

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(1994)**

Brussels, 26 JUL. 1995

Lord Henry PLUMB
H.E. Marcel Eloi CHAMBRIER-RAHANDI

000018

Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC
Joint Assembly,

European Parliament,
LUXEMBOURG

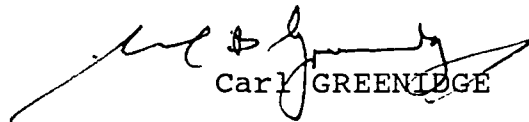
Sirs,

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.


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,



Carl GREENIDGE



Flemming BJØRNEKÆR

Enc: 1

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(1994)**

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1995

ISBN 92-824-1281-4

© ECSC-EC-EAEC, Brussels • Luxembourg, 1995

Reproduction is authorized, except for commercial purposes, provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in Belgium

CONTENTS

	Pages
I. Introduction	5
II. Overview of the work of the ACP-EC institutions	7
1. Council of Ministers	7
2. Committee of Ambassadors	9
3. Joint Assembly	10
4. Consultation of economic and social interest groups	11
III. Activities of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers in the various areas of cooperation	13
1. Trade and customs cooperation	13
2. Stabilization of export earnings	17
3. Sugar	18
4. Cooperation on commodities	20
5. Development finance cooperation	21
6. Industrial cooperation	24
7. Agricultural and rural cooperation	25
8. Relations with the countries of southern Africa	26
IV. Mid-term review of the Fourth Lomé Convention	29
V. Enlargement of the European Union	31
Annex I	33
Annex II	39
Annex III	61

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1994 the cooperation objectives set by the fourth ACP-EC Convention were actively pursued.

The joint bodies of the Convention took stock of the progress made and the problems experienced in the different areas of cooperation.

Particular attention was given to the following matters: market access for certain products, including rum, sugar and bananas; assessment of the effects of the GATT agreements concluded at the end of 1994; positive developments in the negotiations on coffee and cocoa; assessment and improvement of development finance cooperation.

The joint meetings also considered certain matters of mutual interest concerning the consolidation and intensification of ACP-EC cooperation, especially in connection with the partial review of the Convention for its second period of application (1995-2000).

The two sides welcomed the developments in southern Africa, including the first democratic elections in South Africa and the opening-up of further prospects for cooperation between that country and the other States in the region. In this connection, an important conference was held in Berlin in September between Ministers from the Community Member States and from the SADC countries.

The joint bodies emphasized the importance which the enlargement of the Union by three more European States - Austria, Finland and Sweden - would have for the future of ACP-EC cooperation and the development prospects of the ACP States.

1994 was marked by the opening of negotiations for the mid-term review of the fourth Lomé Convention in Swaziland on 20 May. The first ministerial negotiating session was held on 30 November and 1 December.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ACP-EC INSTITUTIONS

1. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(a) The ACP-EC Council of Ministers held its 19th ordinary meeting on 18 and 19 May 1994 in Mbabane, Swaziland, under the chairmanship of Mr George I. BRIZAN, Minister for Agriculture, Trade and Industry of Grenada and President-in-office of the Council of ACP Ministers. The spokesman for the Community was Mr Theodoros PANGALOS, Minister for European Affairs of Greece and President-in-office of the Council of the European Union. The Commission was represented by Mr Manuel MARIN, Vice-President.

(i) In the first part of its proceedings the Council held an in-depth discussion on various aspects of the cooperation between the EU and the ACP States under the Lomé Convention.

On trade questions, the Council discussed issues concerning market access and in particular the trade in rum, sugar and bananas. Concerning bananas, which constitute a major export product for a number of ACP countries, the ACP States laid particular emphasis on a speedy adoption by the EU of the proposed special system of assistance to traditional ACP banana exporters. The European Union stressed in particular that in establishing a new market organization, as well as during the negotiations in the GATT framework, it took due account of the interests of the ACP States, in accordance with its commitments under the Lomé Convention.

The ACP-EC Council held extensive deliberations on the implications of the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. Liberalization of international trade will create new opportunities and have a positive impact on growth and employment to the benefit of all parties. Both parties agreed to evaluate together the impact on ACP exports of the Uruguay Round and to proceed with the required adaptation of the Convention, in conformity with its provisions. It was mutually recognized that better use should be made of the present trade provisions of the Convention.

In the field of commodities, the Council noted the report by the Committee on Commodities (Ministerial level). In particular new positive developments as regards coffee and cocoa were noted, which are attributable partly to joint efforts on both sides. The ACP reiterated their wish that in a foreseeable future a Coffee Agreement with economic clauses will be established. Commitments under the Cocoa Agreement with regard to the promotion of consumption of cocoa were recalled.

Concerning financial and technical cooperation, the Council took note of the work done by the Development Finance Cooperation Committee (Ministerial level). Both parties underlined and welcomed the acceleration in the implementation of aid in 1992/1993 despite various political obstacles to this implementation in some countries.

The Council welcomed the enlargement of the European Union and looked forward to the accession of Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden on 1 January 1995. Both parties agreed that negotiations on the required protocol for accession of these new members to the Lomé Convention will start as soon as possible after the signature of the Treaty of Accession.

- (ii) The Council welcomed, in a Resolution, the result of the first democratic elections in South Africa, which open an era of peace and development in this country. The Council also stressed the promising prospects for cooperation which are opening up between South Africa and its ACP neighbours as well as between the whole of Southern Africa and its external partners. Reference was made to the Conference organized in Berlin in September by Germany between Ministers of the Member States of the Union and Ministers of the SADC countries.

- (iii) Under the general heading of "development problems and prospects", a number of issues were raised: debt, social aspects of development, diversification of ACP exports and competitiveness, etc. It was stressed that improvement of the competitiveness of ACP States should be a central issue in the mid-term review of Lomé IV.

A considerable number of ministers took part in this lively and thought-provoking debate.

- (iv) The Contracting Parties met to launch formally the negotiations for a partial revision of the Lomé IV Convention.

The first Ministerial Negotiating Conference was held in Brussels on 30 November and 1 December 1994.

- (b) To deal with the unprecedented humanitarian disaster in Rwanda and meet the needs of the displaced populations in neighbouring countries, the ACP-EC Council of Ministers decided on 27 July 1994 to add ECU 150 million to the appropriations provided for in Article 254 of the Convention (Emergency aid) by drawing on part of the unused balances under previous EDFs. These additional funds made it possible to supply medicines and provide the means of transport and the necessary logistical back-up for getting foodstuffs to a large number of refugees and persons displaced by the conflict.

2. ACP-EC COMMITTEE OF AMBASSADORS

THE COMMITTEE OF AMBASSADORS held its 41st meeting on 25 April 1994 to prepare for the proceedings of the abovementioned meeting of the Council of Ministers.

By a decision of 16 February 1994 the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors agreed to transfer ECU 330 million in respect of the 1992 STABEX application year (shortfall: approximately ECU 433 million; rate of cover: approximately 43%).

Using the powers delegated to it by the ACP-EC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors decided on 19 July 1994 on the figure of ECU 285 million for the transfers to be made in respect of the 1993 year of application of STABEX (shortfall: approximately ECU 160 million; rate of cover: slightly more than 60%).

3. ACP-EC JOINT ASSEMBLY

THE JOINT ASSEMBLY held its 18th meeting in Strasbourg from 14 to 17 February 1994. The proceedings were dominated by the imminent opening of negotiations for the mid-term review of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention. A large part of the proceedings was also devoted to the situation in South Africa a few weeks before the country's first democratic elections, and to the situation in a number of ACP States.

The 19th meeting of the Joint Assembly was held in Libreville, Gabon, from 3 to 6 October 1994. It was attended by a growing number of parliamentarians from the ACP States, a sign of the progress of democratization in these countries. The mid-term review of Lomé IV was again at the centre of discussions, and the Assembly adopted an important resolution on this subject. The civil war in Rwanda and its disastrous consequences for the population of Rwanda and neighbouring countries also received particular attention.

The resolutions adopted by the Joint Assembly at these two meetings ⁽¹⁾ were submitted to the Council of Ministers.

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No C 167, 20.6.1994 and No C 381, 31.12.1994.

4. CONSULTATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS

The 18th meeting of representatives of ACP-EC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS, under the aegis of the Joint Assembly, was held in Brussels on 1 and 2 December 1994 to consider the achievements of and prospects for industrial development in the ACP States.

A joint declaration was adopted after the discussions ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Annex I to this report.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

1. TRADE AND CUSTOMS COOPERATION

(a) Uruguay Round

The ACP States and the Community welcomed the **conclusion of the Uruguay Round** at Marrakesh in April 1994, and stressed their wish to see the multilateral trade system emerge strengthened from the negotiations to the advantage of the world economy as a whole.

At the Council of Ministers meeting on 18 and 19 May 1994 both sides expressed satisfaction at the fact that the ACP States which were not contracting parties to the GATT intended to join the new World Trade Organization (WTO).

At the meeting the ACP States voiced concern at the erosion of their preferences that might follow from the results of the Uruguay Round, and at certain suggestions for including rules of social order into the operation of the multilateral trade system that would lead to the creation of new non-tariff barriers to trade, with adverse consequences for the developing countries. The ACP States said that, after examining the results of the Uruguay Round, and in particular the offer by the Community, they intended to request compensation for the losses suffered, to enable them to regain their trading position and maintain their competitiveness. At the same time they stressed the need for back-up measures in the GATT and WTO framework to assist their economic and social development.

The Community noted the importance of the provisions concerning the developing countries in the Marrakesh declaration. These referred to the more favourable and differentiated treatment enjoyed by such countries and underlined the particular attention to be given to the least advanced developing countries and the support they needed to develop their trade and achieve their development objectives.

The Community reaffirmed the need to ensure, in accordance with the joint declaration in Annex XXIX to the Convention and through the overall application of the Convention, the maintenance of **the ACP States' competitive position**. It reiterated its willingness in specific cases to consider with the ACP States any appropriate measures to safeguard their interests. It pointed out, however, that Annex XXIX did not guarantee the maintenance of a preferential margin for the ACP States.

The Council of Ministers decided in conclusion that it would be desirable to begin by examining the effects of implementing the Uruguay Round results, then to assess any implications they might have for the ACP States' trade - especially the impact of the Community offer on their competitive position - and, lastly, to consider any appropriate measures to ensure the ACP States' competitiveness.

The Council of Ministers instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to carry out, pursuant to Annexes XXXVII and XXIX to the Convention, a detailed joint assessment of the implications of the Uruguay Round for ACP-EC trade, and to make any appropriate adjustments to the provisions of Annex XL to the Convention in conjunction, where necessary, with the mid-term review.

(b) Bananas

Following the introduction of the common organization of the market in bananas (Banana COM) ⁽¹⁾, the ACP States drew attention to the difficulties facing their producers owing to the drop in prices for ACP bananas on the Community market and the growing competitiveness of third-country bananas. At the same time they urged the introduction, under the Regulation, of special mechanisms such as the possibility of transfers of export quotas between supplier ACP States ("transferability"), a safeguard clause for dealing with exceptional circumstances, and an increase in the ACP States' export quotas under the Banana COM. The Commission said it was considering with an open mind the ACP States' requests concerning the "transferability" of individual quotas and the introduction of a safeguard clause in the form of reference prices, but it saw no possibility of increasing the ACP States' export quotas beyond what was laid down in the COM. It also said that projects were being studied for improving the "banana sector", notably through diversification.

Regarding the approach to the banana problem in the context of the **Uruguay Round**, the ACP States expressed the wish that the quota of 90 000 tonnes for non-traditional supplier ACP States under the arrangement between the Community and four Latin American countries would be allocated on the basis of 50% for traditional supplier ACP States and 50% for non-traditional supplier ACP States. The Commission welcomed the arrangement mentioned above as it had enabled the dispute between the Community and the countries in question to be resolved and the structure of the Banana COM to be preserved. The 90 000 tonne quota, which was part of a compromise with those countries, in fact gave the ACP States new possibilities for duty-free exports.

At the Council of Ministers meeting in May 1994 the ACP States stressed the urgent need for the Council of the European Union to adopt the Commission proposal for a **Regulation on a special system of assistance to traditional ACP suppliers of bananas**. The Regulation came into force on 5 November 1994 with effect from 1 July 1993 ⁽²⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See the annual report for 1993, section III.I.(c).

⁽²⁾ See OJ No L 286, 5.11.1994.

(c) Rum

Pursuant to Protocol 6 annexed to the Convention, the EU Council adopted on 27 July 1994 a Regulation opening and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for rum, tafia and arrack originating in the ACP States for 1994-1995, with a volume of duty-free pure alcohol of 244 827 hl ⁽¹⁾. The quota had been around 197 000 hl in 1991/1992, 224 000 hl in 1993/1994, although for the last of these years the ACP States had requested an increase.

In December 1994, pursuant to Article 2(b) of Protocol 6 (which concerns the import arrangements for ACP rum from 1996), the Commission sent the EU Council a report on the situation and prospects on the ACP States' rum market, together with a corresponding communication on OCT rum and a report on the situation of Community rum producers.

(d) Table grapes

On a request from the ACP States submitted pursuant to Article 168(2)(b) of the Convention, and on a proposal from the Commission, the EU Council adopted on 10 October 1994 a Regulation ⁽²⁾ whereby seedless table grapes were included in Regulation No 715/90 on the arrangements applicable to agricultural products and certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products originating in the ACP States. This product can now be imported into the Community free of duty in respect of a quota of 400 tonnes from 1 December to 31 January and a reference quantity of 100 tonnes from 1 February to 31 March.

(e) ACP-EC trade development project (Annex XX to the Convention)

After the EDF Committee gave a favourable opinion on a financing proposal in May 1994, this project - to which some ECU 7 million was allocated - was approved by the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No L 200, 3. 8.1994.

⁽²⁾ See OJ No L 165, 15.10.1994.

2. STABILIZATION OF EXPORT EARNINGS

- (a) Following the decision by the Committee of Ambassadors on 23 July 1993 to comment at a later date on the transfers concerning **the 1992 application year**, for which a further shortfall in resources had been recorded (see annual report for 1993, section III.2(a)), a corresponding decision was taken, on 16 February 1994, on the basis of Article 194(4) of the Convention, using the written procedure. Under that decision, a figure of ECU 330 million was adopted, although the ACP States still regarded the remaining balance of ECU 434 million as a sum to which the ACP States concerned were entitled.

In its report to the Council of Ministers on the **1993 application year**, the Commission noted that "the recent pressure on the financing stability of the system has been reduced, and this is due to two evident reasons, the reduction in the reference levels for exports, a market price readjustment (increase) of the product prices for coffee and cocoa, the main products treated under Stabex. This increase in market commodity price for coffee and cocoa has continued in the first two quarters of 1994. If this trend continues, it is possible to forecast a return of financing stability for the application year 1994."

Regarding the financial situation of the system, the Commission noted a shortfall of about ECU 160 million (entitlements to transfer after compulsory reductions: about ECU 445 million; resources of the system: about ECU 285 million; rate of cover: over 60%).

On the basis of Article 194(4) of the Convention, and in accordance with the delegation of powers made to it by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 18 and 19 May 1994, the Committee of Ambassadors decided on 19 July 1994 to adopt the abovementioned figure of ECU 285 million for transfers in respect of the 1993 application year. The ACP States proposed that the non-covered balance of about ECU 188 million should be added to the non-covered balances from the years 1990, 1991, and 1992.

- (b) A provisional version of the report drawn up by a consultant on "**the causes of the inadequacy of the resources of the STABEX system and possible remedies**" was the subject of a first exchange of views between the ACP States and the Community in March 1994. Both sides noted that a number of important problems arising in this matter should be examined by the consultant in greater detail.

- (c) On the basis of Annex XLVII to the fourth Convention, and under a delegation of powers issued by the Council of Ministers at its meeting on 17 and 18 May 1993, the Committee of Ambassadors, by a decision of 5 May 1994, extended by one year the "all destinations" derogation mentioned in Annex XLVII. As from application year 1994 the ACP States concerned (listed in Annex XXI to the third Convention) will be subject to the provisions of Article 189(3) of the fourth Convention.

3. SUGAR

- (a) The competent bodies under the Convention continued examining the **various matters arising in this sector**. The ACP States laid particular stress on questions relating to the consequences which the Community's restrictive pricing policy had for their economies, and especially their investment programmes; the implications of the reform of the common agricultural policy following the Uruguay Round; and their desire to increase their exports to the Community to supply Community refineries, including those of the new Member States.

The Community acknowledged the need to continue its efforts to limit agricultural spending and repeated its assurance that any changes to the common organization of the market (COM) in sugar - whether due to the Uruguay Round or to the reform of the common agricultural policy - would not affect its commitments under the Protocol on sugar.

- (b) Regarding the ACP States' requests for **greater access to the Community market**, the Commission stated at the Council of Ministers meeting on 18 and 19 May 1994 that it would take them into account in the proposals it would be submitting to the EU Council with regard to the new sugar arrangements, which were intended to come into force on 1 July 1995, and that it would make the appropriate contacts with the ACP States.

On 16 November 1994, the Commission adopted its proposals to the EU Council concerning the amendment of the sugar COM. Among other things, these proposals concern the level of production quotas and the import arrangements. On the question of supplies to European refineries and sugar from the ACP States, the Commission concluded that there had to be increased security of supply for all the Community's port refineries, along the lines of the transitional arrangements for preferential imports currently in force for Portugal, but also that the arrangements had to be such that they guaranteed access for raw sugar originating in ACP and/or other States, in line with the Community's commitments under the agreement on agriculture resulting from the multilateral trade negotiations of the Uruguay Round. The main measures proposed here involved:

- determining, for six marketing years, the estimated maximum requirements of the refineries in each of the Member States concerned, namely Finland, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom;
 - establishing in advance the necessary Community mechanisms for applying an agreement, to be negotiated for six marketing years with the ACP States that were signatories to the Sugar Protocol and/or with other States, in order to determine in particular the level of the preference and the minimum purchase price to be applied by refiners.
- (c) Negotiations on the **guaranteed prices** for the **1993/1994** delivery period were concluded on 6 July 1994. These prices were set at ECU 43.37/100 kg for raw sugar and ECU 53.54/100 kg for white sugar. The agreement was approved by the EU Council on 14 November 1994.

At a negotiating meeting on 18 November 1994, the Community proposed the same price level for the **1994/1995** delivery year as for the previous year. The ACP States said they wished to hold internal talks before taking a position on this offer.

4. COOPERATION ON COMMODITIES

The Committee on Commodities held its third meeting at ministerial level on the occasion of the Council of Ministers meeting on 18 and 19 May 1994. In its report to the Council of Ministers the Committee noted that, despite the efforts made by the ACP States and the Community, it had not been possible, within the time limits laid down, to conclude an international agreement on COFFEE containing economic clauses. But it welcomed the fact that the text of an administrative agreement had been adopted on 30 March 1994 (the agreement came into force on 1 October 1994). The Committee emphasized the importance of the agreement's new provisions concerning the possibilities for negotiating a new instrument on international cooperation on coffee. It observed that the compromise which had helped to bring about these new provisions had been facilitated by the prior consultations between the Community and the ACP States. It would be for the International Coffee Council in due course to consider, when the market conditions and political climate were favourable, whether the negotiations provided for in the new provisions should be opened. The Committee welcomed the good performance of world coffee prices since October 1993 on an international market regulated by a mechanism set up by the producer countries, including those of the ACP Group.

The Committee also welcomed the fact that, owing mainly to the efforts of the ACP States and the Community, the International COCOA Agreement had come into force on 22 February 1994, only seven months after negotiations were concluded in July 1993.

The Committee considered that the next important step in implementing this Agreement was the setting up of the Production Committee and the formulation of precise criteria for an exporter of fine or fine flavour cocoa. The Committee noted that the economic provisions of the new Agreement were based essentially on the concerted production policy among producer countries and on the promotion of consumption, the aim being to achieve a reduction in world stocks over a period of five years by rationalizing production, and hence supply, with a reduced stock/consumption ratio, which was a factor for the recovery and stabilization of world prices. It emphasized the importance of the parties involved reaching a consensus on the formulation of precise production criteria.

On the question of using vegetable oils and fats other than cocoa butter in the manufacture of chocolate, the Committee noted that the ACP States were unanimously agreed that the legislation in force in the European Union, i.e. Directive 73/241/EEC, should be maintained. The ACP States said that, if the use of vegetable oils and fats other than cocoa butter in the manufacture of chocolate became widespread, it would have disastrous consequences both for the economies of the ACP States that produced cocoa and for the industries that processed cocoa beans into cocoa butter in the countries of the European Union and in the ACP States.

Noting this call by the ACP States, the Commission said it was currently making a detailed examination of these problems but had not yet submitted any proposals to the EU Council. On a general level, the Community confirmed that it would take into account any contractual obligations arising from the 1993 International Cocoa Agreement, especially Articles 32 and 33 on cocoa consumption and substitute products.

5. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE COOPERATION

(a) Implementation in 1994 ⁽¹⁾

In 1994 EDF operations returned to a very high level, with a 20% increase on the average for the previous three years. With payments totalling ECU 1 780 million, the EDF's outlays are almost back at the exceptional level recorded in 1992. In terms of new decisions, the EDF reached the record level of ECU 2 500 million, and the total figure for non-STABEX decisions continues to rise (ECU 1 655 million in 1992, ECU 1 720 million in 1993 and ECU 1 910 million in 1994), which should lead to a sharp increase in payments over the next few years.

The upturn is partly explained by the high results of STABEX (ECU 380 million in disbursements) and the growth in emergency aid, but it also reflects the fact that the large number of development projects authorized under Lomé IV are reaching maturity.

⁽¹⁾ Tables illustrating the position regarding commitments and payments under the 5th, 6th and 7th EDFs are available from the Secretariat of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers.

The absorption of the resources of the 7th EDF (65% of which have already been committed and 30% paid out, three years after it came into force in September 1991) has been achieved despite what continues to be a difficult situation in many ACP States. At the same time there has been an appreciable shift in the type of operations carried out by the EDF, which now funds fewer investment projects but more operations involving rapid disbursement aid and humanitarian aid.

This level of absorption indicates the differences between instruments. Some have already been used up (humanitarian aids appropriations), or are in the process of being used up (STABEX and Structural Adjustment Facility), while other, more traditional aid instruments have a longer gestation period. It also points to differences between the recipient countries themselves, about 30 of which have already started between 75% and 100% of their indicative programmes, while some 20 others have not yet passed the 30% level.

It may also be noted that in recent years the complexity of EDF operations has increased considerably at the same time as their volume has increased.

(b) Joint Development Finance Cooperation Committee

This Committee, provided for in Article 325 of the Convention, held its third meeting at authorized-representative level in Brussels on 27 April 1994.

It also met at ministerial level on 18 May 1994 in Mbabane (Swaziland) in the margins of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers, to which it submitted a report.

The Council

- took note of the work done by the Development Finance Cooperation Committee and of the important developments as outlined in the report submitted by the Committee as follows:
 - = the upturn in global EDF financial transactions in the past two years;
 - = the recommended actions for addressing the low level of participation of ACP consultants in EDF contracts;
 - = the encouraging progress being made in implementing the structural adjustment import programmes;

- = the initiatives on regional integration, and
- = the positive proposals emanating from the study on the least-developed, landlocked and island countries;
- adopted the reports submitted by the Committee on 1992/1993 implementation of financial and technical cooperation, joint evaluation, structural adjustment, regional cooperation and integration, least-developed, landlocked and island ACP countries as well as the draft Resolution on the 1992/1993 implementation of financial and technical cooperation, regional cooperation and integration, least-developed, landlocked and island ACP countries;
- called on the Committee to give the necessary guidance to the relevant services charged with the implementation of the Resolution and to monitor the progress of the implementation.

(c) EIB activities in the ACP States

EIB operations under the Lomé Conventions (loans from own resources together with an interest subsidy financed by the EDF, and operations involving risk capital from EDF resources) saw a sharp upturn in 1994, reaching ECU 457 million, despite an often difficult economic situation. Disbursements totalled ECU 174 million during the same period.

From its own resources the Bank concluded new loans totalling ECU 221 million (with interest subsidies) in 1994, and disbursed nearly ECU 97 million.

From the risk capital which it manages on behalf of the Community, commitments last year passed ECU 236 million (compared with ECU 70 million 1993) and payments ECU 77 million.

New EIB loans were granted to 29 ACP States (including 21 in Africa). The sectoral priorities reflect the tasks assigned to the Bank by the Convention itself, chiefly in the fields of industry, agro-industry and economic infrastructures. A growing proportion of EIB operations assists the development of the private sector in the ACP States, either in the form of direct loans, or by means of global loans used for onlending to finance small and medium-sized undertakings.

The background to the EIB's operations in 1994 was improved in several important regions: in southern Africa, with the stabilizing effects of the changeover in South Africa; in the Horn of Africa, with a regional loan benefiting Eritrea for the first time; and in western and central Africa, where the upturn in raw material prices combined with the devaluation of the CFA franc greatly improved the prospects for productive investment.

6. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

In 1994 the joint bodies responsible for ACP-EC industrial cooperation continued their task of helping to achieve the ACP States' industrial development objectives, in such a way as to improve this form of cooperation and assist the industrial development of the ACP States ⁽¹⁾. They reviewed the progress of industrial cooperation and the development of industrial policy in the ACP States.

In the course of 1994 the Committee on Industrial Cooperation adopted the following Decisions:

- Decision No 1/94 of 18 March 1994 giving a discharge to the Director of the Centre for the Development of Industry in respect of the implementation of the Centre's budget for the financial year 1991;
- Decision No 2/94 of 11 April 1994 on the appointment of a member of the Executive Board of the Centre for the Development of Industry;
- Decision No 3/94 of 13 July 1994 on the adjustment of the remuneration and the tax brackets laid down in the conditions of employment of the staff of the Centre for the Development of Industry;
- Decision No 4/94 of 13 July 1994 on the appointment of a member of the Executive Board of the Centre for the Development of Industry;
- Decision No 5/94 of 22 December 1994 approving the supplementary budget for the Centre for the Development of Industry (1994);
- Decision No 6/94 of 22 December 1994 approving the budget of the Centre for the Development of Industry (1995);
- Decision No 7/94 of 22 December 1994 concerning approval of the rules of procedure applicable to staff of the CDI.

⁽¹⁾ An overview of the CDI's activities in 1994 will be found in Annex II.

7. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL COOPERATION

In 1994 the joint institutions and bodies responsible for ACP-EC agricultural and rural cooperation continued their work concerning agriculture, livestock breeding, fisheries and forestry. Their work was aimed in particular at the continued and systematic promotion of the viable and sustainable development of the ACP States and support for their efforts to increase their degree of food self-sufficiency and food security while guaranteeing the rural population levels of income that would enable their standard of living to be significantly improved. ⁽¹⁾

In the course of 1994 the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors adopted the following Decisions:

- Decision No 1/94 of 15 April 1994 on the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation;
- Decision No 2/94 of 15 April 1994 on the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation;
- Decision No 3/94 of 22 December 1994 adopting the budget of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (1995);
- Decision No 4/94 of 22 December 1994 on the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation.

In 1994 the ACP-EC Subcommittee for Cooperation on Agricultural and Rural Development adopted the following Decisions:

- Decision No 1/94 of 22 December 1994 concerning the adjustment of the remuneration and tax brackets laid down in the conditions of employment of the staff of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation;
- Decision No 2/94 of 22 December 1994 giving a discharge to the Director of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation in respect of the implementation of the Centre's budget for the financial year 1990;
- Decision No 3/94 of 22 December 1994 giving a discharge to the Director of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation in respect of the Centre's budget for the financial year 1991;

⁽¹⁾ An overview of the TCA's activities in 1994 will be found in Annex III.

- Decision No 4/94 of 22 December 1994 giving a discharge to the Director of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation in respect of the Centre's budget for the financial year 1992.

8. RELATIONS WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA

(a) South Africa

The transition that has taken place in South Africa was marked by the first democratic and multiracial elections that took place in South Africa from 26 to 28 April. In its support the EU Council on 18 and 19 April adopted a package of measures sending a strong political signal to the new government and the population of South Africa. The measures adopted showed the Union's firm intention of supporting democracy and contribute to the reconstruction and economic development of the country after the elections.

Referring to that day's EU statement, the Development Council on 6 May 1994 expressed considerable satisfaction at the holding of the first democratic and multiracial elections, which it saw as a particularly felicitous event in the continent of Africa, the results of which opened up a new era not only for South Africa but also for the region.

On 18 and 19 July 1994, the Council, on the basis of its decision of April concerning future relations with South Africa, agreed in principle to the Commission proposal for applying to South Africa some of the advantages granted by the Community to developing countries under the scheme of generalized tariff preferences ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ The Regulation entered into force on 3 September 1994. See OJ No L 225, 31.8.1994.

Still working on the basis of the April decision, the Council on 4 October noted that it was able to approve the text of a draft cooperation agreement with South Africa as submitted by the Commission. The Agreement was subsequently signed by Sir Leon Brittan in Pretoria on 10 October and the European Parliament gave its opinion on 30 November, thus permitting the final adoption by the Council at its meeting on 19 December 1994 ⁽¹⁾.

By letter dated 17 November 1994 South Africa asked the European Union to open negotiations with a view to establishing the closest possible relationship with the Lomé Convention. This request was a reflection of the fact that South Africa considers that the expansion of regional cooperation in Southern Africa and cooperation with the ACP in general to be a matter of priority. As background for this request the letter explicitly refers to the EU/SADC Berlin Conference that took place on 5 and 6 September 1994 (see below) and the resolution adopted by the ACP-EU Joint Assembly on 4 October in Libreville on South and Southern Africa. The request was later reiterated and expanded upon by Mr Manuel, South African Minister for Trade and Industry, in a speech delivered at the opening of the Ministerial Conference for the Mid-Term Review of Lomé IV on 30 November, where South Africa participated as an observer. On the basis of the April package, which already provided for the negotiation of a long-term comprehensive relationship with South Africa, and the South African request the Commission is expected shortly to present a proposal for a mandate to start these negotiations.

In order to take account of the changed circumstances in South Africa the programme "Positive measures for the Republic of South Africa", initiated in 1986 by the European Community has been renamed "the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development in South Africa". Since 1986 EUC 430 million have been spent on the programme, making it by far the largest development programme of the Union for a single country. The Development Council on 25 November 1994 adopted a declaration asking the Commission to forward to it a comprehensive and analytical report on the implementation of this Programme, including an evaluation of the results achieved. Additionally the Commission is being asked to present to the Council a proposal for a long term country strategy for South Africa taking account of the South African economy and indicating a list of priority sectors to be included in the Community's future development cooperation, as well as the modalities for implementation of the programmes.

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No L 341, 30.12.1994, p. 61.

(b) EU/Southern African Ministerial Conference

The EU/Southern Africa Ministerial Conference, also known as the Berlin Conference, took place on 5 and 6 September 1994. There were participants from 27 countries (the EU, the 4 applicant countries to the EU and all the Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) including its latest member, South Africa), the SADC Secretariat, the Commission and as observers the EIB and the ACP Secretariat. The Conference was chaired by the German Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr Klaus Kinkel, and the Vice-President and Minister of Finance of Botswana, Mr Festus G. Mogae.

The Conference had peace and stability as its overall objectives and it marked the beginning of a wider cooperation between the EU and the countries of the SADC. In the declaration adopted at the end of the Conference the future areas for a wider cooperation between the EU and the countries of the SADC were set out. They cover, inter alia, political dialogue, regional integration, trade and economic cooperation, private investment and development cooperation.

The Conference also decided that a group of high-level officials should prepare the next Ministerial session.

IV. MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE FOURTH ACP-EC CONVENTION

In accordance with Article 366 of the Convention, the two parties notified each other in February 1994 of the provisions of the Convention that they wanted to amend.

Negotiations were opened formally at the end of the meeting of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers in Mbabane, Swaziland, on 20 May 1994. At the meeting the Contracting Parties agreed on the arrangements for the organization of the negotiations. A Central Negotiating Group was set up and given responsibility for the conduct of the negotiations as a whole. The Group was to meet once or twice at ministerial level and, if necessary, at Ambassador level. It was also given responsibility for dealing with certain political and institutional matters and the renewal of the Financial Protocol for the Convention's second five-year period of application.

The Central Group met several times at Ambassador level in 1994. It delegated the examination of certain matters to three sectoral groups dealing, respectively, with trade, development finance cooperation and STABEX.

The first Ministerial Negotiating Conference was held in Brussels on 30 November and 1 December 1994. Considerable progress was made on political and institutional matters ("essential element" clause and suspension clause, Joint Assembly and political dialogue). Regarding trade and related matters, progress was also made on a number of specific points, although there were still considerable differences of opinion between the two sides, especially over access to the Community market for agricultural products, shipping and rules of origin. Regarding development finance cooperation, some positive results were achieved at the Ministerial Conference, especially as regards the relaxation of the Convention's provisions on programming. But considerable difficulties remained unresolved, especially as regards the amount of the first instalment to be specified in connection with the programming by instalments, the question of procedures for implementing financial and technical cooperation, and debt.

It was planned to hold a second ministerial negotiating session in Brussels on 16 and 17 February 1995, but this was postponed, by mutual agreement, owing to the fact that the Community was not in a position to make proposals concerning the total amount for the 8th EDF.

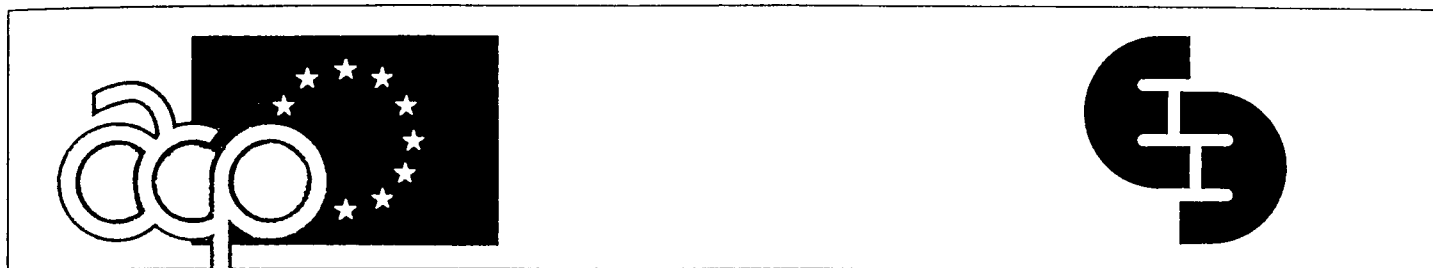
V. ENLARGEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Treaty on the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the European Union was signed on 24 June 1994. Ratification procedures in the applicant States and the Member States were completed on time and the Treaty came into force on 1 January 1995. Under the Treaty, the acceding States are required to implement the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, provided that a protocol of accession, as referred to in Article 258(2)(b) of the Convention, has first of all come into force.

At its meeting on 18 and 19 May 1994 the ACP-EC Council of Ministers noted that it was in the interests of both parties for negotiations on a **protocol of accession** to be held as soon as possible, and that the Commission was willing to examine jointly with the ACP States the Accession Treaty's implications for the Convention. It instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to make appropriate arrangements for the protocol of accession to come into force as soon as possible.

On 22 December 1994, on a proposal from the Commission, the competent bodies of the European Union authorized the Commission to open negotiations with the ACP States for the conclusion of the protocol of accession. In addition, they adopted **transitional measures** for trade between the acceding countries and the ACP States in products falling within the EC and ECSC Treaties ⁽¹⁾, and approved, for submission to the ACP-EC Council of Ministers, a draft Decision laying down the transitional arrangements for applying the Convention to the acceding countries pending conclusion of the protocol.

⁽¹⁾ See OJ No L 356, 31.12.1994.



**18ème RENCONTRE ANNUELLE DES REPRESENTANTS
DES MILIEUX ECONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX ACP/UE**

**Bilan et perspectives du développement industriel
dans les Etats ACP**

**Les représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux
des Etats ACP et l'Union européenne,
réunis au Comité économiques et social, à Bruxelles,
les 1er et 2 décembre 1994
sous l'égide de l'Assemblée paritaire ACP/UE,
ont adopté la présente**

DECLARATION FINALE

COMITE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES

Bruxelles, le 2 décembre 1994

1. Les représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux des Etats ACP et de l'Union européenne, lors de la 18ème Rencontre les 1er et 2 décembre 1994 à Bruxelles, se félicitent des deux documents introductifs sur les "Bilan et perspectives du développement industriel dans les Etats ACP", ayant servi de base de discussion (doc. CES 654/94 et DI 53/94 fin).

2. Ils constatent que la crise économique de la décennie 80 et du début des années 90 a eu pour conséquence une tendance à la marginalisation internationale des Etats ACP, tout spécialement ceux de l'Afrique subsaharienne. La détérioration des termes de l'échange des produits ACP, les conséquences économiques et sociales néfastes des politiques d'ajustement structurel et le service disproportionné de la dette constituent des facteurs extérieurs auxquels s'ajoutent d'autres facteurs intérieurs comme la corruption et la guerre civile. De plus, la réduction de l'aide extérieure et sa très faible efficacité apparaissent de plus en plus clairement.

3. Bien que l'industrialisation constitue un facteur déterminant du développement économique et soit, à ce titre, un objectif fondamental des pays en voie de développement (PVD), il faut attacher une importance au moins aussi grande au développement de l'agriculture et concevoir une politique de développement équilibrée axée sur la complémentarité entre l'agriculture, l'artisanat et l'industrie et au progrès des transports et communications, de la distribution (conservation, transformation des produits agricoles ...), et du marketing.

4. Il faut donc orienter autrement l'aide et améliorer son efficacité : les progrès en matière de coopération industrielle passent notamment par une coordination plus poussée entre les divers bailleurs de fonds et notamment entre l'intervention de l'Union européenne et les actions bilatérales des Etats membres. Les améliorations se situeront essentiellement au niveau de la qualité de l'aide et des outils qui dispensent celle-ci, assortie d'une augmentation de la contribution financière. Ces outils doivent donc recevoir une attention prioritaire.

Parmi les voies à suivre pour améliorer l'efficacité de l'aide au sens d'une réelle contribution au développement, les représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux des Etats ACP et de l'Union européenne soulignent les propositions suivantes :

5. La décentralisation de l'aide devra être renforcée par une réelle consultation entre les Etats et les milieux socioprofessionnels qui seront ainsi impliqués dans la coopération au développement et l'orientation des flux d'aide vers les ONG ayant comme préoccupation première le développement économique et social, les entreprises, les villages, collectivités locales, coopératives et associations d'agriculteurs, les partenaires économiques et sociaux (fédérations professionnelles, groupements de producteurs agricoles et autres, Chambres de commerce et d'agriculture et autres organisations commerciales, syndicats, associations de femmes, ...).

6. Il convient d'envisager une orientation prioritaire vers les secteurs ou activités directement productifs et susceptibles de jouer un rôle moteur, d'utiliser au mieux les ressources et de créer de la valeur ajoutée : il s'agit principalement de l'agriculture (au sens large, avec les activités d'accompagnement) et des entreprises (PME/PMI, micro-entreprises, secteur informel, entreprises en partenariat ou étrangères, formation professionnelle et technique), dans des conditions de travail adéquates.

7. Le développement d'un tissu de PME industrielles privées doit être considéré comme l'une des approches prioritaires pour enrayer la dégradation économique des Etats ACP. A cet effet, l'aide européenne au développement de l'entreprise privée devrait se concentrer sur des pays proposant des conditions d'investissements favorables et ayant décidé d'allouer une partie du programme indicatif national au développement de leurs PMI; l'importance des associations professionnelles (PME en l'occurrence) pour prester des services d'intérêt commun et participer au dialogue entre partenaires économiques et sociaux est soulignée.

A ce sujet, la déclaration finale de la 17ème Rencontre est rappelée en ce qui concerne l'opportunité de créer des sociétés mixtes (collectivités locales, entreprises, partenaires économiques et sociaux), destinées à promouvoir le développement et l'emploi local.

8. Le développement de l'artisanat et des PME et la possibilité d'introduire dans le domaine agricole les technologies et les techniques de la petite entreprise apparaissent comme des éléments fondamentaux pour le développement de l'économie et du bien-être économique et social.

C'est la raison pour laquelle les représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux des Etats ACP et de l'Union européenne s'accordent sur la nécessité de réaliser une action pilote dans un pays ACP, en ayant recours à l'expérience des organisations artisanales de quelques Etats européens, et s'engagent à aborder, au travers des activités du Comité de suivi ACP/UE (dont les moyens et compétences devraient être élargis), différents thèmes liés à la nécessité d'un développement de l'esprit d'entreprise, tels que : cadre législatif, création d'un environnement favorable à l'émergence de nouvelles entreprises, crédit, protection sociale, emploi des femmes, formation professionnelle, instruments associatifs et renforcement des organisations professionnelles et agricoles.

9. L'accroissement de l'efficacité du processus industriel revêt une importance particulière et exige la réhabilitation d'entreprises improductives, une meilleure gestion des entreprises d'Etat, le renforcement des procédés de production, l'amélioration de la commercialisation et une meilleure adaptation aux forces du marché. Dans le cas où la privatisation est envisagée, elle doit être mise en oeuvre avec l'implication totale des partenaires sociaux à tous les stades.

10. Il faut donner impulsion nouvelle aux intégrations régionales avec la participation active des organisations socio-économiques pour faciliter la création d'emplois et le développement industriel grâce à des marchés plus larges, donc plus rentables tout en améliorant la possibilité de protection effective de ces marchés. Les échanges transfrontaliers et des mécanismes appropriés de coopération douanière, monétaire et bancaire méritent une attention particulière. Il est donc nécessaire de mettre à l'étude un système de télécommunications adapté aux nécessités du trafic, tant au plan régional que pour assurer les liaisons avec le monde entier.

11. Dans un climat de décentralisation où les marchés peuvent jouer pleinement leur rôle et où les gouvernements se montrent moins interventionnistes, les dispositions de Lomé IV sur la coopération industrielle doivent être utilisées davantage et de manière plus efficace que dans le passé.

12. C'est ainsi que le Centre pour le développement industriel (CDI) doit être renforcé. Il devrait disposer de ressources suffisantes mais surtout d'une structure institutionnelle plus flexible, ce qui suppose une tutelle politique et une administration plus légère et des structures de gestion plus stables et prévisibles.

Il faut donner au CDI une réelle autonomie d'action (une mission large mais clairement définie, des moyens appropriés, des responsabilités propres, un contrôle a posteriori adéquat, c'est-à-dire aussi peu administratif et paralysant et aussi peu politique que possible). C'est ainsi qu'il faudrait simplifier et assouplir les structures de gestion, intégrer les bailleurs de fonds les institutions UE et ACP coopérantes et des représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux au Conseil d'administration, éviter les discontinuités entre conventions successives, dépolitiser les nominations. Ces réformes permettraient au CDI de poursuivre et d'approfondir les nouvelles orientations judicieuses qu'il suit depuis deux ans.

13. La coopération décentralisée devrait être restructurée afin que les partenaires économiques et sociaux des Etats ACP accèdent plus facilement à ses fonds, pour renforcer leur capacité de participation aux décisions concernant les politiques économiques et sociales ainsi qu'aux programmes de coopération établis dans le cadre de la Convention de Lomé. A cet effet, il faudra élargir les critères actuels de la ligne budgétaire afférente, de manière que la formation et les activités similaires de renforcement des compétences soient éligibles à l'aide.

14. Les délégations de la Commission dans les Etats ACP devraient être mandatées et équipées pour faciliter la mise en pratique effective de la coopération décentralisée. Dans le but d'encourager l'épanouissement et la mobilisation des initiatives de tous les "acteurs de terrain", les mécanismes

d'accès à la coopération décentralisée devraient être suffisamment simples et transparents pour permettre aux acteurs économiques et sociaux des Etats ACP de mettre leurs projets en oeuvre d'une façon pragmatique et adaptée à leurs capacités.

15. Des comités de liaison nationaux composés de délégués des milieux économiques et sociaux d'un représentant du gouvernement et de la délégation de la Commission devraient être créés afin de maintenir un contact effectif entre la Commission et les organisations économiques et sociales dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre de la coopération au développement.

16. Les représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux se réjouissent de l'activité du Comité de suivi ACP/UE créé cette année, lequel procède, à l'heure actuelle, au renforcement de l'information réciproque et de la position des milieux économiques et sociaux dans certains Etats ACP. Ces mesures permettront d'initier des projets pilotes destinés à améliorer les capacités des partenaires socio-économiques à participer à la réalisation de programmes de coopération dans le cadre de la Convention de Lomé et à jouer leur rôle dans l'économie des Etats respectifs. La possibilité de transformer le Comité de suivi en comité consultatif paritaire ACP/UE devrait être mise à l'étude.

17. Rappelant la déclaration finale de la 16ème Rencontre annuelle sur le processus de démocratisation dans les Etats ACP, les représentants des milieux économiques et sociaux prennent acte de ce que le développement industriel dépend de la paix, de la stabilité sociale et de l'élimination de la corruption; de ce fait, ils demandent aux Etats ACP d'assurer des modes de gouvernements responsables et transparents, la participation des populations, le respects des droits de l'Homme et des droits d'association dans les conventions internationales.

LES PARTICIPANTS À LA 18ÈME RENCONTRE ANNUELLE DES REPRÉSENTANTS DES MILIEUX ÉCONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX ACP/UE DÉCIDENT QUE LA PRÉSENTE DÉCLARATION FINALE SERA TRANSMISE A L'ASSEMBLÉE PARITAIRE ACP/UE, AU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN, AUX CONSEILS ACP ET DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE, À LA COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES ET A SES DÉLEGUÉS DANS L'ÉTAT ACP AFIN QUE DES SUITES APPROPRIÉES LUI SOIENT RÉSERVÉES.

CDI
RAPPORT ANNUEL 1994
RÉSUMÉ ET RÉSULTATS DES ACTIVITÉS

**RAPPORT ANNUEL 1994
ET
RESULTATS DES ACTIVITES DU
CENTRE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL (CDI)**

Après la restructuration en profondeur de 1991 et 1992 et les premiers résultats de la nouvelle politique du Centre enregistrés en 1993, 1994 a été une excellente année pour le CDI. Le volume des activités opérationnelles a progressé sensiblement. Il y a eu une utilisation intégrale du budget initial et il a été nécessaire de demander en septembre un budget additionnel d'un million d'écus sur le reliquat de Lomé III.

1. CONTEXTE GENERAL

Sur le plan opérationnel, le Centre a poursuivi en 1994 sa politique de concentration et de décentralisation des activités, en particulier avec la mise sur pied d'une société d'appui technique et de promotion à Trinidad et Tobago, la Caribbean Business Services Limited (CBSL). CBSL a été créée avec comme partenaires des sociétés financières locales de premier plan et les milieux économiques les plus respectés de Trinidad.

Au niveau de la Division des Interventions et du Réseau européen, les réseaux européens ont continué à se développer et la croissance des accords de cofinancement s'est accélérée, triplant pratiquement depuis 4 ans. En outre, les rencontres professionnelles sur base sectorielle, avec des thèmes comme la volaille, le bétail, le marbre et la transformation du bois, ont à nouveau confirmé leur succès croissant auprès des industriels européens et ACP. Parallèlement à ceci, la coordination avec les Institutions Financières de Développement européennes (IFD) s'est renforcée, particulièrement avec la Banque Européenne d'Investissement (BEI) et la Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), notamment à l'occasion du Forum minier de Lusaka.

RESULTATS 1994

Les activités du CDI peuvent être clairement présentées en adoptant les rubriques générales suivantes:

1. entreprises et projets aidés;
2. interventions menées en faveur de ces projets;

3. autres activités du CDI sur le plan promotionnel, à savoir rencontres, fora, séminaires, publications techniques et autres services divers.

1. Projets

- Le nombre total de projets suivis en 1994 a été de 192 comparé à 154 en 1993, soit une augmentation de 24%.
- Le nombre total d'interventions a été de 229 en augmentation de 20%, soit une moyenne de 1,2 intervention par projet, ce qui est globalement comparable à ce qui était le cas en 1993.
- Quant aux requêtes estimées recevables, elles se sont élevées à 563. Ce chiffre est en légère diminution par rapport à 1993 mais il reflète une présélection plus sévère par les antennes et le CDI lui-même.

a. D'un point de vue sectoriel:

Les projets traités se répartissent de la manière suivante: agro-industrie 35%, matériau de construction 32%, habillement 15% et divers 18%.

Il est à noter que l'agro-industrie représente 35% de toutes les interventions et 41% du budget total, devenant ainsi la plus importante concentration d'interventions du CDI.

b. D'un point de vue géographique:

- 25% des projets traités se situent en Afrique de l'Est contre 18% en 1993;
- 22% en Afrique australe contre 20% en 1993;
- 22% en Afrique de l'Ouest contre 24% en 1993;
- 7% en Afrique centrale comparés à 14% en 1993;
- Les régions des Caraïbes et du Pacifique, dont la population représente environ 5% de la population des ACP, totalisent ensemble 24% des projets du CDI.

La diminution dans le nombre d'interventions en Afrique centrale s'explique par la situation alarmante qui y régnait. Les Caraïbes et le Pacifique reflètent la croissance économique plus importante des régions où ces pays sont situés.

c. En ce qui concerne la nature des projets:

- 34% étaient des projets nouveaux et pilotes comparés à 38% en 1993;
- 65,6%, contre 59,7% en 1993, étaient des projets existants, à problèmes ou en phase d'expansion/diversification;
- 84% des projets aidés appartenaient au secteur privé;
- 9% concernaient des entreprises mixtes et 7% des projets étatiques.

Les pourcentages sont similaires à ceux de 1993. A signaler que 50% des projets, contre 64,9% en 1993, étaient des projets de partenariat. La diminution relative des projets en partenariat s'explique par:

- le souci d'aider de plus en plus les nouveaux et jeunes entrepreneurs dans les pays ACP;
- le souci d'aider les entreprises existantes à trouver des solutions techniques ponctuelles à des problèmes de réhabilitation/extension nécessitant uniquement l'intervention de simples consultants;
- la faiblesse persistante de l'investissement extérieur direct d'origine européenne.

La coopération avec les principales institutions financières européennes a porté sur 40 projets en 1994. Parmi les organismes financiers ayant des relations les plus étroites avec le CDI figurent le BEI avec 6 projets financés, la CDC avec 6 projets, la Banco de Fomento avec 7 projets, Proparco et la Caisse Française de Développement avec respectivement 6 et 4 projets.

A signaler que 31,3% des projets suivis se situaient dans la catégorie petite entreprise avec un investissement total inférieur à 500.000 écus, tandis que 68,7% des projets concernaient des entreprises investissant moins de 2.000.000 écus. La plupart des interventions du CDI sont donc orientées vers les petites et moyennes entreprises conformément à sa vocation de base.

2. Interventions

- 229 interventions ont été traitées en 1994 dont 83 étaient encore en cours de réalisation au 31 décembre.

- En ce qui concerne la nature des interventions:

- les études représentaient 43,7%;
- les interventions d'assistances directes 55,4%;
- et les projets-pilotes 0,9%.

Des consultants ont exécuté 59,4% de ces interventions, des entreprises-partenaires 28,4% et les promoteurs eux-mêmes 12,2%.

La moyenne des interventions financières du CDI a été de 16.572 écus, chiffre légèrement inférieur à la moyenne de 1993, suite à l'augmentation des cofinancements en provenance des opérateurs et des agences coopérantes européennes. Comparée à 1990, la dimension globale des interventions du CDI a toutefois, en moyenne, plus que triplé.

3. Autres activités du CDI:

Parmi celles-ci figurent:

- a. Les rencontres professionnelles, il y en a eu 3 en 1994, à savoir:
 - produits de la mer en Namibie et en Allemagne;
 - transformation du bois à Kribi au Cameroun;
 - marbre et granit à Saint Domingue.

- b. La participation du CDI au forum minier de l'Afrique australe à Lusaka et l'organisation pour le compte de la présidence grecque de l'Union européenne d'un séminaire thématique sur le développement industriel et l'intégration régionale en Afrique australe.

Parallèlement aux rencontres et séminaires, 8 nouveaux guides techniques et thématiques ont été réalisés.

c. Développement du Réseau ACP:

Le réseau ACP du CDI est animé par 12 responsables géographiques et repose sur un réseau de 55 antennes et 22 correspondants nationaux et régionaux, en appui desquels travaillent 8 consultants spécialisés.

Le nombre de projets et entreprises ayant bénéficié d'un appui du CDI en 1994 s'élève à 545, dont 169 dans le cadre de réunions professionnelles et forums et 95 assistés pour la préparation et la mise en oeuvre des projets de développement industriel. A cela s'ajoutent 89 entreprises, institutions et experts ACP ayant reçu des contrats de consultance du CDI. 192 projets ont été l'objet d'interventions à grande échelle.

d. Développement du Réseau européen:

Celui-ci repose sur une série d'accords de coopération signés avec 30 institutions nationales et régionales auxquelles s'ajoutent 15 institutions collaborantes, avec lesquelles des contrats formalisés n'ont pas été conclus, et 3 experts nationaux en coopération industrielle chargés d'animer des réseaux du CDI en Allemagne, Espagne et au Portugal.

La capacité technique du CDI à Bruxelles repose actuellement sur 8 coordinateurs sectoriels renforcée par 12 experts associés et 178 consultants plus ou moins réguliers.

Les entreprises européennes ayant collaboré en 1994 avec le CDI sont au nombre de 275, dont 160 sont intervenues comme partenaires et 115 comme consultants. Les pays européens ayant mobilisé le plus de partenaires et de consultants dans des

opérations avec le CDI sont la Belgique, la France, le Portugal, la Grande-Bretagne et l'Italie (voir diagramme).

e. Mobilisation et gestion des cofinancements:

Le coût moyen des interventions du CDI par projet se situe aux alentours de 45.000 écus. La part du CDI dans ce coût total des interventions est en moyenne de 43% comparée à 49% en 1993. L'importance des cofinancements en provenance des partenaires ACP et européens ainsi que des institutions de cofinancement européennes est en progression. Et la situation actuelle se présente de la manière suivante:

- Partenaires ACP: 21%;
- Partenaires européens: 15%;
- Institutions de cofinancement: ± 21 %.

En ce qui concerne les cofinancements obtenus des agences européennes coopérantes du CDI, le total s'élevait à 2,3 millions d'écus comparé à 1,4 million d'écus en 1993. Cela traduit un accroissement spectaculaire en un an de 62%. Cette évolution reflète sans conteste la confiance croissante dont bénéficie le CDI au niveau de ses agences coopérantes européennes et en particulier d'institutions comme la Caisse Française de Développement, la CDC, la Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG) et l'Administration Générale de la Coopération au Développement (AGCD, Belgique). Les principaux cofinancements provenaient du Portugal, de la Belgique et de la France.

RESULTATS PRINCIPAUX 1994

**LE CENTRE POUR
LE DEVELOPPEMENT
INDUSTRIEL
(CDI)**

RAPPORT ANNUEL 1994 (Résumé)

- Projets
 - Interventions
 - Activités principales
 - Réseau ACP
 - Réseau UE
 - Les cofinancements
-
-
-

Les projets traités en 1994

Chiffres globaux (Projets-interventions)

□ Nombre total de projets suivis en 1994: 192

□ Nombre total de projets suivis en 1993: 154

- (soit un accroissement de:24%)

Pour lesquels:

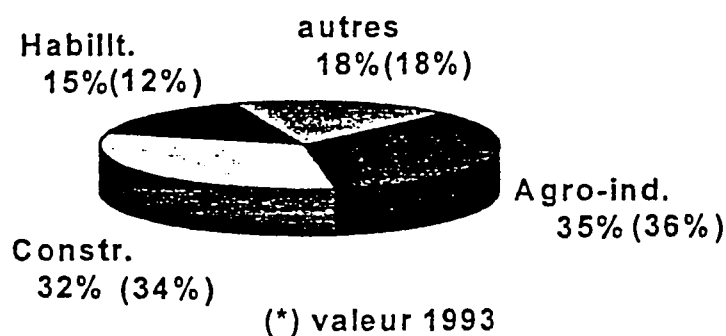
□ Nombre total d'interventions en 1994: 229

□ Nombre total d'interventions en 1993: 190

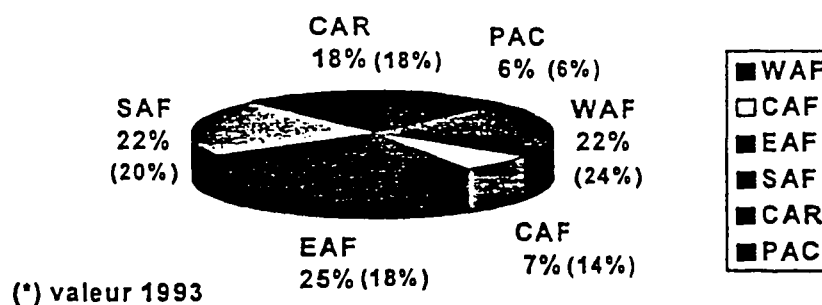
- (soit un accroissement de:20%)

Soit une moyenne de 1.19 interventions par projet en 1994 pour 1.23 en 1993

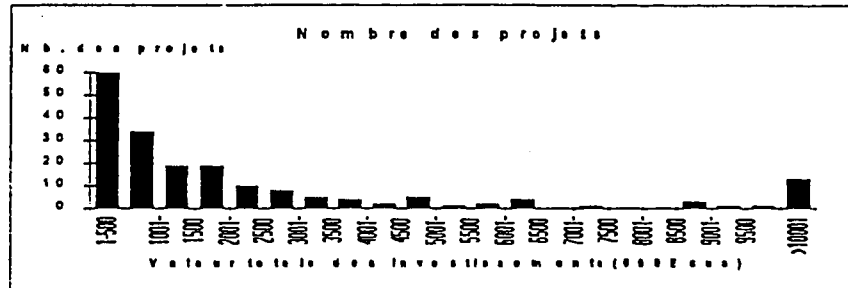
Les projets traités en 1994 (répartition par secteur)



Les projets traités en 1994 (répartition par région)



Répartition des projets en fonction de la valeur d'investissement



Résumé: **31.3%** des projets suivis de moins de 500.000 Ecus d'investissement
68.8% des projets suivis de moins de 2.000.000 Ecus d'investissement

Les interventions

Interventions

(en fonction de l'année de démarrage)

□ Nombre total d'interventions suivies en 1994

- interventions démarrées avant 1994:
72

- interventions démarrées en 1994: 157

□ TOTAL : 229

Interventions

(en fonction de l'année de cloture)

□ Nombre total d'interventions suivies en 1994

- interventions terminées en 1994: 146

- interventions toujours en cours: 83

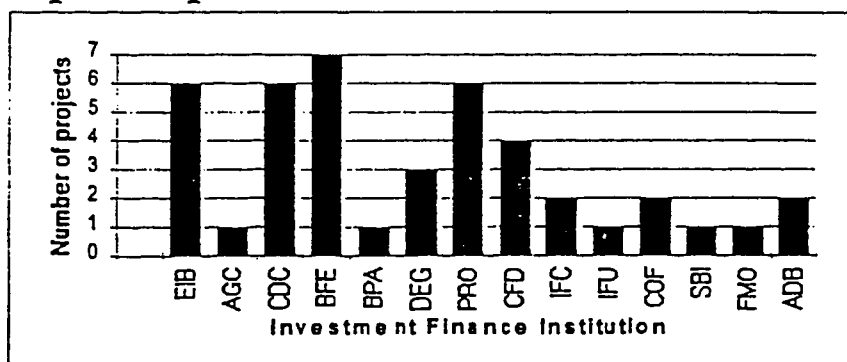
-TOTAL: 229

Projets 1994 (distribution par type de capital)



(*) valeur 1993

Nombre de projets suivis avec les principales institutions financières



Total: 43 projets, soit 22% du total des projets
(NB. En 1993 : 36 projets, soit 23% du total)

Les interventions

(Répartition selon le type d'intervention et d'intervenant)

Interventions du type:

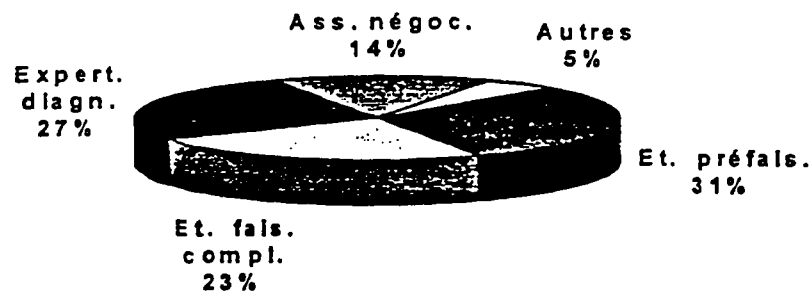
Etudes:	43,7%	(48,4%)
Int. directes:	55,4%	(50,0%)
Pilotes:	0,9%	(1,6%)

Intervenants:

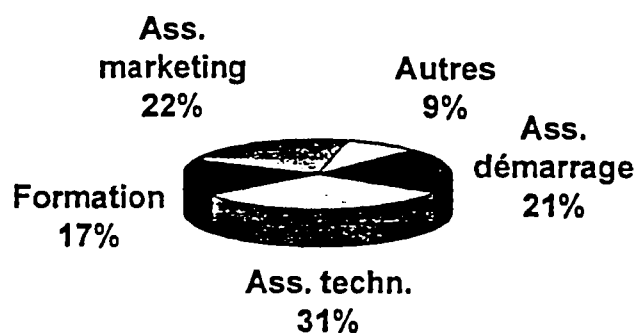
Consult.:	59,4%	(59,5%)
Parten.:	28,4%	(36,3%)
Promot.:	12,2%	(4,2%)

(*) valeur 1993

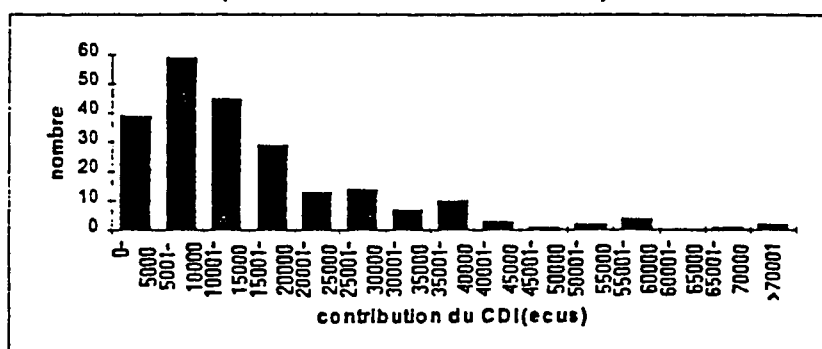
Interventions du type études, diagnostiques, négociations...



Interventions directes (par type)



Distribution des interventions (en nombre et en valeur)



moyenne des interventions : 16.572 Ecus
NB. (moyenne en 1993 : 17.430 Ecus)

Les autres activités principales

Les autres activités principales

□ Les rencontres, fora, séminaires

- rencontres professionnelles : 3
- participations aux fora : 1
- séminaires thématiques : 1

□ Les publications

- techniques : 9
 - » Publiées : 5
 - » Préparées : 4
 - thématiques : 5
 - » Publiées : 3
 - » Préparées : 2
-
-
-

Le réseau ACP

Le réseau ACP

□ Responsables géographiques :	12
□ Sociétés de service :	6
- créés :	2
- à l'étude :	4
□ Antennes :	59
- institutionnelles :	28
- privées :	31
□ Correspondants nationaux et régionaux :	24
- institutionnels :	11
- privés :	12
- régionaux :	1
□ Consultants spécialisés :	6

Le réseau ACP

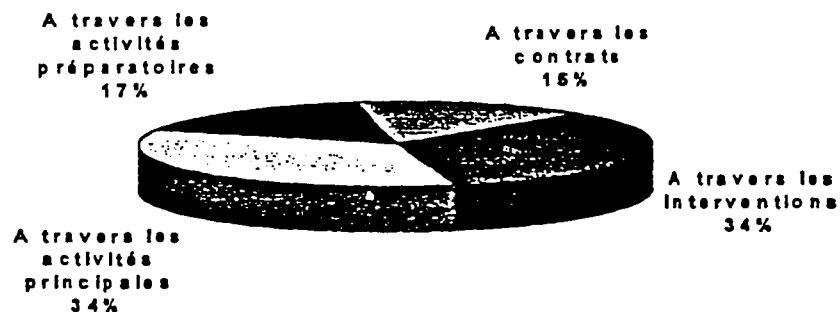
Le réseau ACP

□ Responsables géographiques :	12
□ Sociétés de service :	6
- créées :	2
- à l'étude :	4
□ Antennes :	59
- institutionnelles :	28
- privées :	31
□ Correspondants nationaux et régionaux :	24
- institutionnels :	11
- privés :	12
- régionaux :	1
□ Consultants spécialisés :	6

**Nombre de projets ou d'entreprises ACP
ayant bénéficié d'un appui du CDI en 1994**

□ Dans le cadre d'interventions sur projets spécifiques	192
□ Dans le cadre d'activités principales	169
□ Dans le cadre d'évaluations préparatoires et d'autres assistances préparatoires	91
□ Nombre d'entreprises ou institutions ACP ayant reçu des contrats du CDI (antennes, correspondants, consultants, etc.)	89
□ TOTAL	541

**Nombre de projets ou d'entreprises
ACP ayant bénéficié d'un appui
du CDI en 1994
(en pourcentage et par type d'appui)**



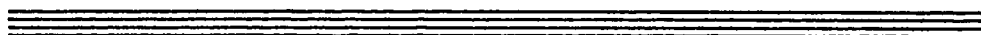
Le réseau européen

Le réseau institutionnel européen

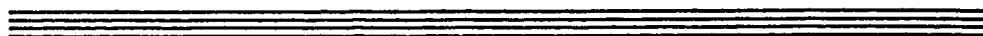
- Institutions nationales et régionales ayant
signé un accord avec le CDI: 30
 - Autres institutions collaboratrices: 15
 - Experts nationaux en coopération industrielle: 3
-
-

Le réseau technique européen

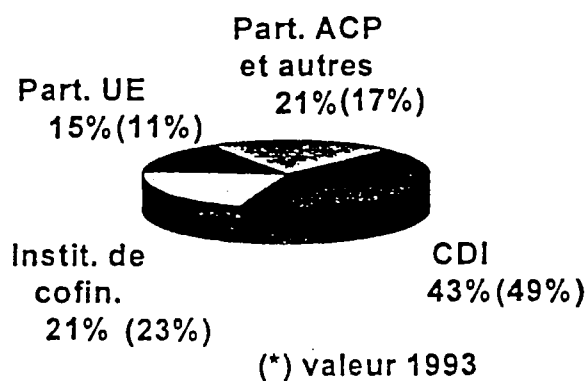
<input type="checkbox"/> Coordinateurs sectoriels au CDI	8
<input type="checkbox"/> Experts associés	12
<input type="checkbox"/> Consultants du réseau	178
<input type="checkbox"/> Plus autres contacts (fédérations, centres techniques...)	<u>+ 45</u>



Les cofinancements



Répartition des cofinancements des interventions



Les cofinancements approuvés en 1994 par agences de coopération

<u>□ Total des cofinancements(Ecus)</u>	
□ pour interventions:	1.453.046
□ pour activités:	876.941
□ <u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>2.329.987</u>
□ Total en 1993:	1.438.619
(soit un accroissement de 62%)	



SUMMARY OF CTA'S ACTIVITIES IN 1994

(to be included in the Progress Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers 1994)

In conformity with the requirement contained in the IV Lomé Convention, CTA has continued to develop a strategic approach to operate initiatives at the regional level. This approach was further elaborated upon by the ACP-EU Joint Assembly which in a resolution recommended that the EU devotes more resources of the European Development Fund to intensifying regional cooperation and invites ACP & EU countries to constantly underline the regional aspects of all development projects. CTA was specifically requested to assist actively in the formulation of regional agricultural information programmes.

CTA has therefore continued undertaking activities at regional levels through collaborative ventures with recognised regional bodies active in the domain of agricultural and rural development, e.g.

- a. ECOWAS in West Africa since 1992
- b. CEEAC, UDEAC and IRAZ in Central Africa since 1991
- c. SADC in Southern Africa since 1993
- d. IGADD, ASARECA, IOC in East Africa since 1992
- e. CARDI in the Caribbean since 1984
- f. IRETA in the Pacific since 1984

Regional Programmes

During 1994 the activities relating to the definition of the agricultural information needs of ACP countries were the following.

a. West Africa

The first meeting of the Committee for Regional Agricultural Information Programmes and Strategies met to draw up a draft of an integrated information programme for agricultural development in West Africa. The main components of the programme are training in communication skills including scientific writing and publishing, strengthening agricultural extension systems and the production and exchange of radio and television broadcasts on agriculture.

b. Central Africa

Here also a preliminary draft of an integrated agricultural information programme for the region was drawn up. It covered research priorities, training and the development of teaching

materials including audio visuals for extension work, the reconstitution and conservation of existing documentary resources and improvements to national information of management mechanisms.

c. Southern Africa

During the course of 1994 monographs on the national information systems and information needs of the countries of the region were prepared. These formed the basis of a regional overview which was examined at the meeting in Namibia with a view to developing a regional agricultural information programme.

d. East Africa

At a meeting in Mauritius the recommendations of a previous workshop held in Seychelles were reviewed. The respective roles of collaborating regional organisations and the potential involvement of other organisations were assessed. A regional information programme comprising the following areas was proposed: human resource development, library and documentation services, information management and technology, publishing and extension. The next step is the drafting of a programme containing specific projects ready for submission to funding agencies.

e. Caribbean Region

The need for an integrated information and communication programme for the Caribbean region was discussed. CTA has offered to support a study to determine user needs in order to develop such a programme in 1995.

Other regular activities in the Caribbean

A workshop was held on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in the Caribbean which recommended the establishment of a network for promoting IPM in the region. Two workshops were held on technical writing one in Belize and the other in Jamaica. A two-day meeting of the Rural Radio network was held in Montserrat in December.

The Question and Answer Service run by CARDI provided some 2000 replies to queries made to it.

Various items on CTA's activities were published in CARDI News and two issues of the Newsletter Pepper Pot which is intended to stimulate the exchange of information between the national focal points of the region were produced. In order to improve scientific writing skills in the region two publications were commissioned: a style guide for editors and a CARDI guide for authors.

In preparation of CTA-CARDI meeting on livestock policies four studies were commissioned.

e. Pacific Region

As in previous years CTA provided assistance to IRETA in organising 4 workshops. It also helped in running the Agricultural and Rural Development Information Centre (ARDIN). ARDIN is the hub of the Agricultural Officers Network supplying them with publications and answering the queries and requests made from them.

The Directors of Agriculture of the countries of the region met in Fiji in November to discuss, among other items, the programme of work and activities supported by CTA.

A study on the problems encountered by managers of agricultural research systems was undertaken in 1994. Several recommendations were made which will be pursued in 1995.

In addition to regional activities planned, CTA has continued its current ones, being:

- organisation of seminars;
- publications;
- support to documentation centres.

S E M I N A R S

CTA seminars and workshops are a means of fostering the exchange of ideas and experience between farmers, development agents, planners and researchers. They are organized in ACP and EU countries in collaboration with local, national or regional institutions. The topics are selected on the basis of the needs expressed by the ACP countries and are related either to major problems of research strategy and policy or to advances in science and technology.

In 1994, three seminars focused on plant protection, with particular emphasis on IPM. One in Uganda reviewed the situation with regard to integrated management of the diseases and pests of cassava in Africa. At a meeting in Germany, lead authors discussed the final content and structure of a proposed textbook on LGB research and management. The other, a workshop in Barbados on integrated pest management, led to the establishment of a network to pool resources and expertise relating to plant protection in the Caribbean.

The integration of fish-farming with other agricultural activities, which is widespread in Asia, remains underdeveloped in Africa; a symposium on this subject was held in Belgium. In Tanzania, a workshop on rural development programmes in Africa sought to provide recommendations for appropriate strategies and methods involving local people, with the aim of achieving sustainable development.

At a technical seminar in France, participants debated the potential of audiovisual techniques and their place in strategies for communication in rural development.

Support to seminars organised by other institutions

A whole range of regional and international meetings are organized every year by various institutions on key topics relating to agricultural and rural development in the ACP states. To encourage ACP nationals to take part in meetings of this kind, CTA runs a support programme covering travelling and accommodation expenses. Besides providing beneficiaries with an opportunity to gain direct professional benefit from the meetings, the programme gives CTA access to primary documentation which it can use and disseminate in all ACP countries. Where appropriate, the centre may, depending on the strength of its contribution, approach the organizers to direct the focus of meetings towards the specific needs of the ACP countries. The programme operates on the basis of a number of criteria. In 1994, CTA sponsored 213 ACP participants for 64 meetings.

Publications Activities

"Spore" the bi-monthly bulletin, has been sent free-of-charge to ACP nationals and institutions in ACP and EU states. The French and English editions are now complemented by a Portuguese edition appearing every 3 months. The three versions have a combined print-run of 48,000 copies per issue.

To commemorate its tenth anniversary CTA produced a publication highlighting the Centre's most significant accomplishments.

CTA provided support in the publication and distribution of several manuals, proceedings of seminars, translation of books available in only one language and purchase of copies of books of reputable quality.

The Centre also co-published in its French series "Le Technicien d'Agriculture tropicale" three handbooks and in the matching English series "The Tropical Agriculturalist" three volumes. In the Agrodok series, CTA financed the costs of translation into English and French, printing and distribution of two new handbooks. As these short manuals are very popular CTA also launched a Portuguese version of three titles in 1994. In collaboration with the French Ministry for Cooperation CTA assisted GRET in the production and distribution of low cost pocket-size practical guides of 6 titles in 1994.

The Centre pursued its policy of encouraging ACP authors and publishers to publish books on agricultural and rural development; for example a book on bananas and one on irrigation were produced by ACP publishers.

In 1994 CTA is co-publishing with DLG, DSE and GTZ a journal, twice a year, containing articles on agricultural and rural development in and for developing countries. The articles are translations of a selection of articles originally published in German only. CTA thus enables the wealth of tropical development knowledge existing in Germany to be available to a wider ACP audience.

CTA has continued to contribute to the ACP-EU bi-monthly bulletin "The Courier". It also assisted in the publication and distribution of the CEC DG-VIII quarterly news bulletin on fisheries and fish farming. With support from CTA, the INIBAP network published 3 issues of the Musarama bulletin and two issues of the journal Informusa.

CTA has continued its collaboration with other organisations in providing training in publishing through training workshops held in Nigeria and Senegal. In the area of scientific writing for the benefit of agricultural research scientists training workshops were held in Benin and Belize.

In 1994 the total number of publications sent out by CTA amounted to 66,000, 89% of which were addressed to ACP countries.

The number of titles of publications held at CTA at the end of 1994 was 580. CTA's mailing list now holds 34,813 addresses of which 30,540 in ACP countries.

Radio and audio-visuals

The Centre continued its programme of activities in this domain and included the following:

- ◆ a workshop for Portuguese speaking journalists;
- ◆ a workshop for launching a programme of activities for the rural radio network in the Caribbean region;
- ◆ four information packages on specific topics meant for radio broadcasters to prepare their programmes;
- ◆ a joint collaboration with CEC, ACCT and the French Ministry for Cooperation to produce an illustrated encyclopedia of the Sahel produced by CIEPAC;
- ◆ a documentary film on remote sensing;
- ◆ videos on tropical agriculture.

Support to Information and Documentation Activities

The distribution of reference books (DORA) continued, 4749 books had been distributed by the end of 1994 to 32 new centres. An evaluation of the scheme resulted in many recommendations for improving the service; these are being implemented.

Selective dissemination of information is a service provided by CTA to agricultural researchers. It provides them with bibliographic and other information related to their field of interest. This project was evaluated during 1994 at a forum and a strategy for improvement was suggested for implementation in 1995.

The CD-ROM project was also evaluated and seven new sites stations were provided with equipment. Future action will be based on the recommendations of the evaluation report.

CTA continued to provide assistance to ACP libraries to attend training courses organised by other agencies. It also organized

training courses in Malawi, Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire, intended for information specialists and a course for trainers in Ethiopia so as to enable them to train others when they return back to their countries.

ACRONYMS

ACCT	=	Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique
ARDIN	=	Agricultural and Rural Development Information Centre
ASARECA	=	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
CARDI	=	Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CEDEAO	=	Communauté économique des Etats d’Afrique de l’Ouest
CEEAC	=	Communauté économique des Etats de l’Afrique Centrale
CIEPAC	=	Centre international pour l’éducation permanent et l’aménagement concerté
DLG	=	Deutsche Landwirtschaft Gesellschaft
DSE	=	Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung (German Foundation for International Development)
ECOWAS	=	Economic Community of the West African States
GRET	=	Groupe de Recherche et d’Echanges Technologiques
GTZ	=	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
IGADD	=	Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Desertification
INIBAP	=	International Network for the Improvement of Banana & Plantain
IOC	=	Indian Ocean Commission
IRAZ	=	Institut de Recherche Agronomique et Zootechnique
IRETA	=	Institute for Research, Extension & Training in Agriculture
SADC	=	Southern African Development Coordination
UDEAC	=	Union douanière et économique de l’Afrique Central

European Union – Council

Annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (1994)

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1995 – 67 pp. – 21 × 29.7 cm

ISBN 92-824-1281-4

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 7

BELGIQUE / BELGIË

**Moniteur belge/
Belgisch Staatsblad**
Rue de Louvain 42/Leuvenseweg 42
B-1000 Bruxelles/B-1000 Brussel
Tél. (02) 512 00 26
Fax (02) 511 01 84

Jean De Lannoy
Avenue du Roi 202/Koningslaan 202
B-1060 Bruxelles/B-1060 Brussel
Tél. (02) 538 51 69
Fax (02) 538 08 41

Autres distributeurs/
Overige verkooppunten:

**Librairie européenne/
Europese boekhandel**
Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244
B-1040 Bruxelles/B-1040 Brussel
Tél. (02) 231 04 35
Fax (02) 735 08 60

Document delivery:

Credoc
Rue de la Montagne 34/Bergstraat 34
Boîte 11/Bus 11
B-1000 Bruxelles/B-1000 Brussel
Tél. (02) 511 69 41
Fax (02) 513 31 95

DANMARK

J. H. Schultz Information A/S
Herstedvang 10-12
DK-2620 Albertslund
Tlf. 43 63 23 00
Fax (Sales) 43 63 19 69
Fax (Management) 43 63 19 49

DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag
Breite Straße 78-80
Postfach 10 05 34
D-50445 Köln
Tel. (02 21) 20 29-0
Fax (02 21) 2 02 92 78

GREECE/ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA
International Bookstore
Nikis Street 4
GR-10563 Athens
Tel. (01) 322 63 23
Fax 323 98 21

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado
Trafalgar, 27-29
E-28071 Madrid
Tel. (91) 538 22 95
Fax (91) 538 23 49

Mundi-Prensa Libros, SA

Castelló, 37
E-28001 Madrid
Tel. (91) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)
Fax (91) 575 39 98

Sucursal:

Librería Internacional AEDOS
Consejo de Ciento, 391
E-08009 Barcelona
Tel. (93) 488 34 92
Fax (93) 487 76 59

**Librería de la Generalitat
de Catalunya**

Rambra dels Estudis, 118 (Palau Major)
E-08002 Barcelona
Tel. (93) 302 68 35
Tel. (93) 302 64 62
Fax (93) 302 12 99

FRANCE

**Journal officiel
Service des publications
des Communautés européennes**
26, rue Desaix
F-75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (1) 40 58 77 01/31
Fax (1) 40 58 77 00

IRELAND

Government Supplies Agency
4-5 Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Tel. (1) 66 13 111
Fax (1) 47 80 645

ITALIA

Licosa SpA
Via Duca di Calabria 1/1
Casella postale 552
I-50125 Firenze
Tel. (055) 64 54 15
Fax 64 12 57

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Messageries du livre
5, rue Raiffeisen
L-2411 Luxembourg
Tél. 40 10 20
Fax 49 06 61

NEDERLAND

SDU Servicecentrum Uitgeverijen
Postbus 20014
2500 EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel. (070) 37 89 880
Fax (070) 37 89 783

ÖSTERREICH

**Manz'sche Verlags-
und Universitätsbuchhandlung**
Kohlmarkt 16
A-1014 Wien
Tel. (1) 531 610
Fax (1) 531 61-181

Document delivery:

Wirtschaftskammer
Wiedner Hauptstraße
A-1045 Wien
Tel. (0222) 50105-4356
Fax (0222) 50206-297

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional
Casa da Moeda, EP
Rua Marquês Sá da Bandeira, 16-A
P-1099 Lisboa Codex
Tel. (01) 353 03 99
Fax (01) 353 02 94

**Distribuidora de Livros
Bertrand, Ld.^a**

Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 37
P-2700 Amadora Codex
Tel. (01) 49 59 050
Fax 49 60 255

SUOMI/FINLAND

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa
Akademiska Bokhandeln
Pohjois-Esplanadi 39 / Norra esplanaden 39
PL / PB 128
FIN-00101 Helsinki / Helsingfors
Tel. (90) 121 4322
Fax (90) 121 44 35

SVERIGE

BTJ AB
Traktorvägen 13
S-22100 Lund
Tel. (046) 18 00 00
Fax (046) 18 01 25
30 79 47

UNITED KINGDOM

HMSO Books (Agency section)
HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel. (0171) 873 9090
Fax (0171) 873 8463

ICELAND

**BOKABUD
LARIUSAR BLÖNDAL**
Skólavörðustíg, 2
IS-101 Reykjavík
Tel. 11 56 50
Fax 12 55 60

NORGE

Narvesen Info Center
Bertrand Narvesens vei 2
Postboks 6125 Etterstad
N-0602 Oslo 6
Tel. (22) 57 33 00
Fax (22) 68 19 01

SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA

OSEC
Stampfenbachstraße 85
CH-8035 Zürich
Tel. (01) 365 54 49
Fax (01) 365 54 11

BÄLGARIJA

Europress Klassica BK Ltd
66, bd Vitosha
BG-1463 Sofia
Tel./Fax (2) 52 74 75

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

NIS ČR
Havelkova 22
CZ-130 00 Praha 3
Tel./Fax (2) 24 22 94 33

HRVATSKA

Mediatrade
P. Hatza 1
HR-4100 Zagreb
Tel. (041) 43 03 92
Fax (041) 45 45 22

MAGYARORSZÁG

Euro-Info-Service
Honvéd Európa Ház
Márgitsziget
H-1138 Budapest
Tel./Fax (1) 111 60 61. (1) 111 62 16

POLSKA

Business Foundation
ul. Krucza 38/42
PL-00-512 Warszawa
Tel. (2) 621 99 93, 628 28 82
International Fax&Phone (0-39) 12 00 77

ROMÂNIA

Euromedia
65, Strada Dionisie Lupu
RO-70184 Bucuresti
Tel./Fax 1-31 29 646

RUSSIA

CCEC
9,60-letiya Oktyabrya Avenue
117312 Moscow
Tel./Fax (095) 135 52 27

SLOVAKIA

**Slovak Technical
Library**
Nám. slobody 19
SLO-812 23 Bratislava 1
Tel. (7) 52 204 52
Fax (7) 52 957 85

CYPRUS

**Cyprus Chamber of Commerce
and Industry**
Chamber Building
38 Grivas Dhigenis Ave
3 Delfiorgis Street
PO Box 1455
Nicosia
Tel. (2) 44 95 00, 46 23 12
Fax (2) 36 10 44

MALTA

Miller Distributors Ltd
PO Box 25
Malta International Airport LQA 05 Malta
Tel. 66 44 88
Fax 67 67 99

TÜRKIYE

Pres AS
Istiklal Caddesi 469
TR-80050 Tünel-Istanbul
Tel. (1) 520 92 96, 528 55 66
Fax (1) 520 64 57

ISRAEL

ROY International
31, Habarzel Street
69710 Tel Aviv
Tel. (3) 49 78 02
Fax (3) 49 78 12

Sub-agent (Palestinian authorities):

INDEX Information Services

PO Box 19502
Jerusalem
Tel. (2) 27 16 34
Fax (2) 27 12 19

EGYPT/
MIDDLE EAST

Middle East Observer
41 Sherif St.
Cairo
Tel/Fax (2) 393 97 32

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CANADA

UNIPUB

4511-F Assembly Drive
Lanham, MD 20776-4391
Tel. Toll Free (800) 274 43 88
Fax (301) 459 00 56

CANADA

Subscriptions only
Uniquement abonnements

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd

1294 Augusta Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3W8
Tel. (613) 741 43 33
Fax (613) 741 54 39

AUSTRALIA

Hunter Publications
58A Gipps Street
Collingwood
Victoria 3066
Tel. (3) 417 53 51
Fax (3) 419 71 54

JAPAN

Procurement Services Int. (PSI-Japan)
Kyokko Dome Postal Code 102
Tokyo Kojimachi Post Office
Tel. (03) 32 34 69 21
Fax (03) 32 34 69 15

Sub-agent:

**Kinokuniya Company Ltd
Journal Department**
PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel. (03) 34 39-0124

SOUTH and EAST ASIA

Legal Library Services Ltd

Orchard
PO Box 0523
Singapore 9123
Tel. 243 24 96
Fax 243 24 79

SOUTH AFRICA

Safto
5th Floor, Export House
Cnr Maude & West Streets
Sandton 2146
Tel. (011) 883-3737
Fax (011) 883-6569

ANDERE LÄNDER
OTHER COUNTRIES
AUTRES PAYS

**Office des publications officielles
des Communautés européennes**

2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tél. 29 29-1
Telex PUBOF LU 1324 b
Fax 48 85 73, 48 68 17

ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
BRUSSELS

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 7

ISBN 92-824-1281-4

 OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
L-2985 Luxembourg


9 789282 412817 >