for conditions (qualification, limited duration, etc.) aimed at maintaining national legislation on immigration;

Europe after 1992

42. Considers that the 1992 programme on services (51 directives to be adopted between now and the end of 1992) may serve as a catalyst for many positions which the Community will take up in the Uruguay Round;

43. Urges the Commission to ensure that the creation of a customs union in services in 1992 does not produce trade distortions by facilitating trade between the Twelve but increasing the obstacles for third countries, particularly the ACP States;

44. Notes that the completion of the Europe of 1992 and the recent agreement concluded between Canada, the United States and the OECD countries make specific provisions for the liberalization of trade in services and that this tide of liberalism in the industrialized

countries involves exclusively high-technology services (financial, data processing, telecommunications, etc.);

45. Takes the view that trade groupings of certain industrialized countries should not only not be allowed to reduce access to export markets of all kinds for the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, but also that these countries should envisage provisions designed to prevent their being marginalized economically;

46. Notes that the liberalization of trade in services will increase competition between industrialized countries, which will result in a fall in the price of services, from which the ACP States as net importers will benefit. They must also develop a policy of promoting their own service sectors to enable them gradually to enter into this competition;

47. Recalls that in Versailles it declared itself in favour of removing taxes on the profits of Community companies reinvesting in the ACP States, particularly in Africa, as long as they encourage agricultural and agro-industrial development, food self-sufficiency, and the promotion of useful equipment and services;

48. Stresses that the development of the services sector is an urgent priority in the ACP countries, but that it calls for financial resources which exceed their available capital. Hence the need for the ACP States to take a more flexible approach to the question of a foreign trade presence and foreign investment in general in the multilateral GATT negotiations and in the light of Europe 1992;

49. Considers that Europe 1992 marked by generalized competition on all sides, particularly if combined with a liberalization movement within GATT constitutes a reason for stepping up the production capacity of the ACP States in this sector to bring it up to the requirements of the world market by means of ACP-EEC technical cooperation;

50. Requests the EEC to establish a permanent consultation mechanism with the ACP States to enable the latter to give their opinion on certain measures such as the Social Charter, anti-pollution standards, etc. and points out that certain comparative advantages of some ACP States may be cancelled out if a degree of labour mobility greater than that provided for by GATT is not permitted within the Lomé Convention;

51. Stresses that an education and training system centring on electronics, data processing and telecommunications, a strategy of establishing and developing joint ventures and services, and an appropriate mechanism for funding these activities must be set up by the EIB and the development funding institutions, together with the ACP States, within the new Lomé Convention as a basis for a services development policy;

52. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the relevant report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, the Council and the Commission, the responsible GATT authorities and to the national parliaments of the Member States of the Community.

Doc. ACP-EEC 191/91/A/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on Intra-ACP Trade

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- having regard to the report of its Working Group on Intra-ACP Trade (Doc. ACP-EEC 191/91),
- recalling its resolution of September 1989 on the effects of the '1992' single market on the ACP States,
- A. whereas the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention lays additional emphasis on ACP regional cooperation, particularly in Title XII, Articles 156 to 166,
- B. bearing in mind that the application of these provisions has the objective of increasing trade and cooperation between the various ACP sub-regions and of enhancing their social and human development,
- C. bearing in mind the repeated attempts of regional organizations to stimulate commercial relations between their Member States and the relative failure of such attempts,
- D. recalling the efforts of Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean island states to achieve closer economic integration by improving the structures and expanding the responsibilities of their respective regional organizations,
- E. recalling also the repeated attempts by the African countries, within the context of the Organization of African Unity since the Lagos Plan of Action in 1980, to achieve a continent-wide economic community and subregional groupings, an objective which was emphasized yet again at the recent meeting of African leaders of the OAU, meeting in Abuja, Nigeria, on 5 June 1991,
- F. considering the problems created for many ACP States by the current Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations which may result in an undermining and weakening of ACP trade preferences in relation to other, often more advanced, developing countries and newly-industrialized countries who are in direct competition for world markets,
- G. whereas the European Community will achieve a single market for its products from 1 January 1993,
- H. whereas it is important for ACP States to cooperate with one another, faced with what for some may be the negative consequences of the creation of the single market, and what for others may be the advantages,
- I. concerned by the tendency for investment resources to be reorientated towards countries of Central and Eastern Europe instead of in the direction of ACP States,
- J. recognizing fully the responsibilities of governments of ACP States in providing democratic and open political institutions which can create a more advantageous context for attracting domestic investment and investment from industrialized countries and neighbouring states,
- K. having regard to the important role played by the informal sector in the economies of the ACP States,
- L. whereas the Bretton Woods structural adjustment programmes have proved harmful,
- M. bearing in mind the advantages of free trade, customs unions and workable exchange rate mechanisms between ACP States,
- N. recognizing the existence of certain persistent common problems which have limited intra-ACP trade and which include durable tariff and non-tariff barriers, slowness of administrative procedures, lack of convertible currencies necessitating excessive dependency on the US dollar, lack of efficient communications and transportation networks,

- O. whereas as a result of this dependency on exports of raw materials, many ACP countries are exposed to a fall in revenue due to the drop in world prices,
- P. considering the dependency of many ACP States on the resources gained from the mining and production of raw materials and commodities, and the decline of such resources as world prices have diminished and of the inability of neighbouring ACP States, in most cases, to utilize such products,
- Q. whereas the export of products from the ACP States is still directed towards the markets of the industrialized countries; whereas this works to the disadvantage of economic activities answering the needs of national and regional markets,
- R. noting that the ACP countries' need to earn hard currency encourages ACP countries to concentrate on expanding exports to industrialized countries rather than to other ACP States;
- S. considering therefore that there is a need for ACP States to produce more consumer goods and manufactured items as well as increasing service industries such as tourism,
- T. whereas frequent contact between Chambers of Commerce and related economic operators is desirable in order to encourage exchange of information and to harmonize or to complement objectives between both public and private commercial enterprises,
- U. whereas it is imperative to establish and maintain peaceful relations between neighbouring states, and resolve conflict situations within states, for any profitable commercial relations to flourish,

As regards the political dimension:

- 1. Calls upon ACP States to redouble their commitment to existing regional and sub-regional organizations which have a vocation and a potential to provide the framework within which closer political cooperation may come about, leading in turn to greater economic cooperation and understanding between neighbouring countries;
- 2. Asks the ACP States to support cross-frontier economic contacts between various ACP States;

As regards macro-economic policy

- 3. Calls on the ACP States to establish an agricultural policy aimed at national and regional self-sufficiency in food;
- 4. Considers that serious studies must be undertaken in order gradually to integrate the informal sector into national and regional economic activity;
- 5. Considers that recognition must be given to the necessity of reducing public sector expenditure in non-essential areas in order to create priority for education, development of human resources, health and social development on the one hand, and expansion of production and the productivity of the goods and services sectors on the other hand;
- 6. Considers that measures should be pursued that aim to provide greater integration between sectors and harmonization of development strategies and plans;
- 7. Urges all ACP States to reduce, initially on a regional basis, tariff and non-tariff barriers;
- 8. Believes that it is in the interest of all to participate in trade liberalization, bearing in mind that not all may proceed at the same pace and that there may still be a need to retain temporary measures of protection, particularly for infant industries;

9. Believes that ACP States should reduce subsidies and bring about rational price mechanisms without which competition becomes problematic;

As regards financial considerations:

10. Calls upon the European Community and its Member States to provide technical assistance and, where possible, financial support for those ACP States wishing to participate in clearing-house schemes operated by the various regional organizations, such as the PTA;

11. Calls upon the European Community and its Member States to investigate with the ACP States, the practical measures which may be taken to establish a zone of ACP-EEC monetary cooperation, particularly in the light of moves within the European Community towards economic and monetary union;

12. Proposes the creation of monetary zones corresponding to the ACP sub-regions and requests the ACP Council of Ministers to consider this as a matter of priority;

13. Urges ACP States to seek to create with European commercial banks a relationship which allows the banking system within ACP States to become more technically efficient and therefore more able to cope with the demands of market economies;

14. Reiterates its demand for the creation of an ACP Development Bank which would have similar financial responsibilities to those currently agreed for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD);

15. Underlines the importance of bringing about realistic and stable exchange rates as well as a budgetary policy designed to attract domestic and foreign investment while taking account of the social problems of the ACP States;

16. Considers that export credit facilities in ACP countries are at best inadequate, and often non-existent and that this fact is detrimental to export financing and trade expansion;

17. Believes that indigenous insurance companies must be created and function effectively, with the support of multilateral donor agencies and private insurance companies, in order to support the export of goods and services;

18. Urges ACP States to take full advantage of the provisions of the Lomé Convention as regards access to risk capital in order that they might develop their small and medium-sized industries for local and cross-border markets;

As regards the production sector:

19. Reaffirms the necessity of the acquisition of a qualified workforce which entails investment in professional and vocational training (as proposed by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly Working Group, see OJ No C 45 of 26 February 1990);

20. Points to the progress already achieved, though on a small scale, as a result of the European Community's sectoral assistance programme which has enabled several ACP States to benefit from the importation of machinery and equipment for production purposes which they would otherwise have not been able to obtain;

21. Considers that, where appropriate, more emphasis should be placed on the rehabilitation of existing production plants and equipment and on the revitalization of the production process, as well as on the setting-up of new plants where none already exist, bearing in mind

the necessary complementarity which should exist between neighbouring states in their manufacturing processes, avoiding duplication of production of similar products;

22. Encourages neighbouring ACP States to engage in co-financing of new companies, with support from international investment partners where desired, particularly where this will allow new product ranges of consumer goods to be established for local and regional consumption;

As regards marketing and distribution:

23. Believes that a pre-requisite for efficient marketing and export of goods lies in the improvement of customs services including their computerization, and urges ACP States to reinforce efforts which are aimed at controlling contraband activities which undermine orderly marketing arrangements for goods and services as well as reducing taxation revenues;

24. Calls on ACP States to encourage legitimate trade between border regions in neighbouring countries;

25. Considers that the European Community is in a position to provide support for market research activities in ACP States by financing studies aimed at developing new outlets for manufactured items, and to implement the appropriate means for the development of processing, marketing, distribution and transport operations;

26. Congratulates the PTA on the establishment of its 'common list' system which facilitates information on goods requirements, shortages, and supply and therefore improves marketing efficiency, and considers that other regional groupings should develop similar systems;

27. Recognizes the importance of Trade Fairs and welcomes the assistance provided by the European Community in their organization;

28. Considers the expansion of packaging plants could reduce wastage resulting from the lack of storage facilities for agricultural produce while encouraging trade in such produce with neighbouring countries;

29. Recalls that successive ACP-EEC Conventions have provided support for the development of transport and communications which are the fundamental framework on which all commerce is built;

30. Emphasizes that proper processing, marketing, distribution and transport will encourage the expansion of production and the collaboration of companies with similar product ranges, thus bringing about economies of scale, lower prices and increased demand;

31. Asks the ACP States to take all the measures which may be necessary for the implementation of the Intra-ACP Action Programme, and instructs the ACP secretariat to convene the appropriate committees;

32. Recognizes the importance of cultural interaction as a mechanism to promote intra-ACP trade; calls on the ACP States, with the assistance of the EC, immediately to facilitate cultural and educational exchanges — at differing levels — among ACP States, as well as trade in cultural goods including recorded music, books, films, etc.;

33. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities, the governments of the

Member States of the European Community, CARICOM, SPEC, the OAU, ECOWAS, the PTA and UDEAC.

Doc. ACP-EEC 510/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on South and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted in Luxembourg in September 1990 and Kampala (Uganda) in February 1991,
- B. recognizing the UN Declaration on 'Apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa', adopted by consensus in December 1989, as the internationally agreed basis for a political settlement in South Africa,
- C. welcoming the repeal by President de Klerk of certain segregation laws, in particular the Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act, the Land Act and the Population Registration Act and all the other measures which are helping to create a climate conducive to peaceful negotiations,
- D. aware that the Pretoria regime has not yet fulfilled all the necessary conditions to create a climate conducive to negotiations as set out in the UN Declaration of December 1989, not has it complied fully with all the agreements entered into with the ANC, in particular the release of all political prisoners and the speedy return of exiles,
- E. recognizing that the repeal of apartheid legislation cannot by itself rectify the gross distortions and inequalities created by apartheid and that measures to correct injustices are urgently needed,
- F. aware that, coupled with political uncertainty, the economic recession which is aggravating the vast inequalities created by apartheid, is contributing towards a climate of instability within which violence finds ready purchase,
- G. recognizing that irreversible change in South Africa can only be assured with continued international pressure on the South African regime through the maintenance of sanctions,
- H. welcoming the peace agreement signed by the Angolan Government and UNITA on 31 May 1991,
- I. deploring the manoeuvring by RENAMO in the peace negotiations currently taking place with the Mozambique Government,
- J. aware of the need for a reconstruction of the societies in southern Africa affected by South African destabilization, and the resettlement of millions of persons forced into exile or displaced within their own country,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- K. aware of the development needs of the newly independent Namibia.
- L. encouraged by the current negotiations between the governments of Namibia and South Africa regarding Walvis Bay.
1. Affirms its total opposition to apartheid and its support for the creation of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa based on the principles set out in the UN Declaration on South Africa, particularly that of one person one vote;
 2. Calls therefore for the full and speedy implementation of all additional measures necessary to dismantle the structures of apartheid and instruments of oppression;
 3. Fully supports the recently agreed peace accord, considers that this agreement represents an important stage in the normalization process, but that it cannot on its own resolve the problems of south Africa until all the obstacles to negotiation are removed, a new constitution is drafted and democratic elections guaranteeing the whole population the right to vote are held;
 4. Totally rejects the Nationalist Party blueprint for a new constitution unveiled at its recent conference in Bloemfontein and reaffirms the UN Declaration to the effect that a new constitutional order must be determined by the people of South Africa and based on the Charter of the UN and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 5. Demands that the South African Government take urgent action to end the violence, of particular priority is the depoliticization of the security forces; in this regard, fully support the demand for the creation of a non-partisan police and defence force under the political guidance of an interim government mechanism;
 6. Condemns the secret funding of Inkatha and political organizations connected with it by the South African Government, and also the involvement of elements of the security forces in acts of violence;
 7. Demands that urgent measures be taken to address the legacy of apartheid, particularly in the areas of education, health, housing and land; with regard to the latter, urges the restitution of land to the 3.5 million South Africans forcibly removed from their land in living memory;
 8. Deplores the premature lifting of certain sanctions by the European Community and calls for the remaining sanctions to be maintained and for diplomatic pressure to be stepped up in order to reach a swift settlement of the South African problem;
 9. In this regard, condemns the negotiations currently taking place between the South African financial authorities and the Deutsche Bank for a DM 200 million bond issue;
 10. Calls on the South African Government to meet as quickly as possible all the conditions for the holding of negotiations on the drafting of a constitution to guarantee a democratic and non-racial society, in particular:
 - a total amnesty for all South Africans returning from exile,
 - the release of all political prisoners,
 - the cessation of all violence in the country;

11. Urges the Community to pursue its increased aid to the South African people which have suffered from apartheid and approves its support for the special programme more specifically geared to development activities and aid to the resettlement of South Africans returning from exile;
12. Urges RENAMO to continue the negotiations initiated by the Mozambique Government in a spirit of constructive dialogue with a view to achieving a total cease-fire and establishing peace in Mozambique;
13. Calls on the Community and its Member States to increase humanitarian aid and emergency aid to Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and other countries in the region whose production capacity has been undermined as a result of South African destabilization;
14. Calls on the international community and the European community, in particular, to take immediate measures to ensure the speedy reconstitution of Angola;
15. Urges the Community to increase its assistance to SADCC following the abolition of apartheid in order to promote the region's economic self-reliance and provide it with a production capacity on the basis of the principle of mutual benefit and self-sustainable development;
16. Calls on the governments of Namibia and South Africa to conclude their negotiations as swiftly as possible to enable Walvis Bay to be returned to Namibia, pursuant to UN Resolution No 432 adopted in 1978;
17. Given the critical role fisheries will play in the development of Namibia, welcomes measures taken by the Commission towards effectively bringing an end to illegal fishing, specifically its decision to deny fishing licences and structural aid to those vessels caught fishing illegally in third country waters, and calls upon all those countries whose fishing vessels continue to violate Namibian waters to take similar action;
18. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the signatory States of the Lomé Convention and the South African Government.

Doc. ACP-EEC 512/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on democracy and development

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. recalling the previous resolutions on human rights,
- B. recognizing that the establishment of democratic and pluralist regimes in the developing countries must result first and foremost from internal initiatives,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- C. considering also that the democratization process is never fully completed and that it is necessary to ensure that democratic rights are effectively exercised in the developed countries,
- D. whereas popular participation in the decision-making process should not remain limited to the sphere of politics, but extended to the socio-economic area as well,
- E. deeply concerned by several isolated cases of resistance against such an opening up of society, often employing violent and devious means to continue monopolizing power, both political and financial/economic,
- F. deeming it equally necessary to take account of the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries in the international environment,
1. Welcomes the considerable advances made in recent years in the area of human rights and the progress of democracy throughout the world, including the ACP States;
 2. Deplores, however, the fact that this fundamental change in the political landscape takes place amid almost universal lack of understanding and indifference of the industrialized countries;
 3. Stresses that concern for human rights and the defence and promotion of those rights cannot be considered to be interference in the internal affairs of States and constitute an important and legitimate aspect of dialogue between States; confirms that it will continue to combat all violations of human rights wherever they occur; urgently requests that meaningful, structural institutional changes be introduced at the international level with a view to ensuring the full participation of the developing countries in the process of adoption of decisions affecting their respective populations;
 4. Likewise stresses that no special provision — whether on national, cultural or other grounds — may be made to establish an exception to the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 5. Emphasizes the need to protect the human rights of minorities, which can be accomplished primarily through the effective establishment of democracy;
 6. Stresses that if political democracy is to last it needs to go hand in hand with broader popular participation at all levels;
 7. Considers essential the deepening and strengthening of existing periodic meetings between ACP and EEC socio-economic circles;
 8. Points to the indivisibility of human rights; hunger, illiteracy and extreme poverty deprive large numbers of people of the most basic rights, while respect for human, civil and political rights are fundamental to their sustained economic and social development;
 9. Calls on the Commission to submit a proposal to the Council for a budget heading on 'the democratic process' in the 1992 budget, thus releasing appropriations to provide technical assistance to those ACP States who so desire to complete their process of democratization successfully;
 10. Endorses the principles set out in the Commission's communication to the Council and the European Parliament of 25 March 1991 (human rights, democracy and development cooperation policy, SEC(91) 61 fin.), according to which progress towards respect for human rights can and must be underpinned by positive measures while violations of those rights should produce negative responses; shares the Commission's view that there should be constant and open dialogue on this matter;
 11. Considers that a decision to suspend aid can only be justified in exceptional cases, in view of the consequences of such a measure for the peoples concerned, and that this may

under no circumstances be decided at administrative level without first being the subject of a debate and a transparent political decision:

12. Notes that particular attention should be paid to the most vulnerable sections of the population, such as children, women, the elderly, immigrants and refugees;

13. Considers, moreover, that to deny help to the victims of emergencies or extremely dangerous situations, particularly where violence is used against innocent civilian populations and refugees, is an affront to human dignity;

14. Congratulates all those persons and NGOs throughout the world that are making a sterling contribution to the defence and promotion of human rights;

15. Calls on all the Governments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention to promote public involvement in human rights by means of educational programmes and by allowing the NGOs free access to information and freedom to disseminate information relating to human rights;

16. Considers that respect for human rights as a whole — political, economic, cultural and social rights, the right to development — must be at the heart of the policies of the 90s and that, to this end, the Community should respond in a practical way to the requests and needs of the countries of the third world in order to allow real development;

17. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the governments of the countries signatory to the Lomé Convention and the United Nations Secretary-General.

Doc. ACP-EEC 513/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the increase in poverty and famine in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. recalling the resolutions adopted at its meeting from 25 February to 1 March 1991 in Kampala on the increase in poverty and famine in Africa,
- B. having regard to the permanent and persistent nature of the factors which exacerbate poverty and underdevelopment in several ACP States, in particular political instability, internal conflict, the effects of debt, structural adjustment, collapse in the price of primary products, disinvestment, food shortages and problems of population, economic decline, climatic changes and deforestation,
- C. disturbed at the human tragedy of over a billion people in several regions of the third world, particularly in Africa, living in absolute poverty and in an alarming state of famine,
- D. whereas this situation is worsening, both as a result of the repercussions of the Gulf War and the relative negligence of the international community currently preoccupied with other events on a similar scale of importance in Europe and the USSR.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- E. aware that the international situation at the monetary, financial and commercial level, and also other levels, does not bode well in the short term for an improvement which would relieve misery, poverty and underdevelopment,
- F. whereas over 30 years of work towards development have not succeeded in reducing absolute poverty, but on the contrary there are signs of a tragic worsening of the situation (over 100 million people at risk in the long term in Africa),
1. Proposes the appointment of a high-ranking coordinator for emergency aid, responsible under the authority of the UN Secretary-General and with direct access to him, for establishing and maintaining the political and administrative contacts, initiative and guidance essential for carrying out these missions properly, using the additional support of the UN humanitarian agencies and the non-governmental organizations active in this sphere;
 2. Calls on the ACP countries to adopt economic, political and social reforms such that an emergency plan may be set in motion to combat absolute poverty;
 3. Considers that the execution and success of such a project calls for the active participation of the whole population in this process of development;
 4. Calls on the Commission to give absolute priority to reducing poverty by drawing up programmes under Lomé IV and calls for the setting-up, in the context of the Community's budgetary procedure, of a fund with sufficient resources for emergency relief of people afflicted by disaster and famine which would be readily available for use by the relevant Commission bodies;
 5. Reiterates its call for cancellation of ACP debts towards the EEC and the Member States and calls on the Member States to earmark 0,7% of their GNP for development cooperation, including 0,15% for the LLDCs;
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the EC Member States and of the ACP States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 516/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on ACP debt

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. recalling its earlier resolutions on ACP debt reduction and cancellation.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- B. in view of international efforts to reach a comprehensive package of debt reduction and accompanying measures,
- C. referring to recent proposals made by
- the British Prime Minister (Trinidad Terms) concerning rescheduling of entire debt stocks of low-income severely debt distressed countries, cancellation up to two thirds of outstanding debt stocks, repayment levels in line with export and output growth in the debtor economies and a 25 year period with a flexible repayment schedule, and
 - the Dutch government, comprising the cancellation of all bilateral official debt by all creditor countries collectively, to those least developed countries which are severely debt-distressed and other low-income countries pursuing acceptable economic reform programmes,
- D. referring to the North-South Round Table in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) on 8-9 July on African Debt Relief, Recovery and Democracy,
- E. referring to the United Nations report 'Economic crisis in Africa' (August 1991) in which the UN Secretary General proposes for African countries, among other things, that
- official bilateral debt, as well as semi-official export credit debts, be cancelled,
 - debt owed to multilateral institutions, which now account for about 40% of Africa's debt service obligations, should be substantially reduced with the help of donor countries,
- F. referring to the latest report of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Third World debt, which points out that the growth in indebtedness has now considerably decelerated, but that debt service payments remained in particular high for Sub-Saharan Africa,
- G. noting the far-reaching cancellation of official debts for Poland and Egypt in the Paris Club,
- H. with a view to future European Economic and Monetary Union,
1. Expresses concern over the delay in agreeing a full conversion of past special loans and STABEX reimbursements into grant forms;
 2. Welcomes the Commission's proposals to that effect;
 3. Deplores the continuing refusal by the EEC Council of Ministers to take the appropriate decisions and urges the Council to rally itself to the views expressed by the Joint Assembly, the European Parliament and the European Commission;
 4. Re-emphasizes the urgent need for the cancellation of the total ACP debt to the Community and also calls for cancellation of all debts contracted by the ACP countries to the Member States of the European Community and requests that debt cancellation begin with the worst affected countries and be accompanied by economic recovery measures such as commodity agreements and appropriate economic policies;
 5. Requests the Member States of the Community to set about drawing up a joint strategy to this end;
 6. Takes the view that European Economic and Monetary Union cannot but bring with it a common European debt strategy;
 7. Requests the European Commission to initiate a serious debate and decision-making process on joint actions of EC creditor countries to diminish bilateral official debts, taking

the recent proposals of the British Prime Minister, the Dutch government, the United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and UNPAAERD as points of departure;

8. Requests the EC Member States to cooperate within the annual general meetings of the International Institutions in October of this year, in order to achieve agreement on (at least) the Trinidad Terms;

9. Requests the Commission and the EC governments to undertake action in order to make possible comprehensive programmes for debt reduction in which all creditor parties are involved (commercial banks, creditor states as well as multilateral institutions);

10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the governments of the Member States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 448/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on non-proliferation and arms exports

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

A. deeply concerned at the danger inherent in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction throughout the world, endorses the principle of nuclear non-proliferation and calls for universal accession to the NPT; calls for an agreement in the near future on a convention on chemical weapons and for the strengthening of the Convention on biological and bacteriological weapons,

B. alarmed, moreover, at the stockpiling of conventional weapons in certain regions of the world; believes that international action must be taken at immediately to promote restraint and transparency in the transfers of conventional arms and of technologies for military use, especially towards areas of tension,

1. Endorses the criteria identified in the European Council's Luxembourg Declaration of 28-29 June 1991 on which national arms export policies may be based; viz:

— respect for international commitments, in particular the sanctions decreed by the Security Council of the United Nations and non-proliferation agreements,

— respect for human rights on the country of final destination,

— the internal situation in the country of final destination, in terms of the existence of tensions or internal armed conflicts,

— the preservation of peace, security and regional stability,

— the behaviour of the purchasing country *vis-à-vis* the international community with particular regard for its attitude to terrorism, the nature of its alliances, and respect for international law,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1991 meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- the existence of a risk that the equipment will be diverted within the purchasing country or re-exported under undesirable conditions,
- 2. Considers that transparency in conventional arms transfers is of paramount importance and believes that it as a matter of priority a United Nations register should be set up and calls on all the signatories to the Lomé Convention to support such a proposal at the next UN General Assembly.
- 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the signatory states to the Lomé IV Convention.

Doc. ACP-EEC 460/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on decentralized cooperation under Lomé IV

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. noting with satisfaction that the European Community and the ACP States undertook in Article 20 of the Convention to promote decentralized cooperation under Lomé,
- B. noting that decentralized cooperation aims to support initiatives from economic and social organizations in ACP countries, working where appropriate in partnership with similar organizations within the Community,
- C. considering that this form of cooperation is of major importance to achieve active participation of the people in the development process, one of the objectives of the Convention,
- D. considering that this form of cooperation contributes to the advancement of ACP countries by mobilizing the often latent capabilities and original operating methods of these organizations well imbedded in society,
- E. whereas this form of cooperation contributes to the extension of social democracy and the development of civil society,
- F. considering that decentralized cooperation can usefully be linked to, and enhance the process of decentralizing decision-making,
- G. recognizing the importance of the concept of decentralized cooperation and wants to see it applied as dynamically and thoroughly as possible in practice;
 - 1. Emphasizes the importance of informing the organizations potentially involved in decentralized cooperation as rapidly as possible of the opportunities open to them to participate in ACP-EEC cooperation;
 - 2. Points out the need to inform the partners of the relevant principles and procedures;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

3. Calls on the Commission to take all possible steps to this effect;
4. Calls on the governments of the ACP States to enable social and economic organizations in their countries to make in an autonomous way use of this facility;
5. Calls on the Commission to implement decentralized cooperation in the programming of Lomé IV and to take measures to promote future programmes in this field;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

Doc. ACP-EEC/473/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implications for ACP-EEC cooperation of the recent events in Eastern Europe and the USSR

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to the latest events and the changes which have taken place in the USSR and in Europe,
- B. welcoming the restoration of the independence of the Republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania,
- C. concerned, however, by the Community's new commitments and by the aid projects for Eastern Europe and the USSR which might to some degree affect cooperation with the developing countries,
- D. whereas the end of East-West confrontation and the new detente should help to release resources for financial aid to assist development throughout the Third World,
- E. concerned that the economic situation of the ACP countries is continuing to deteriorate, primarily as a result of external factors,
- F. reaffirming the solidarity that exists between the ACP States and their European partners,
 1. Stresses that aid to the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe must not be provided at the expense of the developing countries;
 2. Calls on the Commission to do its utmost to prevent human and material resources being diverted away from ACP programmes and activities;
 3. Calls on the Community and its Member States to ensure that the new trade agreements concluded with the countries of Eastern Europe and the Baltic States do not result in a further erosion of the privileged relations between the EEC and the ACP States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

4. Urges the Community and its Member States to channel all the benefits arising from arms reductions into development activities in the countries of the Third World, including the ACP countries, and in particular into activities designed to meet the health, education and nutritional needs of the most deprived sections of the population;

5. Instructs its co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the Community and the ACP States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 508/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the situation in Suriname

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to its previous resolutions and delegation reports on Suriname,
 - B. having regard to the Council's declaration on Suriname,
 - C. having regard to the provisions of the Lomé IV Convention concerning human rights and the Commission's communication on human rights, democracy and development cooperation policy of 25 March 1991,
 - D. whereas, on 25 May 1991, free and general elections were held in the presence of a large number of international observers, including three members of this Assembly, as evidenced by the report by Mr Simmons, Mrs van Putten and Mr Penders,
 - E. recognizing the important progress made by the Suriname people towards stability and development through democratic parliamentary and presidential elections,
 - F. whereas the deteriorating economic situation in the country and the burden of debt has affected virtually every sector of society, posing a serious threat of malnutrition, particularly among children,
 - G. whereas in 1990 Coopers and Lybrand drew up a proposal for an adjustment programme on behalf of the Commission,
 - H. aware of the crucial role Suriname may play in combating the production of drugs and drug trafficking,
1. Congratulates the Suriname people on the reestablishment of democratic institutions and applauds statements made by President Venetiaan announcing the introduction of legislation, by constitutional reform, to regulate the role of the military forces;
 2. Calls on all parties and groupings in Suriname to strive for a democratic and pluralist society as a basis for a rapid and essential economic recovery in the country, recognizing and respecting the way of life of the Indians and Maroons living in the interior;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

3. Welcomes efforts to promote recovery and an adjustment of the Suriname economy in order to allow for sound economic development and enable new programmes under Lomé IV to contribute actively to the development of Suriname;
4. Calls on the international community — including the EC Member States — to do its utmost to assist in the structural adjustment process on the basis of the recommendations contained in the Coopers and Lybrand report;
5. Stresses the need for well-trained management for industry and commerce and calls on the Commission to take due account thereof in the context of support measures;
6. Calls on the Commission, together with the government of Suriname and its creditors, to examine the options for reducing the foreign debt, including the possibility of 'debt for nature swaps', taking account of the rainforest in Suriname;
7. Urges the Commission to take emergency measures, prior to implementing Lomé IV projects, to meet the needs of the children threatened by malnutrition;
9. Calls on the armed movements and the government to work together for peace and to disarm, possibly under international supervision;
10. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to examine how they can contribute to the peace process and to consider how the refugees may be brought back speedily and safely to Suriname;
11. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Suriname Government, the Commission and the governments of the other ACP States and the Member States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 506/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the repatriation of Haitian nationals from the Dominican Republic

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to the fact that after 33 years of dictatorship and 4 years of political instability characterized by military coups, Haiti has embarked on a peaceful and democratic process since the election of President Aristide,
- B. considering the serious economic problems facing Haiti and threatening the nascent democratic process in the country,
- C. considering that Haiti, as a new member of the Fourth Lomé Convention, has not benefited from the transitional measures laid down by the Community pending the entry into force of the said Convention,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- D. having regard to the fact that the delay of the entry into force of Lomé IV considerably affects the country and that the ECU 150 million in programmable aid and the ECU 90 million for regional projects remain frozen,
- E. considering that the \$US 354 million in aid promised by the major international funding organizations during the Paris Conference is not yet operational,
- F. concerned by the repatriation of thousands of Haitian nationals especially children under 16 and adults of over 60 years by the Dominican Republic aggravating thereby the socio-economic crisis in the country,
- G. considering that the crisis between Haiti and the Dominican Republic constitutes a threat to the implementation of the regional programmes under Lomé IV,
- H. whereas the various requests for asylum by Haitian refugees in Europe are likely to be turned down and their mass return could lead to considerable socio-economic problems,
- I. welcoming the positive involvement of the ILO in attempting to provide suitable negotiating mechanism for resolving present labour problems and future relations between the two countries,
1. Requests the EEC to support the democratization efforts of the Haitian Government through substantial economic assistance while speeding up especially the implementation of Lomé IV;
 2. Requests the Member States to do the same within the framework of bilateral cooperation in order to help the people of this country;
 3. Appeals to the Governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to hold dialogue immediately with a view to finding a global, peaceful, equitable and a mutually acceptable solution to the issue relating to the repatriation of families of immigrant workers in order to ensure peace and stability in the region as well as other subjects of mutual interests to the two countries;
 4. Calls on the Government of the Dominican Republic to do all it can to put an end to the illegal practice of clandestine recruitment of Haitian workers by sugar enterprises in that country;
 5. Requests the international community, especially the services of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the EEC to help implement a programme for the repatriation as well as the social and economic integration of the repatriated persons;
 6. Urges the international community to speedily promote the establishment of a mechanism for resolving the labour issues between the two countries;
 7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the authorities of both countries, the Commission, the Council and the EEC Member States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 515/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Western Sahara

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- A. recalling the resolution on the Western Sahara adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting from 22 to 27 September 1986 in Vouliagmeni (Greece).
- B. having regard to Resolution AHG/104 (XIX) on the Western Sahara, adopted by the OAU Conference of Heads of State and Government at their 19th annual summit in Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983, which served as a basis for drawing up the present United Nations settlement plan for the Western Sahara.
- C. recalling the resolution adopted by the summit meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on 2 September 1986,
- D. whereas in April and May 1991 the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly unanimously adopted the Secretary-General's peace plan for organizing a referendum in the Western Sahara and the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara,
- E. whereas both parties — the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front — have agreed to this plan and undertaken to implement it,
- F. whereas the plan stipulates that the basis for the Sahrawi electoral register should be the census carried out by Spain in 1974,
- G. having regard to the important role of international observers in this kind of situation, particularly in discouraging fraud or intimidation by either party,
 1. Considers that, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the OAU, the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its own resolution of 25 September 1986, the problem in the Western Sahara is a matter of decolonization to be settled by allowing the Sahrawi people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
 2. Expresses its conviction that the UN peace plan is a historic opportunity to end the war which began in 1975 in that region and finally to close the last stage of the decolonization process on the African continent;
 3. Affirms that a fair and equitable settlement of the conflict is in the interest not only of the Sahrawi and Moroccan peoples but also of the international community;
 4. Undertakes, therefore, to support the UN peace plan, calls for its prompt and unqualified implementation and condemns any form of constraint aimed at jeopardizing the referendum process;
 5. Approves the proposal to place the referendum under the exclusive responsibility of the United Nations;
 6. Calls on the UN to guarantee the authenticity of the Sahrawi electoral register and to ensure that Sahrawi electors can vote without undergoing foreign administrative, police or military constraint;
 7. Calls on the two opposing parties, the Polisario Front and Morocco, to cooperate fully with the UN and UNHCR staff, and calls on Morocco to ensure that units from the UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara and all their equipment are granted free access to the region to enable them to carry out the tasks assigned to them under the peace plan;
 8. Calls on the ACP Council, the EEC, the governments of the signatories to the Lomé Convention, the OAU and the UN Security Council to act firmly against any attempt by one or other of the parties concerned to block the peace plan;
 9. Expresses its satisfaction at the fact that many European and ACP signatories to the Lomé Convention are taking part in the UN Mission for the Referendum in the Western Sahara and calls on them to follow up their commitments fully and swiftly;

10. Calls on the Commission to participate in the financing of the repatriation and reintegration of Sahrawi refugee under the aegis of the UNHCR and to continue to provide aid to refugees in the Tindouf camps for as long as is necessary;
11. Referring to its decision of September 1989 to send a delegation of observers to the Namibian referendum celebrations and, given the vital role of international and qualified observers in such processes, decides to send a delegation to the Western Sahara region;
12. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council of the European Communities, the ACP-EEC Council, the governments of the Member States, the Moroccan Government, the Polisario Front, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the OAU.

Doc. ACP-EEC 481/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the situation in Mozambique

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to the political changes in Mozambique, including the entry into force of a new Constitution, a law on political parties and a law guaranteeing freedom of expression, opinion and information, which have created the conditions for genuine pluralistic democracy open to all Mozambicans,
- B. whereas this positive development must be completed by creating a climate of peace and security in Mozambique,
- C. whereas negotiations aimed at peace in Mozambique are currently taking place between the Government and RENAMO, in which an EEC Member State, Italy, is involved as mediator,
- D. whereas a partial cease-fire agreement has been reached and a Joint Verification Committee has been set up,
- E. whereas the war is continuing and causing considerable economic damage and tremendous suffering, resulting in many deaths from widespread famine and more than 3 million refugees and displaced persons,
1. Calls for the immediate establishment of a cease-fire and the conclusion of a peace agreement in Mozambique;
2. Calls on RENAMO to resume negotiations without delay and respect the partial agreements in order to end violence in a spirit of mutual trust;
3. Calls on the European Community and its Member States to commit themselves politically to the success of the peace process in Mozambique;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

4. Urges the international community as a whole to further the progress of the peace process;
5. Calls on the European Community, as a matter of urgency, to increase food aid and support for the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in Mozambique;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, Commission and European Parliament, the EEC Member States, the ACP States and the Secretary-General of the OAU.

Doc. ACP-EEC 490/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on an appeal by the UN Secretary-General to the international community concerning the economic crisis in Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. whereas from 3 to 13 September 1991 the United Nations held a session to consider the implementation of the 1986-1990 action programme for Africa,
- B. whereas on that occasion the Secretary-General of the United Nations presented a report of major importance both in terms of his assessment and in view of his urgent appeal to the international community,
- C. whereas, according to that report, far from achieving the recovery envisaged in the 1986-1990 action plan, 'the economic and social situation in the African continent has in fact deteriorated *despite the many ambitious reforms implemented by African countries and the significant progress achieved in introducing democracy*',
- D. whereas the UN Secretary-General referred essentially to four reasons for this tragic development:
 - *the sharp fall in the prices of raw material* (Africa's export revenue fell between 1986 and 1990 despite the increase in the volume of its exports of basic products)
 - *the burden of the debt* (as this 'burden is currently over \$270 billion, African countries cannot possibly develop')
 - *the 'total inadequacy of net flows of resources'* ('the external aid granted in the last five years has scarcely been sufficient to compensate for losses due to the fall in prices'; public aid to Africa does not even cover the servicing of the debt)
 - *inappropriate solutions* ('in particular, devaluations and wage freezes', which have contributed to 'a significant fall in real earnings which, in turn, has led to a lack of skilled labour and the appearance of parallel economies, undermining workers' productivity, motivation and sense of responsibility'),
- E. whereas the UN Secretary-General therefore calls for a new agreement between Africa and the international community, failing which 'Member States should be reminded of

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

the price they would have to pay; a whole continent would continue to be doomed to stagnation and despair, with the repercussions this could have for the world as a whole',

1. Approves the assessment made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and endorses his urgent recommendations, in particular:
 - cancellation of the official and semi-official bilateral debt/export credits owed by African countries; degressive repayment of the private/trade debt; significant reduction in the debt due to multilateral financing institutions,
 - substantial increase in public aid to development, raising it to \$30 billion as from 1992 and then by 4% each year until the year 2000,
 - allocation of additional resources to support diversification programmes in Africa,
 - strengthening international cooperation between consumers and producers in order to raise the prices of commodities: to this end, making use of the Common Fund for Commodities;
2. Calls on the Commission and Council to explain to the Joint Assembly at its next session how they intend to respond to the proposals made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;
3. Urges the EEC Council of Ministers to decide without delay — as an initial minimum 'gesture' — to cancel the 69 ACP countries' modest debt to the Community;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the member countries of the Lomé Convention and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Doc. ACP-EEC 500/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the new situation in Ethiopia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,
- A. aware of the positive assessment made on the recent changes and the new situation in Ethiopia by the European Community delegation led by Mr Jan Pronk and including Vice-President Marin, after a visit to that country last August 1991,
 - B. recalling the tragic and shocking decades of starvation, war and military dictatorship that have just ended in Ethiopia after causing total dislocation of the natural balance of the social, political and economic forces of that ancient country,
 - C. considering the numerous past decisions of this Assembly concerning the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts in Ethiopia,
 - D. recognizing with appreciation the generous assistance received by Ethiopia from the European Economic Community as well as from its Member States in time of urgent need,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- E. conscious of the positive developments that are unfolding in Ethiopia and in view of the fact that the current turn of events will have to be encouraged and urgently supported in order to deepen and firm up the nascent democratic process,
- F. concerned that if the current historic opportunity to alleviate the sufferings of the Ethiopian people is missed by the international community, it could lead to unbearable devastation and misery,
- G. concerned that development and progress cannot be attained unless the results of years of dictatorship, unproductive leadership and war are adequately addressed today,
- H. whereas the democratic participation of the various Ethiopian communities in implementing development strategies is a determining factor in their success,
- I. whereas there is no development without respect for the fundamental rights of human beings,
- J. concerned at the arbitrary arrest of thousands of people since May 1991,
- K. whereas to stand on the side of democracy, peace and progress is a commitment which should be made by all the members of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,
1. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities to urgently address itself to the state of affairs in Ethiopia, and particularly the efforts of the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, to manage the consequences of peace and democracy in the war-torn land and extend appropriate assistance by:
- (a) making available the necessary funds for urgent rehabilitation of the infrastructure and reintegrating into civilian life the war-torn section of the population in Ethiopia,
- (b) making sure that all funds under previous as well as current Lomé Conventions are urgently released and committed, with a view to enhancing the reconstruction and development of the economy of the country;
2. Requests the Commission and the Member States to initiate urgently special measures to assist the Government of Ethiopia in its efforts to restructure the society along democratic lines and to withstand and overcome the consequences of natural and man-made calamities of untold proportions;
3. Calls on the transitional Government of Ethiopia to respect the basic rights of the various Ethiopian communities, as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Article 5 of the Lomé IV Convention;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the European Community, its Member States, the Commission and all other relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention.

Doc. ACP-EEC 502/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the erosion of ACP preferences

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- A. recalling the resolution on the erosion of ACP preferences adopted by the 52nd Session of the Council of ACP Ministers held in Brussels on 3 and 4 May 1991,
- B. recalling also Resolution No 2/21/90 of the 51st meeting of the Council of ACP Ministers regarding EEC action in favour of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru in the context of the implementation of the Community's GSP for 1991 and subsequent years,
- C. noting that the Community is currently examining Commission proposals for extending similar trade preferences to the Central American countries of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and El Salvador,
- D. noting with regret that the timing of the Community's communications to the ACP States in the first case did not permit effective consultations to be held in good time, pursuant to Articles 12 and 181 and Annex XXX of the Fourth Lomé Convention, and in this case is not particularly helpful to such consultations,
- E. drawing attention to the provisions of Article 168 and Annex XL of Lomé IV guaranteeing that agricultural products originating in the ACP countries may be imported into the Community free of customs duties and charges having equivalent effect,
- F. reaffirming the ACP position adopted at the extraordinary meeting of ACP Ministers responsible for matters relating to GATT held on 30 November 1990 in preparation for the ministerial meeting on the Uruguay Round of GATT multilateral trade negotiations held from 3 to 7 December 1990,
- G. concerned about the continuous decline of the ACP share of the Community's market in the successive Lomé Conventions,
- H. deeply concerned at the deterioration of ACP economies following the collapse of commodity prices, the debt crisis, balance of payments problems and the negative repercussions of the structural adjustment programmes,
- I. recalling that the contracting parties to the Lomé Convention are bound therein to honour its provisions and that, in this respect, it is the Community's responsibility to safeguard the ACP preferential position on its market, notwithstanding its wider international obligation to liberalize trade,
- J. seriously concerned that the Community's decision to grant Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru least-developed status for a period of four years will cause the Community market to be flooded with products similar to the few ACP products which have had some success on the Community market and that this effect is sure to be exacerbated if the proposal to extend similar preferences to the Central American countries listed above is adopted,
- K. alarmed by the anticipated repercussions of the implementation of Community action on a number of ACP countries that are highly dependent upon agricultural products exported to the EEC, in particular cut-flowers, coffee, cocoa, fishery products as well as certain industrial products like textiles and clothing, wood products, etc., of particular importance to the economies of these States,
- L. concerned that Community action in favour of the Andean countries does not provide for compensatory measures, derogations or escape clauses to cushion the impact of the erosion of ACP market preferences in the EEC,
- M. concerned that a number of ACP countries are themselves experiencing increasing problems relating to drug abuse and drug trafficking,
- N. fully aware that the Generalized Scheme of Preferences is a unilateral and independent set of measures which can be withdrawn either in part or wholly,

- O. further concerned that certain Member States of the Community have introduced charges and other measures having an effect equivalent to customs duties or quantitative restrictions on imports of products of significant export interest to the ACP States, thus further eroding the ACP countries' preferences and share of the market,

(a) Regarding Community action in favour of Andean and Central American Countries

1. Re-affirms the ACP States' support for the international efforts in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking; however, considers that the measures taken by the Community in favour of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru will have serious negative effects on the economies of ACP countries;
2. Appeals to the Community in the context of its global strategy for combating the drugs problem to refrain from further unilateral and independent measures which ultimately nullify its contractual obligations under the Lomé Convention and thus deprive ACP countries to the benefit of third parties;
3. Appeals also to the Community to honour its commitments under the Lomé Convention and to hold meaningful consultations with the ACP States before it adopts a final position on the measures to be taken to assist the six Central American Countries;
4. Urges the Community to consider the ACP request as a matter of urgency in order to avert a catastrophe on some of the ACP products whose preferential duty margins have been reduced from 15-20% to 0% for cut-flowers and fruit and vegetables, 6-42% to 0% for coffee and tea, and 3-11% to 0% for cocoa;
5. Calls on the Community, in accordance with the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to carry out the joint examination provided for in Annex XXX no later than 31 October 1991;

(b) Regarding the Community position on tropical products in the Uruguay Round of GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations

6. Reiterates the earlier appeal to the Community and its Member States to seriously consider withdrawing the offer on Tropical Products of special interest to the ACP countries in the context of the Uruguay Round of GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations — an offer which will lead to an estimated ACP trade loss of US\$ 94 million per annum;

(c) Regarding compensatory and other corrective measures

7. Calls on the Community to refrain from the practice of presenting ACP countries with 'fait accompli' decisions as a substitute for the proper consultations required under the Fourth Lomé Convention so as to avoid the recurrence of such problems and to guarantee a more harmonious application of the relevant provisions of the Convention;
8. Calls for an immediate examination of effective compensatory measures including elimination of all internal taxes on ACP products in the Community, full exemption for the ACP countries from quotas and marketing timetables, automatic derogation from the rules concerning origin for ACP products, improved access for those products of export interest to ACP States, as practical measures aimed at reducing the impact of continuous erosion of ACP market preferences in the Community caused by the GSP and other special privileges extended to third countries by the Community;
9. Calls on the Community to provide additional resources (other than what is already available under Lomé IV and the previous conventions), equal to the ACP States' loss in

export earnings, to finance the restructuring of the affected and related sectors on an annual basis throughout the life of the Convention;

(d) Observance of the letter and spirit of the Lomé Convention

10. Urges the Community to comply with the letter and spirit of the provisions of Articles 12 and 181 as well as Annex XXX of the Fourth Lomé Convention under which the contracting parties are obliged to exchange information and hold consultations within the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, where one or more contracting parties to the Convention intend to take any trade measures affecting the interests of one or more contracting parties in order to take account of their respective interests;

11. Calls on the Community and the ACP States to speed up implementation of the trade development project, which will equip the ACP countries with back-up support to achieve effective trade promotion and tackle emerging or recurrent trade-related problems;

12. Strongly urges the Commission of the European Communities to exercise greater flexibility in the choice of export promotion activities and participation in trade fairs, taking into account the interests of the trade operators;

13. Calls for an urgent special meeting of ACP and EEC Ministers to examine pressing trade issues of particular interest to ACP countries;

14. Calls on the Community and its Member States to refrain from introducing or increasing their recourse to charges or measures having equivalent effect to customs duties or quantitative restrictions which have a negative impact on ACP exports of products such as coffee, cocoa, yams, gari, horticultural and forestry products;

15. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to honour the trade provisions of the Fourth Lomé Convention and to give further consideration to reversing concessions granted to third countries in their overall trade liberalization policies;

16. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Community, the Commission, the governments of the EC Member States and all institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention.

Doc. ACP-EEC 503/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the STABEX transfers for the 1990 year of application

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

A. having regard to the objectives of stabilization of export earnings from agricultural commodities as stipulated in Article 186 of Lomé IV Convention,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- B. having regard to the fact that only about 50% of the transfers for the 1980, 1981, 1987, 1988 and 1989 years of application have been paid to 40 ACP countries, 27 of which are classified in the category of least developed countries,
- C. disturbed by the fact that for the fourth consecutive year, the resources under STABEX remain far less than the ACP transfers request, noting the fact that these problems also apply to SYSMIN,
- D. noting that the major causes of the system's deficit situation are the continued decline in the world prices of agricultural commodities covered by the system and the system's inadequate resources,
- E. taking into account the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in May 1991 to delegate its powers to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to deal with the likely inadequacy of resources concerning STABEX transfers for the 1990 year of application and to adopt the necessary measures to alleviate the adverse effects of any delay that might arise in the ratification of Lomé IV;
- F. cognizant of the fact that the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors is unable to meet and discharge this mandate despite the urgent need of the ACP States for STABEX transfers,
1. Consequently emphasizes the need and urgency for the Community to lend its unflinching support to the international commodity agreements for stabilizing prices as well as other actions with similar objectives;
 2. Insists that meanwhile the Community provide additional resources to cover all legitimate requests for transfer by the ACP States;
 3. Calls on the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, therefore, to meet early in October 1991 to cover fully all eligible STABEX transfers for the 1990 year of application;
 4. Urges the Commission of the European Communities to speed up the relevant procedures for the signature of the transfer agreement;
 5. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to pay the outstanding balances amounting to ECU 962,7 million;
 6. Emphasizes the need to deposit all the funds for STABEX in an account so that with the interests to be earned, these allocations could be made to grow;
 7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and governments of the Twelve.

Doc. ACP-EEC 517/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)
on the situation in Sudan

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- A. having regard to its resolution on the situation in Sudan adopted on 28 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda),
- B. bearing in mind the moral obligation of the signatories of the Fourth Lomé Convention to abide by its rules and guiding principles, and recalling that Article 5 of the Convention reinforces the commitment of the signatories to respect and promote all human rights,
- C. whereas the Government of Sudan has not responded to the many appeals made by the international community regarding both alleged human rights violations and the measures to prevent humanitarian flights to the south of the country,
- D. gravely concerned about the magnitude of the problems facing Sudan such as severe drought, desertification, food shortages, civil strikes, influx of refugees and displaced persons, outflow of refugees to neighbouring countries and the increasing debt burden,
- E. recalling the declaration by the Government of the Republic of Sudan regarding Sudan's commitment to human rights and the government's pursuance and furtherance of positive steps towards peace, democratization and economic development in the country,
- F. whereas, at its meeting of 24 February 1991 in Kampala (Uganda), the Bureau of the Joint Assembly adopted the report by the fact-finding mission to Sudan from 14 to 21 December 1990 which confirms the alleged violations of human rights in that country,
- G. whereas the recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) declared that 'sovereignty does not imply that we must grant absolute immunity to any government that practices genocide, commits crimes or seeks to annihilate a section of its population for political, religious, cultural or social reasons',
- H. deeply concerned at the fact that more than 8 million people are threatened by famine unless considerable emergency aid is rapidly provided,
- I. having regard to the difficulties faced by the relief organizations in bringing aid to the populations in distress, which are mainly due to the general insecurity prevailing in the war zones and the refusal of the Sudanese Government to grant these organizations authorization to intervene,
- J. whereas various countries have put forward peace plans with a view to ending the armed conflict in Sudan,
 - 1. Calls for the immediate release of all political prisoners;
 - 2. Requests the Sudanese authorities to examine the persistent allegations of torture and maltreatment and to take appropriate judicial and remedial action;
 - 3. Encourage the Sudanese Government to pursue its efforts towards political and economic reforms, in line with its commitment under the Lomé Convention, in order to enable the Sudanese people fully to enjoy their rights and fundamental freedoms;
 - 4. Insists on the principle of free access to victims in situations of emergency and calls on the Sudanese authorities to agree to the setting-up of humanitarian emergency corridors in order to save the lives of thousands of civilians;
 - 5. Calls for emergency aid to be sent swiftly through the NGOs working on the spot by placing at their disposal the necessary cargo aircraft to deliver food supplies and seeds to the populations threatened by famine;
 - 6. Wishes the Sudanese authorities to take account of the various peace plans aimed at ending the war which has been raging for 20 years, calls for the convening of a national con-

ference representing the various sections of the population and calls on the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to take part in such a conference in order to devise a peaceful and democratic settlement, which is acceptable to all parties and respects the culture and religion of all, to resolve the problems tearing the country apart:

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Committee of ACP-EEC Ambassadors and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

Doc. ACP-EEC 453/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the situation of refugees and displaced persons

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to the latest figures of the UNHCR, which show that there are over 17 million displaced persons throughout the world, including 5 million in Africa,
 - B. whereas the situation of refugees and displaced persons continues to be extremely worrying, particularly in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa,
 - C. whereas it is absolutely vital for the industrialized world, and in particular the Community, fully to meet its financial obligations towards the UNHCR,
 - D. whereas refugee settlements have repercussions on local communities in terms of food and environment, and with regard to the host country in general,
 - E. convinced that the Community, through its policy on cooperation for development, must relieve suffering and establish peace,
 - F. whereas women and children are the most vulnerable and have more difficulty in integrating,
 - G. recognizing the responsibilities of the Community and its Member States with regard to the right of asylum,
1. Calls on the Community to make additional resources available to the UNHCR in order to meet the food and health needs of refugees under the best possible conditions and to establish greater efficiency at a humanitarian level;
 2. Calls on the Commission to draw up a proposal on a common legal basis for the definition of refugees, in order to harmonize Community legislation;
 3. Calls on the Commission to carry out a study on the ecological impact of large concentrations of refugees;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the EEC and ACP States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 463/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on refugees

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to the Convention on the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951 (Geneva), the Protocol of 31 January 1967 (New York), the OAU Convention (1969), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950), the International Convention against Torture and the United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum (1967),
- B. whereas the problem of refugees is increasing at world level (worsening in 1991 because of the Gulf War), and at European level (because of new freedom of movement for people from Central Europe and the USSR, and the economic restructuring of these regions),
- C. whereas neither the Schengen Agreements nor national administrative procedures for considering asylum applications provide sufficient guarantees for respect of the Geneva Convention,
- D. having regard to the resolution on the free movement of persons and security in the Community adopted by the European Parliament on 13 September 1991,
- E. whereas people fleeing environmental disasters (floods, cyclones etc.) account for an increasing proportion of refugees in the world,
- F. whereas in particular 50 million people are currently living on land in the process of desertification which can no longer provide their food and fuel needs,
- G. whereas, as a result of climatic changes, the level of the oceans is predicted to rise by 1 metre by the end of the twenty-first century, which could turn 50 million people, mainly from Africa and Asia, into 'environmental refugees',
- H. having regard to the increase in the number of asylum applications in the European Community as a whole, which nevertheless remains much lower than the increase in the developing countries,
- I. having regard to the responsibilities of the international community with respect to the causes behind the refugee problem,
- J. having regard to the opinion of the Netherlands Council of State, which is not in favour of ratifying the Schengen Agreements,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

1. Calls on the national parliaments of the Member States to refuse to ratify the Schengen Agreements;
2. Recalls that the Geneva Convention only lays down minimal rules for protection, and considers that the Community countries should make a greater effort to accommodate refugees;
3. Calls for refugees, wherever they arrive, to be able to consult a lawyer, a representative of the HCR and an interpreter and to speak personally and without restriction with the official responsible for considering their application, and calls for any negative decision to be justified, forwarded to the applicant in a language he understands and open to appeal with suspensory effect;
4. Considers that any personal information compiled on an applicant for asylum must never reach his country of origin, that the applicant must have the right of access to his file and to appeal against its contents, and that after his case has been dealt with this file must be destroyed;
5. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the applicant for asylum freely to elect domicile and to be registered in the locality of his choice;
6. Calls on the governments of the Member States to do everything they can to abolish the practice of employing and exploiting illegal labour;
7. Considers that, to ensure that it is no longer necessary for certain peoples to move from the South to the North, the richest countries must implement a coherent North-South development cooperation policy while at the same time pursuing a firm external relations policy vis-à-vis countries in which human rights are violated;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council and to the governments of the EC and ACP countries.

Doc. ACP-EEC 476/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the traffic in women

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. whereas the traffic in and prostitution of women from Third World countries is continuing to grow at an alarming rate,
- B. whereas several thousand women from developing countries are the victims of this 'modern slavery' (prostitution, pornography or 'sex tourism'), whose causes are the 'industrialization' of prostitution networks, the worsening poverty in developing countries and, consequently, the increasingly precarious situation of women,
- C. whereas, after being brought to Europe on false work contracts, tourist visas and false marriage contracts, these women fall into the hand of procurers who force them to prostitute themselves,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- D. whereas certain agencies specialize in another form of traffic in women which consists in offering single men partners through catalogues and whereas, since these marriages often break up, more women join the prostitution network,
- E. whereas these women are faced with violence, exploitation, a total lack of help, illegal practices and racism in the host countries,
1. Condemns vigorously the traffic in persons and commercial exploitation of sex reducing women to slavery;
 2. Calls for the United Nations Convention of 21 March 1950 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others to be complied with;
 3. Calls on countries which have not signed this Convention to do so and on signatory States to apply its provisions;
 4. Calls on all States to make systematic provision in all bilateral and multilateral development cooperation agreements for the involvement of women in development projects;
 5. Calls on States to implement programmes for the economic, social and psychological integration of victims of this traffic and of prostitution;
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Member States, the ACP countries, the Commission and the Council.

Doc. ACP-EEC 477/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on children in the developing countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. whereas large numbers of third world children work more than 12 hours a day in appalling conditions in farming, industry, construction, mining and the hotel business, etc.,
- B. whereas, according to official ILO statistics, the number of working children between the ages of 10 and 14 was more than 80 million in 1990 while the International Abolitionist Federation put the figure at 300 million worldwide for the same year,
- C. having regard to the alarming information concerning the sexual exploitation of children supplied to paedophile networks by the local and international underground,
- D. whereas child prostitution is particularly widespread in certain third world countries afflicted by serious economic crisis, plunging a large section of the population into extreme poverty,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- E. having regard to the alarming upsurge in the traffic of human organs, with third world children falling victim to the dealers,
- F. whereas, in armed conflicts between States or in civil wars, children are forcibly conscripted as troops,
- G. whereas, in his 1989 report on child labour in the world, the Secretary-General of UNICEF showed that there was a close link between this phenomenon and third world indebtedness,
- H. whereas the structural adjustment programme imposed by the World Bank and the IMF has resulted in soaring unemployment and plummeting budget resources for education and health, throwing the children of poor families into the street,
1. vigorously condemns the use of child labour in any sector;
 2. recalls the fundamental rights of children to protection of their person, respect for their dignity and integrity, education, health and culture, as recognized by international conventions;
 3. calls on all States, in particular, to respect the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations in November 1989 and calls on those countries that have not yet ratified the Convention to do so;
 4. considers that it is essential to enact legislation under which resources obtained through the sexual exploitation of children may be confiscated, in line with the laws against the laundering of drug-money;
 5. considers that persons guilty of sexual abuse, exploitation and mutilation must be prosecuted at national and international level; calls therefore on all States to set up a stringent and effective system of enforcement;
 6. calls on all States to implement effective measures to combat the kidnapping, traffic in and sexual exploitation of children;
 7. instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP States, the Member States of the Community, the Commission and the Council.

Doc. ACP-EEC 489/91/fin.

RESOLUTION (1)

on racism

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,
- having regard to Article 7 of the Treaty, as amended by the Single European Act,
- having regard to Article 5 of the Lomé Convention,
- having regard to the judgments of the European Court of Justice on equal opportunities and discrimination against foreign workers,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- having regard to the resolution on racism adopted by this Assembly, and in particular the resolution adopted in Luxembourg on 27 September 1990,
 - having regard to the resolution on the consequences for migrant workers from the ACP States of the agreements on the free movement of persons in the Community adopted by this Assembly in Kampala on 28 February 1991,
 - A. alarmed at the sharp increase in racism in Europe and the outbreaks of violence against foreigners,
 - B. convinced of the inalienability of civil, social and political rights,
 - C. conscious that freedom, equality, justice and dignity are the main objectives of the immigrants from the South and the East in Europe, and that these objectives are vital to create a bridge of understanding and a basis on which to establish solidarity between peoples and individuals in Europe,
 - D. concerned that legislation in the industrialized countries tends to create two levels of citizenship, a higher and a lower level, and that this tendency is translated into social and cultural practice by the people of those countries,
 - E. angered by the racist political propaganda which increasingly characterizes election campaigns in Europe, in contravention of specific Community and national laws which prohibit discrimination through the media,
 - F. opposing the crystallization of the debate on civil rights into entrenched positions on both sides and aware of the disturbing spread amongst the majority of a social attitude inspired by the racist extreme right or desperate nationalism — or regionalism —, while amongst minorities tensions are increasing and leading to religious fundamentalism,
 - G. resolved to reestablish the bond of common aspirations amongst the peoples of the world by taking positive advantage of all differences and establishing non-secretarian and constructive human rights programmes,
 - H. convinced that in order to translate this determination into a dynamic force for human progress, conditions of peace and security must be established and maintained,
 - I. convinced that the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Institutions' Solemn Declaration on Racism and Xenophobia are the main principles in which we believe, which, if put into practice, represent the essence of the hopes and good intentions of mankind,
 - J. reiterating, even in the face of the new and explosive nature of the phenomenon of migration, the need to transfer responsibility for problems of racism and human rights in general from the individual Member States to the European Community, in support of the positions taken by the European Parliament on this subject,
 - K. welcoming the establishment of the forum for migrants within the Commission and recommending that its activities are carried out within a democratic and transparent framework,
1. Calls on the Commission and the Council to implement the recommendations which concern them in the Ford report of the second Committee of Inquiry into Racism and Xenophobia;
 2. Calls on the European Parliament to set up a subcommittee on human rights under the Committee on Legal Affairs and Citizens' Rights and calls for the annual report on human

rights in the Community, to be drafted by this subcommittee once established, to be made available to the Joint Assembly for political discussion;

3. Hopes for the growth of a strong movement in favour of the civil and human rights of immigrants in Europe, as proof of the goodwill and the civilization of the people of Europe;
4. Calls on the Council and the governments of the Member States to ensure that foreigners in Europe are properly protected from racist and fascist attacks;
5. Calls on the European political parties to ban racist propaganda as a means to achieve electoral consensus, and instead to promote integration amongst peoples, the abolition of racism and the adoption of policies which put an end to the segregation which exists in practice in the European Community and condemns all candidates or party members who resort or may in the future resort to such propaganda methods, regardless of their political or ideological affiliations;
6. Calls for recognition of the civil and political rights of foreigners in the European Community, including the right to vote, and calls for the implementation of policies to establish a system of equality and equal opportunities for all the inhabitants of Europe;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of ACP Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 495/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the right of asylum and immigration in the Community

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. having regard to the conference held by the Council of Europe on immigration and rights of asylum,
- B. having regard to the report by the Council of Europe and certain humanitarian organizations on the inhuman conditions in which asylum seekers are held at European airports, without any legal or linguistic assistance,
- C. recalling the need for political refugees to be able to enjoy the guarantees laid down by the Geneva Convention in all the Community countries;
- D. recalling that the best means of preventing mass illegal immigration remains development aid for countries and regions,
- E. whereas the Schengen Agreements, which approach refugee problems from a repressive angle, giving priority to security constraints over the right of asylum, are increasingly considered to be a European measure and are already applied despite many protests from humanitarian organizations, and having regard to the anti-democratic nature of these Agreements,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- F. concerned at the proposal by certain Member States to create a European police force (EUROPOL) to deal with the question of immigration and asylum seekers in a strictly repressive manner,
1. Considers it essential to ensure democratic and parliamentary control of all provisions concerning freedom of movement of persons in the Community;
 2. Insists that all proposals submitted by the Commission on the implementation of a common policy on the right of asylum must respect human rights and conform to all international obligations, in particular the Geneva Convention on the right of asylum;
 3. Considers it necessary to establish a dialogue on this subject with the ACP countries which could be directly affected by the proposed European measures on immigration and the right of asylum;
 4. Deplores the threats of summary expulsion against legally resident refugees;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 498/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the integration, by means of better cultural cooperation, of immigrants from the ACP countries working in the EC

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. aware that immigration from certain ACP countries to the Community is far from slowing down to any significant extent,
 - B. concerned by the resurgence of racism and intolerance which such immigration may provoke among certain groups in the European Community,
 - C. whereas mutual understanding between peoples is the best way to strengthen relations between the countries of the South and the North,
 - D. recalling the humanist nature of Western society, based on the values of tolerance and respect for human rights,
1. Stresses that one of the objectives of the Lomé Convention must be the promotion of cultural identities and intercultural dialogue through action to protect the cultural heritage, vocational training and the production and distribution of cultural goods and services, particularly with the ACP countries which are most involved in emigration to the EC;
 2. Recalls that the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Cooperation, formally recognized under Article 141 of the Fourth Lomé Convention, aims to contribute to the achievement of

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

these objectives and hopes that it will be given the legal and financial means necessary to attain the educational objectives of its brief:

3. Calls for the encouragement, within the framework of the Lomé Convention, of scholarship programmes and exchange schemes for teachers and students from the ACP and EEC countries;
4. Hopes that the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly will be consulted by the Commission and the Member States of the Community on policies concerning cultural cooperation, education and vocational training for immigrants from ACP countries to the European Community;
5. Calls, in this context, for all migrant workers, from within the Community and outside, legally resident in the European Community, to be guaranteed equal treatment in the field of education and vocational training;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the ACP countries and Community Member States.

Doc. ACP-EEC 458/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. aware of the fact that the black rhino is one of the most endangered species in the world,
 - B. concerned that as a consequence of poaching, there are only an estimated 3 000 individuals of this species left in the world,
 - C. welcoming the fact that the World Wide Fund for Nature earlier this year started a campaign to end the illegal trade in rhino horn,
 - D. of the opinion that the utmost has to be done to protect this species from extinction;
1. Requests the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) to develop an extended action plan for the conservation of the black rhino;
 2. Requests the WWF and the IUCN furthermore to pay particular attention to the development of breeding stations for the black rhino in Botswana and Swaziland;
 3. Requests the WWF to present this action plan to the European Commission and the Global Environment Fund for funding;
 4. Requests the EC to contribute financially to such an action plan from the budget line B7-5040;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

5. Requests the GEF to contribute financially to such an action plan, since this involves nature conservation of a global interest;
6. Requests the African governments to contribute as much as is possible to the realization of this action plan, in particular by ending poaching by all available means;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission of the EC, and to the governments of Botswana, Swaziland, South Africa and Namibia.

Doc. ACP-EEC 457/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on Water Treaties

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. aware of the fact that water is one of the scarcest natural resources in Africa,
- B. considering that the demand for water in the future will grow as a consequence of population growth and the demand for industrial expansion,
- C. considering that human interference with the limited water supplies will inevitably have consequences for the natural environment,
- D. considering that the Okavango Delta in Botswana, one of the world's most precious natural wildernesses is fully dependent on the supply of water by the Okavango River, which stems from Namibia and Angola,
- E. considering that the Chobe National Park in northern Botswana is fully dependent on the Chobe river for its water resources, which is a river connected with the Zambese river system,
- F. considering that Botswana has developed the Boro river water scheme which will drain 0,3% of the water outlet of the Okavango Delta, which might have consequences for parts of the Okavango Delta,
- G. commending the Government of Botswana which has, at great costs, postponed the implementation of this project in order to get an independent advice as to the environmental consequences of the project;
- H. noting that Namibia has plans to tap water from the Okavango which might diminish the water flow into the Okavango Delta and that there are rumours that Angola also is planning to use Okavango water,
- I. considering that the use of water from the Okavango river will inevitably effect the natural values of the Okavango Delta in a negative sense and might even lead to desertification of the delta,
- J. considering that there are also plans to tap water from the Zambesi which may have unexpected results for the natural environment,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- K. aware of the fact that elsewhere in the world differences of opinion with regard to the use of water have led to political tensions but also aware that multinational water agreements have been concluded which have prevented possible hostilities,
1. Requests Botswana, Namibia and Angola to conclude an Okavango and Chobe River System Agreement to be implemented by a Joint Permanent Technical Committee;
 2. Requests the riparian states of the Zambesi River System to start negotiations to come to a Zambesi Water Agreement;
 3. Requests the EC to afford technical assistance to the design of these agreements and to find ways to finance the implementation of these agreements;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the EC, and to the governments of Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia.

Doc. ACP-EEC 456/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. considering that the global population of the African elephant has been reduced dramatically, mainly as a consequence of poaching,
- B. considering that it is estimated that the world population has declined to about 50% of its size in 1981,
- C. observing that the current estimate of the world population-size of African elephants is approximately 600 000 individuals,
- D. furthermore, observing that in some regions, notably in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Malawi, the elephant-density has been increasing in recent years up to 4 to 5% annually,
- E. observing that the density of elephants in the northern part of Botswana, in particular in Chobe National Park, is estimated to have increased to approximately 54 000 animals,
- F. considering that in this region the elephants cause considerable damage to the natural environment, thus deteriorating the Chobe National Park,
- G. considering that there is a serious conflict between the elephant population and the local people, due to the destruction by the elephants of the crops, waterholes and even houses,
- H. considering that Zimbabwe has decided to cull 17 000 elephants,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- I. considering that the hunting of elephants should be controlled by a carefully tested management system,
- J. considering that the survival of wild fauna and flora species is also dependent on the cooperation of local people,
- K. considering that an elephant can render valuable products like meat from the hide, hair and ivory and therefore can have an important economic value for local people and contribute to pay for the management of nature reserves and national parks,
- L. considering that the SADC countries have founded SACIM (Southern African Centre for Ivory Marketing) with the objective to achieve a responsible use of natural products,
- M. considering that the elephant has been added to Appendix I of CITES for good reasons, and that this listing has in fact resulted in a considerable impact on the international trade market for ivory,
- N. considering that poaching should be abolished before international trade in ivory once again be permitted,
- O. considering that techniques are available through which the origin of ivory can be traced and so can be used to detect poached ivory,
 1. Requests CITES to replace the African elephant from Appendix I to Appendix II, only for Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Malawi and South Africa;
 2. Requests CITES to install at the same time a zero commercial trade quota for ivory for these countries;
 3. Requests interested parties, who may not have done so, to initiate the development of a management system for the sustainable use of elephants,
 4. Requests the EC to contribute to SACIM in financial terms in order to allow the storage of ivory until SACIM has been appropriately established and the illegal trade in southern African countries no longer threatens the elephant populations;
 5. Requests the international community, which is in part responsible for both the decline of the world elephant population as well as the subsequent protection of the elephant when it was placed in CITES Appendix I, to show solidarity and financial responsibility for the loss of income in those countries, where elephant populations must be controlled and where the hunting of elephants can be managed sustainably;
 6. Requests CITES and SACIM to consider an emission of shares on the capital market, which can raise capital to start with SACIM and which in the longer term can bring revenues from the yield of ivory (and other products from wildlife), in the case that the circumstances have been stabilized and the trade in ivory no longer poses a threat for the world's elephant populations;
 7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council of the EC, and the governments of Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Malawi, South Africa and Angola.

Doc. ACP-EEC 499/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on bananas

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- A. recalling the guarantees of the Banana Protocol and relying on their implementation for the full life of the Convention,
 - B. reaffirming its resolution on bananas adopted in Kampala (Uganda) at its meeting from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
 - C. recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the 52nd Session of the ACP Council of Ministers meeting in Brussels from 3 to 4 May 1991,
 - D. drawing attention to the decision by the Community to undertake comprehensive actions to provide specific assistance to the French Overseas Departments, in the form of measures for improving the conditions of production and competition in their banana industries under the POSEIDOM programme; to the Canary Islands under POSEI-CAN; and to Madeira and the Azores under POSEIMA,
 - E. remaining convinced that without similar assistance the traditional ACP banana supplying States could, in the long term, face increased competition and loss of Community market share,
 - F. maintaining that because of the traditional nature of the ACP-EEC banana trade and the great economic and social importance which the export earnings from such trade have for the ACP supplying States (many of whom are among the least developed island countries of the ACP Group),
 - G. urging, that despite the ongoing Uruguay Round of trade negotiations in GATT and the fact that certain large third country producers of bananas continue to press the EEC for a commitment to liberalize the trade in bananas, the EEC remain committed to respecting wholly the provisions of the Banana Protocol,
 - H. stressing the need for increased assistance to ACP banana industries to be given along the lines set out in the ACP proposal for common rules for bananas in the Single European Market and calling therefore for the relevant elements in that proposal to be accepted by the Commission and the Community,
1. Calls on the Community:
 - to be diligent in the formulation of common rules for its post-1992 banana market so as to ensure the preservation of the ACP market share, to ensure stable levels of export income for the States concerned and to promote ACP bananas in the Single Market;
 - to maintain its position with regard to withholding bananas from any concessions it might be willing to make in respect of GATT negotiations or in any forum where the trade in tropical products might be discussed;
 - to ensure that the concessions given to the Andean and Central American banana exporting countries are accompanied by measures which would prevent any unfair competition for ACP bananas in the Community market,
 2. Urges the Commission:
 - to begin the necessary consultations with the ACP supplying States in conformity with the undertakings given in the Fourth Lomé Convention;
 - to embark on these consultation with due consideration for the special circumstances of the ACP and EEC banana industries; and
 - in particular, to recognize the need of a system of quotas, duties and levies which will give practical effect to the undertakings contained in the Banana Protocol throughout the life of the Convention;

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to all relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention.

Doc. ACP-EEC 504/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. reaffirming the resolution on ACP sugar adopted in Kampala (Uganda) during its meeting from 25 February to 1 March 1991,
- B. recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the 52nd Session of the Council of ACP Ministers held in Brussels from 3 to 4 May 1991,
- C. welcoming the decision taken by the Community to grant ECU 30 million to ACP suppliers of sugar under the Protocol in the form of a marketing premium spread over three years as an accompanying measure to compensate the prolonged freeze and 2% reduction in the ACP guaranteed price,
- D. noting, however, that this accompanying measure only partly meets the concerns of the ACP supplying States who have been suffering from significant losses in earnings derived from the export of their sugar to the EEC as a result of the latter's restrictive pricing policy,
- E. maintaining the view that it is absolutely necessary for the Commission to devise a mechanism which would alleviate the onerous burden of freight costs on ACP earnings from sugar exported to the Community,
- F. stressing however, that the study on transport costs in ACP sugar industries to which the Commission and the ACP are committed is not such a mechanism but should be undertaken without further delay and along such lines as would identify the areas in need of urgent assistance,
- G. being aware that the Commission has recently made proposals to the EEC Council for the reform of the Community's common agricultural policy,
- H. welcoming also the Community's reiterated commitment that the reform of the common agricultural policy or positions it may adopt within the framework of the GATT's Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations would not affect the Protocol which is of indefinite duration,
- I. bearing in mind the specificity of the world sugar industry and of sugar as a commodity on the one hand, and the marginal and residual nature of world trade in sugar on the other;
- J. reiterating the request that preferential access for increased quantities of ACP sugar to the Portuguese market should be included in the permanent arrangements for Portugal after 1992 since such access would assist the ACP States concerned in enhancing their export earnings.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

- K. noting that the Community has recently communicated to the ACP its response to the application of Papua New Guinea and Zambia to accede to the Protocol on Sugar,
1. Observes that the indefinite duration of the Sugar Protocol is only one of the three guarantees inscribed in that instrument, the other two being the guarantee of access and the guarantee of a negotiated price;
 2. Insists therefore, that the policies adopted by the Community either in the context of the ACP or the GATT MTN should not adversely affect the viability of the Protocol;
 3. Calls on the Community to include in the final arrangements for satisfying Portugal's cane sugar refining requirements, measures to allow preferential access to the Portuguese market for ACP sugar in line with their requests for:
 - (a) the full guaranteed price for the 75 000 tonnes at present supplied by four traditional ACP States on a reduced levy basis,
 - (b) meeting the whole balance of Portugal's demand — after taking due account of supplies from the DOM's and EEC beet producers — at the full guaranteed price;
 4. Reminds the Community that the intent of the negotiators of the Protocol was to ensure an adequate and stable level of export earnings derived from ACP sugar exports to the Community under the Protocol, as reflected in the placing of the special obligations of the Community alongside the Stabex provisions in the body of the ACP-EEC Convention;
 5. Considers that the treatment of sugar as a commodity, in the Sugar Protocol annexed to the ACP-EEC Convention, warrants special measures of protection both at national and international levels;
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Community and its Member States, the Commission and all other relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention.

Doc. ACP-EEC 505/91/fin.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the increase in the consumption tax on coffee and cocoa levied by Italy

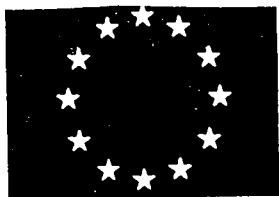
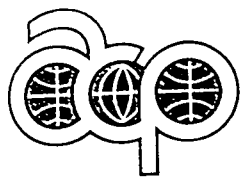
The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Amsterdam (Netherlands) from 24 to 27 September 1991,

- A. recalling the resolution adopted on this matter by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly which met in Kampala (Uganda) from 28 February to 1 March 1991,
- B. having regard to the provisions of the Lomé IV Convention (Article 167 (1)) regarding the need to promote trade between the ACP States and the Community as well as those of the International Coffee and Cocoa Agreements,
- C. bearing in mind the economic and financial doldrums in which the ACP coffee- and cocoa-producing countries find themselves, mainly as a result of the fall in the prices of these products on world markets,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1991 in Amsterdam (Netherlands).

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- D. concerned by the magnitude of the increase in the Italian consumption tax from 50 000 to 205 000 lire per 100 kg and from 18 000 to 120 000 lire per 100 kg for coffee and cocoa products respectively,
- E. recalling the commitment made in 1981 by the Community Member States of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy not to increase the level of taxes in the framework of the liberalization of trade within GATT (Tokyo Round),
- F. deeply concerned by the far-reaching negative effects that this measure will have on the economies of a number of ACP States in terms of their loss in foreign exchange earnings and employment,
- G. concerned that this practice may become generalized within the Community with regard to a growing number of commodities exported by the ACP States,
1. Call on the Government of Italy to rescind the measure adopted in December 1990 providing for an increase in the consumption tax amounting to more than 100% coffee and cocoa prices, in keeping with the commitment made at the GATT in 1981 and in order to respect the spirit and letter of the Lomé Convention as well as of the International Coffee and Cocoa Agreements;
 2. Requests the Community to consider, bearing in mind the 1992 Single Market, the abolition of internal taxes on ACP commodity exports;
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and governments of the Member States.
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Brussels, 9 December 1991

**15th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACP/EEC
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS**

Structural Adjustment: Its economic, social and regional dimensions
and the role of the economic and social interest groups

The representatives of the economic and social interest groups
of the ACP and European Community States,
meeting in the Economic and Social Committee building, Brussels,
on 3-4 December 1991,
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,
the ACP and Community economic and social operators,
the national authorizing officers in the ACP countries,
and the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

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

BRUSSELS, 4 DECEMBER 1991

FINAL DECLARATION

THE PARTICIPANTS

AT THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ACP/EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS

HAVING REGARD TO the conclusions of the meetings held in 1987, 1988 and 1989, at which the themes were the role of private investment in the ACP countries, the involvement of the economic and social groups in the implementation of ACP/EEC cooperation and the deterioration in the terms of trade,

HAVING REGARD TO the entry into force of the Fourth Lomé Convention on 1st September 1991,

HAVING REGARD TO certain components of the Fourth Lomé Convention, some of them innovatory, which aim at:

- encouraging all economic, social and cultural organizations from ACP States and the Community to put forward and implement initiatives on their own authority that will further the development of the ACP countries, within the framework of decentralized cooperation, and
- providing Structural Adjustment Support that will among other things ensure that adjustment is not only economically viable but also socially and politically bearable,

HAVING REGARD TO the economic plight of many ACP countries, exacerbated by the crisis of their export commodity markets, their external indebtedness and the significant economic and social repercussions connected with the structural adjustment programmes (SAPs),

OBSERVE, in the light of the differing experiences of the participants from the ACP countries regarding the SAPs and their economic and social impact:

1. **THAT** the expectations at the outset with respect to the results which could be achieved and the time needed to achieve these results were over-optimistic;
2. **THAT** many of the stabilization programmes to restore the external balance have a negative impact on economic growth and the economic and social situation of the population, as restoration is achieved through a reduction in investment, imports and consumption rather than through an increase in production and exports;
3. **THAT** devaluation and liberalization of trade and domestic markets have resulted in the collapse of many enterprises in both public and private sectors. This has had negative social consequences, e.g. in the form of increased unemployment and poverty, and an increasing number of people drifting into unprotected, informal employment;
4. **THAT** the living conditions in ACP countries have deteriorated dramatically, in many cases due to SAP policies that undermine these by massive retrenchment, subsidy withdrawal from social services and drastic budget cuts; and that Africa may well be the only region in the world where per capita income will be falling continuously up to the 21st century - in spite of almost 20 years of structural adjustment by the year 2000;
5. **THAT** women, in particular, are seriously affected by structural adjustment measures, further increasing inequality between men and women and neglecting, or underestimating, the important economic and social responsibilities women are fulfilling;
6. **THAT** the real value of government wages and salaries has, in some countries, been reduced so sharply that civil servants cannot survive on their government salaries, thereby undermining the general morale and efficiency of the public service;
7. **THAT** such general undermining of the public sector and, in particular, the undermining of national research programmes and capacities, constitute a very short-sighted policy and is

of major concern to socio-professional organizations, as for instance farmers' organizations;

8. **THAT** a major weakness of the SAPs has been the lack of a clear assessment of conflicts between economic, social and institutional objectives and the trade-offs involved, and the lack of careful sequencing of the implementation of adjustment measures to minimize social hardships and destructive economic effects;
9. **THAT**, at the present, rate of growth the population of Sub-Saharan Africa will double every twenty years. This trend per se has serious structural implications and poses an enormous challenge for most African countries and for the world at large;
10. **THAT**, since the late '80s, the Community has worked closely with the Bretton Woods institutions on SAPs. It has never attempted to formulate an alternative structural adjustment strategy of its own, but concentrated its efforts on helping the poorest and most debt-ridden countries to implement the SAP reforms prescribed for them and to reduce the hardship caused by their implementation;
11. **THAT** the shortcomings of traditional SAPs led to the framing of major proposals for alternative forms of structural adjustment, such as the call by UNICEF for "adjustment with a human face" and the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation, presented by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), supported and endorsed by African leaders and governments, and the General Assembly of the United Nations;
12. **THAT** these shortcomings are now more clearly recognised by the Bretton Woods institutions who realise that Bank lending will have to be related to poverty alleviation;

AND CONCLUDE

13. **THAT** structural adjustment must be seen as part of a continuous, self-sustaining process of structural transformation aimed at economic self-reliance and sustainable growth, rising real incomes and the eradication of poverty;
14. **THAT** structural adjustment must take account of the level of external indebtedness of the ACP states. SAPs must therefore be accompanied by measures to cancel or reconvert official loans and to reduce private loans. The Trinidad Declaration is a welcome step in the right direction. Net capital flows should move from the World Bank and the IMF to the ACP states, and not the other way;
15. **THAT** additional resources need to be channelled to ACP states by giving them greater access to developed countries' markets and fulfilling the undertaking to increase foreign aid to 0.7 % of the GNP of donor countries;
16. **THAT** the problems of one country cannot be solved within that country alone but have to be seen in a wider context of economic and environmental interdependence; this therefore calls for better information and coordination among the countries applying SAPs;
17. **THAT** structural adjustment should not be determined by financial policy or external trade considerations alone. It has to concentrate above all on strengthening and diversifying the production base, raising incomes and improving income distribution, redeploing the government budget to give greater priority to the social sectors. This may frequently require that the existing pace of implementation of SAPs be better adapted, so as not to incur unsustainable social costs. It will require the further cutting back of defence expenditure and the strengthening of institutions which play a key role in economic and social development;

18. **THAT** structural adjustment programmes should only be adopted following a fully open process of national discussions, with the involvement of the economic and social interest groups, including women;
19. **THAT** the attainment of human development, employment and long-term economic prosperity must be the target. This involves adequate education and training and the provision of social security, with priority being given to primary health care and education and the use of EC aid funds for these purposes;
20. **THAT** the achievement of greater food self-sufficiency is of key importance in making ACP countries less dependent on wildly fluctuating world commodity prices, in freeing scarce foreign exchange for spending on the imports essential for economic development, and in stemming migration to the towns by creating fuller rural employment; in this context agrarian reform measures should be undertaken and be eligible for EC support;
21. **THAT** food self-sufficiency would be facilitated by recognizing farmers' organizations including agricultural cooperatives, and their positive role in agricultural development;
22. **THAT** the introduction of effective social security schemes and support for a responsible family policy are needed in order to encourage lower population growth, and thus to promote sustainable development;
23. **THAT** recognition should be given to the vital role that improved, open and accountable administration would play in the achievement of the foregoing objectives;
24. **THAT** regional economic integration and the encouragement of regional markets could further the industrialization process making it easier for the ACP countries to compete on the world market;

25. **THAT** regional cooperation - which should also be promoted with support from the counterpart funds - could make a major contribution to an increase in training and research facilities, food self-sufficiency and energy self-reliance;
26. **THAT** in encouraging regional economic integration, the regional networking of socio-economic interest groups, for instance that undertaken by farmers' organizations including agricultural cooperatives, should be noted and necessary assistance be provided;
27. **THAT** pervasive lack of democracy limits the mobilization of domestic support and participation, which is indispensable for necessary reforms to succeed;
28. **THAT** increased democratization, popular participation, and empowerment of the people in decision-making on the basis of respect for internationally recognised human rights standards, as defined by the Covenants of the United Nations and the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation, is a value in its own right, which will ensure all-round development;
29. **THAT** central to the democratization process is the observance of the rule of law established in the democratic process and the enjoyment of equal rights by all ethnic and social groups;
30. **THAT** the welcome democratization process in a number of ACP countries should be encouraged by a positive response from the industrialized countries, in the development process;
31. **THAT** economic and social interest groups must in future play a more influential and active role in negotiating, designing, implementing and monitoring SAPs since entrepreneurs, workers, farmers and women and other social groups are best acquainted with the problems and solutions relating to their economic activities;

32. **THAT** these groups must, in order to shoulder their responsibilities efficiently, first of all be informed of the relevant indicative programmes and receive assistance in developing an analytical capacity by technical back-up, training and the supply of materials and equipment;
33. **THAT** entrepreneurial skills and vitality in the private sector hold significant potential for future growth and hence deserve special encouragement with the aim of improving living and working conditions of all those engaged in this sector;
34. **THAT** an increasing share of EC-ACP cooperation should be on a "government to non-government" rather than "government to government" basis;
35. **THAT** the social programmes supported by the European Community should largely be developed in cooperation with social interest groups, trade unions, employers' organizations, farmers' organizations including agricultural cooperatives, non-governmental groups and grassroots organizations, who should play a much greater role as implementing agencies;
36. **THAT** efforts should be made in the ACP countries to foster favourable conditions for the private sector and non-governmental organizations to facilitate their effective integration into the development process;
37. **THAT** appropriate machinery, entailing a full role for the economic and social interest groups, must be introduced to ensure the proper use of development cooperation funds as well as corresponding supervisory and assessment arrangements in the context of the overall budget;
38. **THAT**, specifically, this would entail the earmarking of counterpart funds for the aims and objectives of human development as spelled out in the Lomé IV Convention, Article 226;

39. **THAT** the European Community, as such, as well as the Member States, should exert their utmost influence in participating with other agencies, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, so that the latter take account of social concerns and the need for full participation of the economic and social interest groups in better structural adjustment policies and programmes for faster growth and self-sustained development, as was proposed for example in the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation; it must never be overlooked that the EC, under Article 246 of the Lomé IV Convention, is liable to assist ACP states undergoing SAPs;

AND WOULD REITERATE

40. **THAT** national liaison committees should be set up by ACP governments to ensure contact with the Commission 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; they should also be included in the negotiations with the World Bank and the IMF;
41. **THAT** with immediate effect the Commission delegation and the national authorizing officer in each ACP country should ensure that representatives of socio-economic organizations and NGOs are fully informed of the possibilities that exist under the Lomé Convention, financial and other, for them to cooperate in a positive way in the development of their country, and that all involved keep in close contact with one another;
42. **THAT** the Commission in collaboration with the General Secretariat of the ACP Group of States should develop and make available to all ACP economic and social interest groups a specific guide to opportunities for EEC financing of projects and activities of such organizations under the Lomé IV Convention, including the use of counterpart funds;

43. **THAT** the post of EC Social and Economic Attaché be instituted in the EC Commission's delegations in ACP countries so as to reinforce effective decentralized cooperation by providing economic and social organizations in the countries they cover, with information and assistance;
44. **THAT** the following topic be considered by the Joint Assembly as the subject on which it would consult the social partners under the provisions of Article 32(2)(b) of the Lomé IV Convention, and thus be the theme of the 16th Annual Meeting of representatives of the ACP/EEC economic and social interest groups:

*The democratization process, its socio-economic base and
the role of the ACP/EEC economic and social interest groups.*

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THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE 15TH ANNUAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ACP/EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS ADDRESS THIS FINAL DECLARATION TO THE ACP AND EEC AUTHORITIES AND ORGANS, INCLUDING NATIONAL AUTHORIZING OFFICERS AND COMMISSION DELEGATES, AND TO OTHER RELEVANT BODIES, INCLUDING THE WORLD BANK AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, BELIEVING THAT IT CONTRIBUTES TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND TO CLOSER INVOLVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS IN THAT CONTEXT.

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 5

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

1

SECTOR	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN	49.025.757,03	5.899.115,00	54.924.872,03	0,00	0,00	1.468.683,24	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO	77.481.012,95	7.000.000,00	84.481.012,95	0,00	0,00	519.802,31	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA	17.020.517,42	5.800.000,00	22.820.517,42	2.910.000,00	5.207.226,49	210.340,55	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI	60.669.721,17	16.300.000,00	76.969.721,17	0,00	0,00	195.390,06	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	44.236.440,22	4.700.000,00	48.936.440,22	0,00	0,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD	61.893.033,00	0,00	61.893.033,00	1.933.781,49	0,00	10.006.606,63	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON	45.093.459,66	23.768.749,22	68.862.208,88	0,00	17.563.517,46	1.596.532,88	0,00	0,00
CONGO	19.337.201,30	12.000.000,00	31.337.201,30	0,00	2.454.273,33	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS	13.698.858,64	0,00	13.698.858,64	0,00	0,00	441.777,23	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE	15.938.527,91	0,00	15.938.527,91	1.000.000,00	0,00	1.118.318,82	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI	5.335.296,33	0,00	5.335.296,33	0,00	0,00	342.171,79	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	7.827.134,39	0,00	7.827.134,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA	109.235.520,65	31.000.000,00	140.235.520,65	7.116.000,00	0,00	40.594.257,31	0,00	0,00
GABON	8.255.302,33	6.095.000,00	14.350.302,33	0,00	6.632.059,56	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA	53.053.505,16	6.996.565,46	60.050.070,62	0,00	0,00	3.834.337,59	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA	12.487.241,06	1.500.000,00	13.987.241,06	0,00	0,00	48.171,21	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU	20.750.605,18	0,00	20.750.605,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA	66.087.531,08	7.742.081,04	73.829.612,12	0,00	1.092.499,60	1.088.692,98	0,00	0,00
KENYA	56.970.233,58	30.844.816,25	87.815.049,83	0,00	8.569.654,49	2.264.715,73	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA	25.291.204,53	4.700.000,00	29.991.204,53	0,00	507.404,49	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO	17.323.500,41	8.800.000,00	26.123.500,41	0,00	0,00	51.140,29	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR	68.772.659,84	8.686.784,02	77.459.443,86	0,00	0,00	2.100.580,93	0,00	0,00
MALAWI	63.258.008,16	15.999.056,16	79.257.064,32	0,00	905.700,49	423.709,85	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS	13.023.233,84	7.341.844,94	20.365.078,78	0,00	412.558,36	76.153,96	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA	32.761.494,29	8.700.000,00	41.461.494,29	1.978.812,17	0,00	4.760.315,61	0,00	0,00
MALI	77.988.678,93	17.800.000,00	95.788.678,93	1.450.000,00	0,00	13.327.684,99	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER	71.642.019,28	8.000.000,00	79.642.019,28	2.515.943,28	2.096.695,01	13.539.529,39	0,00	0,00
RWANDA	63.000.360,97	15.400.000,00	78.400.360,97	0,00	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL	45.862.444,06	21.999.970,25	67.862.414,31	0,00	4.792.212,70	2.116.312,65	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES	3.499.362,94	0,00	3.499.362,94	0,00	0,00	289.503,26	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE	40.041.377,61	8.400.000,00	48.441.377,61	0,00	0,00	192.809,20	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA	78.365.114,95	0,00	78.365.114,95	187.781,16	0,00	17.547.302,24	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	3.965.234,30	0,00	3.965.234,30	0,00	0,00	406.545,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN	87.826.941,35	0,00	87.826.941,35	954.589,05	0,00	35.673.597,60	0,00	0,00
SWAZILAND	13.432.478,95	4.700.000,00	18.132.478,95	0,00	2.116.804,88	121.198,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA	108.249.011,01	11.620.000,00	119.869.011,01	0,00	0,00	367.293,17	0,00	0,00
TOGO	34.047.877,76	5.915.250,81	39.963.128,57	0,00	1.521.450,81	548.774,38	0,00	0,00
UGANDA	87.008.081,40	0,00	87.008.081,40	0,00	0,00	5.236.214,29	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA	49.892.913,05	0,00	49.892.913,05	0,00	5.120.729,96	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA	38.155.670,20	19.800.000,00	57.955.670,20	0,00	8.540.220,98	1.292.754,97	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE	27.799.218,10	19.000.000,00	46.799.218,10	0,00	6.665.648,17	4.956.527,59	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE	71.505.692,83	23.865.599,83	95.371.292,66	0,00	0,00	2.761.377,88	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST	31.311.671,22	22.304.137,58	53.615.808,80	0,00	9.810.734,57	793.286,14	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ	1898.421.149,04	392.678.970,56	2291.100.119,60	20.046.907,15	84.009.391,35	172.812.409,72	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	1.699.593,85	1.000.000,00	2.699.593,85	0,00	0,00	88.988,82	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS	3.185.951,07	0,00	3.185.951,07	0,00	1.932.699,09	0,00	0,00	0,00

SECTOR	CUMULAT.		E.D.F. 5		SITUATION OF DECISIONS			AT MONTH 12.1991		2	A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES				
BELIZE	2.000.000,00	3.500.000,00	5.500.000,00	0,00	312.482,46	0,00	0,00				
BAHAMAS	2.099.999,84	0,00	2.099.999,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
DOMINICA	3.467.223,51	0,00	3.467.223,51	0,00	0,00	459.896,32	0,00				
GRENADA	3.499.950,89	0,00	3.499.950,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
GUYANA	14.574.701,36	0,00	14.574.701,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
JAMAICA	17.226.407,38	5.810.500,34	23.036.907,72	0,00	732.775,72	81.563,58	0,00				
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.698.466,50	494.763,17	2.193.229,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
SANTA LUCIA	3.632.453,21	0,00	3.632.453,21	0,00	0,00	214.009,00	0,00				
SURINAME	10.295.994,11	2.700.000,00	12.995.994,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	3.606.866,59	0,00	3.606.866,59	0,00	0,00	199.411,41	0,00				
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	9.200.715,38	0,00	9.200.715,38	0,00	5.159.563,59	0,00	0,00				
CAR PRJ	76.186.323,69	13.505.263,51	89.693.587,20	0,00	8.137.520,86	1.043.869,13	0,00				
FIJI	12.986.393,82	0,00	12.986.393,82	0,00	5.276.346,94	4.567.502,35	0,00				
KIRIBATI	3.997.154,33	0,00	3.997.154,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	14.773.956,30	8.199.999,47	22.973.955,77	0,00	1.362.953,21	0,00	0,00				
SOLOMON ISLANDS	11.987.912,08	0,00	11.987.912,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
TONGA	3.983.651,13	0,00	3.983.651,13	0,00	0,00	1.400.000,00	0,00				
TUVALU	972.409,82	0,00	972.409,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
VANUATU	4.249.868,09	0,00	4.249.868,09	0,00	0,00	59.840,56	0,00				
WESTERN SAMOA	6.196.189,73	0,00	6.196.189,73	0,00	0,00	145.896,20	0,00				
PAC PRJ	59.147.535,30	8.199.999,47	67.347.534,77	0,00	6.639.300,15	6.173.239,11	0,00				
ALL A.C.P	555.925,87	0,00	555.925,87	478.060,95	0,00	116.462,35	0,00				
REGIONAL COOPERATION	492.483.523,33	82.799.930,59	575.283.453,92	2.815.149,03	1.334.666,89	0,00	0,00				
ALL A.C.P	9.500.000,00	0,00	9.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
ACP PRJ	2536.296.457,23	497.184.164,13	3033.480.621,36	23.340.117,13	100.120.879,25	180.145.980,31	0,00				
HAYOTTE	1.250.000,00	1.249.520,00	2.499.520,00	0,00	0,00	370.000,00	0,00				
NEW CALEDONIA	3.480.592,79	1.430.000,00	4.910.592,79	0,00	1.514.260,74	0,00	0,00				
FRENCH POLYNESIA	3.237.000,00	2.772.553,64	6.009.553,64	0,00	507.273,51	164.479,31	0,00				
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	2.496.640,00	0,00	2.496.640,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
ALL A.C.P	100.000,00	0,00	100.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
PTF PRJ	10.564.232,79	5.452.073,64	16.016.306,43	0,00	2.021.534,25	534.479,31	0,00				
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	14.340.801,03	9.550.000,00	23.890.801,03	0,00	1.227.620,55	0,00	0,00				
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
PTN PRJ	14.340.801,03	9.550.000,00	23.890.801,03	0,00	1.227.620,55	0,00	0,00				
ANGUILLA	399.999,26	760.000,00	1.159.999,26	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00				
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	500.000,00	500.000,00	0,00	817.698,36	0,00	0,00				
FALKLAND ISLANDS	450.000,00	0,00	450.000,00	0,00	0,00	300.000,00	0,00				

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 5

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

3 A

SECTOR	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR I REFUGEES	I
MONTERRAT	931.863,16	0,00	931.863,16	0,00	164.764,61	80.000,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE	1.150.000,00	0,00	1.150.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS	1.911.963,23	0,00	1.911.963,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	95.455,83	0,00	95.455,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ	4.939.281,48	2.260.000,00	7.199.281,48	0,00	982.462,97	380.000,00	0,00	0,00
	5.219.127,78	1.166.980,00	6.386.107,78	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ	35.063.443,08	18.429.053,64	53.492.496,72	0,00	4.231.617,77	914.479,31	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ	2571.359.900,31	515.613.217,77	3086.973.118,08	23.340.117,13	104.352.497,02	181.060.459,62	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	SITUATION OF DECISIONS			AT MONTH 12.1991			2
SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I
BELIZE	0,00	600.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA	0,00	1.000.000,00	3.528.945,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA	0,00	2.088.707,03	3.963.320,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA	0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	34.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA	0,00	5.000.000,00	4.295.408,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	1.400.000,00	1.618.999,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME	0,00	4.250.000,00	0,00	0,00	3.529.945,15	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	3.193.250,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ	0,00	21.621.957,85	13.406.672,95	34.500.000,00	3.529.945,15	0,00	0,00	0,00
FIJI	0,00	6.731.169,90	2.995.736,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI	0,00	197.794,10	1.598.972,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	13.780.148,80	50.605.917,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	173.582,92	4.176.845,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA	0,00	2.321.417,02	4.011.141,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU	0,00	123.621,06	141.348,32	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	0,00	2.685.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	3.321.417,02	6.488.960,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ	0,00	29.334.150,82	70.018.920,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	35.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	25.496.519,57	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.186.037,47	0,00	0,00	0,00
ACP PRJ	35.000.000,00	271.781.137,65	658.476.173,34	205.047.100,00	18.175.554,25	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	517.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ	0,00	3.017.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	2.077.048,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ	0,00	2.077.048,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5 SITUATION OF DECISIONS AT MONTH 12.1991								3
	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I	
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
MONTERRAT		0,00	260.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	913.286,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	8.931.767,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	260.000,00	9.845.053,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		0,00	5.354.048,87	9.845.053,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ		35.000.000,00	277.135.186,52	668.321.226,34	205.047.100,00	18.175.554,25	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5			SITUATION OF DECISIONS		AT MONTH 12.1991		1	C
SECTOR	I I I I I I I	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	I I I I I I I	OUTSIDE INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I I I I I I I	GENERAL TOTAL	I I I I I I I	I I I I I I I	I I I I I I I
ANGOLA		0,00		0,00		0,00			
BENIN		0,00		10.941.878,21		65.866.750,24			
BURKINA FASO		0,00		9.665.658,36		94.146.671,31			
BOTSWANA		0,00		8.327.567,04		31.148.084,46			
BURUNDI		0,00		19.868.002,42		96.837.723,59			
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00		11.063.973,74		60.000.413,96			
CHAD		0,00		23.077.971,90		84.971.004,90			
CAMEROON		0,00		48.975.341,34		117.837.550,22			
CONGO		0,00		2.934.273,33		34.271.474,63			
COMOROS		0,00		7.177.221,93		20.876.080,57			
CAPE VERDE		0,00		4.390.423,67		20.328.951,58			
DJIBOUTI		0,00		2.592.702,77		7.927.999,10			
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00		2.000.000,00		9.827.134,39			
ETHIOPIA		0,00		71.855.319,04		212.090.839,69			
GABON		0,00		9.131.891,08		23.482.193,41			
GHANA		0,00		102.905.268,59		162.955.339,21			
GAMBIA		0,00		18.202.482,21		32.189.723,27			
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00		7.449.211,00		28.199.816,18			
GUINEA		0,00		5.101.246,70		78.930.858,82			
KENYA		0,00		57.718.113,36		145.533.163,19			
LIBERIA		0,00		6.964.026,39		36.955.230,92			
LESOTHO		0,00		6.855.099,29		32.978.599,70			
MADAGASCAR		0,00		35.430.969,89		112.890.413,75			
MALAWI		0,00		21.218.894,41		100.475.958,73			
MAURITIUS		0,00		778.712,32		21.143.791,10			
MAURITANIA		0,00		13.774.983,38		55.236.477,67			
MALI		0,00		28.869.916,15		124.658.595,08			
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00		0,00		0,00			
NIGER		0,00		18.152.167,68		97.794.186,96			
RWANDA		0,00		14.647.694,00		93.048.054,97			
SENEGAL		0,00		102.261.647,19		170.124.061,50			
SEYCHELLES		0,00		4.289.503,26		7.788.866,20			
SIERRA LEONE		0,00		14.456.594,13		62.897.971,74			
SOMALIA		0,00		30.874.761,87		109.239.876,82			
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00		8.048.946,67		12.014.180,97			
SUDAN		0,00		87.323.445,65		175.150.387,00			
SWAZILAND		0,00		10.464.320,88		28.596.799,83			
TANZANIA		0,00		30.968.827,03		150.837.838,04			
TOGO		0,00		31.004.250,19		70.967.378,76			
UGANDA		0,00		15.236.214,29		102.244.295,69			
NIGERIA		0,00		5.120.729,96		55.013.643,01			
ZAMBIA		0,00		94.358.542,36		152.314.212,56			
ZIMBABWE		0,00		16.802.669,89		63.601.887,99			
ZAIRE		0,00		104.399.965,29		199.771.257,95			
IVORY COAST		0,00		104.573.040,71		158.188.849,51			
AFR PRJ		0,00		1230.254.469,57		3521.354.589,17			
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00		88.988,82		2.788.582,67			
BARBADOS		0,00		2.022.699,09		5.208.650,16			

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	SITUATION OF DECISIONS		AT MONTH 12.1991		2	c
	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
BELIZE	0,00	912.482,46	6.412.482,46					
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	2.099.999,84					
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
DOMINICA	0,00	4.988.841,65	8.456.065,16					
GRENADA	0,00	6.052.027,65	9.551.978,54					
GUYANA	0,00	38.500.000,00	53.074.701,36					
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
JAMAICA	0,00	10.109.747,30	33.146.655,02					
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	2.193.229,67					
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	3.233.008,00	6.865.461,21					
SURINAME	0,00	7.779.945,15	20.775.939,26					
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	3.392.662,23	6.999.528,82					
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	5.159.563,59	14.360.278,97					
CAR PRJ	0,00	82.239.965,94	171.933.553,14					
FIJI	0,00	19.570.755,71	32.557.149,53					
KIRIBATI	0,00	1.796.766,10	5.793.920,43					
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	65.749.019,25	88.722.975,02					
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	4.350.427,92	16.338.340,00					
TONGA	0,00	7.732.558,02	11.716.209,15					
TUVALU	0,00	264.969,38	1.237.379,20					
VANUATU	0,00	2.744.840,56	6.994.708,65					
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	9.956.273,22	16.152.462,95					
PAC PRJ	0,00	112.165.610,16	179.513.144,93					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	35.594.523,30	36.150.449,17					
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	29.646.335,49	604.929.789,41					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	2.186.037,47	11.686.037,47					
ACP PRJ	0,00	1492.086.941,93	4525.567.563,29					
MAYOTTE	0,00	370.000,00	2.869.520,00					
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	2.031.260,74	6.941.853,53					
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	2.171.752,82	8.181.306,46					
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00					
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00					
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	2.496.640,00					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	100.000,00					
PTF PRJ	0,00	5.573.013,56	21.589.319,99					
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	3.304.669,42	27.195.470,45					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTN PRJ	0,00	3.304.669,42	27.195.470,45					
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	1.159.999,26					
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAIMANS	0,00	817.698,36	1.317.698,36					
FALKLAND	0,00	300.000,00	750.000,00					

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5			SITUATION OF DECISIONS		AT MONTH 12.1991			3	C
SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
MONTERRAT	0,00	504.764,61	1.436.627,77							
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00							
SAINTE HELENE	0,00	0,00	1.150.000,00							
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	913.286,00	913.286,00							
TURKS AND CAICOS	0,00	0,00	1.911.963,23							
VANUATU	0,00	8.931.767,00	8.931.767,00							
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	1.000.000,00							
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	95.455,83							
PTU PRJ	0,00	11.467.515,97	18.666.797,45							
	0,00	0,00	6.386.107,78							
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00							
PTOMPRJ	0,00	20.345.198,95	73.837.695,67							
FED PRJ	0,00	1512.432.140,88	4599.405.258,96							

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	INDICATIVE	REHABILIT.	INTEREST-RATE	EMERGENCY AID	AID FOR	
	POINTS	FINANCIAL TRANS	PROGRAMME	FUNDS	SUBSIDIES	I	REFUGEES	I
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN	47.623.872,47	4.029.400,00	51.653.272,47	0,00	0,00	1.468.683,24	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO	75.188.779,53	7.000.000,00	82.188.779,53	0,00	0,00	519.802,31	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA	15.298.720,80	5.800.000,00	21.098.720,80	2.877.358,84	5.207.226,49	210.340,55	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI	54.843.855,74	16.213.831,70	71.057.687,44	0,00	0,00	195.390,06	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	40.739.002,92	4.700.000,00	45.439.002,92	0,00	0,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD	60.579.655,72	0,00	60.579.655,72	1.933.781,49	0,00	10.000.606,63	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON	44.840.907,46	23.669.749,22	68.510.656,68	0,00	17.563.517,46	1.596.532,88	0,00	0,00
CONGO	19.109.601,54	12.000.000,00	31.109.601,54	0,00	2.454.273,33	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS	12.714.821,78	0,00	12.714.821,78	0,00	0,00	441.777,23	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE	15.542.677,25	0,00	15.542.677,25	966.261,56	0,00	1.118.318,82	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI	5.114.710,83	0,00	5.114.710,83	0,00	0,00	342.171,79	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	7.799.110,04	0,00	7.799.110,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA	106.789.621,86	25.221.548,29	132.011.170,15	7.037.468,11	0,00	40.594.257,31	0,00	0,00
GABON	8.255.302,33	6.020.547,00	14.275.849,33	0,00	6.632.059,56	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA	41.497.832,84	6.925.201,75	48.423.034,59	0,00	0,00	3.834.337,59	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA	12.123.842,90	1.500.000,00	13.623.842,90	0,00	0,00	48.171,21	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU	19.376.094,80	0,00	19.376.094,80	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA	62.751.628,38	8.887.081,04	71.638.709,42	0,00	1.092.499,60	1.088.692,98	0,00	0,00
KENYA	51.271.121,04	29.722.050,65	80.993.171,69	0,00	8.569.654,49	2.264.715,73	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA	19.089.704,92	681.245,61	19.770.950,53	0,00	507.404,49	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO	17.194.150,66	5.413.172,22	22.607.322,88	0,00	0,00	51.140,29	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR	62.976.561,87	8.529.168,29	71.505.730,16	0,00	0,00	2.100.580,93	0,00	0,00
MALAWI	58.307.249,77	12.965.220,71	71.272.470,48	0,00	905.700,49	423.709,85	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS	11.838.707,05	7.334.434,80	19.173.141,85	0,00	412.558,36	76.153,96	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA	32.064.452,05	7.030.272,65	39.094.724,70	1.978.812,17	0,00	4.760.315,61	0,00	0,00
MALI	71.183.098,58	17.800.000,00	88.983.098,58	1.437.609,36	0,00	13.327.684,99	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER	66.637.517,78	6.088.867,26	72.726.385,04	2.515.943,28	2.096.695,01	13.539.529,39	0,00	0,00
RHANDA	59.663.167,85	15.400.000,00	75.063.167,85	0,00	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL	43.172.514,79	21.999.970,25	65.172.485,04	0,00	4.792.212,70	2.116.312,65	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES	3.499.362,94	0,00	3.499.362,94	0,00	0,00	289.503,26	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE	36.863.190,72	8.399.966,81	45.263.157,53	0,00	0,00	192.809,20	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA	61.158.736,72	0,00	61.158.736,72	187.781,16	0,00	17.547.302,24	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	3.965.234,30	0,00	3.965.234,30	0,00	0,00	406.545,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN	83.401.028,55	0,00	83.401.028,55	945.129,22	0,00	35.673.597,60	0,00	0,00
SHAZILAND	12.830.019,89	4.042.558,51	16.872.578,40	0,00	2.116.804,88	121.198,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA	99.892.349,71	11.620.000,00	111.512.349,71	0,00	0,00	367.293,17	0,00	0,00
TOGO	33.225.843,11	5.915.250,81	39.141.093,92	0,00	1.521.450,81	548.774,38	0,00	0,00
UGANDA	81.676.529,46	0,00	81.676.529,46	0,00	0,00	5.236.214,29	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA	44.651.501,39	0,00	44.651.501,39	0,00	5.120.729,96	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA	33.013.615,21	19.730.877,28	52.744.492,49	0,00	8.540.220,98	1.292.754,97	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE	25.596.484,88	17.688.653,19	43.285.138,07	0,00	6.665.648,17	4.956.527,59	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE	70.104.709,03	13.865.599,83	83.970.308,86	0,00	0,00	2.761.377,88	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST	29.408.805,12	19.569.137,58	48.977.942,70	0,00	9.810.734,57	793.286,14	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ	1762.875.696,58	355.763.805,45	2118.639.502,03	19.880.145,19	84.009.391,35	172.806.409,72	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	1.676.780,88	786.500,00	2.463.280,88	0,00	0,00	88.988,82	0,00	0,00
BARBADES	2.739.570,96	0,00	2.739.570,96	0,00	1.932.699,09	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5		SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND			AT MONTH 12.1991		2	A
SECTOR	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	I
BELIZE	589.000,00	0,00	589.000,00	0,00	312.482,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS	1.770.059,20	0,00	1.770.059,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA	3.467.223,51	0,00	3.467.223,51	0,00	0,00	459.896,32	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA	3.447.850,89	0,00	3.447.850,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA	13.934.635,38	0,00	13.934.635,38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA	15.006.577,54	3.660.352,54	18.666.930,08	0,00	732.775,72	81.563,58	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.471.113,78	494.763,17	1.965.876,95	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA	3.588.263,10	0,00	3.588.263,10	0,00	0,00	214.009,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME	8.578.334,02	0,00	8.578.334,02	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	3.582.881,10	0,00	3.582.881,10	0,00	0,00	199.411,41	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6.907.265,68	0,00	6.907.265,68	0,00	5.159.563,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ	66.759.556,04	4.941.615,71	71.701.171,75	0,00	8.137.520,86	1.043.869,13	0,00	0,00	0,00
FIJI	11.372.105,38	0,00	11.372.105,38	0,00	5.276.346,94	4.567.502,35	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI	3.165.485,89	0,00	3.165.485,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	12.181.720,96	7.157.334,47	19.339.055,43	0,00	1.362.953,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS	11.641.940,39	0,00	11.641.940,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA	2.835.678,77	0,00	2.835.678,77	0,00	0,00	1.400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU	959.977,93	0,00	959.977,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	4.249.868,09	0,00	4.249.868,09	0,00	0,00	59.840,56	0,00	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA	6.196.189,73	0,00	6.196.189,73	0,00	0,00	145.896,20	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ	52.602.967,14	7.157.334,47	59.760.301,61	0,00	6.639.300,15	6.173.239,11	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	555.925,87	0,00	555.925,87	425.697,44	0,00	116.462,35	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	442.505.674,91	69.248.894,50	511.754.569,41	2.739.462,72	1.334.666,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	9.500.000,00	0,00	9.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ACP PRJ	2334.799.820,54	437.111.650,13	2771.911.470,67	23.045.305,35	100.120.879,25	180.139.980,31	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAYOTTE	1.250.000,00	1.249.520,00	2.499.520,00	0,00	0,00	370.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA	3.480.592,79	730.000,00	4.210.592,79	0,00	1.514.260,74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA	2.988.467,46	1.972.553,64	4.961.021,10	0,00	507.273,51	164.479,31	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	2.479.654,93	0,00	2.479.654,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	100.000,00	0,00	100.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ	10.298.715,18	3.952.073,64	14.250.788,82	0,00	2.021.534,25	534.479,31	0,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	14.285.139,17	4.976.712,44	19.261.851,61	0,00	1.227.620,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ	14.285.139,17	4.976.712,44	19.261.851,61	0,00	1.227.620,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA	399.999,26	534.000,00	933.999,26	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	500.000,00	500.000,00	0,00	817.698,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS	450.000,00	0,00	450.000,00	0,00	0,00	300.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND								3	A
	E.D.F. 5	AT MONTH 12.1991								
SECTOR	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHADILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	I	
MONTERRAT	678.377,57	0,00	678.377,57	0,00	164.764,61	80.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SAINTE HELENE	1.150.000,00	0,00	1.150.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TURKS AND CAICOS	1.911.963,23	0,00	1.911.963,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	500.000,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	95.455,83	0,00	95.455,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTU PRJ	4.685.795,89	1.534.000,00	6.219.795,89	0,00	982.462,97	380.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	4.188.468,82	756.351,13	4.944.819,95	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ	33.458.119,06	11.219.137,21	44.677.256,27	0,00	4.231.617,77	914.479,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FED PRJ	2368.257.939,60	448.330.787,34	2816.588.726,94	23.045.305,35	104.352.497,02	181.054.459,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH EDF	I BALANCE 5TH EDF	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
ANGOLA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN		0,00	2.532.993,00	4.643.703,66	0,00	2.117.585,20	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO		0,00	7.300.000,00	1.046.734,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI		0,00	5.861.313,36	13.811.299,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00	5.067.690,60	5.196.729,91	0,00	171.883,98	0,00	0,00
CHAD		0,00	1.382.700,00	6.640.136,00	0,00	2.524.786,50	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON		0,00	0,00	29.559.761,89	0,00	225.000,00	0,00	0,00
CONGO		0,00	480.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS		0,00	160.771,70	6.574.673,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE		0,00	1.745.143,85	526.961,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI		0,00	2.250.530,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA		0,00	12.845.437,73	11.299.624,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GABON		0,00	2.499.631,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA		0,00	13.600.000,00	83.499.763,41	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA		0,00	0,00	18.154.311,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00	3.800.000,00	3.649.211,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA		0,00	2.920.054,12	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA		0,00	1.478.178,14	44.865.565,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA		0,00	2.749.521,90	0,00	3.707.100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO		0,00	5.513.000,00	1.213.403,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR		0,00	20.553.321,14	9.968.037,03	0,00	2.802.614,60	0,00	0,00
MALAWI		0,00	14.955.026,07	4.934.458,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS		0,00	140.000,00	0,00	0,00	150.000,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA		0,00	7.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	35.855,60	0,00	0,00
MALI		0,00	3.400.000,00	10.692.231,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RWANDA		0,00	477.000,00	9.330.694,00	2.334.080,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL		0,00	4.788.744,98	89.894.319,98	0,00	300.908,00	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES		0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE		0,00	0,00	14.263.784,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA		0,00	9.560.000,00	3.579.678,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00	40.000,00	7.602.401,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN		0,00	10.000.000,00	40.567.659,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SWAZILAND		0,00	37.000,00	8.189.318,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA		0,00	9.737.309,36	20.864.224,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOGO		0,00	100.000,00	28.834.025,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
UGANDA		0,00	10.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA		0,00	1.525.566,41	0,00	83.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE		0,00	5.180.494,13	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE		0,00	18.554.880,42	0,00	80.949.150,00	1.810.922,00	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST		0,00	552.000,00	92.100.924,29	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ		0,00	194.788.509,41	571.503.631,90	169.990.330,00	10.139.555,88	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS		0,00	90.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 5

SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

3 B

SECTOR	I AIDS I I I	I RISK CAPITAL I I I	I STABEX I I I	I MINING PRODUCT I I I	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF I I	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF I I	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF I I	I I I I
MONTSERRAT		0,00	260.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	913.286,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	8.931.767,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	260.000,00	9.845.053,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		0,00	5.354.048,87	9.845.053,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ		34.962.674,49	276.595.186,52	664.774.277,93	200.029.044,17	13.162.341,29	0,00	0,00

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND			AT MONTH 12.1991			1	C
	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
ANGOLA		0,00	0,00		0,00					
BENIN		0,00	10.762.965,10		62.416.237,57					
BURKINA FASO		0,00	8.866.536,31		91.055.315,84					
BOTSWANA		0,00	8.294.925,88		29.393.646,68					
BURUNDI		0,00	19.868.002,42		90.925.689,86					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00	10.936.304,49		56.375.307,41					
CHAD		0,00	22.482.010,62		83.061.666,34					
CAMEROON		0,00	48.944.812,23		117.455.468,91					
CONGO		0,00	2.934.273,33		34.043.874,87					
COMOROS		0,00	7.177.221,93		19.892.043,71					
CAPE VERDE		0,00	4.356.685,23		19.899.362,48					
DJIBOUTI		0,00	2.592.702,77		7.707.413,60					
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00	2.000.000,00		9.799.110,04					
ETHIOPIA		0,00	71.776.787,15		203.787.957,30					
GABON		0,00	9.131.891,08		23.407.740,41					
GHANA		0,00	100.934.101,00		149.357.135,59					
GAMBIA		0,00	18.202.482,21		31.826.325,11					
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00	7.449.211,00		26.825.305,80					
GUINEA		0,00	5.101.246,70		76.739.956,12					
KENYA		0,00	57.178.113,36		138.171.285,05					
LIBERIA		0,00	6.964.026,39		26.734.976,92					
LESOTHO		0,00	6.777.543,29		29.384.866,17					
MADAGASCAR		0,00	35.424.553,70		106.930.283,86					
MALAWI		0,00	21.218.894,41		92.491.364,89					
MAURITIUS		0,00	778.712,32		19.951.854,17					
MAURITANIA		0,00	13.774.983,38		52.869.708,08					
MALI		0,00	28.857.525,51		117.840.624,09					
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00	0,00		0,00					
		0,00	0,00		0,00					
NIGER		0,00	18.152.167,68		90.878.552,72					
RWANDA		0,00	14.141.774,00		89.204.941,85					
SENEGAL		0,00	101.892.498,31		167.064.983,35					
SEYCHELLES		0,00	4.289.503,26		7.788.866,20					
SIERRA LEONE		0,00	14.456.594,13		59.719.751,66					
SOMALIA		0,00	30.874.761,87		92.033.498,59					
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00	8.048.946,67		12.014.180,97					
SUDAN		0,00	87.186.385,82		170.587.414,37					
SWAZILAND		0,00	10.464.320,88		27.336.899,28					
TANZANIA		0,00	30.968.827,03		142.481.176,74					
TOGO		0,00	31.004.250,19		70.145.344,11					
UGANDA		0,00	15.236.214,29		96.912.743,75					
NIGERIA		0,00	5.120.729,96		49.772.231,35					
ZAMBIA		0,00	94.358.542,36		147.103.034,85					
ZIMBABWE		0,00	16.802.669,89		60.087.807,96					
ZAIRE		0,00	104.076.330,30		188.046.639,16					
IVORY COAST		0,00	103.256.945,00		152.234.887,70					
AFR PRJ		0,00	1223.117.973,45		3341.757.475,48					
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00	88.988,82		2.552.269,70					
BARBADOS		0,00	2.022.699,09		4.762.270,05					

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND			AT MONTH 12.1991			2	C
SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
BELIZE	0,00	912.482,46	1.501.482,46						
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	1.770.059,20						
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
DOMINICA	0,00	4.988.841,65	8.456.065,16						
GRENADA	0,00	6.052.027,65	9.499.878,54						
GUYANA	0,00	34.038.714,17	47.973.349,55						
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00						
JAMAICA	0,00	10.109.747,30	28.776.677,38						
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	1.965.876,95						
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	3.233.008,00	6.821.271,10						
SURINAME	0,00	5.591.810,20	14.170.144,22						
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	3.392.662,23	6.975.543,33						
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	5.159.563,59	12.066.829,27						
CAR PRJ	0,00	75.590.545,16	147.291.716,91						
FIJI	0,00	19.570.755,71	30.942.861,09						
KIRIBATI	0,00	1.796.766,10	4.962.251,99						
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	65.749.019,25	85.088.074,68						
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	4.350.427,92	15.992.368,31						
TONGA	0,00	7.732.558,02	10.568.236,79						
TUVALU	0,00	264.969,38	1.224.947,31						
VANUATU	0,00	2.744.840,56	6.994.708,65						
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	9.956.273,22	16.152.462,95						
PAC PRJ	0,00	112.165.610,16	171.925.911,77						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	35.504.834,28	36.060.760,15						
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	29.570.649,18	541.325.218,59						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	1.680.975,21	11.180.975,21						
ACP PRJ	0,00	1477.630.587,44	4249.542.058,11						
MAYOTTE	0,00	370.000,00	2.869.520,00						
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	2.031.260,74	6.241.853,53						
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	2.171.752,82	7.132.773,92						
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00						
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00						
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	2.479.654,93						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	100.000,00						
PIF PRJ	0,00	5.573.013,56	19.823.802,38						
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	3.304.669,42	22.566.521,03						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PTN PRJ	0,00	3.304.669,42	22.566.521,03						
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	933.999,26						
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00						
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	817.698,36	1.317.698,36						
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	300.000,00	750.000,00						

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5				SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND				AT MONTH 12.1991	
	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
HONTSERRAT	0,00	504.764,61	1.183.142,18							
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00							
SAINTE HELENE	0,00	0,00	1.150.000,00							
ST. VINCENT.AND GRENADINES	0,00	913.286,00	913.286,00							
TURKS AND CAICOS	0,00	0,00	1.911.963,23							
VANUATU	0,00	8.931.767,00	8.931.767,00							
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	500.000,00							
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	95.455,83							
PTU PRJ	0,00	11.467.515,97	17.687.311,86							
	0,00	0,00	4.944.819,95							
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00							
PTOMPRJ	0,00	20.345.198,95	65.022.455,22							
FED PRJ	0,00	1497.975.786,39	4314.564.513,33							

SECTOR	CUMULAT.		SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION				AT MONTH 12.1991		1		A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	I	I	
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BENIN	37.129.735,20	2.566.880,56	39.696.615,76	0,00	0,00	1.468.683,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BURKINA FASO	69.131.477,40	4.956.084,94	74.087.562,34	0,00	0,00	519.802,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BOTSWANA	13.732.370,85	4.659.090,67	18.391.461,52	2.854.689,83	2.960.047,47	210.340,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BURUNDI	47.046.360,91	14.676.078,67	61.722.439,58	0,00	0,00	195.390,06	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	37.369.743,40	4.479.444,81	41.849.188,21	0,00	0,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CHAD	57.756.300,23	0,00	57.756.300,23	1.933.781,49	0,00	10.000.606,63	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CAMEROON	41.836.313,20	14.242.830,12	56.079.143,32	0,00	16.504.531,05	1.596.532,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CONGO	18.880.421,73	12.000.000,00	30.880.421,73	0,00	1.653.387,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
COMOROS	11.919.378,53	0,00	11.919.378,53	0,00	0,00	441.777,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CAPE VERDE	15.405.469,38	0,00	15.405.469,38	963.798,51	0,00	1.118.318,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
DJIBOUTI	4.905.769,50	0,00	4.905.769,50	0,00	0,00	342.171,79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	7.746.125,45	0,00	7.746.125,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ETHIOPIA	105.328.220,95	23.599.141,09	128.927.362,04	6.614.262,37	0,00	40.594.257,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GABON	8.202.652,73	5.912.829,66	14.115.482,39	0,00	6.632.059,56	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GHANA	38.716.626,08	6.836.580,12	45.553.206,20	0,00	0,00	3.834.337,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GAMBIA	11.313.098,66	972.791,69	12.285.890,35	0,00	0,00	48.171,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GUINEA-BISSAU	18.945.184,69	0,00	18.945.184,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GUINEA	61.966.879,43	5.052.193,72	67.019.073,15	0,00	965.918,27	1.088.692,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
KENYA	45.869.597,05	23.821.601,07	69.691.198,12	0,00	5.838.588,45	2.264.715,73	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
LIBERIA	16.189.950,86	681.245,61	16.871.196,47	0,00	322.740,95	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
LESOTHO	16.202.134,63	5.413.172,22	21.615.306,85	0,00	0,00	51.140,29	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MADAGASCAR	60.080.075,83	8.441.176,11	68.521.251,94	0,00	0,00	2.100.580,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MALAWI	50.833.588,93	3.632.000,36	54.465.589,29	0,00	356.076,43	423.709,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MAURITIUS	11.701.350,85	7.328.399,83	19.029.750,68	0,00	412.558,36	76.153,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MAURITANIA	29.991.288,26	4.891.271,31	34.882.559,57	1.978.812,17	0,00	4.760.315,61	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MALI	65.390.280,59	13.236.559,27	78.626.839,86	1.408.004,55	0,00	13.327.684,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NIGER	65.599.544,15	6.088.867,26	71.688.411,41	2.515.943,28	2.096.695,01	13.539.529,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
RWANDA	58.023.430,82	15.004.458,24	73.027.889,06	0,00	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SENEGAL	40.737.703,35	16.172.559,66	56.910.263,01	0,00	4.792.212,70	2.116.312,65	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SEYCHELLES	3.497.750,09	0,00	3.497.750,09	0,00	0,00	289.503,26	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SIERRA LEONE	30.728.241,98	7.961.032,50	38.689.274,48	0,00	0,00	192.809,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SOMALIA	55.241.572,65	0,00	55.241.572,65	187.781,16	0,00	17.547.302,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	3.845.744,23	0,00	3.845.744,23	0,00	0,00	406.545,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SUDAN	79.748.347,74	0,00	79.748.347,74	853.180,17	0,00	34.763.659,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SWAZILAND	11.073.719,35	2.793.950,79	13.867.670,14	0,00	2.116.804,88	121.198,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TANZANIA	94.659.297,71	10.956.155,71	105.615.453,42	0,00	0,00	367.293,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TOGO	31.316.298,02	5.915.250,81	37.231.548,83	0,00	1.460.054,14	548.774,38	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
UGANDA	75.230.759,74	0,00	75.230.759,74	0,00	0,00	5.224.249,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NIGERIA	37.455.906,31	0,00	37.455.906,31	0,00	3.844.317,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ZAMBIA	28.341.195,22	18.464.110,82	46.805.306,04	0,00	5.654.273,94	1.292.754,97	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ZIMBABWE	23.224.554,86	14.402.697,80	37.627.252,66	0,00	3.362.980,46	4.956.527,59	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ZAIRE	65.566.815,53	13.811.139,95	79.377.955,48	0,00	0,00	2.761.377,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
IVORY COAST	27.435.510,25	19.233.673,45	46.669.183,70	0,00	6.950.309,70	793.286,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
AFR PRJ	1635.316.787,32	298.203.268,82	1933.520.056,14	19.310.253,53	65.923.557,04	171.884.506,91	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	1.316.206,42	786.500,00	2.102.706,42	0,00	0,00	88.988,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BARBADOS	2.253.822,72	0,00	2.253.822,72	0,00	1.132.286,51	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	

SECTOR	CUMULAT.		SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION				AT MONTH 12.1991		2	A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES			
BELIZE	513.476,82	0,00	513.476,82	0,00	287.791,92	0,00	0,00	0,00		
BAHAMAS	1.507.779,61	0,00	1.507.779,61	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
DOMINICA	3.434.930,05	0,00	3.434.930,05	0,00	0,00	459.896,32	0,00	0,00		
GRENADA	3.405.547,96	0,00	3.405.547,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
GUYANA	13.242.080,92	0,00	13.242.080,92	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
JAMAICA	13.628.295,43	3.330.386,52	16.958.681,95	0,00	493.171,50	81.563,58	0,00	0,00		
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.471.068,45	494.763,17	1.965.831,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
SANTA LUCIA	3.573.944,55	0,00	3.573.944,55	0,00	0,00	214.009,00	0,00	0,00		
SURINAME	6.678.455,08	0,00	6.678.455,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	3.546.928,78	0,00	3.546.928,78	0,00	0,00	199.411,41	0,00	0,00		
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	5.334.285,12	0,00	5.334.285,12	0,00	3.959.877,05	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CAR PRJ	59.906.821,91	4.611.649,69	64.518.471,60	0,00	5.873.126,98	1.043.869,13	0,00	0,00		
FIJI	10.423.458,08	0,00	10.423.458,08	0,00	5.276.346,94	4.567.502,35	0,00	0,00		
KIRIBATI	3.054.232,55	0,00	3.054.232,55	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	11.407.828,48	6.767.612,57	18.175.441,05	0,00	370.993,63	0,00	0,00	0,00		
SOLOMON ISLANDS	10.390.235,70	0,00	10.390.235,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
TONGA	2.793.975,97	0,00	2.793.975,97	0,00	0,00	1.400.000,00	0,00	0,00		
TUVALU	955.809,17	0,00	955.809,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
VANUATU	4.249.868,09	0,00	4.249.868,09	0,00	0,00	59.840,56	0,00	0,00		
WESTERN SAMOA	6.154.387,44	0,00	6.154.387,44	0,00	0,00	145.896,20	0,00	0,00		
PAC PRJ	49.429.795,48	6.767.612,57	56.197.408,05	0,00	5.647.340,57	6.173.239,11	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P	555.925,87	0,00	555.925,87	425.697,44	0,00	116.462,35	0,00	0,00		
REGIONAL COOPERATION	408.338.484,08	61.840.734,54	470.179.218,62	2.737.997,35	660.180,18	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P	8.931.211,60	0,00	8.931.211,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ACP PRJ	2162.479.026,26	371.423.265,62	2533.902.291,88	22.473.948,32	78.104.204,77	179.218.077,50	0,00	0,00		
MAYOTTE	1.250.000,00	1.249.520,00	2.499.520,00	0,00	0,00	370.000,00	0,00	0,00		
NEW CALEDONIA	3.480.592,79	660.000,00	4.140.592,79	0,00	1.514.260,74	0,00	0,00	0,00		
FRENCH POLYNESIA	2.672.418,36	1.963.035,08	4.635.453,44	0,00	507.273,51	164.479,31	0,00	0,00		
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	2.479.654,93	0,00	2.479.654,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P	9.654,70	0,00	9.654,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PTF PRJ	9.892.320,78	3.872.555,08	13.764.875,86	0,00	2.021.534,25	534.479,31	0,00	0,00		
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	10.691.396,46	4.853.583,14	15.544.979,60	0,00	1.023.975,57	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PTN PRJ	10.691.396,46	4.853.583,14	15.544.979,60	0,00	1.023.975,57	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ANGUILLA	385.415,09	88.928,44	474.343,53	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	500.000,00	500.000,00	0,00	660.240,88	0,00	0,00	0,00		
FALKLAND ISLANDS	374.281,27	0,00	374.281,27	0,00	0,00	300.000,00	0,00	0,00		

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION				AT MONTH 12.1991			3	A
	E.D.F. 5	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	I
MONTERRAT	634.773,98	0,00	634.773,98	0,00	128.712,14	80.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SAINTE HELENE	144.049,81	0,00	144.049,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TURKS AND CAICOS	1.620.083,20	0,00	1.620.083,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	500.000,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	95.455,83	0,00	95.455,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTU PRJ	3.254.059,18	1.088.928,44	4.342.987,62	0,00	788.953,02	380.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	3.558.558,28	476.135,60	4.034.693,88	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ	27.396.334,70	10.291.202,26	37.687.536,96	0,00	3.834.462,84	914.479,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FED PRJ	2189.875.360,96	381.714.467,88	2571.589.828,84	22.473.948,32	81.938.667,61	180.132.556,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION				AT MONTH 12.1991	1	B
SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN	0,00	2.532.993,00	4.643.703,66	0,00	1.681.344,19	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO	0,00	7.113.915,78	1.046.734,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI	0,00	5.861.313,36	13.811.299,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	5.067.690,60	5.196.729,91	0,00	165.193,98	0,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD	0,00	1.382.700,00	6.640.136,00	0,00	2.110.125,31	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON	0,00	0,00	29.050.915,06	0,00	223.786,94	0,00	0,00	0,00
CONGO	0,00	480.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS	0,00	160.771,70	6.574.673,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE	0,00	1.745.143,85	526.961,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI	0,00	2.250.530,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA	0,00	12.845.437,73	11.284.707,77	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GABON	0,00	2.499.831,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA	0,00	13.600.000,00	83.395.007,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA	0,00	0,00	18.154.311,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	3.800.000,00	3.649.211,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA	0,00	2.725.622,74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA	0,00	1.478.178,14	44.865.565,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA	0,00	1.295.521,90	0,00	3.690.055,44	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO	0,00	5.328.500,00	1.213.403,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR	0,00	20.553.321,14	9.968.037,03	0,00	2.768.230,11	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALAWI	0,00	12.915.200,07	4.922.237,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS	0,00	140.000,00	0,00	0,00	126.438,81	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA	0,00	7.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	35.855,60	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALI	0,00	3.400.000,00	10.692.231,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RWANDA	0,00	477.000,00	9.330.694,00	501.185,29	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL	0,00	4.788.744,98	89.694.284,23	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES	0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	0,00	14.263.784,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA	0,00	9.560.000,00	3.579.678,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	40.000,00	7.602.401,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN	0,00	10.000.000,00	40.465.016,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SWAZILAND	0,00	37.000,00	8.189.318,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA	0,00	9.737.309,36	20.864.224,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOGO	0,00	82.766,14	28.834.025,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
UGANDA	0,00	10.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA	0,00	1.525.566,41	0,00	82.246.455,20	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE	0,00	3.581.753,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE	0,00	17.337.526,38	0,00	73.259.690,56	1.409.080,90	0,00	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST	0,00	197.615,84	90.577.958,32	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ	0,00	187.541.954,98	569.037.247,67	159.697.386,49	8.520.055,84	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS	0,00	52.700,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD	I BALANCE 4TH.	I BALANCE 5TH.	I
	I	I	I	I	I EDF	I EDF	I EDF	I
BELIZE		0,00	600.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	1.000.000,00	3.528.945,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA		0,00	2.088.707,03	3.963.320,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA		0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	25.380.960,05	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAITI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA		0,00	5.000.000,00	4.295.408,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA		0,00	1.133.045,67	1.618.999,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME		0,00	4.250.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.327.999,06	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	2.965.945,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ		0,00	21.090.398,72	13.406.672,95	25.380.960,05	1.327.999,06	0,00	0,00
FIJI		0,00	6.731.169,90	2.995.736,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI		0,00	197.794,10	1.598.972,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA		0,00	13.780.148,80	50.605.917,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS		0,00	173.582,92	4.176.845,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA		0,00	2.321.417,02	4.011.141,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU		0,00	123.621,06	141.348,32	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	2.066.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA		0,00	3.321.417,02	6.488.960,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ		0,00	28.715.150,82	70.018.920,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	15.443.480,39	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	20.538.248,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.110.506,54	0,00	0,00	0,00
ACP PRJ	15.443.480,39	257.885.753,04	652.462.840,70	185.078.346,54	10.958.561,44	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	517.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ	0,00	3.017.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	2.077.048,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ	0,00	2.077.048,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5 SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION AT MONTH 12.1991								3	8
	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF	I		
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MONTSERRAT	0,00	151.526,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SAINTE HELENE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	913.286,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TURKS AND CAICOS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	8.931.767,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTU PRJ	0,00	151.526,69	9.845.053,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ	0,00	5.245.575,56	9.845.053,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FED PRJ	15.443.480,39	263.131.328,60	662.307.893,70	185.078.346,54	10.958.561,44		0,00		0,00	

SECTOR	CUMULAT.		E.D.F. 5		SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION		AT MONTH 12.1991		1	C
	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I		
ANGOLA		0,00		0,00		0,00				
BENIN		0,00		10.326.724,09		50.023.339,85				
BURKINA FASO		0,00		8.680.452,09		82.768.014,43				
BOTSWANA		0,00		6.025.077,85		24.416.539,37				
BURUNDI		0,00		19.868.002,42		81.590.442,00				
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00		10.929.614,49		52.778.802,70				
CHAD		0,00		22.067.349,43		79.823.649,66				
CAMEROON		0,00		47.375.765,93		103.454.909,25				
CONGO		0,00		2.133.387,86		33.013.809,59				
COMOROS		0,00		7.177.221,93		19.096.600,46				
CAPE VERDE		0,00		4.354.222,18		19.759.691,56				
DJIBOUTI		0,00		2.592.702,77		7.498.472,27				
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00		2.000.000,00		9.746.125,45				
ETHIOPIA		0,00		71.338.665,18		200.266.027,22				
GABON		0,00		9.131.891,08		23.247.373,47				
GHANA		0,00		100.829.344,76		146.382.550,96				
GAMBIA		0,00		18.202.482,21		30.488.372,56				
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00		7.449.211,00		26.394.395,69				
GUINEA		0,00		4.780.233,99		71.799.307,14				
KENYA		0,00		54.447.047,32		124.138.245,44				
LIBERIA		0,00		5.308.318,29		22.179.514,76				
LESOTHO		0,00		6.593.043,29		28.208.350,14				
MADAGASCAR		0,00		35.390.169,21		103.911.421,15				
MALAWI		0,00		18.617.223,81		73.082.813,10				
MAURITIUS		0,00		755.151,13		19.784.901,81				
MAURITANIA		0,00		13.774.983,38		48.657.542,95				
MALI		0,00		28.827.920,70		107.454.760,56				
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00		0,00		0,00				
		0,00		0,00		0,00				
NIGER		0,00		18.152.167,68		89.840.579,09				
RWANDA		0,00		12.308.879,29		85.336.768,35				
SENEGAL		0,00		101.391.554,56		158.301.817,57				
SEYCHELLES		0,00		4.289.503,26		7.787.253,35				
SIERRA LEONE		0,00		14.456.594,13		53.145.868,61				
SOMALIA		0,00		30.874.761,87		86.116.334,52				
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00		8.048.946,67		11.894.690,90				
SUDAN		0,00		86.081.855,89		165.830.203,63				
SWAZILAND		0,00		10.464.320,88		24.331.991,02				
TANZANIA		0,00		30.968.827,03		136.584.280,45				
TOGO		0,00		30.925.619,66		68.157.168,49				
UGANDA		0,00		15.224.249,69		90.455.009,43				
NIGERIA		0,00		3.844.317,81		41.300.224,12				
ZAMBIA		0,00		90.719.050,52		137.524.356,56				
ZIMBABWE		0,00		11.901.261,41		49.528.514,07				
ZAIRE		0,00		94.767.675,72		174.145.631,20				
IVORY COAST		0,00		98.519.170,00		145.188.353,70				
AFR PRJ		0,00		1181.914.962,46		3115.435.018,60				
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00		88.988,82		2.191.695,24				
BARBADOS		0,00		1.184.987,17		3.438.809,89				

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5	INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	GENERAL TOTAL	AT MONTH 12.1991	2	C
SECTOR	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	GENERAL TOTAL			
BELIZE	0,00	887.791,92	1.401.268,74			
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	1.507.779,61			
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00			
DOMINICA	0,00	4.988.841,65	8.423.771,70			
GRENADA	0,00	6.052.027,65	9.457.575,61			
GUYANA	0,00	29.380.960,05	42.623.040,97			
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00			
JAMAICA	0,00	9.870.143,08	26.828.825,03			
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	1.965.831,62			
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	2.966.053,67	6.539.998,22			
SURINAME	0,00	5.577.999,06	12.256.454,14			
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	3.165.356,77	6.712.285,55			
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	3.959.877,05	9.294.162,17			
CAR PRJ	0,00	68.123.026,89	132.641.498,49			
FIJI	0,00	19.570.755,71	29.994.213,79			
KIRIBATI	0,00	1.796.766,10	4.850.998,65			
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	64.757.059,67	82.932.500,72			
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	4.350.427,92	14.740.663,62			
TONGA	0,00	7.732.558,02	10.526.533,99			
TUVALU	0,00	264.969,38	1.220.778,55			
VANUATU	0,00	2.125.840,56	6.375.708,65			
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	9.956.273,22	16.110.660,66			
PAC PRJ	0,00	110.554.650,58	166.752.058,63			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	15.985.640,18	16.541.566,05			
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	23.936.426,05	494.115.644,67			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	1.110.506,54	10.041.718,14			
ACP PRJ	0,00	1401.625.212,70	3935.527.504,58			
MAYOTTE	0,00	370.000,00	2.869.520,00			
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	2.031.260,74	6.171.853,53			
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	2.171.752,82	6.807.206,26			
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00			
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00			
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	2.479.654,93			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	9.654,70			
PTF PRJ	0,00	5.573.013,56	19.337.889,42			
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00			
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	3.101.024,44	18.646.004,04			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00			
PTN PRJ	0,00	3.101.024,44	18.646.004,04			
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	474.343,53			
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00			
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00			
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	660.240,88	1.160.240,88			
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	300.000,00	674.281,27			

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 5		SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION		AT MONTH 12.1991				3	C
SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
MONTSERRAT	0,00	360.238,83	995.012,81							
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00							
SAINTE HELENE	0,00	0,00	144.049,81							
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	913.286,00	913.286,00							
TURKS AND CAICOS	0,00	0,00	1.620.083,20							
VANUATU	0,00	8.931.767,00	8.931.767,00							
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	500.000,00							
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	95.455,83							
PTU PRJ	0,00	11.165.532,71	15.508.520,33							
		0,00	0,00	4.034.693,88						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PTOMPRJ	0,00	19.839.570,71	57.527.107,67							
FED PRJ	0,00	1421.464.783,41	3993.054.612,25							

SECTOR	CUMULAT.		SITUATION OF DECISIONS				AT MONTH 12.1991		1	A
	E.D.F.	6	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID		
ANGOLA	81.760.021,82	0,00	81.760.021,82	0,00	0,00	14.903.215,38	3.125.200,00			
BENIN	89.478.902,02	0,00	89.478.902,02	0,00	0,00	339.480,23	120.000,00			
BURKINA FASO	106.303.429,50	0,00	106.303.429,50	0,00	0,00	354.069,99	0,00			
BOTSWANA	24.396.865,52	6.000.000,00	30.396.865,52	0,00	3.910.400,00	430.262,55	450.000,00			
BURUNDI	97.978.591,46	10.000.000,00	107.978.591,46	0,00	0,00	208.100,67	750.000,00			
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	64.802.200,00	0,00	64.802.200,00	0,00	0,00	620.000,00	0,00			
CHAD	88.999.542,12	0,00	88.999.542,12	0,00	0,00	1.178.574,55	1.838.011,86			
CAMEROON	68.413.693,98	30.000.000,00	98.413.693,98	0,00	0,00	135.156,29	0,00			
CONGO	32.032.322,52	10.000.000,00	42.032.322,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
COMOROS	20.378.000,00	0,00	20.378.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
CAPE VERDE	24.500.000,00	0,00	24.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
OJIBOUTI	15.978.310,00	0,00	15.978.310,00	0,00	0,00	500.000,00	1.221.240,00			
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	11.299.856,30	0,00	11.299.856,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ETHIOPIA	191.516.999,99	18.000.000,00	209.516.999,99	0,00	0,00	49.451.221,17	10.691.700,00			
GABON	16.321.334,68	4.300.000,00	20.621.334,68	0,00	0,00	97.651,20	0,00			
GHANA	71.833.715,00	0,00	71.833.715,00	0,00	4.130.000,00	0,00	0,00			
GAMBIA	20.711.835,44	0,00	20.711.835,44	0,00	0,00	208.136,00	0,00			
GUINEA-BISSAU	33.838.000,00	0,00	33.838.000,00	0,00	0,00	80.394,49	0,00			
GUINEA	106.837.000,00	0,00	106.837.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.064.991,00	2.320.000,00			
KENYA	124.532.467,64	10.000.000,00	134.532.467,64	0,00	12.627.400,00	435.000,00	45.000,00			
LIBERIA	26.839.397,33	5.000.000,00	31.839.397,33	0,00	0,00	6.310.000,00	0,00			
LESOTHO	31.524.214,92	10.000.000,00	41.524.214,92	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
MADAGASCAR	75.475.187,25	12.500.000,00	87.975.187,25	0,00	0,00	250.000,00	0,00			
MALAWI	99.216.942,94	5.796.634,95	105.013.577,89	0,00	1.908.900,00	4.377.574,34	13.471.293,00			
MAURITIUS	17.171.904,13	10.000.000,00	27.171.904,13	0,00	0,00	65.000,00	0,00			
MAURITANIA	58.317.811,15	0,00	58.317.811,15	0,00	3.670.000,00	758.898,67	1.554.800,00			
MALI	131.957.991,36	5.000.000,00	136.957.991,36	0,00	0,00	756.693,85	0,00			
MOZAMBIQUE	152.099.006,78	0,00	152.099.006,78	0,00	0,00	17.676.369,50	13.598.800,00			
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
NIGER	116.117.156,00	5.000.000,00	121.117.156,00	0,00	0,00	368.583,75	2.722.847,12			
RWANDA	76.654.712,00	0,00	76.654.712,00	0,00	0,00	1.891.465,77	220.000,00			
SENEGAL	98.500.000,00	10.000.000,00	108.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.629.794,03	4.376.400,00			
SEYCHELLES	6.176.751,37	0,00	6.176.751,37	0,00	277.500,00	0,00	0,00			
SIERRA LEONE	54.794.749,42	5.000.000,00	59.794.749,42	0,00	0,00	478.412,40	0,00			
SOMALIA	90.972.721,47	0,00	90.972.721,47	0,00	0,00	9.556.940,40	4.192.324,03			
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	5.979.581,49	0,00	5.979.581,49	0,00	0,00	113.171,59	0,00			
SUDAN	94.872.952,73	0,00	94.872.952,73	0,00	0,00	42.321.187,55	21.050.767,35			
SWAZILAND	20.498.876,35	5.000.000,00	25.498.876,35	0,00	1.068.500,00	0,00	1.514.665,00			
TANZANIA	172.057.140,33	0,00	172.057.140,33	0,00	0,00	99.004,12	0,00			
TOGO	54.684.385,00	6.220.000,00	60.904.385,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
UGANDA	130.820.305,49	0,00	130.820.305,49	0,00	0,00	2.950.949,01	6.205.000,00			
NIGERIA	63.415.367,06	150.040.000,00	213.455.367,06	0,00	30.872.307,00	1.126.728,35	0,00			
ZAMBIA	76.971.816,39	15.000.000,00	91.971.816,39	0,00	0,00	552.521,62	650.000,00			
ZIMBABWE	46.934.417,73	30.000.000,00	76.934.417,73	0,00	11.173.700,00	0,00	1.286.500,00			
ZAIRE	136.338.989,75	26.000.000,00	162.338.989,75	0,00	7.777.000,00	1.105.000,00	2.060.000,00			
IVORY COAST	59.083.600,00	20.850.000,00	79.933.600,00	0,00	17.158.970,34	876.302,14	1.437.000,00			
AFR PRJ	3189.389.066,43	409.706.634,95	3599.095.701,38	0,00	98.980.477,34	163.270.850,61	94.901.548,36			
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	792.675,32	0,00	792.675,32	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
BARBADOS	2.492.220,00	1.400.000,00	3.892.220,00	0,00	1.405.000,00	0,00	0,00			

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

2 A

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I I	I EMERGENCY AID I I I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I I	I I I I
BELIZE	4.949.655,43	3.000.000,00	7.949.655,43	0,00	325.500,00	0,00	1.997.350,00	
BAHAMAS	2.624.823,44	1.000.000,00	3.624.823,44	0,00	3.289.700,00	0,00	0,00	
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
DOMINICA	6.000.000,00	0,00	6.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GRENADA	5.436.168,79	0,00	5.436.168,79	0,00	0,00	93.070,00	0,00	
GUYANA	20.412.318,97	0,00	20.412.318,97	0,00	0,00	245.452,58	0,00	
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
JAMAICA	29.623.435,46	7.100.000,00	36.723.435,46	0,00	6.752.000,00	769.576,42	0,00	
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	2.760.000,00	0,00	2.760.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SANTA LUCIA	5.880.000,00	0,00	5.880.000,00	0,00	1.163.500,00	0,00	0,00	
SURINAME	13.309.385,06	0,00	13.309.385,06	0,00	0,00	104.967,24	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	6.985.004,32	0,00	6.985.004,32	0,00	670.000,00	85.000,00	0,00	
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	7.706.004,73	6.000.000,00	13.706.004,73	0,00	2.319.000,00	100.000,00	0,00	
CAR PRJ	108.971.691,52	18.500.000,00	127.471.691,52	0,00	15.924.700,00	1.398.066,24	1.997.350,00	
FIJI	11.993.728,19	5.000.000,00	16.993.728,19	0,00	3.873.400,00	300.000,00	0,00	
KIRIBATI	6.500.000,00	0,00	6.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	20.465.884,67	14.000.000,00	34.465.884,67	0,00	5.231.000,00	0,00	730.000,00	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	14.885.913,99	2.000.000,00	16.885.913,99	0,00	0,00	427.251,29	0,00	
TONGA	6.497.380,00	0,00	6.497.380,00	0,00	343.500,00	0,00	0,00	
TUVALU	910.305,93	0,00	910.305,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU	6.697.585,15	0,00	6.697.585,15	0,00	0,00	545.886,08	0,00	
WESTERN SAMOA	8.995.507,05	0,00	8.995.507,05	0,00	0,00	215.000,00	0,00	
PAC PRJ	76.946.304,98	21.000.000,00	97.946.304,98	0,00	9.447.900,00	1.488.137,37	730.000,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
REGIONAL COOPERATION	731.728.488,39	49.900.000,00	781.628.488,39	0,00	2.712.800,00	21.019.395,14	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	1.000.000,00	0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	650.000,00	0,00	
ACP PRJ	4108.035.551,32	499.106.634,95	4607.142.186,27	0,00	127.065.877,34	187.826.449,36	97.628.898,36	
MAYOTTE	2.204.900,00	2.000.000,00	4.204.900,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NEW CALEDONIA	5.541.364,55	2.300.000,00	7.841.364,55	0,00	0,00	85.000,00	0,00	
FRENCH POLYNESIA	3.275.000,00	1.775.000,00	5.050.000,00	0,00	1.205.300,00	0,00	0,00	
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	1.600.000,00	1.000.000,00	2.600.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	2.250.000,00	1.000.000,00	3.250.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTF PRJ	14.871.264,55	8.075.000,00	22.946.264,55	0,00	1.205.300,00	85.000,00	0,00	
ARUBA	346.398,93	0,00	346.398,93	0,00	262.000,00	0,00	0,00	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	12.491.127,84	6.750.000,00	19.241.127,84	0,00	345.000,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTN PRJ	12.837.526,77	6.750.000,00	19.587.526,77	0,00	607.000,00	0,00	0,00	
ANGUILLA	1.800.000,00	0,00	1.800.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	1.500.000,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	580.000,00	0,00	0,00	
FALKLAND ISLANDS	700.000,00	0,00	700.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6 SITUATION OF DECISIONS AT MONTH 12.1991								3	A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I		
HONTSERRAT	1.500.000,00	500.000,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
SAINTE HELENE	1.400.000,00	0,00	1.400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
TURKS AND CAICOS	1.600.000,00	0,00	1.600.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	1.500.000,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PTU PRJ	7.000.000,00	3.500.000,00	10.500.000,00	0,00	580.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
	2.658.500,00	0,00	2.658.500,00	0,00	0,00	425.674,49	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PTOMPRJ	37.367.291,32	18.325.000,00	55.692.291,32	0,00	2.392.300,00	510.674,49	0,00	0,00		
FED PRJ	4145.402.842,64	517.431.634,95	4662.834.477,59	0,00	129.458.177,34	188.337.123,85	97.628.898,36			

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

1

B

SECTOR	I AIDS I I	I RISK CAPITAL I I	I STABEX I I	I MINING PRODUCT I I	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF I	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF I	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF I	I I I
ANGOLA		0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN		0,00	13.500.000,00	17.717.889,00	0,00	0,00	3.078.734,38	0,00
BURKINA FASO		0,00	9.867.930,50	7.317.540,00	0,00	0,00	6.582.092,76	0,00
BOTSWANA		0,00	4.350.908,82	0,00	21.650.000,00	0,00	775.999,35	0,00
BURUNDI		0,00	12.000.000,00	44.496.384,00	0,00	0,00	675.141,38	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00	10.000.000,00	31.223.639,00	0,00	0,00	743.452,06	0,00
CHAD		0,00	8.200.000,00	40.388.374,00	0,00	0,00	2.754.743,84	0,00
CAMEROON		0,00	1.000.000,00	198.764.270,00	0,00	0,00	3.449.111,56	0,00
CONGO		0,00	26.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS		0,00	2.000.000,00	9.563.715,00	0,00	0,00	265.000,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE		0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	150.000,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI		0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	172.348,92	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00	4.000.000,00	9.830.661,00	0,00	0,00	332.571,01	0,00
ETHIOPIA		0,00	31.000.000,00	98.187.458,00	0,00	0,00	160.235,46	0,00
GABON		0,00	0,00	3.127.959,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA		0,00	23.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA		0,00	5.700.000,00	13.715.509,00	0,00	0,00	237.482,55	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00	3.500.000,00	2.881.708,00	0,00	0,00	170.694,45	0,00
GUINEA		0,00	19.000.000,00	0,00	35.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA		0,00	7.500.000,00	70.896.331,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.000,00	0,00
LESOTHO		0,00	9.500.000,00	3.140.313,00	0,00	0,00	368.307,07	0,00
MADAGASCAR		0,00	32.334.043,54	4.506.173,00	0,00	0,00	207.742,24	0,00
MALAWI		0,00	13.500.000,00	21.704.751,00	0,00	0,00	265.228,11	0,00
MAURITIUS		0,00	5.805.186,21	2.950.299,00	0,00	0,00	228.637,32	0,00
MAURITANIA		0,00	21.500.000,00	0,00	18.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALI		0,00	20.500.000,00	20.272.966,00	0,00	0,00	2.454.828,11	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00	15.000.000,00	21.451.157,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER		0,00	14.300.000,00	6.610.427,00	12.450.000,00	0,00	835.037,70	0,00
RWANDA		0,00	12.000.000,00	61.905.411,00	0,00	0,00	236.625,12	0,00
SENEGAL		0,00	22.316.505,15	106.953.091,00	15.000.000,00	0,00	3.396.967,89	0,00
SEYCHELLES		0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.404.158,09	0,00
SOMALIA		0,00	15.400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4.249.151,31	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00	2.100.000,00	1.626.901,00	0,00	0,00	34.262,18	0,00
SUDAN		0,00	22.000.000,00	63.929.391,00	0,00	0,00	4.164.084,26	0,00
SWAZILAND		0,00	7.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	93.268,44	0,00
TANZANIA		0,00	34.500.000,00	8.908.060,00	0,00	0,00	694.754,99	0,00
TOGO		0,00	9.300.000,00	21.103.425,00	15.700.000,00	0,00	118.943,92	0,00
UGANDA		0,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	3.572.992,05	0,00
NIGERIA		0,00	5.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.089.812,44	0,00
ZAMBIA		0,00	11.700.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	784.049,60	0,00
ZIMBABWE		0,00	150.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE		0,00	12.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	55.868,16	0,00
IVORY COAST		0,00	0,00	365.260.445,00	0,00	0,00	891.790,59	0,00
AFR PRJ		0,00	492.224.574,22	1258.434.247,00	117.800.000,00	0,00	44.699.117,31	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS		0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	664.466,09	0,00

CUMULAT.	SITUATION OF DECISIONS								2	B
	AT MONTH 12.1991									
SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I	I	
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
BELIZE	0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.107.861,00	0,00	0,00	
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	82.228,78	0,00	0,00	
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
DOMINICA	0,00	3.800.000,00	1.208.418,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GRENADA	0,00	2.800.000,00	2.530.362,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GUYANA	0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	62.832,00	0,00	0,00	
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
JAMAICA	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.958.538,08	0,00	0,00	
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SURINAME	0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.117.451,73	0,00	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	2.800.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6.268.665,00	0,00	0,00	
CAR PRJ	0,00	28.400.000,00	3.738.780,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	12.262.042,68	0,00	0,00	
FIJI	0,00	1.000.000,00	263.918,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
KIRIBATI	0,00	0,00	2.458.565,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	309.096,24	0,00	0,00	
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	5.500.000,00	110.005.548,00	18.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	228.687,56	0,00	0,00	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	2.000.000,00	31.268.105,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	118.476,82	0,00	0,00	
TONGA	0,00	1.800.000,00	3.765.048,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	33.743,35	0,00	0,00	
TUVALU	0,00	0,00	139.081,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	19.291.375,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	129.000,00	0,00	0,00	
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	4.200.000,00	11.122.242,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	59.154,56	0,00	0,00	
PAC PRJ	0,00	14.500.000,00	178.313.882,00	18.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	878.158,53	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	155.469,55	0,00	0,00	
REGIONAL COOPERATION	4.000.000,00	44.200.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.824.503,32	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	21.485,20	0,00	0,00	
ACP PRJ	4.000.000,00	579.324.574,22	1440.486.909,00	135.800.000,00	0,00	0,00	63.840.776,59	0,00	0,00	
MAYOTTE	0,00	1.200.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	800.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	3.000.000,00	3.333.288,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	163.649,93	0,00	0,00	
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTF PRJ	0,00	7.200.000,00	3.333.288,00	600.000,00	0,00	0,00	163.649,93	0,00	0,00	
ARUBA	0,00	2.900.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTN PRJ	0,00	3.300.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ANGUILLA	0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	66.712,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	407.000,00	0,00	0,00	

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6		SITUATION OF DECISIONS			AT MONTH 12.1991			3	B
SECTOR	I AIDS I I	I RISK CAPITAL I I	I STABEX I I	I MINING PRODUCT I I	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF I	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF I	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF I	I I I	I I I	
MONTSERRAT		0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	110.316,11	0,00		
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PTU PRJ		0,00	4.500.000,00	66.712,00	0,00	0,00	517.316,11	0,00		
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
PTOMPRJ		0,00	15.000.000,00	3.400.000,00	800.000,00	0,00	680.966,04	0,00		
FED PRJ		4.000.000,00	594.324.574,22	1443.886.909,00	136.600.000,00	0,00	64.521.742,63	0,00		

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6			SITUATION OF DECISIONS		AT MONTH 12.1991			1	C
	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
ANGOLA	0,00	22.028.415,38	103.788.437,20							
BENIN	0,00	34.756.103,61	124.235.005,63							
BURKINA FASO	0,00	24.121.633,25	130.425.062,75							
BOTSWANA	0,00	31.767.570,72	62.164.436,24							
BURUNDI	0,00	58.129.626,05	166.108.217,51							
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	42.587.091,06	107.389.291,06							
CHAD	0,00	54.359.704,25	143.359.246,37							
CAMEROON	0,00	203.348.537,85	301.762.231,83							
CONGO	0,00	26.000.000,00	68.032.322,52							
COMOROS	0,00	11.828.715,00	32.206.715,00							
CAPE VERDE	0,00	3.150.000,00	27.650.000,00							
DJIBOUTI	0,00	3.893.588,92	19.871.898,92							
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	14.163.232,01	25.463.088,31							
ETHIOPIA	0,00	189.490.614,63	399.007.614,62							
GABON	0,00	3.225.610,20	23.846.944,88							
GHANA	0,00	27.130.000,00	98.963.715,00							
GAMBIA	0,00	19.861.127,55	40.572.962,99							
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	6.632.796,94	40.470.796,94							
GUINEA	0,00	57.384.991,00	164.221.991,00							
KENYA	0,00	91.503.731,00	226.036.198,64							
LIBERIA	0,00	6.315.000,00	38.154.397,33							
LESOTHO	0,00	13.008.620,07	54.532.834,99							
MADAGASCAR	0,00	37.297.958,78	125.273.146,03							
MALAWI	0,00	55.227.746,45	160.241.324,34							
MAURITIUS	0,00	13.454.922,53	40.626.826,66							
MAURITANIA	0,00	45.483.698,67	103.801.509,82							
MALI	0,00	43.984.487,96	180.942.479,32							
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	67.726.326,50	219.825.333,28							
	0,00	0,00	0,00							
NIGER	0,00	37.286.895,57	158.404.051,57							
RWANDA	0,00	76.253.501,89	152.908.213,89							
SENEGAL	0,00	153.672.758,07	262.172.758,07							
SEYCHELLES	0,00	1.777.500,00	7.954.251,37							
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	1.882.570,49	61.677.319,91							
SOMALIA	0,00	33.398.415,74	124.371.137,21							
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	3.874.334,77	9.853.916,26							
SUDAN	0,00	153.465.430,16	248.338.382,89							
SHAZILAND	0,00	9.676.433,44	35.175.309,79							
TANZANIA	0,00	44.201.819,11	216.258.959,44							
TOGO	0,00	46.222.368,92	107.126.753,92							
UGANDA	0,00	27.728.941,06	158.549.246,55							
NIGERIA	0,00	38.088.847,79	251.544.214,85							
ZAMBIA	0,00	13.686.571,22	105.658.387,61							
ZIMBABWE	0,00	12.610.200,00	89.544.617,73							
ZAIRE	0,00	22.997.868,16	185.336.857,91							
IVORY COAST	0,00	385.624.508,07	465.558.108,07							
AFR PRJ	0,00	2270.310.814,84	5869.406.516,22							
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	1.500.000,00	2.292.675,32							
BARBAOOS	0,00	3.069.466,09	6.961.686,09							

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

2

C

SECTOR	I	STRUCTURAL	I	OUTSIDE	I	GENERAL	I		I		I		I
	I	ADJUSTMENT	I	INDICATIVE	I	TOTAL	I		I		I		I
	I		I	PROGRAMME	I		I		I		I		I
	I		I		I		I		I		I		I
BELIZE		0,00		5.430.711,00		13.380.366,43							
BAHAMAS		0,00		3.371.928,78		6.996.752,22							
DOMINICA		0,00		0,00		0,00							
DOMINICA		0,00		5.008.418,00		11.008.418,00							
GRENADA		0,00		5.423.432,00		10.859.600,79							
GUYANA		0,00		4.308.284,58		24.720.603,55							
HAITI		0,00		0,00		0,00							
JAMAICA		0,00		11.480.114,50		48.203.549,96							
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS		0,00		1.500.000,00		4.260.000,00							
SANTA LUCIA		0,00		3.163.500,00		9.043.500,00							
SURINAME		0,00		4.222.418,97		17.531.804,03							
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00		3.555.000,00		10.540.004,32							
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		0,00		11.687.665,00		25.393.669,73							
CAR PRJ		0,00		63.720.938,92		191.192.630,44							
FIJI		0,00		5.437.318,00		22.431.046,19							
KIRIBATI		0,00		2.767.661,24		9.267.661,24							
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA		0,00		139.695.235,56		174.161.120,23							
SOLOMON ISLANDS		0,00		33.813.833,11		50.699.747,10							
TONGA		0,00		5.942.291,35		12.439.671,35							
TUVALU		0,00		139.081,00		1.049.386,93							
VANUATU		0,00		19.966.261,08		26.663.846,23							
WESTERN SAMOA		0,00		15.596.396,56		24.591.903,61							
PAC PRJ		0,00		223.358.077,90		321.304.382,88							
ALL A.C.P		0,00		155.469,55		155.469,55							
REGIONAL COOPERATION		0,00		77.756.698,46		859.385.186,85							
ALL A.C.P		3.000.000,00		3.671.485,20		4.671.485,20							
ACP PRJ		3.000.000,00		2638.973.484,87		7246.115.671,14							
MAYOTTE		0,00		1.200.000,00		5.404.900,00							
NEW CALEDONIA		0,00		3.885.000,00		11.726.364,55							
FRENCH POLYNESIA		0,00		7.702.237,93		12.752.237,93							
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON		0,00		0,00		2.600.000,00							
TERRES AUSTRALES FR		0,00		0,00		0,00							
WALLIS AND FUTUNA		0,00		0,00		3.250.000,00							
ALL A.C.P		0,00		0,00		0,00							
PTF PRJ		0,00		12.787.237,93		35.733.502,48							
ARUBA		0,00		3.162.000,00		3.508.398,93							
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		0,00		745.000,00		19.986.127,84							
ALL A.C.P		0,00		0,00		0,00							
PTN PRJ		0,00		3.907.000,00		23.494.526,77							
ANGUILLA		0,00		1.500.000,00		3.300.000,00							
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS		0,00		0,00		0,00							
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER		0,00		0,00		0,00							
CAYMAN ISLANDS		0,00		580.000,00		2.080.000,00							
FALKLAND ISLANDS		0,00		473.712,00		1.173.712,00							

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6 SITUATION OF DECISIONS			AT MONTH 12.1991			3	C
	I I I I	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
MONTSERRAT		0,00	2.110.316,11	4.110.316,11					
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	1.400.000,00					
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00					
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	1.600.000,00					
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00					
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	1.000.000,00	2.500.000,00					
ALL A.C.P.		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTU PRJ		0,00	5.664.028,11	16.164.028,11					
		0,00	425.674,49	3.084.174,49					
ALL A.C.P.		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTOMPRJ		0,00	22.783.940,53	78.476.231,85					
FED PRJ		3.000.000,00	2661.757.425,40	7324.591.902,99					

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

1 A

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I I	I EMERGENCY AID I I I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I I	I I I
ANGOLA	67.312.554,43	0,00	67.312.554,43	0,00	0,00	14.903.215,38	3.125.200,00	
BENIN	69.519.356,72	0,00	69.519.356,72	0,00	0,00	339.480,23	120.000,00	
BURKINA FASO	52.596.955,05	0,00	52.596.955,05	0,00	0,00	354.069,99	0,00	
BOTSHANA	16.200.647,87	1.794.315,00	17.994.962,87	0,00	3.910.400,00	430.262,55	372.600,00	
BURUNDI	64.757.469,69	8.900.000,00	73.657.469,69	0,00	0,00	208.100,67	200.000,00	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	55.730.180,54	0,00	55.730.180,54	0,00	0,00	620.000,00	0,00	
CHAD	62.050.818,09	0,00	62.050.818,09	0,00	0,00	1.178.574,55	1.838.011,86	
CAMEROON	55.096.424,51	30.000.000,00	85.096.424,51	0,00	0,00	135.156,29	0,00	
CONGO	13.164.629,52	10.000.000,00	23.164.629,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
COMOROS	14.434.535,35	0,00	14.434.535,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CAPE VERDE	18.363.372,04	0,00	18.363.372,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
DJIBOUTI	13.536.872,63	0,00	13.536.872,63	0,00	0,00	150.000,00	1.205.320,34	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	5.392.930,61	0,00	5.392.930,61	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ETHIOPIA	100.929.021,95	0,00	100.929.021,95	0,00	0,00	47.324.221,17	10.691.700,00	
GABON	15.418.994,87	3.600.935,00	19.019.929,87	0,00	0,00	97.651,20	0,00	
GHANA	33.943.002,96	0,00	33.943.002,96	0,00	4.130.000,00	0,00	0,00	
GAMBIA	18.003.942,50	0,00	18.003.942,50	0,00	0,00	198.136,00	0,00	
GUINEA-BISSAU	20.015.283,30	0,00	20.015.283,30	0,00	0,00	80.394,49	0,00	
GUINEA	78.877.883,03	0,00	78.877.883,03	0,00	0,00	1.064.991,00	1.620.000,00	
KENYA	72.411.433,64	10.000.000,00	82.411.433,64	0,00	12.357.400,00	300.000,00	45.000,00	
LIBERIA	11.337.899,33	0,00	11.337.899,33	0,00	0,00	6.310.000,00	0,00	
LESOTHO	26.280.011,21	9.604.776,31	35.884.787,52	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
MADAGASCAR	49.276.338,20	10.000.000,00	59.276.338,20	0,00	0,00	250.000,00	0,00	
MALAWI	90.532.565,83	4.960.634,95	95.493.200,78	0,00	1.908.900,00	4.334.574,34	13.470.896,00	
MAURITIUS	8.533.575,09	0,00	8.533.575,09	0,00	4.405.800,00	65.000,00	0,00	
MAURITANIA	33.205.319,04	0,00	33.205.319,04	0,00	0,00	758.898,67	1.547.050,36	
MALI	93.016.855,94	5.000.000,00	98.016.855,94	0,00	0,00	756.693,85	0,00	
MOZAMBIQUE	101.594.586,03	0,00	101.594.586,03	0,00	0,00	17.346.369,50	13.109.540,00	
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NIGER	85.329.235,65	3.983.418,82	89.312.654,47	0,00	0,00	368.583,75	2.426.592,99	
RHANDA	44.732.834,42	0,00	44.732.834,42	0,00	0,00	1.591.465,77	220.000,00	
SENEGAL	86.195.349,82	7.064.779,00	93.260.128,82	0,00	0,00	1.629.794,03	3.819.308,97	
SEYCHELLES	4.460.276,23	0,00	4.460.276,23	0,00	277.500,00	0,00	0,00	
SIERRA LEONE	26.566.207,95	4.774.939,04	31.341.146,99	0,00	0,00	478.412,40	0,00	
SOMALIA	32.751.905,79	0,00	32.751.905,79	0,00	0,00	9.396.940,40	3.189.324,03	
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	5.552.890,76	0,00	5.552.890,76	0,00	0,00	113.171,59	0,00	
SUDAN	60.472.641,30	0,00	60.472.641,30	0,00	0,00	41.090.587,55	19.702.437,29	
SWAZILAND	17.491.690,55	4.954.754,15	22.446.444,70	0,00	1.068.500,00	0,00	1.421.739,22	
TANZANIA	134.209.309,74	0,00	134.209.309,74	0,00	0,00	99.004,12	0,00	
TOGO	45.934.800,79	2.027.860,00	47.962.660,79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
UGANDA	106.305.850,85	0,00	106.305.850,85	0,00	0,00	2.670.949,01	6.205.000,00	
NIGERIA	40.729.766,19	48.124.209,46	88.853.975,65	0,00	30.872.307,00	1.126.728,35	0,00	
ZAMBIA	49.994.366,67	15.000.000,00	64.994.366,67	0,00	0,00	552.521,62	650.000,00	
ZIMBABWE	31.711.690,64	20.240.727,00	51.952.417,64	0,00	11.173.700,00	0,00	1.286.500,00	
ZAIRE	103.500.402,60	8.152.000,00	111.652.402,60	0,00	7.777.000,00	875.000,00	2.060.000,00	
IVORY COAST	52.080.600,00	20.167.885,67	72.248.485,67	0,00	17.158.970,34	876.302,14	1.437.000,00	
AFR PRJ	2189.553.279,92	228.351.234,40	2417.904.514,32	0,00	95.040.477,34	158.075.250,61	89.763.221,06	
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	737.675,32	0,00	737.675,32	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BARBADOS	1.878.575,00	0,00	1.878.575,00	0,00	1.405.000,00	0,00	0,00	

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I I	I EMERGENCY AID I I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I I	I I I
BELIZE	4.141.766,43	3.000.000,00	7.141.766,43	0,00	325.500,00	0,00	1.997.350,00	0,00
BAHAMAS	1.517.278,13	840.000,00	2.357.278,13	0,00	3.289.700,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA	5.998.857,60	0,00	5.998.857,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA	5.006.248,30	0,00	5.006.248,30	0,00	0,00	93.070,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA	19.396.693,93	0,00	19.396.693,93	0,00	0,00	245.452,58	0,00	0,00
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA	25.370.364,57	0,00	25.370.364,57	0,00	6.752.000,00	769.576,42	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	2.517.512,98	0,00	2.517.512,98	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA	4.404.892,38	0,00	4.404.892,38	0,00	1.163.500,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME	9.915.180,04	0,00	9.915.180,04	0,00	0,00	104.967,24	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	5.430.504,32	0,00	5.430.504,32	0,00	670.000,00	85.000,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6.702.015,40	0,00	6.702.015,40	0,00	2.319.000,00	100.000,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ	93.017.564,40	3.840.000,00	96.857.564,40	0,00	15.924.700,00	1.398.066,24	1.997.350,00	0,00
FIJI	7.128.728,19	1.806.140,00	8.934.868,19	0,00	3.873.400,00	300.000,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI	5.352.555,66	0,00	5.352.555,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	19.059.141,16	9.400.000,00	28.459.141,16	0,00	5.231.000,00	0,00	599.980,65	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS	10.756.288,99	0,00	10.756.288,99	0,00	0,00	427.251,29	0,00	0,00
TONGA	259.380,00	0,00	259.380,00	0,00	343.500,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU	339.425,93	0,00	339.425,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	4.010.892,12	0,00	4.010.892,12	0,00	0,00	545.886,08	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA	6.989.507,05	0,00	6.989.507,05	0,00	0,00	215.000,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ	53.895.919,10	11.206.140,00	65.102.059,10	0,00	9.447.900,00	1.488.137,37	599.980,65	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	480.799.961,50	17.831.633,00	498.631.594,50	0,00	2.712.800,00	19.855.995,14	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	1.000.000,00	0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	650.000,00	0,00	0,00
ACP PRJ	2818.266.724,92	261.229.007,40	3079.495.732,32	0,00	123.125.877,34	181.467.449,36	92.360.551,71	0,00
MAYOTTE	2.204.900,00	700.000,00	2.904.900,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA	4.156.532,12	1.500.000,00	5.656.532,12	0,00	0,00	85.000,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA	1.662.200,00	613.563,00	2.275.763,00	0,00	1.205.300,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	1.962.917,89	400.000,00	2.362.917,89	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ	9.986.550,01	3.213.563,00	13.200.113,01	0,00	1.205.300,00	85.000,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA	328.508,93	0,00	328.508,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	6.128.138,12	1.500.000,00	7.628.138,12	0,00	345.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ	6.456.647,05	1.500.000,00	7.956.647,05	0,00	345.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA	1.798.100,00	0,00	1.798.100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	1.500.000,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	580.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS	603.060,00	0,00	603.060,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

ALLOCATION OF DESIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

3 A

SECTOR	GRANTS	SPECIAL GRANTS	COOPERATIVE PROGRAMME	REHABILIT. FUNDS	INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	EMERGENCY AID	AID FOR REFUGEES	
MONTSERRAT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE	1.400.000,00	0,00	1.400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS	1.600.000,00	0,00	1.600.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	782.654,30	782.654,30	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ	5.401.160,00	2.282.654,30	7.683.814,30	0,00	580.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	2.114.132,51	0,00	2.114.132,51	0,00	0,00	425.674,49	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ	23.958.489,57	6.996.217,30	30.954.706,87	0,00	2.130.300,00	510.674,49	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ	2842.225.214,49	268.225.224,70	3110.450.439,19	0,00	125.256.177,34	181.978.123,85	92.360.551,71	

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH EDF	I BALANCE 5TH EDF	I
BELIZE		0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	3.800.000,00	1.208.418,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA		0,00	2.800.000,00	2.530.362,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA		0,00	4.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	62.832,00	0,00
HAITI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA		0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.881.273,10	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS		0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA		0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME		0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.115.005,28	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	2.800.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.677.524,00	0,00
CAR PRJ		0,00	28.400.000,00	3.738.780,00	0,00	0,00	5.736.634,38	0,00
FIJI		0,00	1.000.000,00	263.918,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI		0,00	0,00	2.458.565,00	0,00	0,00	258.338,18	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA		0,00	5.500.000,00	110.005.548,00	0,00	0,00	228.687,56	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS		0,00	2.000.000,00	31.268.105,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA		0,00	1.800.000,00	3.765.048,00	0,00	0,00	18.000,00	0,00
TUVALU		0,00	0,00	139.081,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	19.291.375,00	0,00	0,00	129.000,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA		0,00	4.200.000,00	11.122.242,00	0,00	0,00	59.154,56	0,00
PAC PRJ		0,00	14.500.000,00	178.313.882,00	0,00	0,00	693.180,30	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	155.469,55	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	3.977.537,00	44.200.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.060.565,75	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	21.485,20	0,00
ACP PRJ	3.977.537,00	570.174.573,92	1440.486.909,00	47.321.689,37	0,00	0,00	36.185.940,70	0,00
MAYOTTE		0,00	1.200.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA		0,00	3.000.000,00	0,00	800.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA		0,00	3.000.000,00	3.333.288,00	0,00	0,00	97.432,22	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ		0,00	7.200.000,00	3.333.288,00	800.000,00	0,00	97.432,22	0,00
ARUBA		0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		0,00	400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ		0,00	1.400.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA		0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	66.712,00	0,00	0,00	407.000,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6 SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND AT MONTH 12.1991									3	B
	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF	I	I		
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
MONTERRAT	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	101.349,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	1.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ	0,00	4.500.000,00	66.712,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	508.349,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ	0,00	13.100.000,00	3.400.000,00	800.000,00	0,00	0,00	605.781,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ	3.977.537,00	583.274.573,92	1443.886.909,00	48.121.689,37	0,00	0,00	36.791.722,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

1 C

SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
	ANGOLA	0,00	22.028.415,38	89.340.969,81				
BENIN	0,00	32.186.978,75	101.706.335,47					
BURKINA FASO	0,00	19.141.524,49	71.738.479,54					
BOTSWANA	0,00	9.732.184,38	27.727.147,25					
BURUNDI	0,00	53.433.386,85	127.090.856,54					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	42.352.515,75	98.082.696,29					
CHAD	0,00	52.805.262,99	114.856.081,08					
CAMEROON	0,00	202.842.499,03	287.938.923,54					
CONGO	0,00	26.000.000,00	49.164.629,52					
COMOROS	0,00	11.828.715,00	26.263.250,35					
CAPE VERDE	0,00	3.124.910,00	21.488.282,04					
DJIBOUTI	0,00	3.527.669,26	17.064.541,89					
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	14.087.285,95	19.480.216,56					
ETHIOPIA	0,00	187.330.323,65	288.259.345,60					
GABON	0,00	3.225.610,20	22.245.540,07					
GHANA	0,00	27.130.000,00	61.073.002,96					
GAMBIA	0,00	19.830.667,55	37.834.610,05					
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	6.629.396,94	26.644.680,24					
GUINEA	0,00	45.889.725,00	124.767.608,03					
KENYA	0,00	91.098.731,00	173.510.164,64					
LIBERIA	0,00	6.310.000,00	17.647.899,33					
LESOTHO	0,00	12.852.620,07	48.737.407,59					
MADAGASCAR	0,00	37.215.491,20	96.491.829,40					
MALAWI	0,00	54.960.305,12	150.453.505,90					
MAURITIUS	0,00	13.226.285,21	21.759.860,30					
MAURITANIA	0,00	38.597.660,40	71.802.979,44					
MALI	0,00	43.501.056,42	141.517.912,36					
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	66.907.066,50	168.501.652,53					
	0,00	0,00	0,00					
NIGER	0,00	32.669.885,44	121.982.539,91					
RWANDA	0,00	75.953.501,89	120.686.336,31					
SENEGAL	0,00	137.335.188,00	230.595.316,82					
SEYCHELLES	0,00	1.777.500,00	6.237.776,23					
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	1.850.620,07	33.191.767,06					
SOMALIA	0,00	29.038.858,23	61.790.764,02					
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	3.874.334,77	9.427.225,53					
SUDAN	0,00	149.408.943,09	209.881.584,39					
SWAZILAND	0,00	9.525.462,29	31.971.906,99					
TANZANIA	0,00	43.511.828,44	177.721.138,18					
TOGO	0,00	30.522.368,92	78.485.029,71					
UGANDA	0,00	26.290.337,30	132.596.188,15					
NIGERIA	0,00	32.956.940,04	121.810.915,69					
ZAMBIA	0,00	13.094.981,30	78.089.347,97					
ZIMBABWE	0,00	12.460.200,00	64.412.617,64					
ZAIRE	0,00	22.753.868,16	134.406.270,76					
IVORY COAST	0,00	385.406.959,79	457.655.445,46					
AFR PRJ	0,00	2156.228.064,82	4574.132.579,14					
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	1.500.000,00	2.237.675,32					
BARBADOS	0,00	2.405.000,00	4.283.575,00					

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6	SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND			AT MONTH 12.1991		2	C
	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
BELIZE	0,00	3.322.850,00	10.464.616,43						
BAHAMAS	0,00	3.289.700,00	5.646.978,13						
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
DOMINICA	0,00	5.008.418,00	11.007.275,60						
GRENADA	0,00	5.423.432,00	10.429.680,30						
GUYANA	0,00	4.308.284,58	23.704.978,51						
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00						
JAMAICA	0,00	11.402.849,52	36.773.214,09						
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	1.500.000,00	4.017.512,98						
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	3.163.500,00	7.568.392,38						
SURINAME	0,00	4.219.972,52	14.135.152,56						
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	3.555.000,00	8.985.504,32						
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	8.096.524,00	14.798.539,40						
CAR PRJ	0,00	57.195.530,62	154.053.095,02						
FIJI	0,00	5.437.318,00	14.372.186,19						
KIRIBATI	0,00	2.716.903,18	8.069.458,84						
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	121.565.216,21	150.024.357,37						
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	33.695.356,79	44.451.645,28						
TONGA	0,00	5.926.548,00	6.185.928,00						
TUVALU	0,00	139.081,00	478.506,93						
VANUATU	0,00	19.966.261,08	23.977.153,20						
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	15.596.396,56	22.585.903,61						
PAC PRJ	0,00	205.043.080,32	270.145.139,42						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	155.469,55	155.469,55						
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	75.806.897,89	574.438.492,39						
ALL A.C.P	1.000.000,00	1.671.485,20	2.671.485,20						
ACP PRJ	1.000.000,00	2496.100.528,40	5575.596.260,72						
MAYOTTE	0,00	1.200.000,00	4.104.900,00						
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	3.885.000,00	9.541.532,12						
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	7.636.020,22	9.911.783,22						
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00						
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00						
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	2.362.917,89						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PTF PRJ	0,00	12.721.020,22	25.921.133,23						
ARUBA	0,00	1.000.000,00	1.328.508,93						
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	745.000,00	8.373.138,12						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PTN PRJ	0,00	1.745.000,00	9.701.647,05						
ANGUILLA	0,00	1.500.000,00	3.298.100,00						
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00						
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	580.000,00	2.080.000,00						
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	473.712,00	1.076.772,00						

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6			SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND			AT MONTH 12.1991			3	C
SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
MONTserrat	0,00	2.101.349,48	2.101.349,48								
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00								
SAINTE HELENE	0,00	0,00	1.400.000,00								
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00								
TURKS AND CAICOS	0,00	0,00	1.600.000,00								
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00								
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	1.000.000,00	1.782.654,30								
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00								
PTU PRJ	0,00	5.655.061,48	13.338.875,78								
		0,00	425.674,49	2.539.807,00							
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00								
PTOMPRJ	0,00	20.546.756,19	51.501.463,06								
FED PRJ	1.000.000,00	2516.647.284,59	5627.097.723,78								

	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION		AT MONTH 12.1991			1	A
SECTOR	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	I
ANGOLA	56.367.976,69	0,00	56.367.976,69	0,00	0,00	12.087.499,24	1.976.607,12		
BENIN	61.937.414,82	0,00	61.937.414,82	0,00	0,00	332.847,76	120.000,00		
BURKINA FASO	18.678.111,07	0,00	18.678.111,07	0,00	0,00	354.069,99	0,00		
BOTSWANA	12.417.453,02	863.897,46	13.281.350,48	0,00	2.523.359,34	430.262,55	372.600,00		
BURUNDI	46.297.370,60	4.219.662,00	50.517.032,60	0,00	0,00	208.100,67	92.950,91		
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	45.357.408,98	0,00	45.357.408,98	0,00	0,00	500.000,00	0,00		
CHAD	46.245.253,54	0,00	46.245.253,54	0,00	0,00	1.174.092,55	1.725.215,07		
CAMEROON	43.468.972,07	0,00	43.468.972,07	0,00	0,00	135.156,29	0,00		
CONGO	6.877.476,84	185.140,34	7.062.617,18	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
COMOROS	11.212.472,69	0,00	11.212.472,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
CAPE VERDE	9.350.518,87	0,00	9.350.518,87	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
DJIBOUTI	6.559.703,31	0,00	6.559.703,31	0,00	0,00	150.000,00	770.094,03		
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	4.565.614,83	0,00	4.565.614,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
ETHIOPIA	70.493.394,92	0,00	70.493.394,92	0,00	0,00	38.604.934,36	4.353.987,08		
GABON	12.965.211,54	1.575.416,56	14.540.628,10	0,00	0,00	97.651,20	0,00		
GHANA	25.606.389,17	0,00	25.606.389,17	0,00	2.472.875,04	0,00	0,00		
GAMBIA	14.304.528,34	0,00	14.304.528,34	0,00	0,00	198.136,00	0,00		
GUINEA-BISSAU	14.363.276,33	0,00	14.363.276,33	0,00	0,00	80.394,49	0,00		
GUINEA	54.932.994,59	0,00	54.932.994,59	0,00	0,00	970.553,00	1.259.659,43		
KENYA	58.124.393,19	3.999.667,58	62.124.060,77	0,00	8.046.980,06	119.190,00	22.500,00		
LIBERIA	6.964.437,39	0,00	6.964.437,39	0,00	0,00	2.108.075,00	0,00		
LESOTHO	19.496.910,94	7.735.766,91	27.232.677,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
MADAGASCAR	42.067.474,98	8.484.787,71	50.552.262,69	0,00	0,00	250.000,00	0,00		
MALAWI	74.399.656,47	4.960.634,95	79.360.291,42	0,00	1.173.546,75	3.077.574,34	9.395.287,03		
MAURITIUS	5.646.945,59	0,00	5.646.945,59	0,00	2.911.292,04	65.000,00	0,00		
MAURITANIA	25.270.768,41	0,00	25.270.768,41	0,00	0,00	758.898,67	1.127.673,14		
MALI	45.735.030,50	3.750.000,00	49.485.030,50	0,00	0,00	756.693,85	0,00		
MOZAMBIQUE	79.290.593,06	0,00	79.290.593,06	0,00	0,00	14.095.269,50	10.539.132,67		
	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
NIGER	61.847.452,52	2.309.100,12	64.156.552,64	0,00	0,00	368.583,75	2.267.239,82		
RWANDA	28.536.788,43	0,00	28.536.788,43	0,00	0,00	1.566.934,77	132.000,00		
SENEGAL	52.270.905,22	5.127.828,97	57.398.734,19	0,00	0,00	1.572.155,92	1.782.946,42		
SEYCHELLES	2.607.909,03	0,00	2.607.909,03	0,00	125.954,09	0,00	0,00		
SIERRA LEONE	18.869.065,64	2.223.430,68	21.092.496,32	0,00	0,00	278.412,40	0,00		
SOMALIA	32.056.022,08	0,00	32.056.022,08	0,00	0,00	4.897.842,83	1.061.179,03		
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	4.241.076,55	0,00	4.241.076,55	0,00	0,00	113.171,59	0,00		
SUDAN	49.945.200,39	0,00	49.945.200,39	0,00	0,00	34.205.495,71	16.263.788,31		
SWAZILAND	11.282.075,34	3.609.355,18	14.891.430,52	0,00	649.196,29	0,00	1.244.811,77		
TANZANIA	97.438.754,36	0,00	97.438.754,36	0,00	0,00	99.004,12	0,00		
TOGO	33.859.551,12	1.029.782,49	34.889.333,61	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
UGANDA	77.002.862,73	0,00	77.002.862,73	0,00	0,00	2.300.949,01	5.495.000,00		
NIGERIA	17.377.414,02	24.023.923,68	41.401.337,70	0,00	3.098.299,00	1.081.746,35	0,00		
ZAMBIA	36.721.791,16	14.988.219,03	51.710.010,19	0,00	0,00	552.521,62	626.851,51		
ZIMBABWE	21.115.100,81	15.084.487,50	36.199.588,31	0,00	5.490.372,91	0,00	893.250,00		
ZAIRE	65.035.516,15	6.052.656,45	71.088.172,60	0,00	1.264.942,93	450.000,00	1.697.827,00		
IVORY COAST	46.333.585,46	17.544.036,11	63.877.621,57	0,00	5.500.373,06	876.302,14	741.000,00		
AFR PRJ	1575.538.823,76	127.767.793,72	1703.306.617,48	0,00	33.257.191,51	124.917.519,67	63.961.600,34		
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	437.183,07	0,00	437.183,07	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00		
BARBADOS	903.813,61	0,00	903.813,61	0,00	8.988,73	0,00	0,00		

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I	I EMERGENCY AID I I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I	I I I
BELIZE	2.478.310,97	2.450.771,24	4.929.082,21	0,00	126.862,34	0,00	1.282.513,79	
BAHAMAS	1.356.959,82	453.958,11	1.810.917,93	0,00	1.940.285,62	0,00	0,00	
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
DOMINICA	5.637.065,60	0,00	5.637.065,60	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
GRENADA	4.947.206,64	0,00	4.947.206,64	0,00	0,00	93.070,00	0,00	
GUYANA	17.607.391,67	0,00	17.607.391,67	0,00	0,00	245.452,58	0,00	
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
JAMAICA	15.900.113,78	0,00	15.900.113,78	0,00	2.721.066,94	769.576,42	0,00	
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	2.124.194,45	0,00	2.124.194,45	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SANTA LUCIA	3.011.685,21	0,00	3.011.685,21	0,00	562.955,35	0,00	0,00	
SURINAME	8.261.065,83	0,00	8.261.065,83	0,00	0,00	104.967,24	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	2.910.444,05	0,00	2.910.444,05	0,00	463.519,52	85.000,00	0,00	
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6.316.175,03	0,00	6.316.175,03	0,00	777.195,78	100.000,00	0,00	
CAR PRJ	71.891.609,73	2.904.729,35	74.796.339,08	0,00	6.600.874,28	1.398.066,24	1.282.513,79	
FIJI	2.432.327,08	1.480.587,67	3.912.914,75	0,00	820.605,89	300.000,00	0,00	
KIRIBATI	2.012.712,90	0,00	2.012.712,90	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	15.957.268,19	8.124.963,36	24.082.231,55	0,00	3.469.876,60	0,00	528.595,98	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	7.450.078,61	0,00	7.450.078,61	0,00	0,00	427.251,29	0,00	
TONGA	229.519,45	0,00	229.519,45	0,00	65.604,43	0,00	0,00	
TUVALU	249.752,72	0,00	249.752,72	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
YAKUJATU	2.689.589,01	0,00	2.689.589,01	0,00	0,00	545.886,08	0,00	
WESTERN SAMOA	3.095.453,64	0,00	3.095.453,64	0,00	0,00	215.000,00	0,00	
PAC PRJ	34.116.701,60	9.605.551,03	43.722.252,63	0,00	4.356.086,92	1.488.137,37	528.595,98	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
REGIONAL COOPERATION	322.724.323,29	0,00	322.724.323,29	0,00	517.699,02	12.705.385,35	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	638.721,28	0,00	638.721,28	0,00	0,00	240.292,59	0,00	
ACP PRJ	2004.910.179,66	140.278.074,10	2145.188.253,76	0,00	44.731.851,73	140.749.401,22	65.772.710,11	
MAYOTTE	2.204.900,00	585.779,79	2.790.679,79	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NEW CALEDONIA	3.582.541,03	0,00	3.582.541,03	0,00	0,00	85.000,00	0,00	
FRENCH POLYNESIA	1.146.242,45	76.418,26	1.222.660,71	0,00	147.105,73	0,00	0,00	
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	1.909.800,79	393.570,67	2.303.371,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTF PRJ	8.843.484,27	1.055.768,72	9.899.252,99	0,00	147.105,73	85.000,00	0,00	
ARUBA	243.916,17	0,00	243.916,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	2.093.504,09	0,00	2.093.504,09	0,00	258.749,27	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTN PRJ	2.337.420,26	0,00	2.337.420,26	0,00	258.749,27	0,00	0,00	
ANGUILLA	333.601,21	0,00	333.601,21	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	1.296.283,52	1.296.283,52	0,00	360.999,03	0,00	0,00	
FALKLAND ISLANDS	287.245,74	0,00	287.245,74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION				AT MONTH 12.1991				3	A
	E.D.F. 6	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	I	
MONTERRAT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SAINTE HELENE	1.208.026,17	0,00	0,00	1.208.026,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TURKS AND CAICOS	1.592.206,62	0,00	0,00	1.592.206,62	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0,00	717.700,58	717.700,58	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTU PRJ	3.421.079,74	2.013.984,10	5.435.063,84	0,00	360.999,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P	1.210.325,16	0,00	1.210.325,16	0,00	0,00	425.674,49	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ	15.812.309,43	3.069.752,82	18.882.062,25	0,00	766.854,03	510.674,49	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FED PRJ	2020.722.489,09	143.347.826,92	2164.070.316,01	0,00	45.498.705,76	141.260.075,71	65.772.710,11	0,00	0,00	0,00	

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION

AT MONTH 12.1991

1

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN	0,00	5.097.452,36	17.717.889,00	0,00	0,00	286.822,08	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO	0,00	3.987.187,68	7.317.540,00	0,00	0,00	777.540,68	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA	0,00	2.541.908,82	0,00	0,00	0,00	140.201,14	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI	0,00	6.576.689,58	44.496.384,00	0,00	0,00	106.225,91	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	0,00	31.223.639,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD	0,00	684.275,09	40.388.374,00	0,00	0,00	546.863,84	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON	0,00	0,00	198.764.270,00	0,00	0,00	1.488.667,36	0,00	0,00
CONGO	0,00	11.539.075,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS	0,00	1.813.000,00	9.563.715,00	0,00	0,00	262.746,37	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE	0,00	2.591.456,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI	0,00	1.835.894,47	0,00	0,00	0,00	61.244,80	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	2.818.513,43	9.830.661,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA	0,00	24.150.435,80	98.187.458,00	0,00	0,00	98.624,12	0,00	0,00
GABON	0,00	0,00	3.127.959,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA	0,00	9.667.203,65	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA	0,00	2.095.000,00	13.715.509,00	0,00	0,00	87.552,65	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	2.390.836,16	2.881.708,00	0,00	0,00	11.178,63	0,00	0,00
GUINEA	0,00	12.000.000,00	0,00	12.869.159,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA	0,00	1.500.000,00	70.896.331,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO	0,00	2.609.802,21	3.140.313,00	0,00	0,00	194.396,87	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR	0,00	17.166.927,93	4.506.173,00	0,00	0,00	59.925,50	0,00	0,00
MALAWI	0,00	6.258.105,43	21.704.751,00	0,00	0,00	26.152,82	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS	0,00	5.805.186,21	2.950.299,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA	0,00	18.890.697,88	0,00	13.398.650,42	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALI	0,00	12.583.501,61	20.272.966,00	0,00	0,00	994.124,77	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	4.700.000,00	21.451.157,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER	0,00	637.886,88	6.610.427,00	5.377.233,86	0,00	463.466,39	0,00	0,00
RWANDA	0,00	641.191,24	61.905.411,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL	0,00	18.678.593,91	106.953.091,00	0,00	0,00	23.225,47	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES	0,00	440.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	197.978,52	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA	0,00	11.287.214,93	0,00	0,00	0,00	806.828,18	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	1.799.332,40	1.419.918,52	0,00	0,00	34.262,18	0,00	0,00
SUOAN	0,00	19.965.284,10	63.920.360,04	0,00	0,00	132.956,96	0,00	0,00
SWAZILAND	0,00	6.996.017,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	18.140,55	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA	0,00	15.952.519,41	8.908.060,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOGO	0,00	4.045.019,59	21.103.425,00	0,00	0,00	216,61	0,00	0,00
UGANDA	0,00	3.215.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	336.951,27	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	515.911,94	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA	0,00	11.200.950,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.545,43	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST	0,00	0,00	365.260.445,00	0,00	0,00	307.064,21	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ	0,00	254.162.160,22	1258.218.233,56	31.645.043,28	0,00	7.984.815,25	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF	I
BELIZE		0,00	15.087,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	3.069.236,62	1.208.418,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA		0,00	2.620.000,00	2.530.362,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA		0,00	2.595.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	62.319,00	0,00
HAITI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA		0,00	385.642,28	0,00	0,00	0,00	597.917,56	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS		0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA		0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME		0,00	2.730.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	237.409,51	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	1.776.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		0,00	374.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ		0,00	17.064.966,06	3.738.780,00	0,00	0,00	897.646,07	0,00
FIJI		0,00	1.000.000,00	263.918,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI		0,00	0,00	2.458.565,00	0,00	0,00	158.934,08	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA		0,00	3.500.000,00	110.005.548,00	0,00	0,00	38.282,09	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS		0,00	645.481,20	27.704.655,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA		0,00	1.500.000,00	3.765.048,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU		0,00	0,00	139.081,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	19.291.375,00	0,00	0,00	99.676,48	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA		0,00	2.071.335,53	11.122.242,00	0,00	0,00	59.154,56	0,00
PAC PRJ		0,00	8.716.816,73	174.750.432,00	0,00	0,00	356.047,21	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION		19.783,48	13.680.218,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.951.666,82	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	19.724,43	0,00
ACP PRJ		19.783,48	293.624.161,85	1436.707.445,56	31.645.043,28	0,00	12.209.899,78	0,00
MAYOTTE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	788.702,94	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA		0,00	2.058.677,10	3.333.288,00	0,00	0,00	73.448,48	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ		0,00	2.058.677,10	3.333.288,00	788.702,94	0,00	73.448,48	0,00
ARUBA		0,00	677.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		0,00	204.549,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ		0,00	881.549,67	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA		0,00	1.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	66.712,00	0,00	0,00	400.633,39	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION

AT MONTH 12.1991

3

B

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I
MONTERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	96.570,67	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT.AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	827.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	2.327.000,00	66.712,00	0,00	0,00	497.204,06	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		0,00	5.267.226,77	3.400.000,00	788.702,94	0,00	570.652,54	0,00
FED PRJ		19.783,48	298.891.388,62	1440.107.445,56	32.433.746,22	0,00	12.780.552,32	0,00

	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION		AT MONTH 12.1991			1	C
SECTOR	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	OUTSIDE INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	GENERAL TOTAL						
ANGOLA		0,00	14.064.106,36	70.432.083,05					
BENIN		0,00	23.555.011,20	85.492.426,02					
BURKINA FASO		0,00	12.436.338,35	31.114.449,42					
BOTSWANA		0,00	6.008.331,85	19.289.682,33					
BURUNDI		0,00	51.480.351,07	101.997.383,67					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00	31.723.639,00	77.081.047,98					
CHAD		0,00	44.518.820,55	90.764.074,09					
CAMEROON		0,00	200.388.093,65	243.857.065,72					
CONGO		0,00	11.539.075,54	18.601.692,72					
COMOROS		0,00	11.639.461,37	22.851.934,06					
CAPE VERDE		0,00	2.591.456,05	11.941.974,92					
DJIBOUTI		0,00	2.817.233,30	9.376.936,61					
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00	12.649.174,43	17.214.789,26					
ETHIOPIA		0,00	165.395.439,36	235.888.834,28					
GABON		0,00	3.225.610,20	17.766.238,30					
GHANA		0,00	12.140.078,69	37.746.467,86					
GAMBIA		0,00	16.096.197,65	30.400.725,99					
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00	5.364.117,28	19.727.393,61					
GUINEA		0,00	27.099.371,43	82.032.366,02					
KENYA		0,00	80.585.001,06	142.709.061,83					
LIBERIA		0,00	2.108.075,00	9.072.512,39					
LESOTHO		0,00	5.944.512,08	33.177.189,93					
MADAGASCAR		0,00	21.983.026,43	72.535.289,12					
MALAWI		0,00	41.635.417,37	120.995.708,79					
MAURITIUS		0,00	11.731.777,25	17.378.722,84					
MAURITANIA		0,00	34.175.920,11	59.446.688,52					
MALI		0,00	34.607.286,23	84.092.316,73					
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00	50.785.559,17	130.076.152,23					
		0,00	0,00	0,00					
NIGER		0,00	15.724.837,70	79.881.390,34					
RWANDA		0,00	64.245.537,01	92.782.325,44					
SENEGAL		0,00	129.010.012,72	186.408.746,91					
SEYCHELLES		0,00	565.954,09	3.173.863,12					
SIERRA LEONE		0,00	476.390,92	21.568.887,24					
SOMALIA		0,00	18.053.064,97	50.109.087,05					
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00	3.366.684,69	7.607.761,24					
SUDAN		0,00	134.487.885,12	184.433.085,51					
SHAZILAND		0,00	8.908.166,47	23.799.596,99					
TANZANIA		0,00	24.959.583,53	122.398.337,89					
TOGO		0,00	25.148.661,20	60.037.994,81					
UGANDA		0,00	11.347.900,28	88.350.763,01					
NIGERIA		0,00	4.695.957,29	46.097.294,99					
ZAMBIA		0,00	12.385.868,56	64.095.878,75					
ZIMBABWE		0,00	6.383.622,91	42.583.211,22					
ZAIRE		0,00	3.412.769,93	74.500.942,53					
IVORY COAST		0,00	372.685.184,41	436.562.805,98					
AFR PRJ		0,00	1774.146.563,83	3477.453.181,31					
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00	0,00	437.183,07					
BARBADOS		0,00	8.988,73	912.802,34					

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 6

SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION

AT MONTH 12.1991

2 C

SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
BELIZE	0,00	1.424.463,29	6.353.545,50					
BAHAMAS	0,00	1.940.285,62	3.751.203,55					
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
DOMINICA	0,00	4.277.654,62	9.914.720,22					
GRENADA	0,00	5.243.432,00	10.190.638,64					
GUYANA	0,00	2.902.771,58	20.510.163,25					
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
JAMAICA	0,00	4.474.203,20	20.374.316,98					
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	1.500.000,00	3.624.194,45					
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	2.562.955,35	5.574.640,56					
SURINAME	0,00	3.072.376,75	11.333.442,58					
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	2.324.519,52	5.234.963,57					
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	1.251.195,78	7.567.370,81					
CAR PRJ	0,00	30.982.846,44	105.779.185,52					
FIJI	0,00	2.384.523,89	6.297.438,64					
KIRIBATI	0,00	2.617.499,08	4.630.211,98					
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	117.542.302,67	141.624.534,22					
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	28.777.387,49	36.227.466,10					
TONGA	0,00	5.330.652,43	5.560.171,88					
TUVALU	0,00	139.081,00	388.833,72					
VANUATU	0,00	19.936.937,56	22.626.526,57					
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	13.467.732,09	16.563.185,73					
PAC PRJ	0,00	190.196.116,21	233.918.368,84					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	29.874.753,51	352.599.076,80					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	260.017,02	898.738,30					
ACP PRJ	0,00	2025.460.297,01	4170.648.550,77					
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	2.790.679,79					
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	873.702,94	4.456.243,97					
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	5.612.519,31	6.835.180,02					
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00					
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00					
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	2.303.371,46					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTF PRJ	0,00	6.486.222,25	16.385.475,24					
ARUBA	0,00	677.000,00	920.916,17					
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	463.298,94	2.556.803,03					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTN PRJ	0,00	1.140.298,94	3.477.719,20					
ANGUILLA	0,00	1.500.000,00	1.833.601,21					
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	360.999,03	1.657.282,55					
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	467.345,39	754.591,13					

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 6 SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION			AT MONTH 12.1991			3	C
	I I I I	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
MONTSEERRAT		0,00	96.570,67	96.570,67					
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	1.208.026,17					
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00					
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	1.592.206,62					
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00					
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	827.000,00	1.544.700,58					
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTU PRJ		0,00	3.251.915,09	8.686.978,93					
		0,00	425.674,49	1.635.999,65					
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTOMPRJ		0,00	11.304.110,77	30.186.173,02					
FED PRJ		0,00	2036.764.407,78	4200.834.723,79					

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I	I EMERGENCY AID I I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I	I I I
BELIZE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA	1.888.000,00	0,00	1.888.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAITI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	300.000,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ	2.038.000,00	0,00	2.038.000,00	0,00	0,00	300.000,00	0,00	0,00
FIJI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	4.343.000,00	0,00	4.343.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ	4.343.000,00	0,00	4.343.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	50.574.200,00	0,00	50.574.200,00	0,00	2.330.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ACP PRJ	279.471.200,00	0,00	279.471.200,00	0,00	9.925.000,00	7.500.000,00	749.000,00	0,00
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	486.500,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	486.500,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7 SITUATION OF DECISIONS AT MONTH 12.1991								3	A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I		
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
MONTERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		928.400,00	0,00	928.400,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		928.400,00	0,00	928.400,00	0,00	486.500,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ		280.399.600,00	0,00	280.399.600,00	0,00	10.411.500,00	7.500.000,00	749.000,00		

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

1 B

SECTOR	I AIDS I I	I RISK CAPITAL I I	I STABEX I I	I MINING PRODUCT I I	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF I	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF I	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF I	I I I
ANGOLA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN		0,00	0,00	253.402,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO		0,00	0,00	386.502,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI		0,00	0,00	16.549.007,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00	0,00	6.731.453,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON		0,00	0,00	67.388.239,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CONGO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS		0,00	0,00	2.334.877,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE		0,00	0,00	115.659,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00	0,00	2.297.481,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA		0,00	0,00	64.588.449,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GABON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA		0,00	0,00	6.889.065,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA		0,00	0,00	29.870.472,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR		0,00	0,00	21.554.856,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALAWI		0,00	0,00	1.705.852,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA		0,00	0,00	9.583.712,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALI		0,00	0,00	329.852,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RWANDA		0,00	0,00	16.572.166,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE		0,00	0,00	2.041.855,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00	0,00	994.574,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN		0,00	0,00	31.752.600,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SWAZILAND		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA		0,00	0,00	19.178.230,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOGO		0,00	0,00	5.229.918,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
UGANDA		0,00	0,00	36.985.649,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST		0,00	0,00	91.171.740,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ		0,00	0,00	434.505.560,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7 SITUATION OF DECISIONS AT MONTH 12.1991								3	1
	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. EDF	I		
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
MONTERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
PTOMPRJ		0,00	500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
FED PRJ		0,00	500.000,00	483.678.080,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7	SITUATION OF DECISIONS		AT MONTH 12.1991			1	e
	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	
	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	OUTSIDE INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	GENERAL TOTAL						
ANGOLA	0,00	2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00						
BENIN	13.000.000,00	13.253.402,00	17.253.402,00						
BURKINA FASO	12.500.000,00	12.886.502,00	36.736.502,00						
BOTSWANA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
BURUNDI	0,00	16.549.007,00	16.549.007,00						
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	6.731.453,00	6.731.453,00						
CHAD	0,00	0,00	0,00						
CAMEROON	0,00	67.388.239,00	67.388.239,00						
CONGO	0,00	0,00	0,00						
COMOROS	0,00	2.334.877,00	2.334.877,00						
CAPE VERDE	0,00	115.659,00	115.659,00						
DJIBOUTI	0,00	0,00	0,00						
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	2.297.481,00	2.297.481,00						
ETHIOPIA	0,00	65.588.449,00	65.588.449,00						
GABON	0,00	0,00	0,00						
GHANA	9.000.000,00	15.889.065,00	29.889.065,00						
GAMBIA	2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00	18.500.000,00						
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	0,00	0,00						
GUINEA	0,00	3.925.000,00	3.925.000,00						
KENYA	0,00	29.870.422,00	31.820.422,00						
LIBERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
LESOTHO	0,00	0,00	35.000.000,00						
MADAGASCAR	0,00	21.554.856,00	21.554.856,00						
MALAWI	0,00	2.705.852,00	5.905.852,00						
MAURITIUS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
MAURITANIA	0,00	13.253.712,00	13.253.712,00						
MALI	16.000.000,00	16.529.852,00	44.529.852,00						
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	2.500.000,00						
	0,00	0,00	0,00						
NIGER	0,00	0,00	12.000.000,00						
RWANDA	0,00	17.321.166,00	17.321.166,00						
SENEGAL	0,00	0,00	0,00						
SEYCHELLES	0,00	0,00	1.000.000,00						
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	2.041.855,00	2.041.855,00						
SOMALIA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	994.574,00	994.574,00						
SUDAN	0,00	32.752.600,00	32.772.600,00						
SWAZILAND	0,00	0,00	200.000,00						
TANZANIA	0,00	19.178.230,00	19.324.230,00						
TOGO	0,00	5.229.918,00	16.429.918,00						
UGANDA	17.000.000,00	53.985.649,00	68.535.649,00						
NIGERIA	0,00	0,00	28.000.000,00						
ZAMBIA	0,00	0,00	23.400.000,00						
ZIMBABWE	0,00	0,00	3.000.000,00						
ZAIRE	0,00	2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00						
IVORY COAST	0,00	91.171.740,00	91.171.740,00						
AFR PRJ	69.500.000,00	519.549.560,00	742.065.560,00						
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	0,00	150.000,00						
BARBADOS	0,00	0,00	0,00						

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF DECISIONS

AT MONTH 12.1991

2 C

SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	OUTSIDE INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	GENERAL TOTAL					
BELIZE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
DOMINICA	0,00	673.209,00	673.209,00					
GRENADA	0,00	2.026.633,00	3.914.633,00					
GUYANA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
HAITI	0,00	11.950.382,00	11.950.382,00					
JAMAICA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SURINAME	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ST. VINCENT.AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00					
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAR PRJ	0,00	14.650.224,00	16.688.224,00					
FIJI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
KIRIBATI	0,00	396.292,00	396.292,00					
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	7.000.000,00	31.948.713,00	36.291.713,00					
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	4.594.503,00	4.594.503,00					
TONGA	0,00	989.666,00	989.666,00					
TUVALU	0,00	15.836,00	15.836,00					
VANUATU	0,00	1.702.208,00	1.702.208,00					
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	2.175.078,00	2.175.078,00					
PAC PRJ	7.000.000,00	41.822.296,00	46.165.296,00					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	2.330.000,00	52.904.200,00					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ACP PRJ	76.500.000,00	578.352.080,00	857.823.280,00					
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00					
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00					
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTF PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ARUBA	0,00	986.500,00	986.500,00					
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTN PRJ	0,00	986.500,00	986.500,00					
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00					

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7 SITUATION OF DECISIONS			AT MONTH 12.1991			3	C
	I I I I	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME	I GENERAL I TOTAL	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
MONTERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00					
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00					
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00					
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00					
		0,00	0,00	928.400,00					
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTCHPRJ		0,00	986.500,00	1.914.900,00					
FED PRJ		76.500.000,00	579.338.580,00	859.738.180,00					

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

1 A

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I	I EMERGENCY AID I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I	I I I
ANGOLA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	2.000.000,00	0,00
BENIN		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO	10.000.000,00	0,00	10.000.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CONGO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GABON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA	138.000,00	0,00	138.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALAWI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	885.000,00	0,00
MAURITIUS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALI	14.260.000,00	0,00	14.260.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RWANDA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	997.000,00	0,00
SWAZILAND	200.000,00	0,00	200.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOGO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
UGANDA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA	2.500.000,00	0,00	2.500.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.590.000,00	0,00
IVORY COAST		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ	27.098.000,00	0,00	27.098.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.472.000,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBADOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7 SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND AT MONTH 12.1991								3 A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I	
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
MONTSERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		430.325,00	0,00	430.325,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		430.325,00	0,00	430.325,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ		45.211.595,00	0,00	45.211.595,00	0,00	0,00	5.772.000,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

2 B

SECTOR	I AIDS I I	I RISK CAPITAL I I	I STABEX I I	I MINING PRODUCT I I	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF I	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF I	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF I	I I I
BELIZE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA		0,00	0,00	2.026.633,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAITI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
JAMAICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ		0,00	0,00	2.026.633,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FIJI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA		0,00	0,00	24.948.713,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	4.594.503,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ		0,00	0,00	29.543.216,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P REGIONAL COOPERATION		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P ACP PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	318.869.014,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAYOTTE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P PTF PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P PTN PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND

AT MONTH 12.1991

1 C

SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
ANGOLA	0,00	2.000.000,00	2.000.000,00					
BENIN	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BURKINA FASO	12.500.000,00	12.500.000,00	22.500.000,00					
BOTSWANA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BURUNDI	0,00	16.549.007,00	16.549.007,00					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CHAD	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAHEROON	0,00	67.388.239,00	67.388.239,00					
CONGD	0,00	0,00	0,00					
COMOROS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAPE VERDE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
DJIBOUTI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ETHIOPIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GABON	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GHANA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GAMBIA	0,00	0,00	138.000,00					
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
KENYA	0,00	29.870.422,00	29.870.422,00					
LIBERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
LESOTHO	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MADAGASCAR	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MALAWI	0,00	885.000,00	885.000,00					
MAURITIUS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MAURITANIA	0,00	9.583.712,00	9.583.712,00					
MALI	16.000.000,00	16.000.000,00	30.260.000,00					
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
NIGER	0,00	0,00	0,00					
RWANDA	0,00	16.572.166,00	16.572.166,00					
SENEGAL	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SEYCHELLES	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SOMALIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SUDAN	0,00	997.000,00	997.000,00					
SWAZILAND	0,00	0,00	200.000,00					
TANZANIA	0,00	19.178.230,00	19.178.230,00					
TOGO	0,00	0,00	0,00					
UGANDA	0,00	36.985.649,00	36.985.649,00					
NIGERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ZAMBIA	0,00	0,00	2.500.000,00					
ZIMBABWE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ZAIRE	0,00	1.590.000,00	1.590.000,00					
IVORY COAST	0,00	91.171.740,00	91.171.740,00					
AFR PRJ	28.500.000,00	321.271.165,00	348.369.165,00					
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BARBADOS	0,00	0,00	0,00					

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7			SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND		AT MONTH 12.1991		2	C
	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I		
BELIZE	0,00	0,00	0,00						
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
GRENADA	0,00	2.026.633,00	2.026.633,00						
GUYANA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
HAITI	0,00	300.000,00	300.000,00						
JAMAICA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
SURINAME	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00						
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	0,00	0,00						
CAR PRJ	0,00	2.326.633,00	2.326.633,00						
FIJI	0,00	0,00	0,00						
KIRIBATI	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	24.948.713,00	24.948.713,00						
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	4.594.503,00	4.594.503,00						
TONGA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
TUVALU	0,00	0,00	0,00						
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00						
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PAC PRJ	0,00	29.543.216,00	29.543.216,00						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	0,00	17.683.270,00						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ACP PRJ	28.500.000,00	353.141.014,00	397.922.284,00						
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	0,00						
NEW CALEDONIA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
FRENCH POLYNESIA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00						
TERRES AUSTRALES FR	0,00	0,00	0,00						
WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PTF PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00						
PTN PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00						
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	0,00						
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER	0,00	0,00	0,00						
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00						
FALKLAND ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00						

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7 SITUATION OF ASSIGNED FUND			AT MONTH 12.1991			J	C
	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I		
MONTSERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00					
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00					
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00					
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00					
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00					
		0,00	0,00	430.325,00					
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00					
PTOMPRJ		0,00	0,00	430.325,00					
FED PRJ		28.500.000,00	353.141.014,00	398.352.609,00					

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION

AT MONTH 12.1991

2 A

SECTOR	I GRANTS I I	I SPECIAL LOANS I I	I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I REHABILIT. I FUNDS I	I INTEREST-RATE I SUBSIDIES I	I EMERGENCY AID I	I AID FOR I REFUGEES I	I I I
BELIZE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BAHAMAS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DOMINICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GRENADA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUYANA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
HAITI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	58.410,00	0,00
JAMAICA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SANTA LUCIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SURINAME		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAR PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	58.410,00	0,00
FIJI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KIRIBATI		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOLOMON ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TONGA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TUVALU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WESTERN SAMOA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PAC PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
REGIONAL COOPERATION	6.484.000,00		0,00	6.484.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P	0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ACP PRJ	6.484.000,00		0,00	6.484.000,00	0,00	0,00	467.487,11	0,00
MAYOTTE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NEW CALEDONIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FRENCH POLYNESIA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TERRES AUSTRALES FR		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
WALLIS AND FUTUNA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTF PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ARUBA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTN PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANGUILLA		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BRIT. INDIAN OCEAN TER		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAYMAN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FALKLAND ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7 SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION AT MONTH 12.1991								3	A
	I GRANTS	I SPECIAL LOANS	I INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	I REHABILIT. FUNDS	I INTEREST-RATE SUBSIDIES	I EMERGENCY AID	I AID FOR REFUGEES	I		
SECTOR	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
MONTSERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT.AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ		6.484.000,00	0,00	6.484.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	467.487,11	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7	SITUATION OF AMORTIZATION			AT MONTH 12.1991			1	8
SECTOR	EDF	WORK CAPITAL	STABEX	MINING PRODUCT	BALANCE 3RD EDF	BALANCE 4TH. EDF	BALANCE 5TH. EDF		
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BENIN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURKINA FASO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BOTSWANA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BURUNDI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CHAD	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAMEROON	0,00	0,00	67.388.239,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CDNGO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
COMOROS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
CAPE VERDE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
DJIBOUTI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ETHIOPIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GABON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GHANA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GAMBIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
KENYA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LIBERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
LESOTHO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MADAGASCAR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALAWI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITIUS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MAURITANIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MALI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGER	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RWANDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SENEGAL	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SEYCHELLES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SOMALIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SUDAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SWAZILAND	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TANZANIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TOGO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
UGANDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIGERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAMBIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZIMBABWE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ZAIRE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
IVORY COAST	0,00	0,00	91.171.740,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
AFR PRJ	0,00	0,00	158.559.979,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
BARBAOOS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

CUMULAT.

E.D.F. 7

SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION

AT MONTH 12.1991

3 B

SECTOR	I AIDS	I RISK CAPITAL	I STABEX	I MINING PRODUCT	I BALANCE 3RD I EDF	I BALANCE 4TH. I EDF	I BALANCE 5TH. I EDF	I
MONTERRAT		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PITCAIRN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
SAINTE HELENE		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TURKS AND CAICOS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VANUATU		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
VIRGIN ISLANDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTU PRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ALL A.C.P		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
PTOMPRJ		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
FED PRJ		0,00	0,00	160.586.612,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

SECTOR	CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION		AT MONTH 12.1991		1	C
	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT	OUTSIDE INDICATIVE PROGRAMME	GENERAL TOTAL					
ANGOLA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BENIN	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BURKINA FASO	12.000.000,00	12.000.000,00	12.000.000,00					
BOTSWANA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BURUNDI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CHAD	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAMEROON	0,00	67.388.239,00	67.388.239,00					
CONGO	0,00	0,00	0,00					
COMOROS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
CAPE VERDE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
DJIBOUTI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ETHIOPIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GABON	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GHANA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GAMBIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GUINEA-BISSAU	0,00	0,00	0,00					
GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
KENYA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
LIBERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
LESOTHO	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MADAGASCAR	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MALAWI	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MAURITIUS	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MAURITANIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
MALI	16.000.000,00	16.000.000,00	16.000.000,00					
MOZAMBIQUE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
NIGER	0,00	0,00	0,00					
RWANDA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SENEGAL	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SEYCHELLES	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SIERRA LEONE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SOMALIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SUDAN	0,00	0,00	0,00					
SWAZILAND	0,00	0,00	0,00					
TANZANIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
TOGO	0,00	0,00	0,00					
UGANDA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
NIGERIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ZAMBIA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ZIMBABWE	0,00	0,00	0,00					
ZAIRE	0,00	409.077,11	409.077,11					
IVORY COAST	0,00	91.171.740,00	91.171.740,00					
AFR PRJ	28.000.000,00	186.969.056,11	186.969.056,11					
ANTIGUA - BARBUDA	0,00	0,00	0,00					
BARBADOS	0,00	0,00	0,00					

CUMULAT.	E.D.F. 7	SITUATION OF AUTHORIZATION			AT MONTH 12.1991	2	C
SECTOR	I STRUCTURAL I ADJUSTMENT I I	I OUTSIDE I INDICATIVE I PROGRAMME I	I GENERAL I TOTAL I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I	I I I I
BELIZE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
BAHAMAS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
DOMINICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
GRENADA	0,00	2.026.633,00	2.026.633,00	2.026.633,00			
GUYANA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
HAITI	0,00	58.410,00	58.410,00	58.410,00			
JAMAICA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ST. CHRISTOFER NEVIS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
SANTA LUCIA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
SURINAME	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ST. VINCENT AND GRENADINES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
CAR PRJ	0,00	2.085.043,00	2.085.043,00	2.085.043,00			
FIJI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
KIRIBATI	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
TONGA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
TUVALU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
VANUATU	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
WESTERN SAMOA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
PAC. PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
REGIONAL COOPERATION	0,00	0,00	6.484.000,00	6.484.000,00			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ACP PRJ	28.000.000,00	189.054.099,11	195.538.099,11	195.538.099,11			
MAYOTTE	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
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ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
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WALLIS AND FUTUNA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
PTF PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ARUBA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ALL A.C.P	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
PTN PRJ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
ANGUILLA	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
BRITISH ANTARCTIC REGIONS	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			
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