

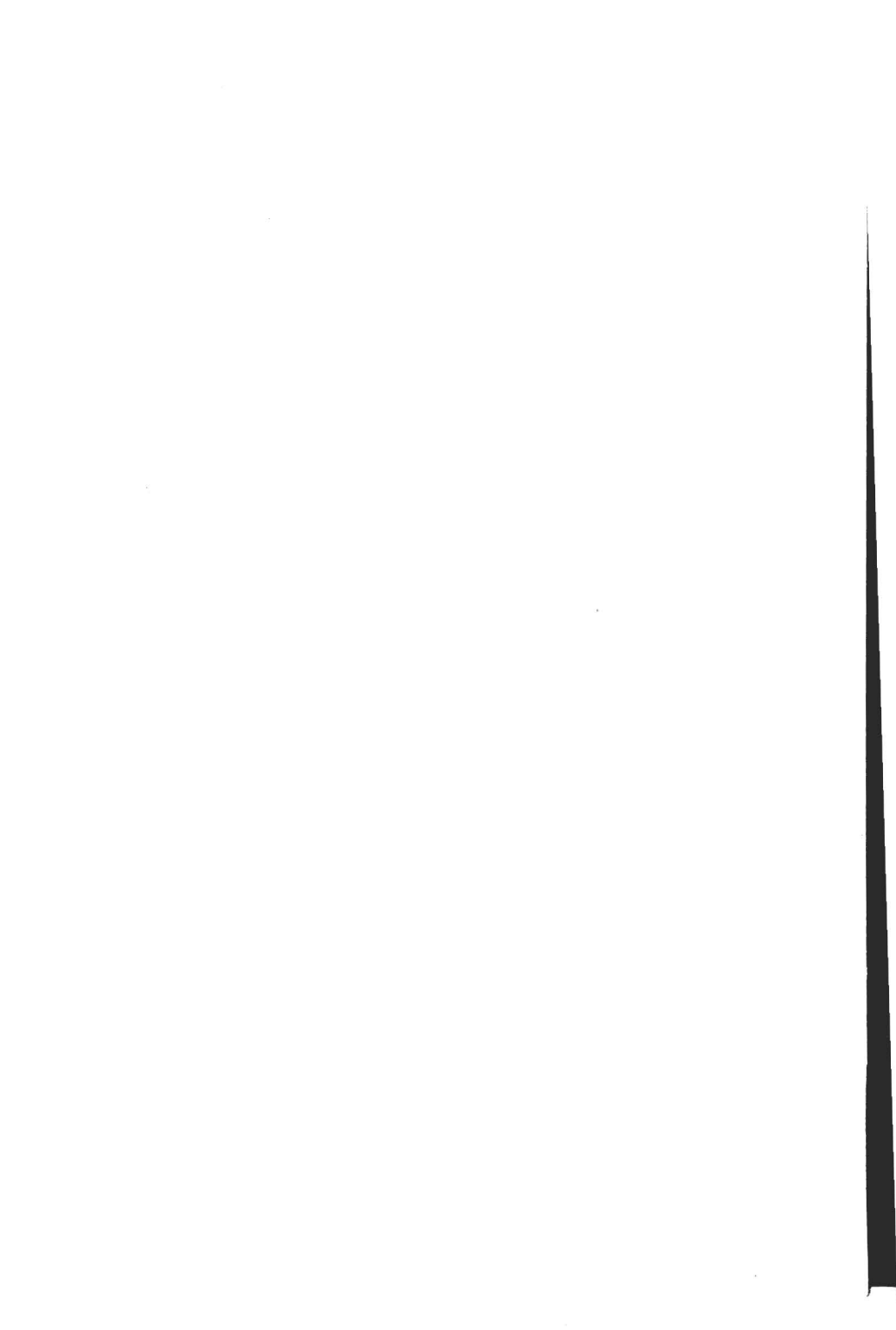
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
LOME CONVENTION
(ACP-EEC)

Fifth meeting

Luxembourg, 24 – 26 September 1980



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CONSTITUENT SITTING

Membership of the Assembly

Mrs Veil, President, declared the annual session of the Assembly open.

President Simon Veil informed the Assembly that a list of members would be published. This list is given in an annex to this publication.

ELECTION OF THE BUREAU

The Assembly elected the Bureau, as follows:

Presidents:

Mrs Veil and Mr Muna (Cameroon)

Vice Presidents:

Mr Kühn

Mr Vandewiele

Mr Pearce

Mr Denis

Mr Clement

Mr Kasse

Mr Haskins



Formal opening ceremony in the New Hemicycle in Luxembourg. Mr Tandeng Muna is speaking. On his right are Mrs Simone Veil and Mr Leon Bollendorf. Mr Muna and Mrs Veil are co-Presidents of the Assembly. Mr Bollendorf is President of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies.

FORMAL OPENING SITTING

IN THE CHAIR

Mr Tandeng MUNA
President

Mrs Simone VEIL
President

Mrs Simone Veil, *President of the European Parliament and co-President of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly* extended a warm welcome to all representatives present. She paid tribute to the memory of Mr Seretse KHAMA, President of the Republic of Botswana, who had died recently.

(The Assembly rose to observe one minute's silence)

The opening of this session of the Consultative Assembly constituted under Lomé I was a natural opportunity to review the results and future prospects of our cooperation.

The achievements were positive. As to the future, one of the principal objectives would be to assist the poorest countries which were increasingly hard-hit by the deteriorating economic situation. The search for a new international order would require on the part of the various partners an effort which could only be made on the necessary scale if public opinion gave its support: the European Parliament was aware of its responsibilities in this area.

While the new international order was still only a project, the Lomé Convention was a concrete reality: it would be for all the partners to ensure its effective application. The speaker went on to highlight certain important aspects of this future cooperation which required discussion.

To enable the scheduled date — 1 January 1981 — for the entry into force of Lomé II to be respected, the Parliament would call upon the Community Member States to ratify the Convention rapidly.

Our cooperation could also bring progress in the North-South dialogue whose conclusion was vital to the survival of many countries and towards stability.

The proceedings of the Consultative Assembly must make their contribution to closer cooperation and to the rapprochement of our people.

(Applause)

Mr Léon Bollendorf, *President of the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies*, warmly welcomed to Luxembourg the participants at the plenary sitting of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, which was meeting in his country

for the fifth consecutive time. He said that their visit was an honour, because the populations represented by the participants were worthy of esteem and friendship, and a pleasure because he enjoyed meeting the members of the Assembly at the same time each year. The event also bore witness to the fact that the ACP and EEC States were uniting in their efforts to create a better and fairer world.

Once again, on behalf of all the inhabitants of the Grand Duchy, he cordially welcomed the participants and wished them a pleasant stay.

The current session was particularly important because it was the last meeting under Lomé I.

On 8 July 1980, the Chamber of Deputies had been among the first of the parliaments of the Europe of the Nine to approve the bill of ratifying the Second Lomé Convention. Lomé II was a precedent for relations between industrialized countries and developing countries because it set an example for continuity and stability in these countries. It should serve as a model for an even more broadly based dialogue between the regions in the north and south of the world.

The speaker felt that Europe was particularly well placed for giving precious and effective support to the advancement of and progress in the developing countries.

Luxembourg had long recognized this obligation both within the EEC and at bilateral level. The Grand Duchy's 1981 budget for development was 30.6% higher than the 1980 budget. This increase was an expression of Luxembourg's determination to achieve the target of 0.7% of GNP set by the United Nations.

Mr Bollendorf was pleased that the participants would be considering the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Kanu on fisheries development in the ACP States in addition to the reports tabled by Mrs Focke, Mr Jaquet and Mr Michel analysing the results of Lomé I.

The question of fisheries was very important because fish stocks had a measure of influence on the possible solutions to the problems of hunger in the world.

He hoped that this session of intensive work would give rise to fruitful exchanges of view. Indeed, the psychological and political reasons for greater cooperation between the developed and developing countries were becoming increasingly important in the context of safeguarding the future, i.e. the peace, of the world.

(Applause)

Mrs Colette Flesch, Mayoress of Luxembourg, welcomed the Members of the Assembly.

She stressed the European role of Luxembourg which had become increasingly open onto the outside world since the signing of the Yaoundé and Lomé Conventions.

She reiterated her conviction of the need for cooperation between the industrialized and developing countries because of the interdependence which united them.

She went on to stress the priority of the major problem of world hunger which had been the subject of a debate during the last session of the European Parliament in September.

The solidarity which already existed within the Member States must be extended to the world level by a process which necessitated better information of the general public and a change in attitudes.

She concluded by expressing the hope that the proceedings of the Assembly would once again prove successful.

(Applause)

Mr Muna, Co-President of the Consultative Assembly, expressed his gratitude to the Assembly for his re-election as co-President and undertook to do his best to live up to the confidence placed in him. He welcomed the representatives present, in particular St. Vincent and Grenadine which had become the fifty-ninth Member of the Convention. Zimbabwe would soon be joining and he hoped that membership of the Convention would 'help to heal the wounds of the war of freedom.

He thanked the European Parliament for providing such excellent facilities for the meeting and expressed his appreciation for the hospitality of the Luxembourg authorities.

He then reviewed the role of the Lomé Convention in the context of the present difficult world economic situation. In this time of deepening recession, poverty was gaining ground, especially in the ACP countries: here the Lomé Convention could help towards the attainment of an equitable global strategy for the benefit of all the partners. The Convention was based essentially on goodwill and faith in the potentialities of human achievement. He said that he was proud of the Lomé Convention because it was 'in the vanguard of the socio-economic war to save mankind from unfair exploitation, from hunger and disease, from ignorance and poverty'. The aim of the Convention and of the Assembly was to bring about improved conditions in the Member countries and in the world. As a forum



H.R.H. the Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg receives co-Presidents Mrs Simone Veil and Mr Tandeng Muna and Members of the Bureau.

for consultations, the Assembly had an important contribution to make to the promotion of mutual understanding. Mrs Focke had produced an objective and enlightening report which should help us to avoid the mistakes of the past and progress towards a more satisfactory future. Practical work could be done by the Convention in helping to develop industrial skills, promoting internal and intra-ACP trade, generating investment finance and ACP solidarity.

He hoped that Lomé II would continue the work of the previous Convention in a spirit of mutual concern inspired by men and women who looked beyond their national frontiers and regional groupings. 'There can be no real peace or prosperity for the few when the majority are languishing in pain and poverty'.

(Applause)

Introductory speeches

Mr Onyonka, *President of the ACP Council of Ministers*, began by expressing great pleasure at being able to participate in the present

meeting of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and said that the Council was very willing to cooperate with the Assembly in its work.

After thanking the Government of Luxembourg for its hospitality and expressing appreciation for the joint Committee's work, he outlined the many important meetings that had been held over the previous twelve months, in particular to the Joint Committee meeting in Arusha.

These events, he said, emphasized the Council's desire to work in collaboration with the Assembly. The Council had seriously taken note of the Joint Committee's criticism of the delay in the submission of the Annual Report. This was due to unforeseen circumstances and steps would be taken to ensure that it did not happen in the future. The speaker felt that the report would be constructive and useful.

Highlighting the deteriorating world situation, with the many problems that had arisen in the economic sphere and in the North-South Dialogue, Mr Onyonka said that vigilance was required against complacency.

Moving on to Lomé II, he pointed out that although more Members ratified the Convention each month, two-thirds of the participating countries had to sign before it could come into force. He appealed to those concerned to deposit the instruments of ratification as quickly as possible.

Lomé I had laid the basic foundations and would be consolidated by Lomé II. More members were now joining the Convention, in particular Zimbabwe. The ACP Group and the ACP-EEC Council warmly welcomed this new country. The speaker felt, however, that enlargement, either of the ACP Group or the EEC, should not prejudice acquired rights. Present advantages should be maintained. Disadvantages should be avoided.

Referring to other problems, the speaker drew attention to the failure of the UN Special Session on Global Negotiations and the failure to reach agreement on cocoa prices. The ACP countries were disappointed at the attitude in Europe, which did not facilitate a solution of the latter problem. Sugar policy was still a cause for concern and he hoped that the Consultative Assembly would help to ensure that the Community acceded to the International Sugar Agreement.

The ACP performance in manufactures was disappointing. Lomé II should be used to provide the necessary boost in this field.

The efforts of the ACP and EEC partners must be viewed in the context of international problems. In this connection the speaker noted with satisfaction the Assembly's attention to such matters, and in particular the European Parliament's concern with world hunger. In the face of mounting deaths from hunger, he said, future generations would blame Assemblies such as ours if we failed to take action.



Paul Helminger, President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities in seat number 3.

Lastly, cooperation between the ACP States themselves was also vital to the expansion of trade between these countries and between the ACP States and the EEC.

Concluding on a note of optimism, Mr Onyonka said that although the tasks ahead would be difficult and demanding, they could be dealt with.

(Applause)

Mr Helminger, President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities and co-President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, drew attention to the wish of the Community to continue, despite all the difficulties, on the path traced out for the past twenty years in order to lay down an effective joint development policy; he welcomed the new developments and progress represented by the Second Lomé Convention.

Pointing to the need for political determination to implement the Convention effectively, he gave an assurance on behalf of the Council that the Community was perfectly willing to implement all its provisions in a spirit of loyalty and generosity.

He went on to outline the efforts made recently by the ACP-EEC Ministers to ensure that Lomé I was brought to a satisfactory conclusion and that the negotiations on Lomé II could be completed in time for it to enter into force on schedule; he expressed his particular gratitude to the ambassadors of the ACP countries who, through constant personal contacts, had enabled the joint work to continue between the sessions of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers; he also conveyed his appreciation to Commissioner Cheysson who had tirelessly sought solutions to the problems of developing countries.

He then suggested that the Assembly should consider the ACP-EEC Council's report in a constructive and amicable spirit; that report recorded the results and difficulties of the implementation of Lomé I; he felt that Lomé II contained solutions to many of the difficulties encountered in Lomé I. By agreeing to the advanced application of a range of measures, the Council of the Community had already shown evidence of its desire to apply the texts signed recently in Lomé in a flexible manner.

Drawing attention to the unsatisfactory structure of trade between the ACP States and the Community, involving concentration on a limited number of countries and products, Mr Helminger said that the ACP-EEC Council had instructed the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to seek ways of improving this situation. The progress made through Lomé II in the area of trade promotion, consultations and agricultural products, should facilitate an improvement in trade relations. There should be a similar improvement in STABEX through the agreements reached in Lomé II on the lists of products and activation thresholds.

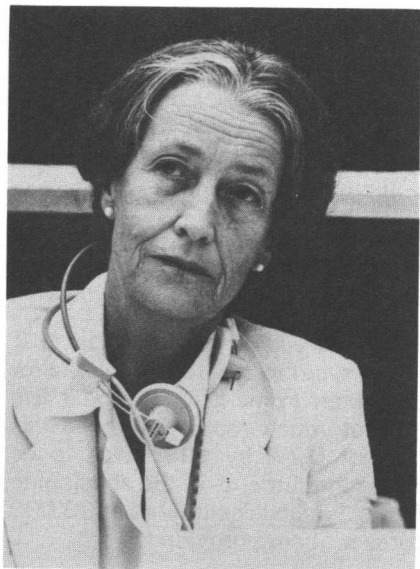
SYSMIN was an innovation of vital importance which was generally expected to bring important results.

On the subject of industrial cooperation, Mr Helminger felt that, despite the present difficulties, the improved provisions contained in the new Convention could be expected to bring results in the near future.

After noting the new departure constituted by agricultural cooperation for which provision was made in Title VI, the speaker stressed two new features of financial cooperation: the significant increase in the value of aid and the creation of a Committee for Article 108 responsible for working on further improvements to the implementation of financial and technical cooperation.

Finally, echoing Mr Onyonka's observations on the wish of the ACP countries to see the rapid accession of Zimbabwe to the Lomé Convention, Mr Helminger stated that the Brussels negotiations were progressing satisfactorily.

(Applause)



*Mrs Katharina Focke
presented a report on the results obtained
under the First Lomé Convention*

Annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and analysis of the results of the First Convention of Lomé

Before introducing her report, **Mrs Focke** noted that in this transitional phase between Lomé I and Lomé II it was necessary to take stock of past experience and look at the challenge of the future. Negotiations between the industrialized and the developing countries were currently in a state of deadlock. Difficulties had arisen in the recent UN Special General Assembly because of the inflexible approach adopted by countries such as the USA, the UK and Germany. The world situation, however, was characterized by a state of crisis by which the developing countries were hit particularly hard. The problems of absolute poverty and hunger were getting worse and the rising price of oil had aggravated the balance of payments difficulties of the developing countries. There were, however, certain rays of hope. The Brandt Commission, for example, had made courageous and constructive proposals for action in the food and energy sectors. The recent OAU meeting in Lagos had established a short and medium-term action plan which could lead to the setting up of an African economic community. She drew special attention to the fact that Zimbabwe had at last achieved political independence and become a member country of the UN and hoped that the negotiations over its accession to the Lomé Convention would be swiftly completed.

Taking stock of Lomé I she said that whatever criticisms might be made of the Convention it was still the most progressive North-South agreement in force in the world. She praised the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the prompt submission of its report which contained a lucid analysis of Lomé I. She regretted that although transitional measures had been adopted ratification of Lomé II was taking so long and promised that members of the European Parliament would press for its speedy ratification in their countries.

Mrs Focke then proceeded to present the main features of her report on the results achieved by Lomé I and the prospects for Lomé II.

In conclusion, Mrs Focke stressed that we had always to remember that our task was not only to implement provisions, but to create a better life for millions of people. The total expenditure under Lomé II for the next five years was set at 7,100 million dollars, but much more than this was needed if the Brandt Commission's goal of 0.7% by 1985 was to be reached. The World Bank's estimates of the requirements of the developing countries would call for a much higher figure, which is estimated at 30,000 million dollars per year more than is at present being provided.

Mrs Focke concluded by saying that Lomé II was a convention with enormous potential, but that it would have to be supplemented by unsparing endeavours to promote the North-South dialogue and further commitments to help the ACP countries with their energy, food and balance of payments problems.

(Applause)

Mr Ganga-Zanzou, *representative of the People's Republic of the Congo*, stated that the Second Lomé Convention must enable the Community and the ACP countries to progress further in their cooperation in order to ensure that the efforts made in the past should not be undermined. He was attending the Consultative Assembly for the first time and, as a new Member, he conveyed his cordial and respectful greetings to his colleagues and to the Luxembourg authorities.

He went on to stress the interdependence of the economies and future of all countries of the world. The less-developed economies needed the developed economies and vice versa. In this context, it was however essential for the options taken by each Member State to be respected by the others.

Mr Ganga-Zanzou concluded by saying that the time had come to move on from verbal statements to practical action.

(Applause)

In the chair Mr Kühn, Vice-President

After noting the encouraging results of Lomé I, **Mr Sarre** stressed the risk of an adverse trend in relations between the EEC and the ACP today; he strongly criticized the strategy of the multinational companies which, govern the higher levels of profitability in the ACP countries, relocated their operations in them while retaining control over the technologies used by them and the freedom to utilize their profits elsewhere as they thought fit,

Even though the Lomé Conventions had opened up export markets, we had not managed to loosen the grip of a small number of private operators on the world market: no effective counter-balance to the market mechanisms has as yet been created. Moreover revenue stabilisation mechanisms were liable to result in an overestimation of the share of exports in development resources.

Mr Sarre vigourously stated his belief that Lomé II must not be used as a new Marshall plan to save Europe but should, on the contrary, be placed in the service of independent development of the ACP countries centering on the available resources and existing needs.

Greater priority should be accorded to support for staple food-stuffs production. Over and above food aid — and here the speaker highlighted the paradox between a Malthusian Community agricultural policy and world needs — support for ACP agricultural production must cease to benefit high yield or export crops and give priority instead to crops for domestic consumption.

In the agricultural sector, the Centre for Agricultural Development which would soon be established, must be given more extensive resources and greater possibilities for intervention.

In the agricultural sphere where access to technologies was decisive, the monopoly of the big industrial corporations must be terminated and the link between technology and dependence broken. The Centre for Industrial Development must contribute to this aim without any attempt to gain a dominant position.

In short, Europe seeking its own independence must logically favour ties of solidarity with the countries of the third world which were resolved to forge their own independent future.

(Applause)

Mr Pannella expressed the view that technology, like science, jurisprudence and the use made of it in Parliamentary rules of procedure

could never be neutral; he believed that technology and low-price energy were positivist myths of this century.

He criticized the nuclear option of all the developed countries which even President Carter had ultimately endorsed after indicating a different approach four years ago. All our countries were increasingly relying on nuclear energy and this deliberate choice was forcing the third world into a state of dependence.

Soft and renewable sources of energy were not being given the attention they deserved. Their use was bound up with a socialist organization of society. Our countries were investing very little in this sector which was particularly suitable for promoting the development of the ACP countries.

Mr Pannella went on to stress the need for interdependence between the North and South and criticized what he called a regime of 'respective independence'. He said that a political confrontation would be inevitable within the Assembly on the agenda items.

(Applause)

Mr Oteng expressed, on behalf of Botswana, his appreciation for the tribute paid to the memory of Sir Seretse Khama, KBE., who had led his country to economic progress and political stability. He had set an outstanding example for his country to follow and had made many sacrifices in support of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for independence. He had lived to see that country freed from minority rule. Zimbabwe must now be given its full quotas for exports to the EEC.

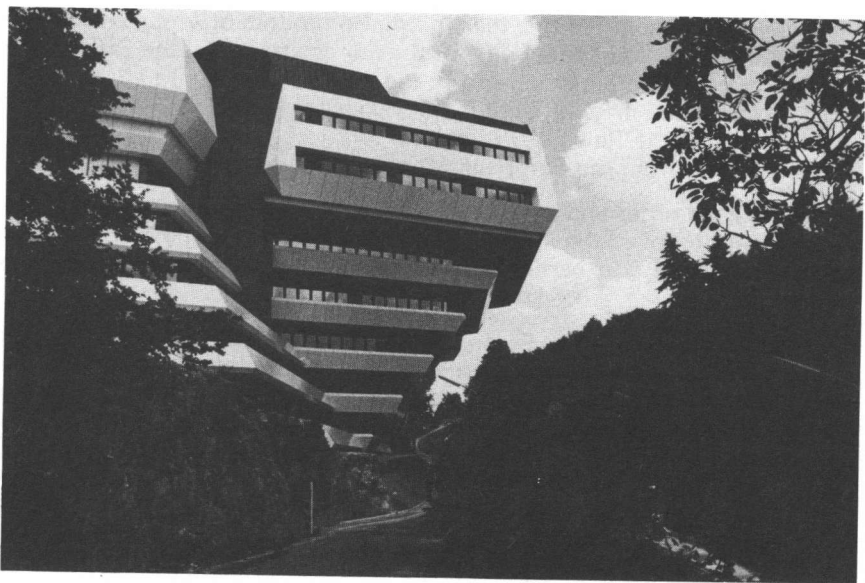
(Applause)

SITTING OF THURSDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER 1980

**In the chair: Mr Muna,
President**

New institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention and amendments that might be made to the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Assembly (debate and vote)

Mr Jaquet, Rapporteur, pointed out first of all that his report covered two fields, namely the new institutional provisions of Lomé II and amendments that might be made to the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly.



The new hemicycle building in Luxembourg where the Consultative Assembly met.

He then outlined the main points contained in his document and stressed that the new Convention of Lomé recognised the role of the Committee of Ambassadors. It also expressly acknowledged the existence and functions of the Joint Committee as an organ of the Assembly. There was therefore no longer any ambiguity regarding this matter. The committee would be responsible for preparing and assisting in the work of the Assembly. Progress had also been made in the new Convention as regards the recognition of the Assembly's scope for establishing contact with economic and social bodies.

However, the rapporteur deplored the fact that the new Convention contained no provisions relating to written and oral questions. The motion for a resolution instructed the Bureau to continue negotiations with the ACP-EEC Council with a view to concluding an agreement on this matter.

Mr Jaquet drew particular attention to four facets of the amendments which might be made to the Rules of Procedure. First and foremost, he recommended the creation of an executive body for the Joint Committee. He pointed out that the official institutions of Lomé I had not been able to meet as and when necessary and to monitor the day-to-day application of

the Convention itself. For this reason, the Committee of Ambassadors had become the de facto central body for the administration of the Convention. Mr Jaquet proposed an expansion of the current joint chairmanship of the Joint Committee. In addition to the two chairmen provided for under Article 21(2) of the Rules of Procedure, two vice-chairmen from the ACP States and two from the European Member States could be appointed.

As regards the order and conduct of proceedings of the Joint Committee, the speaker proposed the introduction of a procedure for limiting speaking time in connection, in particular, with the consideration of the Council's annual report.

He pointed out that the Rules of Procedure made provision for the setting-up of ad hoc working parties with specific duties. At present, the only working party set up under these provisions was the Joint Committee itself which was not in fact a true ad hoc working party; nor did it have specific duties. The Joint Committee had set up working parties but they were only able to operate during meetings of the committee. Consideration should be given to the creation of ad hoc groups which could operate on a permanent basis. The previous day a working party on hunger in the world had been set up; this body should be able to operate under the conditions outlined above.

Finally, the rapporteur drew attention to the fact that Mr Spénale had suggested limiting the number of European representatives in the Joint Committee. The speaker had himself taken this idea on board although it had met with serious objections at Arusha and had been abandoned.

In conclusion, the rapporteur stressed that the proposals submitted to the Assembly were modest in character, but they could nevertheless make a real improvement in the work of the Assembly.

Mr Bersani stressed the importance of the debate on the institutional aspect. Indeed this was the first time that an economic agreement had included a concrete democratic component.

Despite certain delays in Convention of Lomé I, substantial progress had been achieved in the application of the principle of democracy although there remained one disappointing aspect, i.e. the problem of questions.

The dialogue with the other institutions had enabled important improvements to be made. Lomé II had thus created the right conditions for the Committee's vital political role.

There remained the delicate matter of questions, the absolute prerogative of a parliamentary institution, but which in this case involved discrimination between Europe and the ACP countries, against which it was necessary to protest.



Mr Gérard Ouedraogo and Mr Giovanni Bersani, co-chairmen of the Joint Committee, give a press conference at the end of the meeting.

As for the right of initiative, this was something which needed to be given increasingly concrete form.

On the matter of working parties the speaker said that such bodies made it possible to achieve substantial progress thanks to the meetings they held between sessions.

As regards the strengthening of the collegial body, Mr Bersani expressed his support for the rapporteur's proposal aimed at achieving greater efficiency.

Finally, in connection with relations with the parliamentary system, Mr Bersani expressed his satisfaction at the major political progress achieved and hoped for a strengthening of the links between the EP and the parliaments of the ACP countries.

Mr Puletti, while thanking Mr Jaquet for his report, wished to make two comments on the speech by Mr Bersani in connection with Article 4A and the proposal to enlarge the Bureau of the Committee. He felt that parliamentarians, given their experience, were able to make an interesting personal contribution to debates and it would therefore be dangerous to try

and limit speaking time as this would prevent the various points of view from being expressed. The speaker also expressed his opposition to the enlargement of the Bureau of the Committee which he did not feel would be a useful innovation and considered that it was important not to forget the role of minority groups within Assemblies. On the other hand, he was in favour of the setting up of ad hoc working parties which would be a useful means of consolidating links between Europe and the ACP countries.

The Assembly adopted the two resolutions successively.

Annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and analysis of the results of the First Lomé Convention (continuation of debate)

The next item was the continuation of the debate on the report by Mrs Focke (Doc. ACP-EEC/19/80).

Mr Gremetz stressed the importance attached by the French Communists to the meetings with the ACP countries. He paid tribute to the valiant struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe in their fight for freedom and voiced his support for other African peoples still struggling for liberation.

He felt that it was important to establish new relationships between rich and poor countries in order to overcome the problems of hunger and illiteracy, while at the same time meeting the demands of the developing countries for justice, social progress and the preservation of their sovereign rights. The French Communists were totally opposed to the colonial exploitation of Third World countries which resulted in soaring foreign debts.

The people's of the Third World were being exploited by the multinational concerns which kept them ground down in a condition of dependence and poverty. Only a greater measure of solidarity between the peoples of Europe and the peoples of the Third World in their struggle would enable them to resist the stranglehold of the multinational concerns over the economies of the poorer countries.

Even the United Nations Organization was itself an illustration of the conflict between rich and poor countries. The latest negotiations on development held in UNO give proof of the divergence between the words used and the real policies being pursued by the Member States.

The French Communists proposed practical measures to solve the problems, because they were aware of the deep disappointment of the ACP countries both with the prospects of Lomé II and the results achieved by Lomé I (industrial cooperation, the entire financial package, the 5th EDF,

STABEX, SYSMIN, the trade balance deficit of the ACP). The French Communists were putting forward a genuine cooperation policy that would enable them to get to grips with the problems of underdevelopment, hunger and sickness. With this end in view they supported Fidel Castro's proposals for the establishment of a World Development Fund and the proposals of the non-aligned countries for the initiation of global and universal negotiations. They were opposed to the stepping up of the armaments race and favoured the establishment of a common fund for raw materials, the revitalisation of international financial institutions and measures to reduce or even wipe out altogether the debts of the ACP countries.

The French Communists would work unsparingly for mutual cooperation while resolutely resisting any vestiges of neo-colonialism and would favour development on a national basis.

Their proposals translated into practical realities the converging interests of the peoples of the Third World and the peoples of Europe.

In the Chair: Mr Kasse, Vice-President

Mr Ramazani congratulated Mrs Focke on her report and her brilliant address in which she had made an objective, realistic assessment of every aspect of cooperation between the ACP countries and the EEC. He drew attention to the fact that the parties to the agreement had, in signing the Convention, declared their willingness to cooperate in a spirit of interdependence and solidarity.

Looking ahead to the implementation of Lomé II, he expressed support for action at three levels — national, regional and inter-regional — which would help to speed up the process of economic and social integration.

On the subject of food security under Lomé II, he felt that it was necessary to revise the concept of aid and distinguish between emergency aid and ordinary aid. Such aid needed to be programmed in conjunction with the restructuring and revival of ACP agriculture. The action taken would have to be of a comprehensive nature and cover food crops, fisheries and stock farming. Food security depended most of all on the promotion of local, regional and national agricultural production.

Turning to the matter of financial and technical cooperation, he said that the concept of commitment should be clarified and deplored the cumbersome nature of Commission procedures. He stressed that industrial cooperation under Lomé I had not been as successful as had been hoped

and advocated, under Lomé II, the promotion of small and medium-sized undertakings and closer coordination between the Commission, the EIB, the CID and the NGOs.

Referring to the special circumstances in which his own country, Zaire, was placed, he thanked the Commission, the EP and the Consultative Assembly for the understanding and solidarity which they had shown towards that country. He pointed out that the ACP countries constituted a potential market for energy which represented one of the hopes for genuine cooperation in a field which was of such importance for mankind.

Finally, after reminding the Assembly that Zaire had just ratified the new Convention, he invited the other ACP States to do likewise and by way of conclusion, reiterated his congratulations to the rapporteur and appealed to the European partners to help promote awareness of the work of the Assembly among the political parties and peoples in Europe.

Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, broadened the scope of the debate by reviewing the present prospects, which were gloomy enough in many regards.

He began by recalling the European parliament's recent impressive debate on world hunger. The very comprehensive resolution adopted on that occasion was the result of a logical and rational approach, which had earned the resolution virtually unanimous approval.

The document in question gave pride of place to the question of production in the developing countries and stressed that the resources deployed should promote rural development in the broadest sense. Outside aid must be geared to this purpose, and great attention must be paid not only to technological but also to social and economic assistance. Food aid must be planned in advance and adapted to real needs. All of these goals obviously call for appropriate financial resources and for the opening of our markets.

In debates on the tragic problem of hunger all the reasons for the establishment of a new international order have been clearly set out, and all the principles on which it should be founded have been sharply delineated. They include a recognition of the sovereign identity for each country, stability and relationships between countries, careful advance planning, the independence of peoples — in short, all problems of the North-South dialogue. All these problems are related to another major issue. The security that we would like in the matter of our oil supplies calls for a dialogue with the oil-producing countries, which will go to the root of their problems by underwriting the value of their financial assets or, if they wish to translate their oil into development, guaranteeing them access to our markets.



*Commissioner Claude Cheysson
speaking to the Consultative Assembly.*

How then are we to progress? At world level the only forum where this can be done is the United Nations Organization. Is it reasonable to speak of the failure of a meeting which, in fact, only broke down over two words? It must be possible to come to an agreement on an agenda which will consider as matters of urgency food, energy and balance of payment problems, as well as the more fundamental issue of the structural changes that can lead to a new international economic order.

However, the non-participation of the East European countries, the refusal of the United States to include the monetary system in the discussion, and above all, the disagreement on the political significance of the overall North-South issue gave the speaker cause for misgivings.

In order to make progress political pressure had to be maintained as regards the North-South problem. In this respect, the European Parliament deserved congratulations as it had initiated this type of debate. The speaker believed in the usefulness of summit meetings. In addition to this political goodwill, the speaker mentioned the need for progress at every opportunity — for example the next meeting of the Bretton Woods bodies — particularly when the urgent nature of the situation was recognised by everyone concerned.

However, progress was also necessary closer to home. Our cooperation, he said, was global both in terms of the wide variety of fields it covered and in terms of the efforts to involve all the circles concerned.

The principles of Lomé were such as to provide a source of inspiration. Lomé's avant-garde role would be useful only if it could command general support. If there was no progress in the North-South Dialogue, the imbalance would soon be such as to destroy our aspirations towards special relations.

Mr Clement explained the personal convictions and political traditions underlying his sincere friendship for the peoples of the ACP countries. For him, however, the language of friendship was also the language of truth and realism. That was why he had tabled amendments on several points and submitted them to the Joint Committee.

In general, he felt that any analysis of Lomé I should not be put in such terms as to run the risk of creating difficulties for the new Convention, which embodied very many positive features, and putting obstacles in the way of its ratification.

After the way in which the world's economy had been so violently shaken by the increase in the cost of sources of energy, the implementation of Lomé II had to be seen in a totally different context. The oil crisis must not, however, be allowed to serve as the Community's alibi for putting a brake on their efforts to aid the ACP countries. It was essential to maintain dialogue, particularly with the oil-producing countries, and in this connection he referred to the proposal that a triangular development agency be established, within the framework of which the debts owed by the developing countries to the oil-producing countries could be guaranteed by the countries of Europe.

Finally, as regards the overall balance of food supplies, food aid must not be the sole foundation of any development policy, but rather a temporary expedient while awaiting the coming to fruition of rural development policies designed to bring about adequate agricultural production in the developing countries. While the short-term prospects were not very encouraging, the Community must eschew any suspicion of Malthusianism in regard to the agricultural policies to be jointly pursued and must conclude long-term contracts to ensure food supplies for the developing countries. These latter must, of course, be accompanied by diversified aids calculated to meet the requirements of the countries in question.

Mr Clement went on to point out one omission in the report. The Overseas Departments, though part of Europe, were still economically developing countries, for which Lomé II had envisaged an organisation of competition for certain sensitive products. Greater attention should be paid to these Departments, particularly in view of the role they could play as a geographical and psychological link between Europe and the ACP countries.

Mr Clement said that as his amendments had been rejected by the Joint Committee, he would not submit them to the Assembly. However, he regretted certain contradictions, reiterated in the report, between the positions adopted at Arusha and in the European Parliament. As he could not accept certain paragraphs of the motion for a resolution, though he approved of most of it, he would be abstaining in the vote.

Mr Normanton said that Commissioner Cheysson's speech had been of crucial importance: Mr Cheysson had spoken of the 'logical and rational approach of the European Parliament', and he himself felt that this week's session of the Assembly had been particularly remarkable in that it had concentrated on the real issues facing individuals — the fundamental purpose of all politics. The Assembly had been trying to find constructive ideas to help people. Unfortunately, some of its members insisted on 'posturing' in a manner which was distasteful to the electorate. What the people of the ACP countries wanted was food, medical care, security and decent living conditions. They did not want charity, but sought ways of escaping from near-subsistence levels. Materially, the ACP required financial resources, energy supplies and know-how. The two latter requirements were complementary: energy supplies could not be provided without know-how and management skills adapted to local needs. In the absence of such skills, progress would be impossible. The EEC could make a positive contribution by setting up a special training college for the ACP.

Mr Normanton went on to refer to the deperate shortage of energy in most ACP countries, with an accompanying drain on their financial resources. In the sphere of oil supplies, the EEC could assist by sponsoring surveys to assess the potential and develop extraction. All available sources must be used, but where there was no oil there were alternatives: hydro-electricity must be developed, and solar, biomass and wind energy used for small-scale projects. These were simple and cheap alternatives which did not need high technology and were practical solutions for the ACP.

In conclusion, Mr Normanton said that the Focke report contained a great many valuable proposals; the members of the Assembly must now persuade their governments to see to the implementation of those proposals.

Mr Boollell congratulated Mrs Focke on her report and described Lomé II as an improvement on Lomé I, provided that the expectations raised by it were met. He would concentrate on two issues: trade and sugar. The objective of increased trade in manufactured goods had not been met under the first Convention because there had only been a 1.3% increase in the ACP's already small share of this trade between 1975 and 1978. The

situation had not improved since. The ACP countries had only limited scope for industrialization and the main potential was in the labour-intensive sectors. His country was particularly interested in the textile industry where low-cost labour was a great advantage; however, the EEC obviously feared this competition and the rules of origin contained in Lomé I were already illiberal and restrictive. Even so, opposition to textile imports was growing and markets were being lost. Without actually invoking the safeguard clause, devious methods such as delays in customs clearance were being used by EEC countries to hold up imports. Non-tariff barriers were being enforced as a form of protectionism. Lomé II still included a safeguard clause but the onus was now placed on the Community to establish the need to enforce that clause, and provision was made for consultations with the ACP. There was still a risk that this consultation procedure might be used as a disguised obstacle to imports. Consultation must not be a weapon to impose unilaterally predetermined export levels, but, as Mr Cheysson had said, a means of enabling the necessary adjustments to be made on an agreed basis.

Turning to sugar, Mr Boolell said he was disturbed by recent developments. Mr Cheysson had undertaken to defend the sugar protocol and the acquired rights of the ACP exporters. He welcomed the assurance that there would be no renegotiation of this protocol. The protocol was intended as an instrument to facilitate trade but there had been no increase in the ACP quota because the EEC had now generated a vast annual surplus of 2,000,000 tonnes. The increase in sugar beet production in the United Kingdom was a real threat to cane sugar exports from his country. The UK was virtually the only outlet for Mauritian sugar exports and Tate and Lyle had indicated that it might have to close one of its sugar cane refineries because of increased beet production; if this happened, Mauritian sugar would be unmarketable and would have to be sold into intervention: sugar would then no longer be an object of trade but an instrument of aid. Millions of people in the ACP countries were dependent on cane sugar production while the EEC beet producers could easily change to other crops — a structural change which was virtually impossible for many ACP countries for climatic and other reasons.

The EEC had recently entered into negotiations on an international sugar agreement which was vital as a means of stabilizing prices. In recent years fluctuations had been extremely wide with the price per tonne ranging from £600 to £100. The only guarantee against price instability would come from bilateral arrangements.

In conclusion, Lomé II must be viewed in a wider context, since, as Mr Cheysson had said, it could not bring real results without a successful conclusion of the North-South Dialogue. The whole world needed this.

Mr Pannella made a personal statement strongly criticizing Commissioner Cheysson for passing a value judgement, not on factual matters or guidelines, but on a political group of the European Parliament which he had dismissed as insignificant. That was an expression of arrogance and Mr Pannella reserved the right to make an official protest to the Bureau after reading the summary report of the sitting.

He pointed out that only 190 members of the European Parliament had voted in favour of Mr Ferrero's resolution. Many others had refrained from voting which seemed to suggest that the resolution had not elicited enthusiasm on the scale suggested by Mr Cheysson.

In conclusion, Mr Pannella said that there was one particular context in which his group might rightly be called insignificant: its members belonged to none of the governments responsible for the hypocritical policy pursued towards the Third World by the countries which would shortly be appointing new members of the Commission.

In the chair: Mr Pearce, Vice-President

Mr Kapoma pointed out that Madagascar had been one of the first countries associated with the EEC and had adopted in June 1980 the act ratifying the Convention of Lomé. He hoped that all the ACP countries would quickly ratify this convention.

The Malagasy President had proposed that an international conference should be convened in Madagascar with a view to considering the various problems posed by the world crisis in the economic sphere and in the sphere of détente.

More particularly, Mr Kapoma felt that the problem of development should be seen from an overall point of view and that measures should be taken to go beyond mere resolutions and move on to practical action. The Conventions of Lomé would contribute to this because neither the ACP States nor the EEC wanted the current world order to continue unchanged. Furthermore, from this point of view, the North-South Dialogue had yielded disappointing results.

Mr Kapoma therefore proposed that practical action should be taken as a matter of urgency and that such action should be non-restrictive in nature. For example, the rich countries should agree to a reform of the international monetary system, abolish protectionist measures, grant financial aid to facilitate the industrialization of the poor countries, and wipe out or reduce the debts of the countries most affected by the crisis. In addition, regional

cooperation should be expanded and developed into genuine South-South cooperation.

The problem of the elimination of hunger was still more serious than almost any other, and the ACP countries should have access to Community agricultural surpluses.

Mr Kapoma felt that Lomé II could make a contribution to the resolution of the crisis, provided that political goodwill was rapidly translated into action.

Finally, he welcomed Zimbabwe's newly-won independence and hoped that that country would soon be able to benefit from the Lomé agreements.

Election of Bureau

The President announced that the ACP representatives had informed him that, pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Rules of Procedure, they had put forward Mr Sheikh Osman for membership of the Bureau of the Assembly.

Annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and analysis of the results of the First Lomé Convention (continuation of debate)

Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli said that the Italian members of the Communist Group gave their wholehearted support to the report drawn up by Mrs Focke, whom she congratulated both on the text of her resolution and on her courageous and carefully thought out explanatory statement.

The report analysed the shortcomings of Lomé I and pointed in a realistic fashion to the danger that these inadequacies might be repeated in Lomé II. The report also had to be commended for stressing the need for a radical reform of common agricultural policy, in addition to which it spelled out the need to resist firmly protectionist trends within the Community. The Italian Communists would do their utmost to see that these recommendations were acted upon.

The speaker pointed out that for the EEC the Lomé Convention was a kind of 'visiting card'. However, while it was the most advanced instrument in existence at the present time in the matter of cooperation between developed and developing countries, the Convention continued to be inadequate in the face of the real needs of the ACP countries.

The principle merit of the Convention was that it put the developed and developing countries on an equal footing. Furthermore, the Convention's

institutional instruments made it possible to have the kind of direct practical dialogue that was generally not possible in other fora in which the partners were not actually present.

Mr Ferrero's resolution on world hunger, which was adopted last week by the European Parliament by an overwhelming majority, highlighted the fact that if you could solve the problem of hunger, you would have achieved development. Taking the broad view, development was a necessary precondition for survival both for the developed and the developing countries. The Ferrero report also stressed the need for Parliament and its subsidiary bodies to keep a very close check on the implementation of Community measures in the area of development policy. The EEC-ACP Consultative Assembly should also keep a similar check.

Mrs Caretoni Romagnoli had no doubts that the Lomé II Convention would enter into force, even though it had yet to be ratified by several countries. However, the all-important factor was how it would be implemented. No effort must be spared to derive every possible advantage from the new Convention. In this way the EEC and the Convention itself would be enabled to play their full part and to bring a profound and unique influence to bear on the North-South Dialogue.

Mr SY wished to dispel ambiguity on one point: it was not strictly speaking correct to refer to a 60% increase in the volume of the EDF — the increase in programmable shares was only 25% and the overall effort amounted to only \$2 or so per capita in the ACP. Similarly, it was exaggerated to suggest that STABEX prevented diversification since the ACP were free to make use of the convention as they judged most appropriate.

The effort made by the Europeans was welcome but, in the North-South context, it was more than a drop in the ocean, and the poor countries would continue to become poorer because of their growing debt levels. The achievements were modest and in any case could be claimed that the EEC and ACP countries were alone in having made them?

Mr Sy noted that the Assembly was preparing to adopt resolutions in areas on which the Council had already given directives (Zimbabwe) and he wondered what the value of such a procedure was.

In his view the recent UN session in New York had been a real failure.

Since we unanimously recognized the importance and urgency of the underlying problems, why did the Assembly not devote a special session to them instead of holding amicable meetings such as this which provided a few Europeans with an opportunity to let off steam and enable many others to salve their conscience?

Mr Sy said that he chose to speak frankly and criticized the Commission for trimming its sails to the wind: it spoke one language Lomé, another in international forums while the individual countries sometimes spoke a language of their own. He cited the restrictive policy pursued by France and Belgium towards African students.

'Help us to deal with you on an equal footing or you will merely perpetuate a system which history condemns,' Mr Sy said. Parliament must bring its growing influence to bear on the Council in matters relating to the ACP.

In conclusion, Lomé must be seen in its true context if we were not to succumb to the risk of self-satisfaction which inhibited genuine effort.

Mr Verges welcomed the Focke report, which was a truly comprehensive volume on EEC-ACP relations.

First, the speaker drew attention to the problem of Lomé II in conjunction with Lomé I. These two conventions represented an attempt to organize relations between the developing countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and the former colonial powers, despite the considerable disparities in revenues (the ratio was 1 to 8). He wondered how in fact the relations between populations with such disparate incomes could be organized. In his view, Lomé I and Lomé II had not fundamentally changed the relations between those concerned.

He felt that the North-South Dialogue implicitly called into question the traditional division of labour and endorsed the views expressed by Mr Sy on the double language used by Europeans.

Secondly, he noted a rapid deterioration in the situation in the developing countries owing to the crisis in the capitalist countries. This deterioration derived from the inequality in terms of trade which, as President Senghor had said, embraced features worse than the slave trade, in the increase in the costs of energy, in the collapse of the balance of payments and in the population increase, accompanied by a rural exodus, which was resulting in urbanization without industrialization in the developing countries, a phenomenon which presented insoluble problems for those countries.

Thirdly, the speaker pointed to the need to avoid recourse to a policy based on the lowest common denominator; it was necessary to face up to reality squarely. European public opinion must be made aware of the magnitude and diversity of these problems. For this reason care should be taken to ensure that the debate was not idealized.

Fourthly, he felt that for the immediate future the main priority was the problem of the debts of the developing countries and, more particularly, the

ACP countries. This problem was a determining factor in the solution of all the other problems raised in this Assembly. Indeed, public aid represented only 6% of these debts. The most urgent problem was to find a way of reducing these debts. There could be no equal dialogue if one of the parties was placed at a substantial disadvantage by debts to the other party. The speaker therefore proposed an amendment to the effect that the debts should be reduced.

In conclusion, the speaker noted that the overseas Territories, of which he was a representative, had increased their imports from the EEC while imports from the ACP States had decreased. These territories must, therefore, be protected by safeguard measures not against the ACP States but against the EEC. He signalled his complete agreement with Zimbabwe's claims relating to the sugar quota, which were in no way prejudicial to the Overseas Countries.

Mr Insannally deplored the EP's rejection of the sugar proposals which had disillusioned the ACP States. He stressed the need for the Community's commitment in respect of ACP sugar to be reaffirmed. He was pleased that the Commission was to produce new proposals and hoped that they would be supported by the EEC governments. He urged that there should be no further procrastination in the matter of Community participation in the ISA. In this connection, he stressed the need for a better division of labour as the only means of achieving order in the world's trading system. The accession of Zimbabwe to the Lomé Convention presented difficulties but these would have to be solved by means of separate arrangements which were not prejudicial to the existing protocol. The conclusion and recommendations contained in the Focke report on the subject of sugar were acceptable to this country.

On the subject of trade in general he warned against the threatened application of the safeguard provisions against ACP exports, textiles for example. Such action would be contradictory since as well as hampering the industrialization of the ACP States it would impede investment by European firms in those countries.

He wound up his address by urging EP representatives on their return home to attempt to persuade their governments to provide tangible assistance, and not just vocal support, for the development of the ACP countries.

Mr Cohen said that the Convention of Lomé not only enshrined various practical commitments, but was also an agreement on ways and means of financing development, ways and means which would become, in course of time, more independent and more automatic in their operation.

He went on to stress that while Africa might be Europe's most important partner within the ranks of the ACP, the Caribbean and Pacific States should not be neglected. Nevertheless, it was in Africa, and particularly in the Sahel countries, that the great scourge of famine was seen at its worst. Perhaps we should devise special provisions for that region.

The Convention of Lomé provided for a great variety of projects, including 'micro-projects', in which the local population could be involved.

Mr Cohen saw the Convention of Lomé not as a panacea but as a catalyst which could concentrate financial resources, including those of other donors.

He was intrigued by the word 'interdependence', which had cropped up so many times in the course of the debate, but he feared that it did not go all the way to explaining the problem of getting raw materials onto markets where they were needed. In addition to interdependence, the solidarity factor had to be stressed and given full play.

Mr Cohen felt that the Lomé Convention established the principles of a model of development that could be used on a world scale, taking due account of the responsibilities of the richer countries.

He concluded by saying that his group, the Socialist Group, would do its utmost to see that the Convention was implemented on the basis of the principles he had just mentioned .

Mr Sangare welcomed the achievement of independence for Zimbabwe and hoped that the negotiations for the accession of this country to the Lomé Convention would be brought to a speedy and positive conclusion and that the EEC would make a special effort to assist Zimbabwe.

In the face of the on-going worldwide economic crisis and the many flash-points of tension, caused mainly by the rivalries between the great powers, only concerted action by the world community can ensure social progress, peace and security for all. This was why he regretted the failure of the negotiations to bring about a resumption of the North-South dialogue. This setback should, however, only lead to increased determination. The EEC played a leading role in this field, and the Lomé Convention could be a vital element in any future progress. This Convention has been put squarely in the forefront of world development problems, the same problems that the developing countries want to have considered within the framework of the North-South dialogue.

The European Parliament's debate on world hunger was held at a time when this was becoming an even more tragic problem, particularly in the Sahel countries where the present harvest gave no grounds for optimism.

On a world scale, there was a sharp decline in the way in which food requirements were being met. On behalf of his country, Mr Sangare appealed to the EEC to give the Sahel countries the emergency aid which alone could save many lives. In the same context a speedy and satisfactory solution would have to be found to the problem of supplying the ACP countries with agricultural products of which the Community had a surplus.

Mr Sangare concluded by saying that Mali was resolved to cooperate with the EEC and the other ACP countries in making the Convention of Lomé a model of the relations that could be established between developing and industrialized countries.

The sitting was suspended at 5 p.m. for meetings and resumed at 6.20 p.m.

Election of the Bureau

The President announced that the ACP representatives had informed him that, pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Rules of Procedure, they had put forward Mr Braithwaite and Mr Nandan for membership of the Bureau of the Assembly.

Annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and analysis of the First Lomé Convention (continuation of debate)

Mrs Ewing spoke on the subject of fishery resources. She thought that high priority should be given to fishing as a source of protein to provide food for the local population in the coastal ACP States. In 1970, consumption had been equal to production in the ACP countries; since then production had remained stable despite technical improvements in fishing methods while consumption had risen by 40%. The coastal states must maximize the benefits for their peoples and were the best placed to apply methods of fish conservation. The countries of the Northern Hemisphere had fished their waters dry and the southern countries must not follow this example, especially with the risk from large factory ships.

She explained that she was speaking on behalf of a large sea-faring constituency with many small fishermen who were motivated to maintain fish stocks in the sea. The people in her constituency wished to help the ACP countries, and the Highlands and Islands Development Board — a UK Government Agency — had suggested setting up a training college for the fishing sector in her part of Scotland. Mr Cheysson had said that funds were available for this purpose and Scottish fishermen had hundreds of years of experience of all types of fishing in dangerous seas; they wished to

pass their knowledge on to others. They could also provide a pool of instructors on technical aspects for the ACP. Training should be given to small fishermen and cooperatives and also to allied small industries. The training should concentrate on practical skills and must be adapted to local development plans in order to create a qualified work force to meet the real needs. The ultimate aim must be to establish local fishing schools. She would be submitting a memorandum on this matter to Members of the Assembly and would be pleased to take up any suggestions from them.

Mr Barbi stressed the very practical and realistic nature of the Focke report. The major virtue of the two Conventions of Lomé was the establishment of cooperation between partners equal in terms of dignity and political independence and the laying of foundations for the development of such cooperation.

The speaker pointed out that the countries of the Eastern bloc lacked generosity as regards aid to the developing countries. In his opinion, therefore, the parties affiliated to those which dominated the Eastern bloc countries had scarcely any contribution to make in real terms to relations with the developing countries.

Immediate aid measures were certainly extremely important. Above all, it was necessary to solve the urgent problems created by hunger but, in the longer term, the ACP countries should be placed in a position where they were able to develop their economies properly. The Lomé Conventions represented a first substantial step in this direction even though the present provisions were still inadequate.

The major shortcoming at present was the problem of the funds available.

Investments were effective only if they reached a certain level. The speaker was extremely concerned at the modest nature of the EEC's budget in general and, in particular, in the field of aid to the Third World. The 1981 budget was not particularly promising from this point of view. For the sake of consistency declarations of intent and principle should be backed up by adequate financial resources.

Mr Sable wished to endorse the unanimous expression of praise for Mrs Focke's report. He welcomed the fact that the present motion for a resolution was the same as that adopted in Arusha and that the EEC and ACP were giving a fine example to the world at a time when negotiations, in other international bodies, were deadlocked and the participants were indulging in ideology instead of providing food for the hungry.

He referred to the debate on world hunger held last week in Strasbourg and said that the proceedings on that occasion must not be forgotten since

world hunger was the most blatant scandal of our epoch. In the poor countries, food production was not keeping pace with population growth. The means were available but the political will was lacking. He called upon the ACP countries to work together with the EEC towards the establishment of an equitable new economic order.

The common agricultural policy had been the subject of much criticism. But, in his opinion, it was more appropriate to highlight the value of the CAP which could help to meet the needs of the poorest peoples of the world. The Community did not produce too much food but it must concentrate on products which did not compete with the ACP countries. The interests of European farmers and of farmers in the ACP were complementary and not incompatible.

The farming population in our various countries found it easier to understand each other than the urban population and meetings between the social partners in the agricultural sector should therefore be stepped up. In the same spirit, the working party which the Assembly had set up should deal with the problem of world hunger.

Food aid must not be seen as a way of disposing of surpluses. It was illogical to call upon the EEC to reduce production of crops that were useful to the rest of the world. The EEC must agree to make its surpluses available at favourable prices. The machinery of the CAP must be changed and medium to long-term contracts concluded with the developing countries.

Referring to sugar, he observed that this product was a test of the Community's goodwill. In his view the sugar protocol must not be renegotiated because the use of sugar was one means of alleviating the energy crisis: Brazil, for example, was using sugar cane to cover 20% of its alcohol consumption.

In conclusion, he hoped that the meeting of the Assembly would bring practical results: specific, practical objectives must be set, in particular the need to meet the target of 0.7% of GNP. The Lomé Convention was still hampered by certain shortcomings but he would vote in favour of the report on behalf of his group.

Mr Afolabi spoke on the subject of industrial cooperation which he said had had little impact on the ACP States because the relevant instruments had been handicapped by a lack of finance. The last five years had seen a growing trade imbalance to the disadvantage of the ACP and a decline in investment in mining and small and medium-scale industries. The causes were not however to be found in the investment structure of the ACP countries but in the lack of political goodwill by their European partners. He

expressed the hope that the lessons of Lomé I would be learnt and that the new provisions would be fully implemented.

The 1980's presented challenges which had to be faced if the international economic order was to be established and world wide conflict avoided. The chances of success in this respect were slim as long as the gap between the rich and poor countries remained so wide. Lomé II had amplified Lomé I but needed to be faithfully implemented. He expressed agreement with the previous speaker's statement that there was a need for an increase in global assistance to the South, particularly in view of the World Bank's assessment of the present situation.

Election of members of the Joint Committee

The President announced that he had received the nominations to the Joint Committee from the ACP and European Parliament delegations and that he had been informed of the European Parliament's nominations to the Bureau of the Joint Committee:

- Co-Chairman Mr Bersani
- Vice-chairmen Mr Kühn and Mr Pearce

Mr Pannella asked for the floor to speak on a point of order. He said that where custom and law did not coincide, one could follow custom provided that the decision to do so was taken unanimously. Article 21 of the Rules of Procedure provided for the election of the Joint Committee. He said that he was against the appointment of members to this committee by acclamation.

He pointed out that the powers of the Joint Committee would be increased and extended under the terms of the new Convention which would come into force as from 1 January next. He felt that the present Assembly should confine itself to appointing a committee that would hold office until the end of the current year. He addressed a formal request along these lines to the President and to the Assembly.

The President replied that the election by acclamation had taken place. He confirmed that he had received a motion for a resolution from Mr Pannella on the Joint Committee, to which it had been referred.

SITTING OF FRIDAY, 26 SEPTEMBER 1980

In the Chair: Mr Haskins, Vice-President

Annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and analysis of the results of the First Lomé Convention (conclusion of debate and vote)

The next item was the continuation of the debate and the vote on the reports by Mrs Focke (Doc. ACP/EEC/19/80).

Mr Pedini, Chairman of the Committee on Culture and Youth Affairs of the European Parliament, wished to add his congratulations to those already paid to Mrs Focke on her excellent report. He noted that on the whole the Association was developing in a satisfactory manner. It should not, however, be seen solely as a collection of written undertakings. It must also provide States and economic and financial groups with an incentive to take initiatives in the field of investments. The European Community needed to respond to the need to extend its policies beyond the purely European framework. Its agricultural, industrial, monetary and cultural policies needed to be given a worldwide dimension with a view to the establishment of a new international economic order.

The speaker then raised a matter which he felt had not been adequately covered in the Focke report, that of scientific research. Genuine progress would not be possible in the Association unless Europe's scientific circles began to tackle and solve the specific problems of the developing countries.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed the desire that cooperation should become more intensive and more practical.

Mr Woldemichael, after congratulating Mrs Focke on her courageous report, proceeded to describe the general world situation which was characterized by inflation, unemployment and an ever-deepening recession which affected the developing countries particularly severely. After the five years of implementation of the first Lomé Convention, the basic issues remained outstanding: access to markets for ACP products and financial and technical cooperation had fallen far short of expectations.

Owing to lack of time the speaker wished to confine himself to four main problems. Firstly, there was the problem of hunger and poverty which endangered world peace and security and therefore urgently needed to be solved by concrete measures. Secondly, he mentioned the least-developed

countries for which the action taken so far had had an insignificant impact owing to a lack of political will by the developed countries to provide adequate financial resources. Thirdly, the Lomé Convention would make a more effective contribution to the achievement of a fairer world order if the EEC governments could be persuaded to implement it more fully. Finally, the speaker expressed his disappointment at the results of the recent UN Special Assembly at which no agreement had been reached on global negotiations.

In conclusion, the speaker said that while his delegation was pleased with the goodwill shown by the European members in the Assembly, it was necessary for them to mobilize public opinion and exert pressure on their governments for implementation of Lomé II and the relaunching of global negotiations.

Mr Bersani welcomed Vanuatu's request to accede to the Convention of Lomé.

He then turned his attention to agricultural problems which affected 82% of the population of the ACP States, and he recommended that the Centre for Agricultural Cooperation should begin operations; this centre would be a body which collected information and liaised with the specialized tropical agricultural centres in Europe and those in the ACP countries. Working on the solid foundations that already existed, it would make it possible to achieve substantial practical progress in this very important field.

In addition, the speaker focussed attention on the problem of financing the development of industries and, in particular, the agri-foodstuffs industry. As an amplification of Lomé I, Lomé II would make use of a wide range of operational instruments. Moreover, co-financing experiments were being carried out in collaboration with the OPEC states and other industrialized countries.

However, a development bank would have to be created on the basis of the principle of cooperation; this bank should be structurally simple and no intervention should be required from national budgets. The only problem would be the guaranteeing of rates of exchange. This instrument would have two main advantages: independence and flexibility.

Mr Pearce highlighted the four priorities which he felt had emerged from the extensive debate on Mrs Focke's report. They were:

- (1) The West must step up its development aid to attain the UN target of 0.7% of GNP. The EEC figure was at present only 0.49%. Similarly the EEC should seek to coordinate their aid with that provided by OPEC.

- (2) The need to consider the effect of exporting community food surpluses to the Third World and of allowing freer access to Third World agricultural products. Perhaps a Community of interest could be found here.
- (3) The vital need for cooperation on energy supplies.
- (4) The risk of protectionism. The EEC must remember that trade was the basis of its prosperity and tariff barriers must be avoided at all costs. On the specific subject of sugar, he felt that the sugar quota granted to Zimbabwe should be increased to meet that country's wishes. Referring to the Mauritian representative's earlier comment on excessively restrictive rules of origin, he explained that, in his view, the rules as they stood requiring extensive local processing were intended to benefit the ACP economies by preventing 'off-shore processing',

In conclusion, he expressed the view that the Community's development policy was in essence a policy of external relations and as such a vital component of Community foreign policy.

Mrs Focke began by thanking all present for their contribution to what had been, in her view, a very frank and comprehensive debate, reflecting credit on the political acumen and commitment of the entire Assembly.

She said, however, that the adoption of the resolution was only a beginning and that the real tasks lay ahead. To use a metaphor from the world of football, it was not enough to play about with the ball — you had to put it in the net. The Assembly had to put the ball in the net by working out long-term strategies, a task which would call for great wisdom and dedication. Their efforts in this common endeavour would, however, pay rich dividends in inspiring mutual trust and confidence and a resolve to work fruitfully together.

It had been a pleasure for her to be the Assembly's rapporteur, and she would continue to devote herself with unsparing energy to the furtherance of their common task. To return to the metaphor she had used, she would 'stay on the ball'.

The Assembly then moved on to the vote on the motion for a resolution.

Mr Pannella said he alone in the entire Assembly had voted against the Focke report, because it was the only way in which he could protest against a policy that was basically hypocritical and involved flagrant contradictions between words and actions.

Mrs Poirier considered that Mrs Focke's report and Mr Cheysson's speech contained some highly delicate points. She had tabled 15

amendments in the Joint Committee concerning greater democracy, genuine progress in the field of development, sufficient food supplies for the ACP countries, industrialization and an improvement in the terms of trade. Three amendments relating to the rejection of the food weapon, the dangers of EEC enlargement, and the link between development and disarmament had been included in the final draft. Her other amendments, including the one on surpluses, had been rejected, which she felt was fairly typical.

The speaker deplored the fact that the progressive statements made in the report were not to be found in the resolution and it was the resolution that was binding. As it stood, the resolution was compatible neither with the main demands of the ACP countries nor with the gravity of the situation.

However, out of respect for the ACP countries and the need to encourage them, Mrs Poirier had not voted against the resolution because she knew how vast the needs of those countries were. But for the reasons of substance she had explained the French Communists had decided to abstain.

Mrs Castellina said that she had voted in favour of the Focke report, but without enthusiasm and with very little confidence. She appreciated the value of the report, mainly because of the realistic and critical tones in which it was couched. However, she felt that the debates had been marked by a certain note of triumphalism.

She went on to stress the gravity of the present situation. The truth was, in fact, that on the previous day the Council of Ministers had sharply reduced the appropriations for cooperation entered by the Commission in the 1981 budget.

The Assembly's debates should have taken a more practical form. They should have aimed at devising strategies to counter the powerful interests that were lined up to thwart the objectives of cooperation.

Protection of the rights of migrant workers

The next item was the report drawn up by Mr Michel on behalf of the Joint Committee on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State (Do. ACP-EEC/18/80).

Mr Michel, rapporteur, deplored the fact that it was easier for the Assembly to discuss sugar and cocoa than individuals and their rights.

Introducing his report, he stressed the need to respect the basic rights of all persons — especially migrant workers. The report examined the hardship and prejudice suffered by the 400,000 workers from ACP countries living in the Community.

The first part of the report dealt with the problem of migrant workers and the second with students and trainees from the ACP resident in the EEC.

In conclusion, Mr Michel regretted the lack of time to explain his resolution; he stressed the need for the persons concerned to be protected and guaranteed facilities to develop their full human potential.

The Assembly adopted the resolution.

Development of fisheries in the ACP States

The next item was the motion for a resolution tabled by **Mr Kanu** on behalf of the Joint Committee on ACP-EEC cooperation in fisheries development in the ACP States (Doc. ACP-EEC/16/80/rev.)

Mr Kanu expected that the resolution would find the approval of the Assembly as it was based on behind-the-scenes compromise.

He stressed that the ACP countries attached importance to the development of fisheries in their jurisdiction as a means of alleviating the food problem and boosting their foreign exchange earnings. He asked the Assembly in particular to give favourable attention to paragraph 4 of the motion which called for the drawing up of a report on the subject for the next meeting.

Zimbabwe

The next item was the motion for a resolution tabled by Guyana on behalf of the Joint Committee on Zimbabwe (Doc. ACP-EEC/20/80).

Mr Insanally, moving the resolution on Zimbabwe, hoped that as a result of the negotiations on its accession to the Lomé Convention Zimbabwe would secure more generous treatment in respect of beef, sugar and tobacco than was granted under the present Convention.

The Assembly adopted the resolution.

Cocoa

The next item was the motion for a resolution tabled on behalf of the Joint Committee by Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Togo, Gabon and Madagascar on cocoa (Doc. ACP-EEC/21/80).

Mr Hyde, moving the resolution on cocoa, reminded the Assembly that the motion had been unanimously adopted in the Joint Committee. He emphasized that much effort and money had been devoted in the ACP countries to growing this crop, which was vital for an increase in their national incomes. He regretted that difficulties had arisen as regards the signing of the new cocoa agreement owing to the reticence of one or two Community countries, which urgently needed to adjust their attitude. He pointed out that if the right price was not achieved for this commodity, the Community would in any case be obliged to make up the shortfall under STABEX.

The Assembly adopted the resolution.

Situation in Southern Africa

The next item was the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr Denis and others and Mr Wawrzik and others on behalf of the Joint Committee on the situation in Southern Africa (Doc. ACP-EEC/22/80).

The Assembly adopted the resolution.

Closure of the annual meeting

The President declared the annual meeting closed.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE FIRST LOMÉ CONVENTION (ACP-EEC)

Results of the First Lomé Convention

RESOLUTION

on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and resolution on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention

The Consultative Assembly,

- meeting from 24 to 26 September 1980 in Luxembourg,
 - having regard to the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
 - having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers drawn up pursuant to Articles 74 and 80 of Lomé Convention I,
 - having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/19/80),
 - welcoming the accession of the Republic of Kiribati and St. Vincent-and-the-Grenadines to the First Lomé Convention,
 - stressing the particular value and the great political significance of the first, imminent enlargement of the Second Lomé Convention to include the Republic of Zimbabwe, and hoping that this will come into effect as soon as possible;
1. Welcomes the conclusion of a new Convention between the ACP States and the Community, and stresses the political significance of this new international cooperation contract between equal partners, which is vital for the economic and social development of the ACP countries and is consistent with the situation of economic interdependence between the developing countries and the industrialized countries;
 2. Calls on the Member States of the Community to ratify the new Convention as soon as possible; requests that to attenuate the effects of the solution of continuity between the two Conventions, the transitional measures should include all the provisions of Lomé II with no financial implications dependent on the ratification of the Convention;
 3. Stresses that in the implementation of the new Convention the lessons learnt under Lomé I should be taken into account so as to avoid repeating negative experiences and to preserve achievements so far;
- (a) Trade cooperation and promotion*
4. Stresses that the opening of the Community market is not sufficient in itself to ensure the development of ACP exports to the Community;
 5. Requests that under Lomé II trade cooperation and promotion should be integrated more fully into the various cooperation policies, and expects, in accordance with the spirit and provisions of Lomé, the obstacles (quantitative, administrative and other restrictions) to ACP exports to the Community, especially textiles and milled rice, to be lifted;

6. Notes the individual improvements to the trade arrangements in Lomé II;
7. Considers that the results of trade promotion prove that the resources and methods deployed were not adapted to the requirements of the ACP States;
8. Emphasizes the advantages of the new approach under Lomé II to trade promotion, which will henceforth be extended to the various stages of production and to all markets; stresses the need for practical promotion schemes such as the holding of specialized fairs and the training of marketing experts;
9. Requests the Community and its Member States to refrain from having recourse to the safeguard clause by making the best possible use of the consultation procedures; considers that the case of ACP textile exports which is illustrative of the enormous difficulties of ACP States in embarking upon the industrialization process and taking advantage of the free access rule provide a test of the readiness of the Community and its Member States to honour their commitments in this area;
10. Warns the Community and the Member States against protectionist practices and tendencies, the adoption of which have disastrous effects not only for the ACP countries but also for the Community itself;

(b) Sugar

11. Remains convinced of the great and continuing importance to the economies of the ACP countries concerned of guaranteed access for their sugar to the EEC market under the terms and conditions set out in the Sugar Protocol annexed to the Lomé Convention;
12. Deplores the fact that the Commission proposals on revised quotas for EEC sugar producers for the 1980-85 period have received neither the consent of the European Parliament nor the approval of the Council of the European Communities;
13. Is persuaded that, in so doing, the Community has merely avoided the problem, which must again be put before the European Parliament and the Council of the European Communities by the Commission; considers in fact that, despite the economic fluctuations in the world sugar market, the reduction of surpluses of beet sugar in the EEC is essential in view of the Community's binding historical obligations towards the ACP countries;
14. Affirms that the quantity of ACP sugar supplied to Member States of the Community has not increased over the last 15 years and hence has in no way contributed to the excess of sugar exports from the EEC;
15. Notes the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to invoke the good offices procedure to settle the dispute over the application of the notion of 'force majeure', and expresses the hope that the use of that procedure will result in the strengthening of the affirmation of the Community's resolve, as set out in Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Accession, to safeguard the interests of all the countries referred to in that Protocol whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of primary products, and particularly of sugar;
16. Emphasizes the irrevocable nature of the undertakings made in the context of the Sugar Protocol;
17. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Community:
 - to respect fully the traditional position of ACP sugar on the Community market,
 - to participate immediately in the International Sugar Agreement as a supplementary measure to ensure the stability of world prices of this product,
 - to look for ways of further increasing ACP sugar quotas and encouraging EEC sugar beet farmers to produce crops which will not compete with ACP production;

(c) Stabex and Sysmin

18. While recognizing the existence of certain difficulties related, in particular, to transfers, considers that as a whole Stabex has been applied satisfactorily;
19. Welcomes the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to allocate to the Stabex appropriation under the Second Convention the balance remaining from the Lomé I Stabex fund;
20. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to convert into grants the transfers made under Lomé I and due to be replenished, taking into consideration, case by case, the particular situation of the countries concerned as provided in Article 44 of the Second Lomé Convention;
21. Notes the new features of Stabex, including the list of products, the conditions of intervention and the increase in the appropriations allocated to the system, and notes with satisfaction that henceforth the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers will be able, on a case-by-case basis, to extend the benefits of Stabex to inter-ACP trade, a measure which is likely to promote inter-ACP trade cooperation;
22. Requests the ACP-EEC Council to examine case by case requests to extend the list of Stabex products, particularly those relating to raw tobacco and sisal products;
23. Requests the Commission to present a report assessing the impact of STABEX on the development of the economies of the ACP countries and, given the importance of this assessment, urges that this detailed study should be carried out by external consultants selected with the approval of the ACP countries;
24. Emphasizes the value of Sysmin, the implementation of which may help to maintain and develop the mining industry in the ACP States; stresses that it will not be possible to achieve this objective unless suitable preparatory measures are taken immediately, in particular by the Commission of the European Communities;

d) Industrial cooperation

5. Deplores the fact that under Lomé I industrial cooperation produced only limited results;
6. Notes that the negotiators of the new Convention have acknowledged the need to intensify industrial cooperation, in particular by extending its scope to the mining and energy sectors and by laying down non-discriminatory rules regarding investments in ACP countries from Member States;
7. Welcomes the particular stress laid on energy in Lomé II and reaffirms that the problem of the availability of energy resources at reasonable prices constitutes a condition for the development of the ACP countries; requests that the ACP States should receive aid to develop other energy sources so as to attenuate the effects of the increase in the prices of petroleum products and their harmful repercussions on the development effort of these countries and places special importance on the urgent need for Community finance for surveys for oil and for extensive exploration drilling.
3. Stresses that covering the developing countries' energy deficit is one of the most important tasks of development policy, The Community, the oil-producing countries and the Eastern bloc must assume their collective responsibility;
1. Hopes that the procedures in the industrial sphere set up by Lomé II will induce the Community, after consulting the economic and social groups, to take greater account of the needs of the ACP economies in determining its internal restructuring measures;
- Stresses the value of the new provisions of Lomé II on co-financing, a system which has already produced appreciable results under Lomé I;

31. Expresses its interest, given the inadequacy of public aid, in the provisions of Lomé II designed to encourage the inflow of private capital in the industrial development process of the ACP countries, particularly in respect of small and medium-sized undertakings;
32. Stresses the need to encourage the establishment and promotion of small and medium-sized undertakings in ACP countries as they are the basic and indispensable means of developing both the industrial sector and agriculture and trade; considers that small and medium-sized undertakings constitute an appropriate framework for training programmes and transfers of technology;
33. Considers that one of the preconditions of any industrial cooperation is to be found in the ACP States' contribution to the definition of an industrial development strategy capable of producing suitable projects;
34. Calls in particular for the establishment of a Business Management College for the Lomé Convention, funded by the Community, to train large numbers of competent managers from the ACP States in techniques and technologies appropriate to their economic environments.
35. Recognises the gap in the flow of requisite financial resources for the industrial development of the ACP States and the urgent need for complementary financing for the implementation of industrial programmes under Lomé II in order to achieve more positive results than obtained under Lomé I.

(e) Regional cooperation

36. Stresses the fundamental role of regional cooperation in the development process of the developing countries, and hence the ACP countries, and regrets that the opportunities offered by Lomé I have not been more fully exploited;
37. Urges that the implementation of Lomé II be used to lay the foundations of regional cooperation, thanks in particular to increased financial resources and a better identification of objectives;
38. Urges that the support and aid schemes for specific bodies and projects implemented by ACP countries within a regional or sub-regional framework, particularly in the field of infrastructures, should be reinforced;
39. Takes note in the same context of the Lagos Action Plan; strongly urges the Community to provide the appropriate political support for this Plan and to take account of the implications of its implementation in formulating its cooperation and development aid policy; lays particular stress on the need to and advisability of increasing and concentrating the Community's financial and technical aid on strengthening or creating structures for sectoral or sub-regional cooperation especially the construction of dams, schemes to combat the encroachment of the desert, communications, etc.

(f) Agricultural cooperation

40. Notes that under Lomé I more than one-third of the appropriations of the EDF were allocated to the development of the rural sector, and in particular to integrated projects; but notes that, far from moving towards self-sufficiency, the food situation of the majority of ACP countries, especially the African countries, has deteriorated;
41. Considers that in order to cope with the situation in the future in the countries concerned
 - Lomé II should be implemented in such a way as to enable the ACP States concerned to develop a food strategy,

- an even greater proportion of EDF resources should be set aside for agricultural projects,
 - food aid should be integrated into development programmes for the rural sector and food-for-work schemes should be experimented;
42. Stresses the value of developing fisheries, which may help to improve the security of ACP food supplies;
 43. Asks the Community, in line with previous ACP requests, to investigate rapidly with the ACP States ways in which it might contribute, on special terms, to the food security of the developing countries by providing itself with appropriate resources under the Common Agricultural Policy;
 44. Considers that an adequate solution in the longer term to this problem and to all the anomalies in the agricultural trade relations between the Community and the developing countries can only be found if
 - the Community finally formulates an agricultural trade policy compatible with its development aid policy,
 - and at the same time guarantees priority access to the Community market for agricultural products and processed agricultural products from the poorest associated and non-associated developing countries;
 - the Community reduces its current structural surpluses of certain agricultural products;
 45. Requests that special attention and increased assistance be granted to ACP countries hit by drought, particularly those in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa which are threatened, and urges the introduction as a matter of urgency of a special action programme to enable the stricken countries to curb, by means of water control, the harmful effects of drought;
 46. Notes with satisfaction the prompt action taken by the Community to furnish financial and other assistance to countries which have recently suffered serious loss of life and property as a result of hurricanes; and urges the introduction by the Community of a continuing programme of assistance aimed at enabling the people of those countries to prepare themselves against, and to alleviate the effects of, the perennial hazards to which they are exposed by the occurrence of such hurricanes.
 47. Requests the Commission to enter in the Community's 1981 budget special supplementary appropriations to cover 2 million tonnes of cereals and 250 million EUA for war refugees or those made homeless by natural disasters in the ACP countries; calls, in particular, on the Commission and the Council to draw up, as soon as possible, an emergency food aid and technical assistance programme for refugees in the ACP countries who are facing death;
 3. Hopes that the setting up of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation will meet the needs of the ACP countries; requests that the preparatory measures necessary for its establishment be taken rapidly and that adequate resources be placed at its disposal;
 1. Condemns any attempt to use food as a weapon against any country on any pretext whatsoever;

Financial and technical cooperation

- Notes that on the expiry of the First Lomé Convention one-quarter of the programmable funds had still not been committed and that payments amounted to 43% of total EDF commitments, 28% of which were for indicative programmes;

51. Warns against prolonging this situation, which might weaken confidence in ACP-EEC cooperation; once the quality and value of projects has been recognized, funds must be utilized speedily;
52. Considers it essential therefore that the experience acquired from the application of Lomé I should be fully exploited in the implementation of Lomé II and in particular that:
 - development programmes for the ACP countries should be drawn up, specifying the type of aid desirable,
 - the self-development capacities of projects should be taken into account,
 - sufficient vocational training for each project should accompany its implementation, and more generally that the cost thereof and also the cost of their subsequent maintenance of projects should be included in the financing plan,
 - the maintenance and operation of the projects carried out should be ensured;
53. Recognizes the very great value of the work of the non-governmental organizations concerned with development and emphasizes the role these organizations might play in connection with micro-projects in the ACP countries;
54. Calls upon Community institutions to give higher priority to the encouragement of non-governmental financial institutions to invest in capital projects, and to do so by underwriting such investment in whole or in part.
55. Considers that voluntary aid to development should be encouraged and requests the Commission of the European Communities to make relevant proposals with a view to adopting a European statute for technical cooperation assistance;
56. Stresses the need to make all those concerned aware of the advantages of reducing to a minimum the period between the appraisal and the implementation of a project;
57. Emphasizing the very real problems encountered by the Commission of the European Communities, demands that it should at last be provided with the staff necessary to implement the Convention of Lomé;

(h) Least-developed, landlocked and island countries

58. Requests that on the basis of the provisions of Lomé II solutions be found to the problems encountered by the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States in the fields of investment, transport and communications and as regards the application of the rules of origin;
59. Urges that special measures be taken to mobilise more resources for agriculture and rural development in the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States in order to raise agricultural production substantially;
60. Requests that the provisions of the joint declaration on the special situation of Zaire be implemented;
61. Calls upon the EEC countries to take all necessary measure to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference on the Least-Developed Countries scheduled 1981;

(i) Institutional provisions

62. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers carefully to ensure that the economic and social groups are involved in the life of the new Convention, in conformity with Article 168(6), and to begin by the essential consultations in the field of trade and industrial cooperation and by the full application of the joint declaration on migrant workers contained in Annex XV to the Convention;

63. Regrets that the negotiations for an adaptations and transitions protocol for Lomé II, following the enlargement of the Community to include Greece from 1 January 1981, have opened so late in the day;
64. Notes the concern shown by many ACP States at the prospect of a possible enlargement of the EEC to include three new countries and requests that the ACP States be duly notified;
65. Notes the improvement in Lomé II as regards institutional provisions and hopes that as a result of these provisions the institutions will be better equipped to achieve the aims of the Convention;
66. Stresses the need to attain as soon as possible the aim of allocating 0.7% of the GNP of the developed countries to public development aid; urges that developed countries which have not yet reached this target of 0.7% of GNP in public development aid in 1981 should make their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the decade; the target of 1% should be reached as soon as possible thereafter;
67. Requests, in the light of the very serious implications of the burden of foreign debt for the economies of the developing countries, the adoption of measures to provide immediate assistance, relief or the writing off of the debts of those developing countries which are experiencing particular difficulties — as is the case for most ACP countries;
68. Also stresses that serious progress towards disarmament would release substantial funds for development;
69. Points out that, while in other respects the Lomé Conventions are exemplary, they can become fully effective only if they form part of a world-wide system of North-South relations; regrets that it was not possible to decide on the agenda and procedures for global negotiations at the XIth Extraordinary General Assembly in New York; urges the Community and the ACP States to make every effort to ensure that the North-South dialogue achieves some concrete results; hopes that the Community and the ACP States will endeavour to achieve real results and attaches particular importance to the establishment of a world-wide system to assist the least-developed countries;
70. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and Mrs Focke's report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council of Ministers and Commission of the European Communities and also asks that steps be taken to give the report and the resolution wide publicity.

RESOLUTION

on respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State

The Consultative Assembly

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980.
- referring expressly to the declaration adopted in Bordeaux on 31 January 1979 by the Joint Committee,
- having regard to the provisions of Annex XV of the Second Lomé Convention, relating to workers who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and are residing legally in a Member State or an ACP state,
- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/18/80),

1. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention takes account of the situation of migrant workers from the ACP countries residing in the countries of the Community to ensure respect for and protection of the fundamental rights of individuals, and also of the situation of workers from the Community residing in ACP countries;
2. Stresses the political significance of this step by which the negotiators have recognized that the two Parties could not confine themselves to an economic and commercial agreement, and that the bonds which unite them were such that the situation of certain social categories could no longer be ignored by the Convention;
3. Deplores, however, the unambitious nature of the provisions adopted which are confined to guaranteeing non-discrimination with regard to working conditions, pay and social security;
4. Notes that these provisions are far from adequate in view of the difficulties encountered by the ACP migrant workers;
5. Considers that the proposals and guarantees contained in this resolution must be implemented as a matter of priority for the practical benefit of ACP migrant workers, whose social situation and problems of integrating into their host country are particularly acute;
6. Desires non-discrimination to apply fully to all workers' rights, irrespective of whether their families are living with them or have remained in their own country, but considers at the same time that the re-uniting of families must be encouraged;
7. Takes the view that it has the responsibility to see that these provisions are enforced and, for this purpose, instructs the ACP-EEC Council to report to it annually on their implementation;
8. Considers that, on the basis of undertakings contained in the second Lomé Convention, the Community and its Member States should embark upon a policy of coordination and harmonization of the various national policies relating to the rights of ACP migrant workers;
9. Requests that the ACP-EEC Council reconsiders the matter of ACP migrant workers with a view to extending the present provisions;
10. Invites the ACP-EEC Council to involve, through its ad hoc committees, the social partners, both of the ACP and of the EEC, in the consideration of the matter of migrant workers;
11. Recalls that, in line with the declaration adopted in Bordeaux, the objective to be achieved in this regard is to guarantee to ACP migrant workers resident in the Member States of the Community:
 - recognition of their economic, social and trade union rights,
 - recognition of their individual rights and of those of their families,
 - improved living conditions,
 - the actual exercise of their recognized rights;
12. Requests that the Council of Ministers of the European Communities adopt the proposal for a directive on clandestine immigration which, while laying down preventive and restrictive measures to combat illegal migration and employment, safeguards the rights of workers arising out of the work they perform;
13. Underlines the need for the Member States of the Community to undertake, in agreement with the parties concerned and their organizations, a detailed study of the situation of ACP students and trainees, in order to be in a position at last to define a coherent and comprehensive policy in this regard; this policy should include, inter alia,

vocational training, grant, study and training programmes and facilitate the reintegration of those concerned at the end of their studies in their country of origin;

14. Recalls that in order for ACP students and trainees to be properly integrated into their new environment, they must be briefed in advance on the situation that awaits them and in particular on the reception and temporary care facilities provided;
15. Invites the Member States of the Community to take account in their legislation on aliens of the special status of ACP students and trainees, by putting an end to discretionary powers as regards expulsion and by guaranteeing to trainees and students receiving grants the right of appeal against arbitrary administrative decisions;
16. Is of the opinion that it is the responsibility of the Community to promote the coordination and harmonization of the various national policies on the subject so as to give more weight to the concept of ACP student/trainee;
17. Stresses that there is work to be done in informing and educating Community public opinion with regard to the problems of third-world citizens and particularly those originating in the ACP countries;
18. Considers that in order for such an information and education policy to be effective, it should be backed up by the competent non-governmental organizations which should be given moral and financial support;
19. Invites those Member States which do not as yet possess legislation enabling racism to be combated, to adopt such legislation as soon as possible.

RESOLUTION

on ACP-EEC Cooperation on the development of fishing in the ACP States

the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

recalling the Joint Declaration on sea fishing annexed to the Convention signed by the ACP States and the European Community in Lomé on 31 October 1979 and recognizing the contribution that the development of fishery resources in waters within the jurisdiction of the ACP States can make to the overall development process of these States.

recalling also the Joint Declaration on the origin of fishery products annexed to Protocol No 1 to the Convention, which recognises that changes in the existing rules of origin concerning fishery products may have to be made to enhance the development of the fishery sector,

Considers that there is an urgent need for intensified ACP-EEC cooperation to enable each ACP State to maximise the benefits of its fishery resources and retain full control of these vital resources to ensure a balanced system of fishing and conservation of fish stocks in the ACP States;

Notes the interest expressed by many ACP States in developing their fishing industries;

Urges the Community and the ACP States to carry out without delay an examination of the problems posed by the entry into Community markets of fishery products from catches made in zones within the jurisdiction of the ACP States;

Instructs its Joint Committee to continue its examinations of the problem of ACP-EEC cooperation on fishing and to submit a report to it in due course.

RESOLUTION

on Zimbabwe

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting from 24 to 26 September 1980 in Luxembourg,
 - welcoming the decision of the ACP-EEC Council in Nairobi to agree to Zimbabwe's application for accession to the Second Lomé Convention,
 - noting that the negotiations on the terms of accession for Zimbabwe are making progress,
 - stressing the particular value and the great political significance of the imminent accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Second Lomé Convention,
 - aware of the importance of sugar, beef and veal and tobacco to the economy and of their impact on the welfare of the people of Zimbabwe,
1. Urges that the negotiations on Zimbabwe's accession to the Convention be concluded rapidly and, in this connection, urges the Community and its Member States to make special efforts to provide substantial aid for Zimbabwe, taking account of the need for Zimbabwe to rebuild its economy as rapidly as possible;
 2. Requests the Community to grant Zimbabwe sugar and beef and veal quotas on accession, over and above those provided for under the Lomé II Convention.

RESOLUTION

on Cocoa

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
 - seriously concerned at the fall in the prices of commodities, particularly cocoa,
 - regretting the lack of a Community decision on a minimum price for cocoa, during the recent Geneva consultations, which would have made possible the resumption of negotiations on the conclusion of a new international agreement,
 - having regard to the vital importance of cocoa for the economies of many ACP states and, in particular, the political and social consequences of a fall in the price of cocoa,
1. Requests the Community, as the world's major consumer of cocoa, to assume its full responsibilities so that negotiations on the conclusion of a new International Cocoa Agreement can be resumed and completed;
 2. Calls on the Community
 - (a) to agree to the fixing of a minimum price for cocoa, taking account of the overriding need to guarantee a fair level of remuneration and to protect the interests of the ACP producer states;
 - (b) to agree to the fixing of a guaranteed seasonal price for cocoa and to accept the principle of a periodic review of cocoa prices;
 3. Consequently requests the EEC Council of Ministers to take all the necessary steps to enable the Community to assume in full its special responsibilities in this field in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Lomé II Convention.

RESOLUTION

on the situation in Southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
 - having regard to the resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 28 September 1978 and 12 October 1979 in Luxembourg and by the Joint Committee on 1 February 1979 in Bordeaux,
1. Reaffirms its condemnation of South Africa for its apartheid policy and its present activities in Namibia, which are intended to delay the latter's independence and undermine fundamental liberties as defined in the United Nations Charter;
 2. Strongly urges the South African authorities to free all prisoners of conscience and guarantee, without discrimination, the right to legal defence and to safeguard fundamental liberties in respect of persons and society as a whole; expresses its solidarity with all victims of the regime and urges, in particular, that militants and leading figures of the African National Congress who have been unjustly imprisoned and sentenced should be freed;
 3. Considers that the measures adopted by the apartheid regime following the compulsory embargo on arms decreed by the United Nations mean that foreign companies operating in South Africa may become involved in the apartheid regime's military programme. These Western companies provide virtually all South Africa's oil, computers and advanced technology. Anything short of total withdrawal on their part would therefore have no effect;
 4. Considers, more particularly, that the so-called fair employment measures such as the Community code of conduct and the Sullivan principles jeopardize the struggle for freedom despite the argument that these measures may be intended to help promote foreign investment in South Africa;
 5. Condemns, furthermore, the states and multinational companies and other undertakings in the Community which continue, by virtue of their operations, to give active support and encouragement to the apartheid regime in South Africa, and urges that the principles and decisions adopted by the United Nations should be respected and, above all, that these states and companies should stop investing and operating in South Africa in circumstances which encourage the country's racist government;
 6. Requests the Council of Ministers to provide details of the activities of the multinationals and to inform the Joint Committee of the measures it intends to take to ensure that they do not continue to violate the commitments given at the United Nations;
 7. Reiterates its formal condemnation of the various forms of economic and military support given to the apartheid regime in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions;
 8. Notes, however, the fact that a number of cultural agreements between Community countries and the Pretoria Government have been suspended;
 9. Pays homage to the courage of the people and governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and strongly urges that the special measures which have already been taken to help them should be intensified; regrets that, despite its earlier requests, a special action programme has not yet been initiated for them;
 0. Condemns the recent bloody acts of aggression perpetrated against sovereign states, notably Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

RESOLUTION

on the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention

The Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
 - having regard to the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention,
 - having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP/EEC/17/80),
 - having discussed this report,
1. Is pleased that the institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention were formulated on the basis of mutual consultation between the two institutions concerned;
 2. Stresses that consultation of this kind is in tune with the Assembly's repeated wish for closer relations leading to genuine cooperation between the institutions of the Convention;
 3. Notes the improvement in institutional provisions in relation to the previous Convention, mainly as regards:
 - recognition of the role played by the Committee of Ambassadors, which is described as the third institution of the Convention, thus formalizing a de facto situation,
 - expansion of the role of the Consultative Assembly and strengthening of links between the latter and the ACP-EEC Council,
 - recognition of the existence and duties of the Joint Committee as an organ of the Assembly,
 - recognition of the possibility of the Consultative Assembly establishing the necessary contacts with economic and social circles;
 4. Hopes that as a result of these provisions the institutions will be better equipped to achieve the aims of the Convention;
 5. Deplores the fact that the new Convention makes no mention of the possibilities of members of the Consultative Assembly putting written and oral questions to the ACP-EEC Council, with the result that the provisions of Rules 17 and 18 of the Rules of Procedure remain a dead letter;
 6. Instructs its Bureau to continue negotiations with the ACP-EEC Council with a view to concluding an agreement on measures for implementing a system of written and oral questions.

RESOLUTION

on amendments to be made to the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Assembly

The Bureau of the Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to the Joint Committee's report on amendments to be made to the Rules of Procedure (Doc. ACP-EEC/17/80),
- having discussed this report,
- noting that the Rules of Procedure will have to be adjusted because of the entry into force of the Lomé II Convention and its institutional provisions,

- considering that it would be appropriate at this time to draw on recent experience in adjusting the Rules of Procedure,

Submits the following amendments to the Consultative Assembly:

**RULES OF PROCEDURE UNDER
THE LOMÉ I CONVENTION**

AMENDED TEXT

Cover page

- heading
- title
- footnote

- unchanged
- unchanged
- footnote

Pursuant to Article 80(2) of the ACP-EEC Convention signed at Lomé on 28 February 1975, the Consultative Assembly adopted these Rules of Procedure at its constituent meeting held in Luxembourg on 1 June 1976.

Pursuant to Article **175(2)** of the ACP-EEC Convention signed at Lomé on **31 October 1979**, the Consultative Assembly adopted these Rules of Procedure at its constituent meeting held in Luxembourg on

Articles 1 and 2 unchanged

Article 3

Attendance of other institutions

1. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, hereinafter called 'the Council', may attend meetings of the Assembly and of the Joint Committee.

Article 3

Attendance of other institutions

1. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, hereinafter called 'the Council', **and the Committee of Ambassadors** may attend meetings of the Assembly and of the Joint Committee.

Paragraph 2 unchanged

Articles 4 to 14 unchanged

Article 15

Assembly resolutions

1. Any member of the Assembly may table a motion for a resolution on matters concerning or covered by the Convention. Such a motion shall not be voted on by the Assembly until it has been printed in the official languages and distributed.

2. The Assembly shall refer motions for resolutions to the Joint Committee, which shall submit to it its findings, including a substantive text to be put to the vote.

Article 15

Assembly resolutions

1. unchanged

2. The Assembly shall refer motions for resolutions to the Joint Committee, which shall submit to it its findings, including a substantive text to be put to the vote.

Resolutions or recommendations adopted by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Council and the Committee of Ambassadors.

Articles 16 to 20 unchanged

Article 21

Joint Committee

1. There shall be set up a Joint Committee, hereinafter called 'the Committee', consisting of one representative from each of the ACP and of an equal number of representatives from the European Parliament.

2. The Committee shall have two Chairmen.

3. The Committee shall be elected by the Assembly from among its members at each annual meeting. The representatives of the European Parliament on the one hand, and the ACP representatives on the other, shall nominate their candidates, in each case in accordance with their own procedure. The number of candidates put forward shall not exceed the number of seats to be filled. Each list of candidates shall also include a candidate for the Office of Chairman. Candidature shall be submitted to the Bureau, which shall place them before the Assembly.

4. Between meetings of the Assembly, the Committee shall meet once a year on the initiative of its Chairmen. If necessary, an extraordinary meeting may also be convened by decision of the Presidents of the Assembly.

Article 21

Joint Committee

1. unchanged

2. The Committee shall have two chairmen and four Vice-Chairmen who shall constitute the Bureau of the Committee.

2a. The Bureau shall meet at regular intervals to prepare the work of the Committee, follow up the action taken thereon and on the resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, and establish the necessary contacts with the co-chairmen of that Assembly, the Council and the Committee of Ambassadors.

3. The Committee shall be elected by the Assembly from among its Members at each annual meeting. The representatives of the European Parliament on the one hand and the ACP representatives on the other shall nominate their candidates, the number of whom shall not exceed the number of seats to be filled, in accordance with their respective procedures. Each list of candidates shall also include a candidate for the office of Chairman and two candidates for the posts of Vice-Chairman. Candidatures shall be submitted to the Bureau which shall place them before the Assembly.

4. unchanged

5. Apart from the committees that may be set up by the Assembly under Article 80(5) of the Convention, ad hoc consultative committees composed on a basis of parity may be set up by the Committee to carry out specific tasks while the Committee is at work.

4a. In the context of the agenda, the bureau may propose to the Committee a procedure for the organization of debates. On a proposal from the Chairman the Committee may decide to limit speaking time.

5. Apart from the committees that may be set up by the Assembly under Article **175(5)** of the Convention, ad hoc consultative committees composed on a basis of parity may be set up by the Committee to carry out specific tasks. **Any work to be carried out by these ad hoc consultative committees between meetings of the Committee** shall be subject to the authorization of the Committee Bureau.

Paragraphs 6 to 9 unchanged

Article 22

Secretariat

The Secretary-General of the European Parliament and a person appointed by the President representing the ACP shall jointly take all the necessary steps to facilitate the work of the Assembly and of the Committee. They shall be answerable to the Assembly Bureau.

Article 22

Secretariat

The Secretary-General of the European Parliament and a person appointed by the President representing the ACP shall take all the necessary steps **pursuant to Article 175(9) of the Convention** to facilitate the work of the Assembly and of the Committee. They shall be answerable to the Assembly Bureau.

Articles 23 and 24 unchanged

MEMBERS OF THE ACP-EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

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Bahamas	—	ABENS, Victor (Lux, S)
	—	AERSSSEN, Jochen van (Ger, PPE)
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	—	BADUEL GLORIOSO, Maria Fabrizia (It, COM)
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	—	BOSERUP Bodil Kathrine (Dk, COM)
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	—	DALZIEL Ian (UK, ED)
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	—	DE CLERCQ Willy (Bel, L)
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Grenada	BULLEN	DELEAU Gustave (F, DEP)
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