

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(1989)**

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H.E. Mr Mamadou DIOP,
H.E. Mr Leo TINDEMANS,

Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC
Joint Assembly,

European Parliament,
LUXEMBOURG


Sirs,

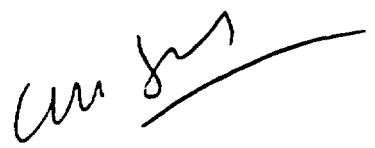
At its meeting in Fiji on 28/29 March 1990, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the question of the Annual Report which it has to publish pursuant to Article 269 paragraph 4 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention and instructed the Chairmen of the Committee of Ambassadors, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the Council of Ministers, to finalize this report and to forward it to the Joint Assembly.

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

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

Yours sincerely,


Ghebray BERHANE


Flemming BJØRNEKÆR

Enc: 1

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I. INTRODUCTION

The major event in relations between the Community and the ACP States in 1989 was the successful conclusion of negotiations for the fourth ACP-EEC Convention. The new Convention was signed on 15 December 1989 in Lomé, the capital of Togo, where the previous three Conventions were also signed.

The negotiations were conducted in the spirit of co-operation, mutual understanding and solidarity which is the hallmark of relations between the two sides. This demonstration of the "spirit of Lomé" enabled the negotiators to conduct proceedings in such a way that this instrument of co-operation, which is in any case unique has been further developed and improved to the advantage of the peoples concerned.

The results of negotiations in the various areas of co-operation are summarized in Chapter II of this Report.

While these negotiations were in progress, the two sides also actively pursued the implementation of Lomé III. The bodies set up under the Convention held regular meetings, a large proportion of which were devoted to examining questions arising in connection with trade and commodities. In the field of STABEX, the Committee of Ambassadors dealt in particular with the problems caused by the fact that the total number of transfers requested by the ACP States again exceeded the resources available. In regard to financial and technical co-operation, effectiveness in the implementation of financial resources improved in the programming phase as defined by the third Convention; the work of the Article 193 Committee on drafting the general conditions for contracts financed by the EDF and the rules of procedure for arbitration was also brought well forward with a view to adoption of the texts by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at a later stage in the proceedings.

II. CONCLUSION OF NEGOTIATIONS ON THE FOURTH ACP-EEC CONVENTION (Lomé IV)

1. The signing of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention in Lomé on 15 December 1989 constituted the culmination of a process of negotiation which started in October 1988 at a Ministerial meeting in Luxembourg, continued throughout 1989 at a great many meetings between the negotiators in Brussels (the Commission and the ACP Ambassadors), three plenary Ministerial Conferences - one in Brazzaville in February 1989, one in Brussels in June 1989 and one in October 1989 in Luxembourg - and a restricted Ministerial meeting held in Brussels in November 1989.

Along with the Community and its twelve Member States, and apart from the 66 ACP States which are already Parties to Lomé III, the signatories to the new Convention include Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Provision has also been made to facilitate the accession of Namibia to the new Convention once it has declared as an independent State that it wishes to accede.

This long negotiating process enabled the two parties to reach an agreement which consolidates, improves and strengthens co-operation based upon solidarity and mutual advantage.

Even if they have not matched ACP requests in every respect, the efforts which the Community has made in financial terms have been substantial and have gone well beyond merely allowing for inflation: the overall financial envelope has increased from ECU 8 500 million to ECU 12 000 million, which include ECU 1,2 million of EIB own resources, i.e. an increase of more than 40% in arithmetic terms and more than 20% in real terms.

2. The approach followed during the negotiations and the results arrived at reflected the very wide consensus which developed within the various ACP and EEC bodies during the course of the preparatory work: while consolidating and refining the gains of the previous Conventions, the new Convention improves and develops the instrument of co-operation, extends co-operation to new topics or areas and is intended to cope with the new requirements arising from the economic situation of the ACP States.

3. The most significant improvements and innovations can be summarized in the following terms:
 - (a) The new Convention is a long-term one and will last for ten years, with a 5-year renewable Financial Protocol and a 5-year review clause.

 - (b) The provisions on human rights and respect for human dignity have been strengthened and incorporated in the main body of the Convention among the objectives and principles of co-operation. The new text refers to the fundamental rights of individuals, civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights and refers explicitly to apartheid, students and migrant workers.

- (c) Agricultural co-operation and food security, which remain priorities for most ACP economies, continue to be at the heart of the sectoral strategies of Lomé IV and are also supplemented by a number of new emphases such as the regional dimension of food security policies and the key role of women in rural development.

- (d) Industrial co-operation will be required to act as a driving force that will complement rural and agricultural development. This area, where specific provisions have been added on enterprise development, has been noticeably improved in order to reflect more accurately the development priorities of the ACP States. The objectives of the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI) have been more precisely defined and its supervisory structure has been clarified.

- (e) More stress is being laid in the new Convention on the private sector and more comprehensive and functional arrangements have been introduced with regard to the promotion, protection and support of investment.

- (f) Co-operation in the field of commodities is no longer confined to agricultural products and has been extended to cover all mining products and metals. Emphasis has been clearly placed on the need to reduce the dependence of ACP economies upon exports of raw materials by diversifying and supporting processing, marketing, distribution and transport (PMDT), at the same time as restoring the competitiveness of ACP products on international markets.

- (g) STABEX machinery has been substantially adapted in the interests of contributing more effectively to the reorganization of the agricultural commodity sectors, more transparent, fairer and speedier operation of the system. STABEX funding has been appreciably increased from ECU 925 million to ECU 1 500 million.

- (h) SYSMIN has also undergone major changes to simplify its operation and to adapt it more closely to the economic restructuring needs of the ACP countries; the core notion has become that of viability, but there is also provision for action in the event of slumps in the total export earnings of the ACP States concerned.

- (i) Trade arrangements under Lomé III have been consolidated and improved in order to guarantee the ACP States new and significant export outlets to the Community market. Important improvements are to be seen in market access for agricultural products (the new concessions cover about 40 products which include sorghum, millet, yams, rice, molasses, strawberries, tomatoes, citrus fruit, certain processed agricultural products, etc.), in the specific provisions for rum, beef and veal and bananas and in the rules of origin which have been adjusted in order to give greater incentives to the industrialization of the ACP States.

- (j) Development finance co-operation is the area in which the innovations by comparison with Lomé III have been the greatest. New provisions have been included to take account of new realities. In the first place, the Convention now provides for support for economic restructuring policies (structural adjustment), not instead of but in addition to conventional development actions, and therefore comprises special additional funding (ECU 1 150 million). A second major innovation is the insertion of a Chapter on debt, a matter to which the ACP countries attached considerable importance throughout the negotiations. Financial aid under the new Convention comprises a very high degree of concessionality (doing away with special loans and converting them into STABEX grants, a two-stage procedure for SYSMIN, i.e. grants for the recipient countries and loans for the ultimate users. In addition, the scope of development finance co-operation has been expanded and its procedures adjusted in order to increase the effectiveness of co-operation and to ensure swifter implementation.
- (k) Cultural and social co-operation is a field which has emerged greatly strengthened from the negotiations, with both parties convinced that the harnessing of the human resources potential, and the free development of cultural identities, of the peoples of the ACP countries are vital to the success of co-operation.

- (l) The Convention assigns higher priority to the ACP States' endeavours towards regional co-operation and integration. More areas of practical co-operation have been added, scope for co-operation with the FOD and OCT is given a higher profile and procedures for implementing co-operation of this nature have been clarified and strengthened

- (m) The spread of ACP-EEC co-operation has been extended to cover certain new aspects such as population and a number of more general aspects such as the development of services and environmental protection, with the latter subject entailing in particular important measures such as banning movements of dangerous and radioactive waste.

- (n) The Convention also takes new steps towards forms of decentralized co-operation which should promote greater participation by the public in co-operation operations and gives a wide range of non-governmental agencies the opportunity to find a place for their own initiatives in the general framework of ACP-EEC co-operation.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS

1. Council of Ministers

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its 14th ordinary meeting on 2 June 1989 in Brussels with Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Fiji, in the Chair. The Community spokesman was Mr Luis YAREZ BARNUEVO, State Secretary for International Co-operation and Latin America of the Kingdom of Spain. The Commission was represented by Mr Manuel MARIN, Vice-President of the Commission.

At this ordinary meeting, held on the eve of the second negotiating Conference on Lomé IV, from 3 to 5 June 1989, the following questions in particular relating to the implementation of the third Convention were before the Council ⁽¹⁾.

- (a) Processed agricultural commodities, the Council approved the commissioning of a study of the processing, marketing and distribution of tropical timber and of leather and hides, and briefly reviewed proceedings under way in the International Coffee and Cocoa Agreements and on the UNCTAD Common Fund for commodities.

(1) This section refers in a general and succinct manner to a number of specific issues which were discussed during 1989. A more detailed account may be found in section IV.

- (b) Trade co-operation: the Council noted the increasing importance of the Uruguay Round negotiations for the Contracting Parties and agreed that consultations in this connection should be continued.

The Council also examined a number of specific issues arising from imports into the Community of certain ACP products covered either by the general import arrangements (green beans, yams, tropical timber, animals feedingstuffs, phosphates) or by Protocols (bananas, rum).

- (c) Customs co-operation: the Council noted with satisfaction the progress made in adjusting the rules of origin to the harmonized system of tariff classification and carried out a preliminary examination of a request for a derogation in respect of canned tuna from Mauritius.

- (d) STABEX system: the Council continued its examination of certain issues relating to the operation of the system, in particular the replenishment of resources under Lomé I, requests for "all destinations" derogations by Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique, the problem of insufficient resources for the 1980, 1981 and 1987 application years, and the ACP requests for the inclusion of new products in the system.

- (e) Financial and technical co-operation: the Council took note of a report from the Article 193 Committee on progress with the implementation of the 6th EDF. The Council took the view that certain projects relating to the implementation of regional co-operation might require closer examination.

- (f) Sugar Protocol: the Council examined the issues raised by the guarantee prices for the 1987 to 1990 marketing years and the requests by Zambia and Papua New Guinea for accession to the Protocol.

- (g) The Council also discussed certain aspects of industrial co-operation, agricultural co-operation and cultural and social co-operation, and the provisions of the Convention concerning the least-developed, land-locked and island countries.

The Council was formally apprised of the Resolutions adopted by the Joint Assembly at its sessions in Madrid (September 1988) and Barbados (January 1989) and noted the particular relevance of some of these to the negotiations on the renewal of the Convention.

The Council also took note of the statements by the Co-Presidents and by Vice-President MARIN regarding the situation in South Africa and southern Africa.

2. Committee of Ambassadors

The Committee of Ambassadors met twice in 1989.

The first, which was the Committee's 29th meeting, took place on 18 May 1989. The Committee's 30th meeting took place on 28 July 1989 and was mainly devoted to STABEX transfers for application year 1988 (see point IV.3 below).

3. Article 193 Committee

The Article 193 Committee held a meeting at authorized representatives level on 26 May 1989 and one at ministerial level on 2 June 1989.

4. Joint Assembly

(a) The Joint Assembly held its 8th session in Barbados from 24 to 28 January 1989 under the Co-Presidency of Mr BERSANI (PE/I) and Mr GHEBRAY BERHANE (Ethiopia). The formal opening ceremony of the Joint Assembly was conducted by Mr E. SANDIFORD, Prime Minister of Barbados.

This session concentrated essentially on the role of the processing of agricultural commodities in the economic and social development of the ACP States. Other matters aired at the session related to specific problems facing the Caribbean ACP countries, the completion of the Single Market in 1992, and the situation in South Africa and southern Africa. At the close of its proceedings

the Joint Assembly adopted the Resolutions listed in Annex I and since communicated to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

- (b) The 9th session of the Joint Assembly was held in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989, under the Co-Presidency of Mr L. TINDEMANS (PPE/B) and Mr Mamadou DIOP (Senegal). The formal opening ceremony was conducted by Mr L. FABIOUS, President of the French National Assembly. The President of the French Republic, Mr F. MITTERRAND, gave an address at the close of proceedings.

The Joint Assembly began by reviewing the state of play in, and the outlook for negotiations on the conclusion of the 4th Convention and continued its examination of the question of local processing of commodities.

The Joint Assembly also discussed issues relating to technology, training and development in the ACP States, the effects of the 1992 Single Market upon the ACP States and the situation in South Africa and southern Africa.

Resolutions on the latter issues (see Annex II) and Resolutions on a great many other problems were adopted. They have been communicated to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

5. Consultation of economic and social interest groups

The thirteenth annual meeting between economic and social interest groups under the aegis of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly was held in Brussels on 7 and 8 November 1989. Discussion related essentially to the deterioration in the terms of trade and to the training of ACP economic and social operators. In the context of a debate on negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention, the Chairman of the EEC Permanent Representatives Committee and the Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors each gave their respective accounts of the state of play in the negotiations and of the prospects for a successful outcome. Following this meeting, the representatives of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups adopted the Final Declaration which is given in Annex III.

The intensification of contacts between the representatives of the social and professional organizations of the partner States has fostered the involvement of economic and social interest groups in ACP-EEC relations which has grown progressively closer over the last few years. In the light of the positive experience gained from such contacts under Lomé III, the new Convention confirms and considerably strengthens these provisions. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers firmly intends to repeat regularly the 1988 experience, which was the first encounter organized under its aegis. The Financial Protocol to the Convention accordingly provides for a financial contribution for ACP participants in meetings organized by the Council of Ministers between bodies in the Community and the ACP States to establish contacts for the purposes of decentralized co-operation.

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

1. Trade co-operation

(a) Uruguay Round

The Community and the ACP States continued in greater detail their reflections on the problems of mutual concern which could arise in the framework of the Uruguay Round.

The ACP States indicated their disquiet at the erosion of their preferential margin on the Community market as a result of the concessions offered (e.g. on tropical timber) or likely to be offered by the Community during negotiations on the Uruguay Round. They sought assurances from the Community in this connection. The Community acknowledged that the liberalization of trade under the Uruguay Round could in some cases reduce preferential margin of the ACP States on the Community market and declared its readiness, in line with its statement contained in Annex XXXVIII to the Convention, to study jointly with the ACP States specific appropriate action with a view to safeguarding the interests of the latter. The Community also stressed the benefits which the ACP States could derive from the liberalization of world trade and confirmed its willingness to continue to support ACP efforts to diversify and promote their exports to other markets.

(b) Matters concerning certain products

1. Cadmium

The Council welcomed the Commission's initiative of organizing a technical information meeting with the aim of improving the ACP States' knowledge of Community measures under the Community action programme against environmental pollution by cadmium and, with the participation of the industries concerned, of clarifying the issues raised by the cadmium content of certain phosphates.

2. Molasses

Following the ACP request for exemption from the levy for molasses originating in ACP States, the Community accepted a reduction in this levy of up to ECU 0,5 per 100 kg for an annual quantity of up to 600 000 tonnes ⁽¹⁾ with effect from 2 June 1989.

3. Green beans

The Council of Ministers once again aired the difficulties which exports of green beans originating in certain ACP States encountered in the market of one Member State. The Community confirmed the willingness of the Member State concerned to engage in bilateral contacts with a view to clarifying the issue and asked the ACP States to forward any documentation which

(1) This matter has been resolved in Lomé IV.

might show that there was discrimination against bean exports to the Community ⁽¹⁾.

4. Yams

The Community acknowledged that the ACP request for the reclassification of yams was warranted since yam exports originating in the ACP States were intended exclusively for human consumption. The Community said that it would make the necessary arrangements to facilitate yam imports to the Community market.

5. Tropical timber

The question of exports of tropical timber to the Community market was raised once again in the Council. The Community disputed that there was discrimination against imports of tropical timber.

6. Community Directive 79/373 on animal feedingstuffs

The exchange of views in Council on this matter revealed that there might be a misunderstanding as to the origins and consequences of this Directive. The Commission suggested that a meeting of experts be convened to clarify the matter and to resolve any misunderstanding.

(1) This matter has been resolved in Lomé IV.

(c) ACP access to the Portuguese sugar market

This matter was again raised in the Council of Ministers but no further progress was made; the Community said that its successive examinations of the matter had not brought to light any new evidence which might enable it to accede to the ACP States' requests. The Community also indicated that under the terms of the Accession Treaty, it will carry out, before the end of the transitional period, an overall examination of the supply situation of the refining industry in the Community and in particular of the Portuguese industry. This examination will be carried out on the basis of a report from the Commission and accompanied if necessary by proposals permitting the Council to decide, if need be, on the measures to be taken.

(d) Protocols and special arrangements

(i) Rum: Council Regulation on spirit drinks (situation on the Portuguese market for rum)

The ACP States described certain practices which hampered their exports of rum to the Portuguese market. The two parties agreed to invite the Subcommittee on Trade Co-operation to consider this issue further and to report back to the next meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors.

(ii) Banana protocol

The Council took note of an ACP statement expressing satisfaction with regard to the operation of the banana Protocol and requesting that, irrespective of the Uruguay Round and of the completion of the internal market, the advantages currently enjoyed by ACP traditional suppliers should be maintained.

2. Customs co-operation

(a) Harmonized system of tariff classification

The Council notes with satisfaction the proceedings of an expert group on adapting the Convention's rules of origin to the harmonized system of tariff nomenclature. The Council gave its political agreement on the outcome of these proceedings subject to finalization of the texts. This agreement facilitated the negotiations on the new Convention, whose provisions with regard to rules of origin are now based on the new tariff nomenclature.

(b) Implementation of Annex XXIX of Lomé III - Manual on rules of origin

The ACP States indicated that they were awaiting the Commission's manual on rules of origin provided for in Annex XXIX of the Convention for the benefit of user departments and exporters. The Commission confirmed that it was willing to take part in drawing up this manual as soon as the Lomé IV negotiations were completed.

(c) Derogation from the concept of "originating products" for exports of canned tuna from Mauritius

Following discussions on this matter in both the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council of Ministers, a solution was finally arrived at whereby a derogation would be granted in respect of 750 tonnes of canned tuna exported by Mauritius between 1 September 1989 and 28 February 1990.

3 STABEX

(a) Exercising the powers delegated to it by the Council at its meeting on 2 June 1989, the Committee of Ambassadors examined the report, submitted by the Commission pursuant to Article 155(4) of the third Convention concerning the year of application 1988, which concluded that eligible requests for transfers again exceeded the resources available to the tune of ECU 440 million. The Committee agreed to earmark an extra ECU 125 million for the ACP States concerned, which would be in addition to the resources available to STABEX for the third Convention for 1988 and would be distributed in proportion to eligible requests. This additional amount was found mainly by using what remained of SYSMIN funding under the 5th and 6th EDF (about ECU 62 million), the provision for interest rate subsidies under the 6th EDF (ECU 40 million) the balance remaining from special funding for emergency aid under the 4th and 5th EDF (about ECU 12 million) and interest on deposits, which had been credited to the 5th EDF (about ECU 9 million). In this connection the Committee noted that the sums taken from appropriations for interest rate subsidies and SYSMIN funding were not so great as to impair the continued proper operation of those instruments until the end of the third Convention, nor could they give rise to replenishment of the funds under these two instruments.

- (b) The question of insufficient resources had already arisen in 1980, 1981 and 1987 and was the subject of a detailed exchange of views in the Council on 2 June 1989. The Council noted that the views of the two sides still differed over the question of whether the unmet balance of requested transfers constituted a debt to the ACP States, as the latter suggested, or whether, under the provisions governing insufficient resources, the relevant application years had closed, as the Community maintained.

The Council agreed that the question should be settled at its next meeting on the basis of an exhaustive and comprehensive Commission report. In view of (a) above, it was subsequently agreed that the report would be extended to cover the application year 1988.

- (c) Another issue of several years' standing which the two sides have not yet resolved, and which has been referred to the Council, relates to the requests by Sudan, Tanzania and Mozambique to entitlement to STABEX benefits for their exports to third countries (the "all destinations" derogation - Article 150(3) of Lomé III - a similar request from Uganda has since been withdrawn). In view of this continuing divergence of views, and being of the view that the Council is under an obligation to accept such requests for derogations in cases where "the bulk of exports" to third countries criterion is met, the ACP States have suggested recourse to the provisions of the Convention which relate to disputes, unless another solution can be found. The Community maintains its view

that Article 150 (3) is not binding and leaves it to the discretion of the Council of Ministers whether to accept or refuse requests for derogation. In the new Convention, it should be noted, the grant of the all destinations derogation by decision of the Council of Ministers has been replaced by automatic arrangements (Article 189)

- (d) With regard to requests by ACP States for the inclusion of new products in the system, the Council delegated its powers to the Committee of Ambassadors, having noted that in the new Convention octopus and cuttlefish had already been incorporated in the list of products covered by STABEX whereas in the case of live bovine animals, sheep and goats, the Community had reserved the option of taking a decision in due course on the basis of the justifications submitted by the ACP States (Annex XLVIII).
- (e) As regards STABEX transfers granted under Lomé I which have not yet been replenished (about ECU 89 million), the Council of Ministers is empowered to decide on what should be done with these sums (replenished or written off) but has not yet done so since the Community has not to date defined its position in this connection.

4. SUGAR

(a) Initially the ACP States had expressed reservations on the Community proposal to maintain the guaranteed prices for the 1988/1989 delivery year at the same level as in the preceding year but in November 1989 they indicated that they were prepared to accept that proposal. An agreement on that point has not yet been signed, however, as the Commission, the Community negotiator, wants to deal with this matter at the same time as the 1989/1990 prices and the "special measures" to improve the situation of supplier ACP States and resolve the problem of the costs of long-distance transport, to which reference is made in the 1987/1988 prices agreement (see 1988 Annual Report, page 29).

As regards the 1989/1990 prices, in October 1989 the EEC Council drew up a negotiating brief for the Commission based on the parallelism of ACP guaranteed prices and Community intervention prices which, it should be recalled, were reduced by 2% with respect to the prices applicable to the preceding marketing year. At the end of the reference period those general negotiations had not yet been begun.

(b) As stated in the last annual report the Community had given its agreement to the requests for accession to the Sugar Protocol submitted in 1987 by Papua New Guinea and Zambia provided that those accessions did not lead to any exceeding of its import commitments under the Protocol. The ACP States, which supported those requests for accession but had initially insisted that they be combined with an increase in the total quantity of preferential sugar exportable, subsequently indicated that they would agree to those accessions without the allocation of initial exportable quantities and subject to the conditions listed by the Community - namely that the two acceding countries would be eligible for new allocations as provided for in the Protocol (Article 7(4)) and that a technical examination establish their capacity to fulfil their obligations under the Protocol on a permanent basis - this agreement being however also subject to the rights of the initial ACP supplying States signatory to the Protocol not being adversely affected. In view of that agreement the Commission plans to send missions to both applicant countries in the near future in order to ascertain their export capacities.

5. Agricultural commodities

The two parties have regularly consulted each other, at different levels, on the situation of the international commodities agreements, in particular on their respective positions within the 1983 International Coffee Agreement (only the administrative provisions of which were continued for two years after the deadlock in the renegotiation) and the 1986 International Cocoa Agreement, the application of the economic provisions of which are the subject of differences of opinion between the producing and consuming countries, differences which have also arisen between the ACP States and the Community.

The two parties also have different approaches regarding the Common Fund, which entered into force in June 1989, the ACP States insisting that the Fund's two windows must be made operational simultaneously while the Community, referring to the operating difficulties of the coffee and cocoa agreements, stressed the importance of the second window, devoted to research and development, the improvement of productivity, marketing, diversification, etc.

The latter aspect of international co-operation has, however, undergone important developments in the context of ACP-EEC co-operation. The existing co-operation provisions in the Third Convention have been strengthened considerably in the new Convention (PMDT - Articles 69 et seq.) and, as regards the implementation of the third Convention, proceedings have begun with a view to the establishment of studies on particular products, starting with tropical timber and leather.

6. Financial and technical co-operation

(a) Implementation in 1989

By the end of 1989, 87% of aid had been committed and 57% of that aid had been paid. Those figures were higher in the case of rapid outlay aids (in particular STABEX, emergency aid, refugee aid and the programme for the assistance of heavily indebted countries of sub-Saharan Africa): there commitments reached 90% and payments 83% during the year under review.

As regards the implementation of financial and technical co-operation, it should be noted that a joint study by the Commission and the ACP States will be carried out as soon as possible in order to identify general specific problems and increase the effectiveness of the implementation of co-operation.

At its meeting on 2 June 1989, the Council took note of the report by the Article 193 Committee and approved the conclusions reached in that report.

(b) Article 193 Committee

The Committee's proceedings essentially dealt with the general conditions for EDF-financed contracts, the rules of procedure for arbitration and the review of the implementation of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé III.

(i) General conditions and arbitration

Contrary to what was planned at the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meeting in May 1988 (Mauritius) and despite the major progress made within a Select Working Party under the Article 193 Committee Technical Working Party, it has not been possible to conclude this matter as the ACP States have not completed their national procedures for the approval of the texts.

Accordingly, the Article 193 Committee has proposed that the Council of Ministers take note of the situation of the proceedings and the considerable progress made, accept the ACP States' request for a postponement of the final decision on the texts, take note of both parties' intention of making every effort to complete the proceedings as soon as possible and agree to postpone the final adoption of the texts, after their legal/linguistic finalization, to a Council meeting as soon as the texts are ready for adoption.

(ii) Financial and technical co-operation under Lomé III

The Committee was informed of the implementation as at 31 December 1988 of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé III and proposed that the Council instruct it to examine the reports by the Commission and the EIB for 1986, 1987 and 1988 and report to the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

In this connection the ACP States expressed concern regarding the implementation of regional co-operation and co-operation with the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States and the Committee agreed to ask the Council for instructions to examine those questions in detail and make recommendations to the Council to improve the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Convention.

(iii) Stocktaking of Resolutions adopted in the past by the Council of Ministers on financial and technical co-operation

The Committee also agreed to recommend that the Council instruct it to take stock of the implementation of the Resolutions finalized by the Article 193 Committee and previously by the Article 108 Committee under the second ACP-EEC Convention ⁽¹⁾.

(1) All of these resolutions are included in a compilation of texts published by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Brussels, 1988).

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

The tables in Annex IV illustrate the situation of commitments and payments by the 4th, 5th and 6th EDF at the end of 1989.

7. Investment

In accordance with the conclusions of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meeting in May 1988, which instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to follow the development of this dossier and have a review carried out by a joint Working Party, the Working Party on Investment met in March 1989. At that meeting experts from both sides reviewed the studies undertaken in application of the relevant articles of the Third Lomé Convention.

As regards the study undertaken in application of Article 241 of Lomé III on the measures to be taken to facilitate and increase the flow of capital to the ACP States, both parties restated the importance of the private investment sector to the development of the ACP States. Some of the aspects mentioned in the study in question were reviewed during the negotiation of the renewal of the Convention and the clauses approved by both parties are included in the text of the new Convention (Chapter 3 of Title III on development finance co-operation).

As regards the study undertaken in application of Article 244 of Lomé III on the advisability of setting up a joint ACP-EEC system to insure and guarantee investments, the Community stressed during the negotiations that at present such a system was not likely to contribute to the objectives of ACP-EEC co-operation in this area.

8. Agricultural co-operation

The ACP-EEC Subcommittee for Co-operation on Agricultural and Rural Development met in November 1989 to consider questions concerning, inter alia, the activities of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA) ⁽¹⁾. It agreed on

- the CTA's work programme for 1990, which was characterized by consolidation of the Centre's structure and improved co-ordination with Community Member States;
- the Centre's 1990 draft budget, forwarded by its Director, in accordance with the financial regulation applicable to it. The budget amounts to ECU 6 237 000 in total and represents an increase of 12,2% over the preceding year. The financing decision on the contribution requested of the European Development Fund, amounting to ECU 5 957 000, was taken by the Community on 20 December 1989 and the procedure for the definitive establishment of the budget by an exchange of letters between the two co-Presidents as concluded on 15 January 1990.

(1) A summary of the CTA's activities in 1989 is given on pages 55 to 64 of this report

- a proposal by the Centre for the adjustment of the staff's remuneration. A decision on that adjustment was finally adopted by exchange of letters between the two co-Presidents on 15 January 1990;
- the auditors' report on the CTA's revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1987, and the decision on the discharge to be given to the Director of the CTA in respect of the implementation of the budget for that year;
- the formal appointment of the members of the CTA's Advisory Committee.

The Subcommittee also considered the question of the location of the CTA. Both parties repeated their intention of taking the necessary measures at the earliest opportunity to start the study provided for in Annex II of the Third Convention with a view to taking a decision on the definitive location of the CTA.

9. Industrial co-operation

During 1989 the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI) continued its activities aimed at the creation and strengthening of industrial undertakings in the ACP States, with positive results ⁽¹⁾.

(1) A summary of the CDI's activities is given on pages 65 to 77 of this report.

The ACP-EEC Committee on Industrial Co-operation, the joint supervisory body in the field of industrial co-operation, adopted the following Decisions to ensure the satisfactory operation of the Centre:

- Decision No 3/89 of 18 October 1989 on the adjustment of the remuneration and the tax brackets laid down respectively in Article 3 of and in the annex to Decision No 4/86 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers laying down the conditions of employment of the staff of the CDI;
- Decisions Nos 1 and 2/89 of 19 April and 18 October 1989 on the appointment of members of the Governing Board of the CDI.

The Committee also agreed on the apportionment of the CDI's financial allocation for the financial year 1990 in accordance with Article 70(d) of the Third Convention within the framework of the five-year budget plan (1986-1990) submitted by the Centre in 1985. The financial allocation was accordingly fixed at ECU 9 272 000, ECU 140 000 of which would be financed out of its own revenue and ECU 9 132 000 by a contribution from the European Development Fund.

10. Situation in southern Africa

Throughout the year southern Africa was the scene of developments which were important enough to retain the special attention of the Community and the ACP States and were the subject of broad exchanges of views in the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors.

The signing of the New York Agreements on Namibia opened the way for the application of United Nations Resolution 435. So far the process of transition towards independence has proceeded satisfactorily. Both parties recognize that the needs of an independent Namibia will be extensive. The Community and its Member States are prepared to contribute to the satisfaction of those needs by means of major aid programmes. An independent Namibia will also be welcome to join the new Lomé Convention as soon as it expresses the desire to do so.

Some progress was also made on national reconciliation in Angola and Mozambique. The leaders of those two states made courageous use of a favourable international climate to make significant progress towards peace. The Community and its Member States decided to encourage those developments by means of practical aid for the reconstruction and development of those countries.

In South Africa the arrival in power of President De Klerk was followed by a number of gestures of clemency and some freedom of expression. Those measures are not yet sufficient, however, in view of the enormous task of dismantling apartheid. The advent in South Africa of a democratic multi-racial regime by peaceful means remains the joint objective of the ACP States and the Twelve.

Developments in South Africa and in Namibia were the subject of a meeting in 1989 between the Troika and a delegation from the ACP States, led by Mr J. PELLETIER, French Minister for Co-operation and Development, and Mr SEFALI, the Lesotho Minister for Planning, respectively. The ACP States gave the Troika the declaration by the OAU ad hoc Committee on Southern Africa adopted on 21 August 1989 in Harare and the Troika passed that document to the Twelve's Ministers for Foreign Affairs. Both delegations declared themselves firmly in favour of the rapid and total eradication of the apartheid system in South Africa.

Replying favourably to the request made by the ACP States, the Twelve also agreed to hold such meetings regularly every year.

11. Cultural and social co-operation

Both parties noted with satisfaction the effective implementation of the actions undertaken in this area under the Third Convention. The Council's proceedings on this aspect of co-operation also dealt with the concern expressed by the ACP States regarding the discrimination and xenophobic behaviour of which ACP students and migrant workers in the Community were victims. The Community stressed its continuing commitment and that of its Member States to combat any manifestation of racism or xenophobia.

The field of cultural and social co-operation was considerably strengthened in the course of the Lomé IV negotiations both parties being convinced that the realization of the human resources potential and the free development of the cultural identities of the ACP peoples were necessary conditions for the future success of co-operation between the two parties. Among the innovations in the Convention special note should be taken of the explicit inclusion of the subject of demography and the enhancement of the status of women.

In addition, the Convention recognized the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Co-operation as having the task of contributing to the implementation of the objectives of this title. The Community will make a financial contribution to the Foundation under development finance co-operation to enable it to carry out its tasks. The Foundation will therefore have a sound basis for further extension of its range of activities.

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

1. EIB activities in the ACP countries

I. General overview

In 1989 the Bank's operations continued to be constrained by difficult economic circumstances in the ACPs, including a restricted absorptive capacity for new projects. This led to a continued decline in lending, particularly to the African states, even in those countries which in the past have benefited substantially from EIB lending, such as Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire. In the meantime, lending to the Pacific stabilised, while lending to the Caribbean rose four-fold compared to the previous year.

Nonetheless, amounts of EIB aid in 1989 totalled 258.4 million ECU, of which 149.5 million ECU came from the Bank's own resources and 108.9 million ECU from risk capital. With the third Lomé Convention shortly coming to a close, this brought the risk capital lending to 86% of the amount available under the Convention. Of the 43 countries with a minimum guarantee of risk capital resources, 34 have now reached or exceeded the amounts indicated at the time of programming. Concerning own resource lending, 52% of the amount foreseen in the Convention had been allocated by the year end. The problem of indebtedness continued to influence the borrowing capacity of Africa in particular. Thus, in 1989, over a third of own resource lending went to the Caribbean and Pacific regions.

II: Sectoral breakdown of EIB lending (Tables I and II)

As in the past, industry represented one of the key sectors of lending activity, accounting for 147 million ECU or about 57% of the total. Agro-industry continued to be an important sub-sector, receiving 59 million ECU (41% of sector total). However, the biggest growth area within the industry sector was lending in the form of global loans and capital increases to development finance companies (dfcs), which increased from 23 million ECU in 1988 to 46 million in 1989 (32% of sector total). This reflects the Bank's policy of promoting the private small and medium scale enterprise (sme) sector through local financial intermediaries. Well over half of this amount went to financial intermediaries in the Caribbean region, linked to a resurgence of the private sector in that area.

Other industry sub-sectors to benefit from EIB operations were mining (13 million), manufacturing (12 million), textiles (12 million) and other services (4 million).

A total of 102 million ECU went to the infrastructure sector (39% of total lending). The telecommunications sub-sector was of particular importance during 1989, accounting for almost half the total lending in the infrastructure sector (49 million ECU compared to only 0.1 million ECU in 1988). Water services received 29 million ECU (29% of sector total), port development 22 million ECU (22% of sector total), and the airport development sub-sector 1.5 million.

There was a drop in resources allocated to the energy (generally electricity) sector, with only one project being financed in Central Africa, bringing the amount down from 63.5 million ECU in 1988 to only 10 million in 1989. This is partly due to a slow down in the rates of growth in the ACPs in recent years leading to lower demand perspectives for power. However, there is also a timing aspect; more energy projects are currently in the pipeline.

III. Geographical Breakdown (Annexes 1 and 2)

During 1989 the Bank invested in 34 projects in a total of 27 countries throughout Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The African countries received 75% of total lending (compared to 89% in 1988), corresponding to 193 million ECU, divided more or less equally between own resources and risk capital funds. Lending to the Caribbean countries rose from 10.9 million ECU in 1988 to 44.4 million, accounting for 17% of total lending. No regional projects were financed in the ACP during 1989.

West Africa benefited from nearly half of total Bank lending, with an amount of 93.8 million ECU. Nigeria accounted for 46% of these funds, with 43 million ECU going to build new factories for the processing of palm oil. In Ghana, 13 million ECU went to the State Gold Mining Corporation for the rehabilitation of underground goldmines in the western part of the country. In the telecommunications sector, Togo received 9.3 million ECU and Benin 7 million ECU to assist in the updating of their respective networks. Burkina Faso received 6 million ECU to assist in the modernisation of a factory for oil and by-products of cotton seeds, and Chad 6 million ECU for the improvement of the N'Djamena urban area water supply, while the same amount was lent to Guinea for the improvement of the Conakry water supply. In Guinea Bissau, the industrial fishing sector accounted for 3.5 million ECU.

In Central Africa, the Central African Republic received an amount of 10 million ECU for the distribution of electricity.

In East Africa, a total of 48.9 million ECU was lent, with Kenya accounting for well over a third - 17 million ECU towards improving the water supply network and treatment of used water in Nairobi. Rwanda received two loans - one for 8 million ECU for the updating of the internal and international telecommunications network, the other for 4 million ECU in the form of a global loan to the Banque Rwandaise de Développement. Tanzania received 8 million ECU towards the rehabilitation of a cotton ginning plant by Lake Victoria. Burundi accounted for 6.5 million ECU - 4 million ECU as a global loan to Banque Nationale de Développement Economique, and a further 2.5 million ECU to the rehabilitation of a tea plantation and factory. The Seychelles Development Bank received a loan for the amount of 3 million ECU, whilst 2.4 million ECU assisted the rehabilitation of an oil mill in Mogadishu, Somalia; this last operation included a 0.3 million ECU loan to the European private sector promoter of the project as provided for under Article 199 3(b) of the Third Convention of Lomé - the first operation of this nature.

Southern Africa accounted for a total of 40 million ECU, 75% of which was lent to Zimbabwe in the form of two loans - 18 million ECU for the updating and extension of the telecommunications network and an amount of

12 million ECU, to assist in the setting up of a paper factory. Swaziland accounted for 7 million ECU - 4 million to the textile industry, 2 million to Swaziland Meat Industries for the rehabilitation of abattoirs, and a further 1 million for the construction of industrial buildings. Likewise, Lesotho received 3 million ECU for the expansion of an industrial estate through the national development corporation.

The Caribbean received a total of 44.4 million ECU, the entire amount being either in the form of global loans to dfcs (26.9 million ECU) or in the air/sea transport sector (17.5 million ECU). The countries to receive loans to dfcs were Trinidad & Tobago (14.93 million ECU), Guyana and Barbados (4 million ECU each), Surinam (3 million ECU), and Grenada (1 million ECU). The Port Authority of Jamaica borrowed 16 million ECU for the extension of the existing container terminal in Kingston, and 1.5 million ECU went to Antigua and Barbuda for the installation of radar and improved air traffic security facilities.

In the Pacific, Fiji, which received no loans in 1988, accounted for 89% of the total of 21.3 million ECU going to that region in 1989, showing a revival of economic activity. Of the total of 19 million ECU, 7 million went towards the improvement of the telecommunications network, 6 million for the upgrading of the Port of Lautoka and a further 6 million in the form of a global loan to the Fiji Development Bank. Tonga also received a global loan of 2.3 million ECU.

The majority of investments made in the ACP countries were in the form of co-financing with other institutions, notably bilateral financial institutions in the Member States, the Commission of the European Communities, the World Bank and other international aid organisations.

IV. Disbursements

Although new commitments fell in 1989, the rate of disbursement of Lomé III funds rose sharply. 153 million ECU was disbursed, nearly double the amount disbursed during 1988. Of this, 74.5 million were from own resources (compared to 33.9 million in 1988), and 78.4 million from risk capital (44.1 million in 1988). This brings the total disbursed so far under Lomé III to 266.4 million ECU - 131 million from own resources (23% of funds so far committed under the Convention) and 135.4 million from risk capital (26% of the resources committed to date). Africa accounted for 85% of the total amount disbursed during 1989, the Caribbean 11% and the Pacific 5%.

With most projects financed under Lomé II now having been completed, only relatively small amounts remain to be disbursed. Thus during 1989, Lomé II disbursements amounted to only 38.5 million ECU (25.6 million on own resources and 12.9 million on risk capital). This compares with an amount of 72.2 million ECU in 1988. No further funds were disbursed under the first Lomé Convention in 1989, compared to 2.5 million during 1988.

V. Evaluation

The Bank continued to cooperate with the Commission in the post-evaluation of operations in certain sectors. In this connection the synthesis report on the fishing sector was examined by the group of experts in Malawi in April

1989. The Bank also reviewed the results of its operations with small and medium enterprises which had been financed through financial intermediaries. This work paralleled that undertaken by the Commission on the same sector but with a somewhat different focus. The main conclusions of this evaluation, which was conducted by Bank staff and reviewed by external consultants, were published during the course of the year (EIB Papers, No. 10, June 1989). The review covered EIB support for smes over 12 years up to the end of 1988. Points worth highlighting are :

- ECU 439 million has been committed by the EIB for these operations;
- Nearly 60% of the resources committed had been allocated to some 660 individual sme projects by the end of 1988;
- Two thirds has come from the EIB own resources, the other third from risk capital;
- 20% of the risk capital committed has been for equity contributions, either to support the financial intermediary itself or to provide equity for the final borrower;
- In total 123 global loans to 50 financial intermediaries have been made;
- 42 out of the 66 ACP countries have received at least one EIB global loan for the financing of SMEs together with 5 ACP regional financial institutions.

In addition a number of insights have been gained into what makes for success in sme development - the importance of equity finance (which risk capital can provide); careful attention to markets and marketing, with exporting projects apparently more successful than those oriented towards the domestic market; the need for projects to be economically sound if they are to survive policy reform and economic adjustment. All the lessons learned from this work, together with the earlier evaluation of the performance of financial intermediaries, is helping to shape the Bank's approach to small and medium enterprise development during Lomé 4

TABLE I

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF EIB FINANCING IN 1989

(million ECU)

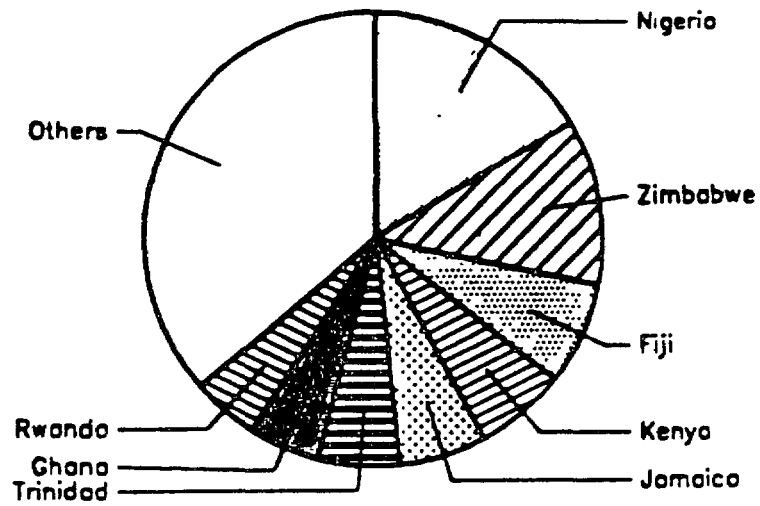
	R E S O U R C E S			S E C T O R S			
	Total	Own Resources	Risk Capital	Energy	Infra-structure	Industry	Global Loans & dfcs
Africa	192.70	97.50	95.20	10.00	71.30	100.40	11.00
Caribbean	44.43	31.00	13.43	0.00	17.50	0.00	26.93
Pacific	21.30	21.00	0.30	0.00	13.00	0.00	8.30
TOTAL	258.43	149.50	108.93	10.00	101.80	100.40	46.23
Sectors as % of total				3.87	39.39	38.85	17.89

TABLE II

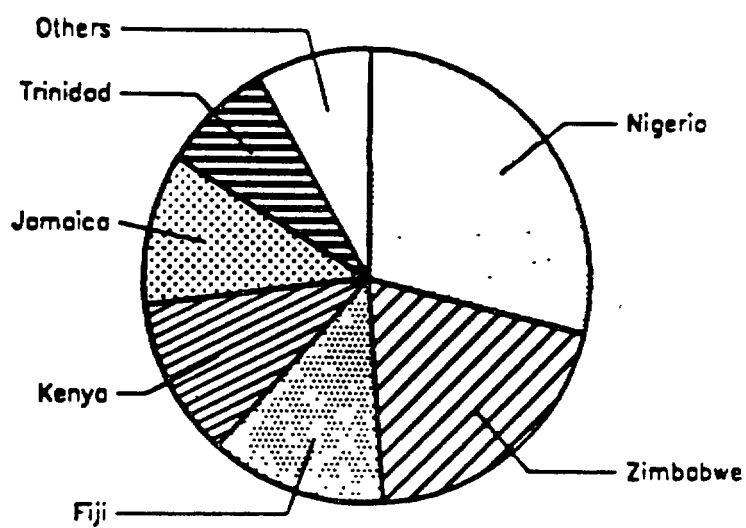
BREAKDOWN OF EIB OPERATIONS IN 1989
(own resources and risk capital)

	M ECU	%
INDUSTRY	146.6	56.7
Industry -----	96.4 -----	65.7 -----
Mining	13.0	8.8
Agro-industry	59.4	40.5
Textiles	12.0	8.2
Manufacturing	12.0	8.2
Other services -----	4.0 -----	2.7 -----
Global loans & dfcs -----	46.2 -----	31.5 -----
INFRASTRUCTURE	101.8	39.4
Communications -----	72.8 -----	71.5 -----
Port Development	22.0	21.6
Airport Development	1.5	1.5
Telecommunications	49.3	48.4
Water services -----	29.0 -----	28.5 -----
ENERGY	10.0	3.9
Electricity Distribution -----	10.0 -----	100.0 -----
TOTAL	258.4	100%

EIB Total Lending by Country 1989

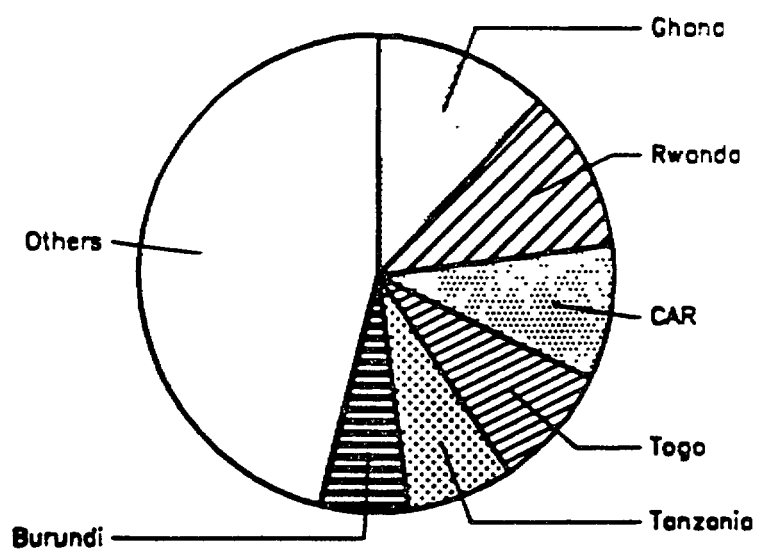


Own Resource Lending 1989



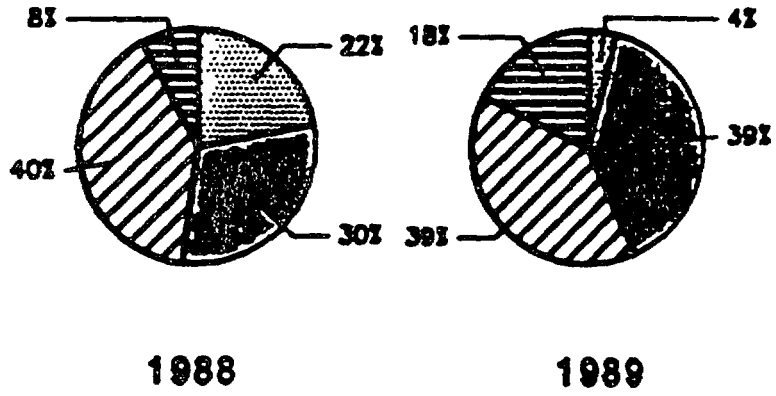
Total 149.6 m ECU

Risk Capital Lending 1989



Total 108.9 m ECU

Sectoral Breakdown of EIB Financing



ANNEX I

Loans from the Bank's own resources

Contracts signed in 1989

ECU
million

ACP States - Africa

KENYA

Improvement of the mains water networks and extension of the
waste water treatment capacity of Nairobi

Republic of Kenya for the Nairobi City Commission 17,0

NIGERIA

First stage in the development of the programme for the development
of oil palm cultivation

Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank through the Federal
Republic of Nigeria 43,0

SEYCHELLES

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized undertakings in the form of
long-term loans

Seychelles Development Bank 1,5

SWAZILAND

Restoration of an industrial cattle slaughterhouse at Matsapha,
south-east of Mbabane

Swazi Meat Industries Ltd. 1,0

Construction of industrial buildings in the Matsapha industrial zone

Swaziland Industrial Development Company 1,0

Construction of a cotton and polyester-cotton thread spinning
factory at Matsapha

Spintex Ltd. 4,0

ZIMBABWE

Restoration and strengthening of the telecommunications network

Republic of Zimbabwe for the Post and Telecommunications Corporation 18,0
Construction of an integrated paper factory at Kadoma

Republic of Zimbabwe for Art Corporation Ltd. 12,0

ECU
million

ACP States - Caribbean

BARBADOS

Global loan to the Barbados Development Bank for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry, tourism and fisheries 3,0

JAMAICA

Extension of installations for the servicing of container ships

Port Authority of Jamaica 16,0

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Global loan to the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry and tourism 12,0

ACP States - Pacific

FIJI

Modernization and increase of the servicing capacity of the Port of Lautoka on the island of Viti-Levu

Port Authority of Fiji 6,0

Strengthening and extension of the internal telecommunications network

Republic of Fiji - Department of Post and Telecommunications 7,0

Global loan to the Fiji Development Bank for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry, fisheries and tourism 6,0

TONGA

Global loan to the Tonga Development Bank for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry, tourism and transport 2,0

ANNEX II

Financing operations from risk capital

Contracts signed in 1989

ECU
million

ACP States - Africa

BENIN

Strengthening of the Cotonou telephone network and international connections

Conditional loan to the People's Republic of Benin for the Benin Office of Posts and Telecommunications 7,0

BURKINA FASO

Modernization and strengthening of a factory producing cotton oil and cotton-seed-derived sub-products

Conditional loan to the State of Burkina Faso for the Société des Huiles et Savons 6,0

BURUNDI

Enlargement and modernization of four tea leaf treatment factories

Conditional loan to the Republic of Burundi for the Burundi Tea Office 2,5

Global loan for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry, fisheries, mining, tourism and transport in the form of shareholdings and feasibility studies

Conditional loan to the National Economic Development Bank 4,0

CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

Restoration, strengthening and extension of the Bangui electricity distribution network

Conditional loan to the Central African Republic for the Société d'Énergie Centrafricaine (ENERCA) 10,0

GHANA

Restoration of underground gold mines in the western region

Conditional loan to the Republic of Ghana for the State Gold Mining Corporation 13,0

ECU
million

GUINEA

Strengthening of the drinking water distribution network in the Conakry conurbation

Conditional loan to the Republic of Guinea for the Guinea National Water Company 6,0

GUINEA BISSAU

Strengthening of industrial fisheries capacities through the acquisition of four trawlers and the restoration of a fish processing plant

Conditional loan to the Republic of Guinea Bissau 3,5

LESOTHO

Construction of 16 000 m2 of industrial buildings in the town of Maputsoe in Northern Lesotho

Conditional loan to the Lesotho National Development Corporation 3,0

RWANDA

Strengthening of the internal and international telecommunications network

Conditional loan to the Republic of Rwanda 8,0

Global loan for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry and tourism in the form of equity participations and feasibility studies

Conditional loan to the Banque Rwandaise de Développement 4,0

SEYCHELLES

Global loan for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in the form of equity participations and feasibility studies

Conditional loan to the Seychelles Development Bank 1,5

SOMALIA

Restoration of an oil plant near Mogadishu for the production of unrefined sesame oil

Conditional loan to Coentreprise through the Somali Democratic Republic 0,1

Conditional loan to the Société Internationale de Plantations et de Financements (a European company) 0,3

Conditional loan to Somagrind Ltd. 2,0

ECU
million

SWAZILAND

Restoration of an industrial cattle slaughterhouse at Matsapha,
south-east of Mbabane

Conditional loan to Swaziland Meat Industries through the
Swaziland Industrial Company Ltd. 1,0

TANZANIA

Cotton ginning plant at Buchosa on the shores of Lake Victoria

Conditional loans to the Republic of Tanzania for:

- Nyanza Co-operative Union Ltd. (ECU 4 million)
- Tanzania Investment Bank (ECU 4 million) 8,0

CHAD

Restoration of the water production and distribution plants in the
N'Djamena conurbation

Conditional loan to the Republic of Chad for the Société Tchadienne
d'Eau et d'Electricité 6,0

TOGO

Strengthening of the Lomé and Kara telephone networks

Conditional loan to the Togolese Republic for the Togo Office of
Posts and Telecommunications 9,3

ACP States - Caribbean

ANTIGUA AND BARBADOS

Installation of a secondary radar surveillance system to increase
the safety of aviation in the Antilles

Conditional loan to the Government of Antigua and Barbados 1,5

BARBADOS

Global loan for the financing of equity participations in the
capital of small and medium-sized undertakings

Conditional loan to the Barbados Development Bank 1,0

GRENADA

Global loan for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings
in industry, the agro-industry and tourism in the form of secondary
loans or equity participations

Conditional loan to the Grenada Development Bank 1,0

ECU
million

GUYANA

Global loan for the financing of investments in small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry, forestry and fisheries

Conditional loan to the Guyana Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank 4,0

SURINAM

Global loan for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in the agro-industry, industry and tourism

Conditional loan to the Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank N.V. (NOB) 3,0

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Global loan for the financing of equity participations in small and medium-sized undertakings in industry, the agro-industry and tourism

Conditional loan to the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company 2,5

Direct equity participation in the capital of the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company 0,4

ACP States - Pacific

TONGA

Conditional loan to the Kingdom of Tonga to increase its holding in the capital of the Tonga Development Bank 0,3

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

During the year the CTA set about carrying out the programme of current activities: studies, technical meetings, publications and information and documentation activities and at the same time encouraging the review of its activities and the forward study with a view to the formulation of recommendations for the future.

The Advisory Committee (AC) met from 7 to 9 June 1989. At that meeting the Committee analysed the document on the review of the activities of the CTA carried out by consultants. The results of that evaluation were communicated to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and were used in the definition of the terms of reference for the CTA under Lomé IV.

The Advisory Committee recognized that the CTA had fulfilled its function satisfactorily and congratulated the management of the Centre; it asked it to continue its excellent work during the period of the next Convention as its action had produced extremely positive results.

Technical activities

This brief report takes stock of activities in 1989 including:

- Studies and assessments
- Seminars and workshops
- Publications
- Assistance to ACP documentation centres
- Question and Answer Service

1. Studies, assessments and inventories

The programme of studies and assessments was continued with a view to the preparation of seminars.

A study carried out by Spanish consultants on Spanish language sources of agricultural information also covering the potential for Latin America served as a basis for the seminar held in Madrid in November 1989.

The Centre continued to compile information and data for the requirements of the ACP countries. The atlas of agropastoral potential is a typical example of this type of assessment project; the atlases of Senegal and Mauritania were completed during the year; with those two documents coverage of the Sahel was completed. The sections on Cameroon and Sudan were begun.

The MUSARAMA magazine continued its excellent work of compiling data on bananas and plantains.

Further to a recommendation made at the seminar organized by the Centre in Yaoundé Cameroon on seed production the CTA commissioned a survey of seed production projects now in progress in the ACP countries. Similarly, at the seminar on agro-forestry at Kigali a recommendation was made that an agro-forestry guide of the ACP countries be prepared. Those projects were important achievements in 1989 as they concerned priority areas of agricultural development in the ACP countries.

A programme of work on the listing of sources of agricultural information was continued and included lists of agricultural periodicals concerning the ACP States, agronomy faculties in Africa, manpower resources for the training of agricultural librarians and documentalists and manufacturers of agricultural machines and tools.

Finally, still in the field of assessments, studies on the ACP countries' agricultural information requirements were carried out for existing agricultural information networks and with the collaboration of instructors and institutions specializing in agricultural information. They made it

possible to set up a concerted programme of training in agricultural information for the developing countries.

2. Seminars, workshops and technical meetings

The programme of seminars adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors for 1989 was carried out in full.

+ Rural radio

+ Plant biotechnologies for developing countries

+ The integration of stock breeding with plant production in response to demographic pressure on available resources

+ Spanish language sources of agricultural information

+ The drafting of scientific publications

+ The protection of plants and foodstuffs stored in Central Africa

+ The training of the managers of small farms

+ The organization and formulation of agricultural information

+ The drafting of scientific reports

+ Agricultural diversification in the Caribbean

- The rural radio workshop was held from 15 to 18 May in Ouagadougou.

Those attending were from the ACP and problems confronting national rural radios in the programming and broadcasting of scientific and technical information on agriculture and rural development were reviewed. The meeting made recommendations regarding the specific support that the CTA could provide as part of its service to rural radio programmes.

Specialist organizations took part in the seminar, including GRET (groupe de recherche et d'échanges technologiques) and CIERRO (Centre Inter Africain d'Etudes en Radio rurale).

- The symposium on biotechnologies for developing countries, organized in Luxembourg from 26 to 30 June 1989, was intended to assess the relevance of plant biotechnologies to the requirements of developing countries in the field of agricultural production and to adopt a long-term policy and

a programme of action for the use of appropriate biotechnologies. More specifically, it was a question of defining activities intended to promote plant technologies in the developing countries:

- . by taking stock of the present situation in plant biotechnologies in the light of the developing countries' requirements;
- . by evaluating the socio-economic impact of progress in this area;
- . by identifying the action necessary.

The symposium made it possible to identify the activities that could be undertaken for particular crops and to improve the protection of cultivated plants. Those activities would have to be included in the plans of action that would be discussed in detail at regional and national level. That aspect would be covered widely by the Centre's forthcoming scientific programmes.

- The seminar on the integration of stock breeding with plant production under demographic pressure was held from 11 to 14 July in Mauritius. The objectives of the seminar included:

- + the role of stock breeding and rural development
- + taking stock of the use of
 - . non-conventional feedingstuffs (fodder crops, harvest residues and sub-products and tree and shrub fodder)
 - . non-conventional animals (small-scale stock breeding, multi-purpose animals, stock breeding in integrated production systems)
- + the impact of stock breeding on the environment (erosion and pasturage, liquid manure and recycling)
 - . national policies in the stock breeding field
 - . appropriate technologies

The seminar brought together about forty ACP and EEC stock breeding experts. Their discussions resulted in recommendations regarding

research and development in stock breeding, pointing out that those two areas were fundamental for the ACP countries and must be undertaken by every country on the basis of the animal and fodder resources available locally.

- Spanish language sources of agricultural information were the subject of a meeting from 6 to 9 November as part of the CTA's policy of breaking the language barrier which quite often prevents the dissemination of scientific and technical information. The objective was to explore the sources of scientific and technical information offered to the ACP countries by Spain and at the same time the potential of the Spanish-speaking Latin American countries.
- The drafting of scientific publications. This technical meeting brought together 24 participants from six West African countries in Ibadan, Nigeria, from 13 to 24 February. Each participant had to write a scientific report and prepare a promotional leaflet on a subject of scientific interest.
- The protection of plants and foodstuffs stored in Central Africa was the theme of the seminar held in Brazzaville, the People's Republic of the Congo, from 6 to 11 November. The experts considered the strategies to be implemented to co-ordinate research programmes, to disseminate scientific and technical information more widely and achieve more effective co-operation in this area. The seminar resulted in the creation of a network for the protection of plants and foodstuffs stored in Central Africa.

The Pacific technical meetings

- The training workshop for farm managers brought together about 20 participants from the Pacific region from 11 to 15 September in Port Vila, Vanuatu. The training, given by rural economy instructors

from the IRETA, officers of the Vanuatu Ministry of Agriculture and the managers of private plantations was intended to teach those in charge of small farms how to run their undertakings better by means of simple accounting covering inputs and production and a programme of activities designed to integrate the various operations better in the conduct and management of farms.

- The training workshop on the organization and the formulation of agriculture information brought together about 20 training officers from 9 to 20 October in Alafau, Western Samoa. The objective was to enable those taking part to acquire the principles of the organization and the formulation of information in order to pass it on to farmers in clear and explicit form.

- Training workshop on the drafting of reports: this meeting brought together 25 managers from the Pacific region from 20 to 24 November at the IRETA headquarters in Western Samoa. Those taking part underwent rapid training to enable them to write better technical reports that would be valid and useful from both the technical and the scientific points of view.

Caribbean

Agricultural diversification

Because every country in the region practices single-crop farming the Caribbean has a pressing need to diversify its agricultural economy; this was the important subject considered at the seminar held from 27 November to 1 December in Bridgetown, Barbados. The complexity of the subject was recognized, the meeting sought to define the roles of each economic agent, including governments, research institutes and the private sector, to achieve better co-ordination of agricultural development activities in the countries of the region.

Support for other technical meetings

As well as the seminars planned under the programme of activities the CTA made it possible for several ACP nationals to take part in regional and international meetings. Thus about 150 ACP nationals received CTA financial support to take part in various meetings of obvious importance to those concerned as part of their activities.

3. Publications

The 1989 publications programme made great progress, with a total of 54 new titles in all categories. Since the centre was created 174 publications have been produced; they have been very well received and demand is steadily increasing.

They cover the following principal subjects:

	Total

Agriculture	48
Stock breeding and agrostology	33
Rural equipment	18
Fisheries and fish farming	9
Forests and agro-forestry	6
Feed	24
Information, documentation and training	18
Agricultural research	18
	<hr/>
TOTAL	<u>174</u>

Special mention must be made of a work that the Centre has produced in collaboration with DG XII, namely the publication of the research results of programme STD 1.

That work covers 186 research programmes of great

interest to developing countries;

SPORE

The two-monthly magazine SPORE has continued to expand; 26 000 copies are published in French and English. Its distribution is gradually reaching all users, and in particular ACP and EEC Ministries and research, training and dissemination institutions, as well as most of the networks of agricultural and rural development experts.

The Courier

The CTA's two-monthly contributions to the Courier have been continued and have dealt with various aspects such as seed pathology, African manioc mosaic, the CD-ROM, the state of knowledge of plant pathologies, honey production and the role of training in management for the strengthening of national agronomy research systems in the ACP countries.

Network Bulletins

The CTA supports the publication of specialized network bulletins including

- Musarama for bananas and plantains
- Irrigation
- CORAF for maize, rice, drought, groundnuts and manioc
- Small ruminants (launch planned for 1990).

4. Support for the ACP countries' agricultural documentation centres

The objectives of this programme are to strengthen the documentation centres so that they can better serve the requirements of research workers, extension staff, trainers and other users of the centres.

Support includes:

- (a) assistance for the training of agricultural librarians and documentalists;
- (b) the dissemination of agricultural, scientific and technical information (IST) through the setting up of a project for the selective dissemination

of IST to ACP research workers by regularly providing them with bibliographical information and primary documents;

(c) the production and distribution of publications and other reference works and Compact Disc Read Only Memories (CD-ROM).

The CTA has set up CD-ROM projects in 11 ACP documentation centres. The project involves training the recipients and supplying equipment such as compact-disc readers, printers and discs with agricultural information and abstracts, etc., from data banks such as Agricola, KIT and CIMMYT.

5. Question and Answer Service

The number of requests has constantly increased since this service was set up.

	Jan-Dec. '89	Jan-Dec. '88
Requests for subscriptions to "Spore"	1 487	1 171
Requests for CTA publications	11 708	7 155
Requests for other publications	1 344	1 037
Technical questions concerning addresses, bibliographies, information on courses and requests for financial support	761	849
Total number of publications dispatched	23 174	13 582

Regional offices

The Centre's two offices, within CARDI in the Caribbean and IRETA in the Pacific, have successfully completed their 1989 programmes of activities since they have succeeded in dealing with the increase in requests for scientific and technical information (ISTI) from their respective regions.

In the case of Africa, the regional programmes have been completed successfully.

1. SADCC:

- preparation of a regional directory of agricultural bibliographies;
- a workshop on the management of agricultural management services;
- an inventory of agronomy research;
- a study of users' requirements and information resources.

2. CISS and RESADOC:

- preparation of a project for the dissemination of scientific and technical information.

3. CIRDAFRICA:

- a workshop in Brazzaville on the subject of the management of the staff of documentation centres.

In conclusion, 1989 has been a very positive contribution to the consolidation of the Centre's activities.

3. Activities of the Centre for the Development of Industry

The initiative launched during the third Lomé Convention of organizing a series of consultative meetings for the industrial milieu of ACP and EEC States, has been successfully completed. The last two meetings of the series were held in the period covered by this report and took place in Lagos, Nigeria (for the benefit of West Africa) and in Kinshasa, Zaire (for Central Africa). The themes of these meetings were, respectively: Pre-Requisites for Financing Industrial Projects in West Africa and the Role of Agro-Industry in Industrial Development. The compilation of the background papers, summaries of discussions and other contributions as well as the recommendations arising from the meetings, has provided CDI with a set of authentic policy statements. These documents give expression to the views and requests of ACP and EEC industrialists on practical measures to promote industrial cooperation.

A review of the information now published shows that in recent years there has been a steady decline in the manufacturing sector's contribution to economic growth, in many ACP States. This was attributed mainly to unprecedented disruptions in the global economic situation since the mid-1970s, such as the sharp fluctuations in oil prices, the collapse of commodity prices, increasing interest rates leading to a rapid accumulation of debt and the need to resort to programmes of economic contraction.

Among the measures recommended to redress this situation are :

- filling financial and technological gaps by encouraging foreign investment through clear incentives including investment protection agreements;
- vigorous pursuit of regional cooperation in the fields of trade and technical assistance as well as investment;
- giving priority to rehabilitation projects as they offer the best opportunities for obtaining financing;

- promotion of export-oriented manufacturing with the emphasis on semi-finished products, supported by indirect subsidies where appropriate;
- replacement of import-dependent by import-substitution industries based mainly on local resources;
- intensification of ACP-EEC collaboration through industrial partnerships in a broad sense, that is, joint equity ventures, licensing and marketing agreements - a role for which CDI should be strengthened.

On the home front, the operational activities of CDI were improved by the introduction of modern office tools and management systems. Accounts and budget control were computerised, a time/activity costing system was developed and data banks were established for industrial/commercial information. These applications permitted a significant shift in the deployment of resources to technical assistance and entrepreneurial promotion activities away from general administration and speculative studies for new investments. The analysis of CDI's assistance in 1989 (shown in Table I) confirms this trend which should be considered as a positive response to one of the above recommendations.

Table II shows that the high figure achieved in 1988 for the number of CDI-assisted projects that entered production was almost equalled in 1989. The social value of these projects to local economies was enhanced by the significant increase in the number of workplaces created; and the investment pattern of the projects presents an improved industrial cooperation profile, as 44% of the projects which entered production in 1989 were joint ventures, compared to 23% in 1988. Also the share of EEC equity participation in total investment doubled from 10% in 1988 to 20% in 1989. These positive trends can be related to the ever-growing confidence in CDI's operations shown by its partner organizations in EEC countries, as well as by European industrialists and ACP entrepreneurs. They all contributed to the funding of CDI's interventions in favour of ACP industrial projects. In 1989, the value of such co-financing reached an estimated sum of ECU 1.5 million.

Finally, the negotiations for the Lomé IV Convention are over and the signing ceremony took place in Lomé (Togo) on 15 December 1989. The objectives and functions of CDI have largely been retained under the new Convention, but its activities have been categorized into primary and secondary objectives. A strengthening of CDI's presence in ACP States

is to be achieved through decentralisation, a measure which may absorb most of the 50% increase in the budget allocation for the first five years of the new Convention. The posts of Director and Deputy Director of CDI are to be held for a maximum period of 5 years and will have to be rotated between ACP and EEC nationals. An Executive Board of six members is to manage CDI with the Director.

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF CDI'S ASSISTANCE

	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89*
Projects substantiated, in-depth evaluations of projects, projects identified during missions in ACP countries or submitted by antennae	79	70	121	235	350	229	213
Travel assistance to entrepreneurs (project-related)	85	99	54	51	94	99	129
In-plant training, industrial promotion attaché programme, etc.	41	42	40	36	69	50	45
Technical expertise including start-up assistance and marketing operations	45	55	64	85	58	77	90
Feasibility, diagnostic, rehabilitation and market studies for new projects and existing industries	29	53	44	51	93	71	63
	279	319	323	458	664	525	540

* Figures relate to interventions completed in 1989.

TABLE II
RESULTS ACHIEVED BY CDI TO DATE

	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89
CDI-assisted projects which entered production (including pilot plants)	4	9	12	16	23	22	23	35	32
Industrial projects under physical construction	15	6	17	25	12	9	8	13	7
Industrial projects under implementation						6	15	16	18
Investment costs in Ecu (million) of projects which entered production	*	*	34.4	30.7	5.9	10.2	20.1	26.8	21.8
Employment involved	*	*	460	651	436	690	672	904	1467
CDI rehabilitation interventions	16	12	19	21	18	32	40	67	49
CDI training operations (number of trainees)	74	255	200	289	321	268	243	156	209

* Figures not available.

TABLE III
PROJECTS THAT WENT INTO PRODUCTION IN 1989

This table shows new investments and new jobs, or additional investments (marked with *) and additional jobs, for ACP projects that benefitted from CDI's assistance.

The projects marked with (+) are existing ones which, due to CDI's assistance, re-entered production or considerably increased their output.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI's Assistance	New Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participation	New jobs or re-employment
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WEST AFRICA

BENIN	PVC pipes	Start-up assistance	310,000 *	0	25
BURKINA FASO	Enamel ware	Start-up assistance; training	680,000	140,000	30
CAPE VERDE	Cement tiles	Travel assistance; technical assistance	341,000	0	8
NIGERIA	Animal feedmill and chicken hatchery(+)	Feasibility study	400,000	21,000	35
NIGERIA	Multitrack tractor (pilot project)	Training	450,000	250,000	58
NIGERIA	Parboiled rice	Start-up assistance; training	300,000	0	20
SENEGAL	Agricultural equipment (+)	Training	1,050,000	540,000	193
TOGO	Condiments	Training	3,800,000	920,000	50
TOGO	Plastic pipes	Training	1,869,000 *	1,313,000	105
TOGO	Electricity pylons/metal tubes	Feasibility study	1,200,000	140,000	100

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI	Manufacture of envelopes	Start-up assistance; training	230,000	0	5
BURUNDI	Dairy products	Start-up assistance; training	698,000	140,000	31
CAMEROUN	Fusion solutions	Training	1,700,000	273,000	19
CONGO	Sanitary ware	Start-up assistance	430,000	0	14
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	Fruit processing	Start-up assistance	440,000	90,000	100

EAST AFRICA

COMOROS	Soap	Start-up assistance	464,000	0	35
COMOROS	Paint & varnish	Start-up assistance	130,000	0	16
MADAGASCAR	Fibre-cement tiles	Start-up assistance	52,000	0	14
MAURITIUS	Polyamide sacks	Start-up assistance	800,000	24,000	77
MAURITIUS	Spectacles	Training	1,000,000	250,000	30
MAURITIUS	Spectacle Frames	Training	425,000	196,000	22
SUDAN	Animal feed	Training	500,000	0	14

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MALAWI	Confectionery	Start-up assistance	190,000	0	27
MOZAMBIQUE	Footwear (+)	Diagnostic study; training	416,000	0	80
ZAMBIA	Rubber patches	Travel assistance; assistance with negotiations	90,000	0	23
ZIMBABWE	Heating elements	Technical assistance	500,000	0	100
ZIMBABWE	Surgical tape	Start-up assistance	235,000	16,000	15

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS	Wood products	Technical assistance	1,000,000 *	0	150
SURINAME	Saltworks	Start up assistance; training	400,000	0	20
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	Welding electrodes	Start-up assistance; training	1,400,000	0	30

PACIFIC

SOLOMON ISLANDS	Fibreglass industry	Training	91,000 *	0	24
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Shell button blanks	Training	161,000	0	16
TOTALS for all 32 projects			21,752,000	4,313,000	1,487

TABLE IV
PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1989

This table refers to new projects (or the expansion, diversification or rehabilitation of existing industries), for which equipment and machinery had arrived on the premises at the end of 1989.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI's Assistance	New Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participation	Enviro- saged employ- ment
WEST AFRICA					
CAPE VERDE	Foundry	Training	400,000	0	17
CENTRAL AFRICA					
CONGO	Wooden furniture	Implementa- tion assis- tance	334,000	0	21
EAST AFRICA					
MAURITIUS	Infusion solutions	Start-up assistance	240,000	0	65
SUDAN	Marble extraction (Phase I)	Feasibility study; start-up assistance	182,000	24,000	24
CARIBBEAN					
DOMINICA	Cosmetics	Technical assistance	750,000	0	25
ST. LUCIA	Dairy products	Technical assistance	260,000	0	10
SURINAME	Puffed rice	Technical assistance	295,000	0	15
TOTALS for all 7 projects			2,461,000	24,000	177

TABLE V
PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN 1989

This table refers to new projects (or the expansion, diversification or rehabilitation of existing industries) for which all the finance required (both equity and loans) was available by the end of 1989, so that it was possible to order equipment and machinery. Additional investment agreed for existing projects is indicated with *.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI's Assistance	Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participation	Employment
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WEST AFRICA

GHANA	Ferro-manganese foundry	Diagnostic study	3,000,000 *	0	258
GUINEA BISSAU	Clay bricks	Diagnostic study	135,000	0	60
MAURITANIA	Dried fish	Feasibility study	510,000	70,000	28
NIGERIA	Chicken hatchery	Feasibility study	450,000	0	20
NIGERIA	Surgical Tape	Feasibility study	510,000	80,000	19

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI	Dried fish	Feasibility study	295,000	33,000	19
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Nails	Rehabilitation study	470,000 *	0	30
ZAIRE	Palm oil presses	Technical assistance	120,000	0	4
ZAIRE	Poultry breeding and animal feedmill	Technical assistance	421,000	125,000	161

EAST AFRICA

KENYA	Cotton Spinning (expansion)	Assistance with financial management	2,530,000*	450,000	360
MAURITIUS	Chocolate products	Feasibility study	700,000	0	30
MAURITIUS	Pharmaceutical products	Feasibility study	2,800,000	450,000	35
SOMALIA	Edible oil	Feasibility study	3,500,000	600,000	95
UGANDA	Hand pumps	Assistance with financial management	1,775,000	330,000	75

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ZIMBABWE	Brass & copper products	Technical assistance (for rehabilitation & expansion)	1,400,000*	0	419
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CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA	Chalk crayons	Feasibility study	670,000	0	12
BAHAMAS	Dolls	Technical assistance	200,000	0	10

PACIFIC

WESTERN SAMOA	Soap factory	Start-up assistance (Phase I)	140,000	0	8
TOTALS for all 18 projects			19,626,000	2,139,000	1,643

EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS WHICH HAVE SIGNED
COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH CDI

BELGIUM

- . Ministry of Economic Affairs - Brussels Region (c)
- . Ministry for Cooperation - Flemish Region (c)
- . Ministry for External Relations - Walloon Region (c)

DENMARK

- . IFU - Industrialization Fund for Developing Countries (a)
- . FDI - Federation of Danish Industries (d)

FRANCE

- . Ministry of Cooperation (c)
- . PROPARCO - Promotion and Equity Corporation for Economic Cooperation (a)
- . APCCI - Permanent Assembly of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (d)
- . ADECI - Regional Development Association for International Industrial Cooperation (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region) (b)
- . IRCOD - Regional Institute for Cooperation and Development (Champagne-Ardenne Region) (b)

GERMANY

- . Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (c)

GREECE

- . EOMEX - Hellenic Organization for Small and Medium Size Industries and Handicrafts (b)

IRELAND

- . CTT - Irish Export Board (b)

ITALY

- . ICE - Institute for Foreign Trade (c)
- . ERVET - Regional organization for the economic development of the Emilia Romagna region (Ente Regionale per la Valorizzazione Economica del Territorio) (b)

LUXEMBOURG

- . LUX-DEVELOPMENT - Luxembourg Company for International Economic Cooperation (d)

PORTUGAL

- . ICEP - Portuguese Institute for Foreign Trade (b)

SPAIN

- . ICEX - Spanish Institute for Foreign Trade (b)
- . CIDEM - Centre for Information and Industrial Development (Catalonia) (b)
- . SPRI - Industrial Promotion and Reconversion Company (Basque Country) (b)

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

- . SIFIDA - International Corporation for Development Financing in Africa, Geneva, Switzerland (a)

-
- (a) Finance Institutions
 - (b) Public Bodies
 - (c) Government Ministries
 - (d) Private Bodies

TABLE VI
ANALYSIS, BY EEC COUNTRY, OF INTERVENTIONS THAT RESULTED IN BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS IN 1989

Type of intervention	DEL.	DEN	FRA	GER	GRE	IRE	ITA	LUX	NETH	PORT	SPA	UK	1989 Total	1988 Total
Feasibility studies	15	2	8	9	-	-	5	-	-	8	1	4	52	27
Technical or start-up assistance	13	-	3	2	2	-	5	-	1	6	2	0	44	54
Diagnostic, rehabilitation, diversification or expansion studies	7	2	2	4	1	2	2	-	1	7	2	6	36	28
Training	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	20	28
Miscellaneous :														
. Travel assistance	8	6	8	5	4	2	5	1	1	7	8	1	56	59
. Assistance with negotiations	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11
. Identification of partners	1	-	-	10	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	16	3
. Marketing assistance	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	4
. Other	4	2	4	2	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	20	20
Totals	57	12	34	32	7	4	22	2	5	34	14	30	253	229
Contributions by EEC partner organizations towards the co-financing of interventions with CDI (ECU)	98,000	14,000	101,300	34,000	20,475	-	101,192	-	10,000	234,905	91,000	-	704,982	

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, 24 TO 28 JANUARY 1989 ⁽¹⁾**

⁽¹⁾ Resolutions as published in OJEC No C 186, 24.7.83. pp. 18 et seq.

RESOLUTION (1)

on commodity problems

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- having regard to its meeting of 24-28 January 1989 in Barbados,
 - having regard to the report on commodity problems (Doc. ACP-EEC 358/88),
 - having regard in particular to the results of the Seventh UNCTAD Conference held in Geneva in July 1987, and notably the Final Act thereof,
 - having regard to the resolutions on cocoa and coffee adopted unanimously by the Joint Assembly on 5 February 1987 in Arusha (2),
 - having regard in particular to the resolutions of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on commodity problems concerning the subject of this report,
- A. whereas, owing to its structure and capacity for development, the ACP-EEC Convention is a unique instrument for cooperation in international relations and whereas the Community and the ACP States have undertaken to forge the best possible conditions for cooperation,
- B. having regard to the close interdependence of markets, the Community's responsibility as the most important market for exports of raw materials from ACP countries and the important role played by the Community in economic, trade and financial policy in international bodies,
- C. whereas many ACP countries belong to the category of 'least-developed countries' and many of these countries are up to 90 % dependent on exports of one or several commodities for their economic development,
- D. whereas the more the production and export structures of ACP countries are concentrated on a handful of commodities and goods, the more their export earnings are susceptible to price fluctuations,
- E. having regard to the need to marry 'development' aspect—notably in respect of those developing countries which are most dependent on exports of raw materials, and the 'functioning of the market' aspect, notably in respect of consumers and producers of raw materials in North and South,
- F. alarmed at the continuing dramatic fall in prices of most commodities on the world market, the increasing protectionist tendencies in world trade and the increasing debt burden of ACP countries,
- G. regretting the fact that the provisions of Lomé III on agricultural commodities have not proved as successful as expected and the measures and financial transactions within the framework of Stabex and Sysmin have also proved to some extent inadequate and not flexible enough,
- H. deeply concerned at the increasing difficulties which ACP countries have in settling their debts owing to the fall in prices of primary raw materials and noting that due to fluctuations in commodity prices the export revenue of the ACP countries in 1987 fell by 2 billion ECU and is projected to fall by more than the financial resources of the EDF during the period of validity of the Third ACP-EEC Convention unless the recommendations of UNCTAD VII and the provisions of Lomé III are implemented as a matter of urgency,
- I. whereas the total foreign debt of ACP countries exceeds 130 billion US dollars and debt servicing is causing serious development problems and a net outflow of capital from some

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

(2) OJ No C 197 of 27. 7. 1988, p. 38-40

ACP countries whose debts and debt servicing obligations often exceed their export earnings and development aid put together,

- J. whereas in 1987 the World Bank pointed out that all attempts by Africa to support its development were condemned to failure unless additional resources were made available and debts reduced,
 - K. whereas an improvement of the economic and financial situation of ACP countries is only possible if they receive remunerative prices that take account of production costs and succeed in processing a greater portion of their raw materials themselves,
 - L. concerned at the low level of intra-ACP trade in both agricultural and mineral commodities which showed no sign of improvement under the Lomé III-Convention and realizing that the low prices of raw materials make South-South trade increasingly difficult,
 - M. convinced that the Common Fund can best achieve its purpose if a sufficient number of commodity agreements are signed by the major producing and consuming countries,
 - N. recognizing that substitute materials or synthetic raw materials—insofar as they can be produced more cheaply—also depress the prices of various raw materials, and noting in this connection that for instance, annual exports of 'natural' vanilla with a value of 72 million dollars amount to 1 000 tonnes whereas annual production of synthetic vanilla in chemical factories in Europe and the USA amounts to 12 000 tonnes,
 - O. whereas it is important to set up a well-structured transport network meeting the real development needs of ACP countries so as to allow them to solve their economic problems, notably in the field of primary raw materials,
 - P. noting that efforts and results in the field of education, research, science, technology and the exchange of adapted technologies have so far proved insufficient,
 - Q. having regard to the Community's declared intention to redefine the rules and regulations of its common agricultural policy, which in certain respects has had harmful effects on ACP States' agricultural exports,
1. Regrets the fact that despite renewed efforts in the field of ACP-EEC cooperation it has not been possible to halt the economic decline and increasing indebtedness of many ACP countries, caused particularly by the collapse in prices of commodities,
 2. Considers as intolerable, especially from the point of view of development, the possibility that the financial losses suffered by ACP countries during the period of validity of Lomé III will be higher than the financial assistance provided by the European Development Fund (EDF);
 3. Grants that the problems relating to commodities can be solved only through ACP-EEC cooperation, in which the European Community has a crucial role to play, and through cooperation in wider international agreements involving all producer and consumer countries,
 4. Recalls the close economic ties between North and South and considers therefore that the stabilization of raw materials' prices is of great importance not only for ACP countries but also for the Community;
 5. Calls for more effective cooperation between the Community and ACP countries in the field of primary raw materials in the interests of the economic stability of the former and a higher level of development of the latter;
 6. Considers that primary raw materials' prices should not depend solely on supply and demand especially where tropical products are concerned but should be stabilized in the short- and medium-term within the framework of international agreements through an appropriate combination of mechanisms, such as quotas and buffer stocks;

7. Calls on the Community, its Member States and the ACP countries jointly, within the framework of UNCTAD, to endeavour to conclude further agreements on raw materials bearing in mind that these can only be effective if they are signed by the major producing and consumer countries,

8. Believes, moreover, that the basic supply and demand factors do not in themselves account for the full range of price fluctuations on the commodities markets and that steps should therefore be taken to reduce or preferably eliminate the impact of speculation which increases fluctuations around the equilibrium price levels as it is not prompted by considerations relating to those basic factors;

9. draws attention to the conspicuous absence of the producer countries on world markets where the prices of their commodities are fixed and calls accordingly on the industrialized countries, through training and information, to enable the developing countries to participate in those markets with a view to enhancing the transparency and thereby, the international nature of the markets;

10. Welcomes the fact that a more intensive dialogue has now developed within the framework of UNCTAD between producers and consumers of raw materials in respect of a series of raw materials, and supports these deliberations which should aim to increase the market transparency for certain commodities to prepare market studies and exchange information on raw materials projects;

11. Stresses the importance of taking full advantage of the provisions of the Common Fund second window, the need to improve the functioning and transparency of the commodity markets and, in particular, recognises the need to increase markets access and reduce trade distortions,

12. Stresses in particular the connection between the Common Fund and the individual agreements on raw materials, and notably the fact that

- the first 'window' could actively fulfil its function as an equalisation fund owing to the existence of individual agreements and compensatory mechanisms which are sufficiently informed by the experience of past agreements,
- the second window, on the other hand, designed to promote other measures (production, market transparency, new applications and sales) should also play a substantial role when the Common Fund enters into force in tackling certain long-term problems in respect of a large number of raw materials which function without compensatory mechanisms (tropical varieties of wood, jute);

13. Calls for all aid programmes, especially Community ones, to assist the producer countries to diversify their economies as far as possible, in particular, by themselves, carrying out all or part of the processing, marketing and distribution of the raw materials which they produce;

14. Welcomes the fact that within the framework of UNCTAD new ideas have been put forward recently on the functioning of the commodity markets which set little store by comprehensive solutions but call for an approach tailored to individual countries and goods, notably as regards measures necessary for adapting production structures;

15. Considers that the institutions of the Common Fund should enter into force as soon as possible and calls therefore on the EEC-Member States and the ACP-States to see to it that the Common Fund is implemented;

16. Stresses that the problem of commodities cannot be solved solely by stabilizing prices as the Final Act of UNCTAD VII rightly states; considers therefore that in order to solve the problem of commodities a comprehensive strategy is necessary, and in particular joint guidelines and coordination instruments must be developed to allow a long-term policy within the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation;

17. Emphasizes that the Community and its Member States, as well as all other commodity-importing countries, which benefit from the changes in the terms of trade in commodities

on the international market, have a duty to attenuate the consequences of these changes and to adopt a common approach by recycling profits to these countries in the form of increased aid, adopting a system comparable to the Stabex/Sysmin schemes at international level, or introducing other measures oriented towards the development of the commodity-exporting ACP-countries,

18. Demands that in the successor conventions to Lomé III effective measures be provided to moderate persistent price instability and decline especially for those ACP States whose overall economic survival depends to a large extent on export earnings from one or several raw materials,

19. Notes that while the Stabex system plays an important role in compensating for shortfalls in export earnings from agricultural products it has not been able fully to attain the objectives laid down in the last two conventions;

20. Considers that, in view of these considerations, a series of new measures should be adopted to render the Stabex system more effective; such measures should include

- substantial increase in Stabex resources; provided that they are used for the purposes of restructuring and diversification,
- a review of the method of calculating the reference level,
- a review of the dispute settlement procedures to make for greater transparency especially through greater ACP participations,

21. Urges that account be taken of aspects of regional policy cooperation, by ensuring that calculations are based not only on ACP-EEC exports but also on exports of ACP countries amongst themselves and to other regions,

22. Urges that the role of Sysmin should no longer be limited to helping ACP countries in exporting mining products and modernizing mining installations but should also be extended to include the processing of mineral commodities in ACP countries and the setting-up of adapted technologies which take into account the most important mineral commodities of ACP countries, a new procedure should also be adopted to simplify and accelerate the functioning of Sysmin,

23. Considers that the following measures are urgently required in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation to combat the causes of the collapse in prices of raw materials and decline in export earnings

- the promotion of horizontal diversification (conversion to other agricultural raw materials), where market conditions are favourable and the economy of the country in question allows this,
- the promotion of vertical diversification and industrialization (processing on-the-spot, participation in the marketing and distribution) so as to allow ACP countries a larger share of total earnings and gradually to avoid the consequences of declining commodity prices;

24. Calls therefore on the Community and the Member States to persuade the other industrialized countries to set up a form of Stabex system world-wide on the model of that set up by the Community in favour of ACP countries and non-associated, least-developed countries;

25. Demands that in the ongoing reform of the European agricultural policy the EEC adequately take into account the justified interest of ACP countries and the interests of developing countries in international bodies;

26. Calls on the Community furthermore:

- to agree to take full account of the comparative natural geographical advantages in the agricultural sector and to guarantee a continuous expansion of agricultural trade under stable conditions,

- to eliminate or at least limit the tariff and non-tariff administrative measures which have an adverse effect on agricultural exports of ACP countries,
- to liberalize agricultural exports from those ACP countries including those which compete with agricultural products from the Community,
- to contribute by the transfer of capital and technology to the development of agro-industries in the ACP countries so as to increase the proportion of agricultural commodities exported in processed form, to reverse the situation which is best illustrated by coffee, 96 % of which is exported in raw form with only 4 % processed by the producer countries,

27. Calls on the Community — as long as it adopts a restrictive policy on sugar prices aimed at reducing sugar beet production and as long as ACP sugar prices are automatically aligned with the Community price, to offset the adverse effects of the combination of these two factors on the economies and sugar industries of ACP countries. In this perspective, and without prejudice to the terms of the Sugar Protocol, the corrective measures requested by ACP countries must be implemented by the EEC to enable ACP producers to receive an equitable and adequate price for agreed quantities of sugar;

28. Considers that the provisions of the Chapter on cooperation on agricultural commodities (Articles 44-49 of Lomé III) are very important and must therefore be given emphasis and applied rigorously in the new ACP-EEC Convention,

29. Underlines that Lomé III provides a useful instrument which could still enhance considerably the development of fisheries, demands, however, that in the successor convention to Lomé III particular emphasis ought to be placed on the following aspects among others

- evaluation of viable resources,
- improvement of ocean and freshwater fishing techniques,
- reduction of post catch fish losses,
- development of marketing of fishery products including fish,
- exchange of information on fisheries not only between ACP States and the Community but also among ACP States themselves,
- the training of fisheries administrators and technicians in ACP States,
- promotion of SMEs and/or local fishery cooperatives,
- increasing research into fish and drawing up an oceanographic chart,
- fair and appropriate compensation proportional to the volume of products caught,

30. Asks the Community to facilitate and mobilize its private sector within the framework of financial and technical cooperation to finance the development of fisheries in the ACP-States particularly in the small ACP-Pacific States whose economies depend heavily on fisheries resources;

31. Considers it important that the South-South trade in raw materials should be stepped up by increasing efforts at regional level so as to achieve economic complementarity and diversification in the industrial and services sector of ACP States;

32. Considers it urgently necessary that the ACP States take measures to set up regional and inter-regional undertakings for the processing and marketing of part of their raw materials and that the Community provide the necessary technical and technological aid, CDE should be ready to play a facilitating role in this connection,

33. Calls on the Community and its Member States, within the framework of multilateral trade talks in the Uruguay Round to safeguard the essential interests of ACP countries,

34. Calls for closer integration between Community and IMF and World Bank development programmes on a non-exclusion basis for ACP-States, stresses the paramount need to take full account of the human and social consequences of structural adjustment programmes,
35. Calls on the international community, in its efforts to alleviate the debt of the heavily indebted countries, to take due account of the situation of the 'middle income' indebted countries whose enormous debt burden is a serious threat to sustaining their level of development,
36. Calls for greater Community help for the severely indebted along the lines of the current special programme for sub-Saharan Africa but on a more systematic basis,
37. Stresses that a satisfactory infrastructure in the transport sector both within and between ACP countries is of fundamental importance for transporting raw materials and calls therefore for increased cooperation and preferential treatment accorded the least-developed, landlocked and island countries pursuant to the provisions of Title V of the Lomé Convention,
38. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the accompanying report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States and the ACP States.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the situation in Namibia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

— meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados, from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. reaffirming its previous resolution on Namibia, adopted on 5 February 1987 in Arusha (Tanzania),
 - B. aware of Resolution 2145 (XXI) of the UN General Assembly of 27 October 1966, which transferred responsibility for the territory of Namibia directly to the United Nations,
 - C. aware of Resolution 2248 (S-V) of the UN General Assembly of 19 May 1967, according to which the UN Council for Namibia is the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people,
 - D. aware that the UN Council for Namibia already represents Namibia in various international fora,
 - E. having regard to Namibia's history and cognisant of its great need for assistance to develop itself after independence,
 - F. aware of the agreements of the USA, USSR, Cuba, Angola and South Africa, on the way to independence for Namibia,
1. Welcomes the fact that on 22 December 1988 the States referred to above signed a protocol in New York which opened the way towards implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435;
 2. Expresses its concern at the attitude of the permanent members of the UN Security Council, whose reluctance to participate in the costs has led to a reduction in UNTAG forces,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted with 7 against and 2 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

which as from 1 April 1989 will have a vital role to play in Namibia in ensuring that the elections are conducted freely and unimpeded,

3. Expects the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, the Member States and the ACP countries to use their influence with the permanent members of the UN Security Council to secure an increase in the UNTAG forces and, if necessary, to make an additional contribution to the United Nations Organization to enable the UNTAG to fulfil the task originally assigned to it,
4. Calls on the European Community to increase its contribution to subsequent aid programmes so that the decisions can be implemented and calls on all the concerned parties to use the provisions and means of Articles 204 and 205 of Lomé III in favour of a rapid resettlement programme for the exiled Namibians;
5. Expresses its concern at the fact that the checks provided for do not apply to the members of UNITA operating in the north of Namibia;
6. Calls on the Community and its Member States to bring about the conditions that will enable a free Namibia to accede to the Lomé Convention, if it so wishes;
7. Requests that, until such time as Namibia attains full independence, the UN Council for Namibia should be associated *ex officio* in the negotiations on the agreement which is to succeed the Third Lomé Convention,
8. Requests that until Namibia achieves full independence, the UN Council for Namibia should participate on its behalf within the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,
9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the States signatory to the Lomé Convention and the UN Council for Namibia.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the situation in South and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. having regard to the Convention of Lomé between the 66 ACP States, the European Community and its Member States, in particular to Article 4 of annex I relating to the eradication of apartheid,
- B. recalling its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Lomé on 25 March 1988, and in Madrid on 22 September 1988,
- C. regretting that there is still no sign in the Republic of South Africa of a political breakthrough leading to a democratic pluralism with equal rights for all citizens,
- D. appreciating the courage and tenacity of the anti-apartheid movement,
- E. gravely concerned by the escalating pressure, restrictions and repression perpetrated against non-violent opposition groups inside South Africa,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted with 8 against and 6 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

- F. noting that the continuing policy of aggression and destabilisation of South Africa against its neighbouring States constitutes the principal cause of tension in the region,
- G. reaffirming that peace, economic and social progress in this region can only be achieved after the eradication of the obnoxious apartheid system,
- H. disappointed by the lack of follow-up from the European Community Troika/ACP Ministers meeting held in Luxembourg on South and southern Africa in 1988,
- I. noting the continuing need to consolidate support for development in the countries of southern Africa, in order to reduce the dependence of the region on goods, transport and communications facilities on South Africa and to ensure the protection of the development programmes by non-lethal military aid,
 - 1. Expresses its solidarity with the anti-apartheid movement in its continued fight against the apartheid regime and calls on the international community to give full support to its struggle;
 - 2. Recognises that although the South African Government has taken and announced a number of minor measures, these do not even begin to address the need for fundamental change,
 - 3. Condemns the South African Government's maintenance of the state of emergency and the continued and even increased use of arbitrary power to suppress all forms of peaceful opposition to apartheid, *inter alia*
 - a) The December 28 restriction on organisations such as the National Detainees Forum founded in order to carry out the aims of the Detainees parents Support Committee,
 - b) the prohibition of the teachers unions from carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever in terms of Regulation 7 of the Security Emergency Regulations,
 - 4. Notes with concern how the judgement in the Delmas trial has narrowed the margin between what is considered lawful and what is considered 'treason' in South Africa, thus reducing even further the legal possibilities of non-violent opposition to the injustices of apartheid; similarly condemns the kidnapping from Swaziland and subsequent imprisonment of Ebrahim Ismael Ibrahim and calls for the release of these prisoners;
 - 5. Welcomes the reprieve of the Sharpeville Six, but calls for their complete release, and notes with concern the use of the doctrine of 'common purpose'
 - 6. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;
 - 7. Welcomes the withdrawal of the 'Promotion of Orderly Politics Bill' but notes that efforts are still under way to block external support for the democratic opposition in South Africa, notably through the 'Disclosure of Foreign Funding Bill' which became an Act on 29 November 1988;
 - 8. Expresses deep concern at the lack of political impetus, both within and outside South Africa, to achieve negotiated and peaceful change in that country;
 - 9. Notes that, according to a recent ICFTU report, more than 1 200 western companies, and European companies in particular, are still operating with South Africa and the Community has produced no further practical proposals for sanctions since 1986 despite the positions adopted by the Joint Assembly and the European Parliament;
 - 10. Calls yet again on the Council of Ministers to establish a coherent and effective policy designed to maintain and increase this international isolation of South Africa until concrete steps are taken to dismantle the apartheid system in that country;

11. Calls, therefore, again for additional restrictive measures, combined with the maintenance of the existing programme of positive measures for the victims of apartheid and the fullest support for SADCC in the face of South African destabilization, notably by the definition and the implementation of a programme of 'positive sanctions' aiming at replacing the importation of 'strategic minerals' from South Africa by the development of alternative sources, notably in the SADCC countries and through non-South African routes,
12. Points out that the full imposition of measures already agreed are a necessary first step in that direction and calls for the energies of all Members of the Joint Assembly and of the Members of the European Parliament to be devoted to this task,
13. Welcomes European Community efforts made to assist the victims of apartheid and hopes that all such efforts will be intensified;
14. Deplores the continued participation of EC Member States nationals in the South African Defence Force and exhorts the EEC Council of Ministers to urgently formulate policies aimed at making it prohibitive for European Community citizens to be involved in the South African Defence Force;
15. Calls for complete cessation of the destabilisation war waged by the South African regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique through armed terrorist groups as well as acts of aggression against neighbouring States;
16. Emphasises that the precondition for the success of the peace process in the region is the autonomy and economic self-sufficiency of Angola and of the other countries in the area and that a significant increase in aid to the SADCC countries is therefore highly desirable,
17. Urges the European Community to increase their assistance to SADCC Member States in order to enhance their capacity to resist South Africa destabilisation and to promote their economic self-reliance;
18. Urges the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to ensure that the next Convention has provision to more effectively fight for the eradication of the apartheid system;
19. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on triangular food aid

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

1. Calls on the Commission and the ACP States to take all steps to increase triangular food aid by:
 - a) expressly including effective machinery for increasing triangular food aid in the Lomé IV Convention;
 - b) specifically providing adequate transport infrastructure for areas of probable agricultural surplus in the ACP;
 - c) encouraging ACP recipient States to select food for request from existing ACP surpluses,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

- d) setting up a joint working party or task force to monitor the identification of surpluses as they arise and the effective take-up of such surpluses for triangular food aid,
2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and to the Council and Commission of the European Community

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the implementation of agreed solutions

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

1. Recognises that many policies have been adopted by general assent of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly during the past six years on, for instance, culture, women, population, rural development, industry, debt and many other practical proposals, but maintains that actual implementation by the EC in the ACP States has amounted to little more than scattered drops in the ocean and therefore calls for radical and detailed reconsideration of new methods to ensure actual implementation on a wide scale in practice of policies and monitoring thereof throughout the ACP States,
2. Recommends that consideration be given to the setting up of a system of regular meetings attended by representatives of the institutions—the ACP-EEC Council, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, the Commission and the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly which could concentrate on monitoring the progress of implementation,
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and to the Council and Commission of the European Community.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on a health programme for women in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. having regard to its resolutions on the role of women in the development process (Doc. ACP-EEC/0013/A/85)⁽²⁾, on women and population (Doc. ACP-EEC/134/A/87)⁽³⁾ and on health in the ACP States (Doc. ACP-EEC/315/88),
- B. having regard to the section on health in the strategies for action for the year 2000 adopted at the conference held in Nairobi in July 1985 to mark the end of the UN Decade for women,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 322, 15. 12. 1985.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 197, 27. 7. 1987.

- C. having regard to the resolution on population and development adopted on 11 November 1986 by the Council of Ministers for Development of the EEC,
- D. having regard to the Waruhiu report on the 'Role of women in the development process' and the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in September 1985 in Inverness,
- E. noting the conclusions of the World Congress of Gynaecology held in Rio de Janeiro in November 1988,
- F. seriously concerned at the deterioration in the position of women as regards health in most of the ACP States, particularly in terms of perinatal mortality,
- G. whereas the experts at the World Congress of Gynaecology maintain that the deaths of 500 000 pregnant women a year in the developing countries could be avoided as they are the result of certain traditional practices, pregnancies at a very early age, unassisted deliveries, sexually transmitted diseases, attempted abortions and the inaccessibility of certain areas,
- H. whereas no health policy is likely to succeed unless it takes account of and fits in with the local cultural and social situation,
 - 1. Reiterates its recommendations on population/policy, more specifically as regards the age of marriage, looking into methods of spacing children and the education of men and women,
 - 2. Hopes that the ACP and EEC countries concerned will tackle the problem of traditional practices which are harmful to the health and physical integrity of women,
 - 3. Calls on the Commission to help in promoting information campaigns targeted at the general public, prominent local figures who carry out or tolerate harmful traditional practices, and the medical and health authorities responsible for preventive medicine,
 - 4. Reaffirms its determination to combat neonatal mortality and mortality among women and to relieve the suffering of adult women,
 - 5. Calls for the Commission's support in combating sexually transmitted diseases (STD) which have a particularly severe impact on the health of newborn babies and women,
 - 6. Instructs its Co Presidents to forward this resolution to the President of the Commission and to the national authorities in the ACP-EEC States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on trade in tropical products

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. whereas the European Community offered to cut tariffs on more than 140 tropical products at the December 1988 mid-term review of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations in Montreal,
- B. whereas trade in tropical products is of overwhelming economic importance to the ACP States,
- C. whereas the European Community is the ACP States' most important market and the development of other markets would be very difficult,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

D. whereas ACP-EEC trade is already in relative decline,

1. While appreciating the spirit of trade liberalisation which prompted the Community's offer, expresses its concern at the possible implications for ACP trade with the European Community and the danger that this trade will deteriorate further,

2. Calls on the European Community to honour its contractual commitment under Annex XXXVIII of the Lomé Convention to maintain the competitive trading position of the ACP States,

3. Calls on the European Community to study jointly with the ACP States specific appropriate action with a view to safeguarding ACP interests;

4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Community.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the environment

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

— referring to:

— its resolutions on:

- rural development and environmental problems (1987)⁽²⁾,
- women, population and development (1987)⁽³⁾,
- exports of dangerous substances (1988)⁽⁴⁾,

— the resolutions of the Council of the European Communities on:

- the 'environment' aspect in Community development policy (1984),
- the protection of natural resources and the campaign against desertification in Africa (1986),
- demographic problems (1986),

— the document produced by the EEC Commission on the implementation of environmental aspects in the Community's development policies (1987),

— the fourth EEC action programme on the environment (1987-1992),

— the Single European Act, which recalled how important it was for all Community policies to take account of the environment,

— the 1986 recommendations of the Council of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (ETUDE) on environmental impact assessment,

— the World Conservation Strategy,

A. having regard to the report of the World Commission on Development and the Environment (the Brundtland report), which defines the various aspects of lasting development,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 50, 22. 2. 1988.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 197, 27. 7. 1987.

⁽⁴⁾ A/635.

- B. having regard to the efforts made by ACP-EEC cooperation within Lomé III to ensure that account is taken of environmental problems, especially desertification,
- C. believing, however, that Lomé III displays major shortcomings in the environmental sector and fails to mention key problems such as the impact of industrial activities and trade, the deterioration of the urban environment and the pressure placed on natural resources by the increase in the population,
- D. whereas the negotiation of the new Convention is set in an international, economic, social and environmental context which is characterized in particular by the exacerbation of the debt problem and further the deterioration of the environment,
- E. having regard to the directives from the ACP States concerning cooperation under Lomé IV, set out in a memorandum (Brussels, 8 October 1988) which calls for a larger allocation of resources to the problems of environmental protection and the rational management of resources, and for greater attention to be paid to problems such as the export of dangerous substances to the ACP countries,
- F. whereas the negotiating brief received by the Commission reaffirms the importance it attaches to the protection of the environment and natural resources and its willingness to intensify cooperation in this field,
- G. convinced that it is imperative for these good intentions to be given practical expression, both in the text of the new Convention and in the field,
- H. having regard to the report on Lomé IV drawn up by a group of international experts and NGO representatives on the initiative of the Information Network on the Environment and Development of the European Environment Bureau,
- I. considering that the urban environment, which has been totally neglected in previous Lomé Conventions and is deteriorating at an unprecedented rate, calls for increased attention: in Africa one quarter of the population now lives in cities and at the present rate of increase this proportion is likely to be 42% in the year 2000 and 58% in 2025 (United Nations),
- J. whereas the destruction of the tropical forests is also a crucial problem which calls for coordinated, vigorous and immediate action, since otherwise irreplaceable resources (genetic, animal and plant resources, water and soil) will have completely disappeared towards the end of the XXth century,
- K. believing that improved knowledge of the ecosystems of the ACP countries at national and regional level would contribute to more harmonious development; this knowledge should be obtained—through an analysis of the ecosystems carried out when the indicative programmes are drawn up—prior to the decisions on action and financing,
- L. whereas certain development measures can have extremely adverse effects on the natural and human environment and whereas a study should therefore be carried out into the environmental impact of development programmes and projects,
- M. whereas if they are to be genuinely adapted to a specific environment, all development measures should be implemented as far as possible by local bodies or individuals (governments, experts, research institutes, NGOs, etc.) and should provide for the active and recognized involvement of local groups,

Recommends that:

1. ACP-EEC cooperation should include as one of its objectives the protection of the environment as defined in the Single European Act, by including the protection of nature and health and stressing that environmental requirements are a component of the other policies covered by such cooperation;

2. ACP-EEC cooperation should adopt the political philosophy of the Brundtland report, establishing lasting development as the basic concept and aiming at a form of development which includes the continuous management of resources with a view to satisfying the essential needs of the local populations,
3. ACP-EEC cooperation should adopt as a principle the conservation and integrated management of natural resources, which should be conceived as a common heritage,
4. The EEC and the ACP countries should undertake to include the preparation of national and regional strategies for the conservation of the biosphere as a structural component of the indicative programmes;
5. A policy on land management should be implemented which links the development of rural areas and urban development;
6. Cooperation should strive to exploit local know-how and techniques relating to agricultural management as part of the process of achieving balanced and equitable management of natural and land resources;
7. Development of production should be based on:
 - the rational use of cynegetic, fisheries and forestry resources and of pastureland so as to ensure their durability and biological and genetic diversity,
 - a price policy which encourages agricultural production so that producers are motivated to meet the requirements of the domestic market;
8. The EEC and the ACP countries should undertake to popularize the integrated protection of crops in the agricultural sector,
9. The EEC should undertake to ensure that its export subsidies do not disrupt the ACP markets, and should support intra-ACP trade in food products in the context of food aid policies,
10. The EEC should undertake to pursue its efforts to reform the common agricultural policy so as to eliminate the production of surpluses which cause imbalances on the world markets and threaten the self-sufficiency in food of the ACP States;
11. The EEC and the ACP countries should undertake to devise a system of national and regional plans for the conservation and management of forests whose principal aims would be to:
 - preserve sufficient areas of primary forest,
 - ensure, in a long-term context, the rational production of, and trade in, tropical hardwoods, linked to compulsory reforestation and designed to prevent destructive over-exploitation and the loss of biological and genetic diversity,
 - provide sufficient funds under Lomé IV to enable these objectives to be achieved,
12. There should be recognition of the priority to be accorded to non-industrial fishing (through training, research and loans) because of its contribution to development and to food security);
13. Networks of protected marine zones should be established and that fishing systems should be devised in such a way as to ensure rational and long-term production;
14. Where the Community contributes to the establishment of industrial undertakings in the ACP States, it should ensure that these undertakings apply the same environmental criteria as are set out in Community regulations and/or in the legislation of the country of origin;
15. There should be a ban on exporting to the ACP States products and technology which are prohibited in the Community;

16. There should be a procedure for providing information on regulations concerning the health of workers and consumers and the protection of the environment and that a code of conduct for industrial operators should be adopted,
 17. Trade in dangerous products should be regulated, account being taken of the need for:
 - authorization or an application based on a prior consent procedure,
 - the preparation of a code of good conduct,
 18. Technical aid and research should be mobilized to train users with regard to the dangers of dangerous chemical products and to non-chemical alternatives;
 19. All movements of toxic and nuclear waste from the EEC to the ACP regions, including those via third countries, should be prohibited and that research should be undertaken with a view both to introducing effective and ecologically sound waste management and to finding substitutes for the products and processes which result in dangerous waste;
 20. The scope of regional cooperation and of the regional funds of the EDF should be widened to include the management of problems affecting various ecosystems which extend beyond national frontiers (giving priority to the Sahel, coastlines, tropical forests and river basins);
 21. The EEC and ACP countries should undertake to pool their efforts to implement international conventions on the management of the common heritage, including the conventions on the protection of the ozone layer, acid rain, wetlands (Ramsar), international trade in species of wild flora and fauna threatened with extinction (Washington), etc.;
 22. Cooperation should cover the establishment of services responsible for monitoring medicines, the training of managers and research into primary health care, and that the principles applied to trade in dangerous products—authorization or request based on prior consent—should also be applicable to trade in pharmaceutical products recognized by one of the parties as constituting a danger to public health,
 23. The promotion of trade should take account of the situation regarding natural resources,
 24. The promotion of tourism should take account of the long-term and irreplaceable value of the natural environment, to ensure its protection against 'tourist erosion' both for environmental reasons and because in the long-term the economic value to local populations of tourism will depend on environmental assets,
 25. The ACP countries should be entitled to request consultations on threats to their interests or their environment which arise from regulations resulting from the preparations for the 1992 single market;
 26. The EEC and the ACP States should undertake to plan for diversification of agricultural production;
 27. A body entitled the High Committee on the Environment should be set up with a dual mandate: firstly, to submit opinions on the studies into the environmental impact of the programmes and projects financed under the Convention, and secondly, to publish an annual report on the state of the environment in the countries signatory to the Convention;
 28. With regard to environmental protection and management, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (TCA) should be expanded;
 29. The possibility of providing emergency aid in the event of an 'ecological disaster' should be envisaged.
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RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the promotion of human rights with a view to Lomé IV

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. noting with great satisfaction the initiative taken by the ACP-EEC Foundation for Cultural Cooperation to hold an international seminar on the dignity of man and the ACP-EEC Convention last December in Brussels to mark the 40th anniversary of the Declaration of the rights of man,
- B. welcoming the climate of dialogue and in-depth exchanges fostered by the Foundation for Cultural Cooperation which enabled the seminar to rise above the differences and to evolve a positive approach to human rights,
- C. welcoming the progress achieved since the entry into force of the African Charter of human rights and peoples on 21 October 1986 and the setting up of its Commission in 1987,
- D. endorsing the initiatives and action recently taken by its Bureau in the area of human rights,
 1. Calls for the conclusions of this seminar of the Foundation for Cultural Cooperation to be widely publicized in all ACP-EEC circles and submitted to those negotiating the renewal of the present Lomé Convention,
 2. Underlines that in a comprehensive approach the rights of individuals, social rights and rights of people are complementary and that civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are indivisible and interdependent;
 3. Considers that the reference to human rights in the text of the future ACP-EEC Convention must be seen as a means of enabling ACP-EEC Cooperation to be refocussed on man,
 4. Underlines that this approach based primarily on human, social and cultural objectives is an essential prerequisite to the improvement and enhancement of quality of life of individuals and populations;
 5. Insists, however, that this cooperation effort can only be effective if Contracting Parties adopt at national and international levels responsible policies conducive to the elimination of obstacles on the way to the full enjoyment by the populations concerned of their fundamental rights;
 6. Considers, in this context, that ACP-EEC cooperation should, through programmes and projects, contribute in even more practical terms to making the best possible use of human resources, to respect for and the fostering of cultural identity and to the involvement of local people and communities at grassroots level in the development process;
 7. Is convinced that in the future the planning, preparation, implementation and assessment of all development programmes and projects should take account of these objectives of people-centred development;
 8. Takes the view that special programmes should be financed by the Community with a view to promoting the rights of the most deprived groups such as children, women, refugees, displaced persons and the victims of apartheid;
 9. Emphasizes the positive role that can be played by the NGOs and the ACP-EEC social partners as development catalysts in promoting these rights;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

10. Underlines the positive link between development and human rights and the whole equation of promoting these rights and respecting the equality and sovereignty of the partners in cooperation,

11. Instructs its Bureau to pursue its initiatives in the area of human rights and to uphold the arguments set out in this resolution in its contacts with the negotiators of the new Convention;

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

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the 1989 UNICEF report and the promotion of children's rights with a view to Lomé IV

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. having regard to the 1989 report by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, on the situation of children in the world,
- B. concerned by the fall of 10 to 25 % since 1980 of the average family income in Africa and Latin America,
- C. concerned likewise by the increase in malnutrition among children in vast areas of the Third World, particularly in Africa,
- D. noting also the reversal of the flow of finance to the detriment of the Third World under the combined impact of the constant fall in raw material prices and the increase in the burden of debt and the resultant reduction of 25 to 50 % in social and health expenditure in the poor indebted countries,
- E. deeply concerned at the decline in the numbers of children attending primary school and at the serious shortcomings in child health services, in particular vaccination facilities in vast disadvantaged regions,
- F. concerned at the extremely precarious situation of children among refugee and displaced communities in Africa,
- G. recalling, finally, the aims of ACP-EEC cooperation to promote human dignity,
 1. Calls on all parties to the present Lomé Convention involved in the renewal of that convention to respond to the alarm raised by the last UNICEF report by using every means to reduce the unbearable burden of debt borne by the poor countries and to make a significant increase in public sector development aid in order to achieve the objective of 0,7 % of GNP earmarked for such aid;
 2. Calls therefore on the ACP-EEC partners to agree, in the present negotiations, on a significant increase in the total budget for Lomé IV;
 3. Calls, as a matter of urgency, on the ACP and EEC governments to press for the prompt adoption of the International Convention on the Rights of Children and its systematic implementation;
 4. Calls on the ACP-EEC partners to give priority in the development programmes to the promotion of children's rights, the combating of infant mortality and malnutrition, the lack

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

of education, child labour and the exploitation of children who are denied any form of training,

5. Demands that all forms of trafficking, exploitation of children and reprehensible practices in respect of their adoption should be severely dealt with by Parties to the Convention,

6. Calls on the governments concerned to make budgetary provision to boost spending on education and health by decreasing prestige and military spending unwarranted by external threats,

7. Calls on the ACP-EEC partners and the European Commission responsible for the management of the EDF to take account of this objective of promoting the rights of children in practical terms in the future national reference programmes for 1990-1995 and to pursue this priority policy systematically;

8. Supports every measure to strengthen education and health programmes carried out in the context of aid to refugees and displaced persons; and provide special assistance to children refugees isolated from their family units;

9. Considers that there is a need in pursuing the objective of promoting children's rights for greater coordination between the operations of the EEC, its Member States and other sources of funding,

10. Considers that it is essential in this connection to strengthen collaboration with UNICEF and certain specialized NGOs,

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

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the need to strengthen solidarity between the Lomé Convention partners

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

— having regard to the resolution on solidarity between the Lomé Convention partners adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Lisbon on 1 October 1987,

A. having regard to the Lomé Convention which links 66 ACP countries to the Community and its Member States,

B. whereas, in view of its distinctive qualities and potential for development, the Lomé Convention is a unique instrument of cooperation in international relations,

C. having regard to the risks of disruptions of trade flows, as has occurred in the past, particularly as regards cereals,

D. whereas the economic situation of the ACP countries has seriously deteriorated in recent years, particularly as a result of the worsening drought and food shortages, population trends, the heavy debt burden and the collapse of commodity prices,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted with 13 against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

- E. whereas a precarious economic situation in any country will undermine its structures,
1. Reaffirms the Community's duty to offer the best possible conditions for cooperation to the ACP countries,
 2. Underlines the need to develop and pursue special relations between the Community and the ACP States and the Community's duty to concentrate its cooperation efforts on the Convention's signatory States,
 3. Stresses the indispensability of greater solidarity between the ACP countries and the Community which must be interpreted as a two-way rather than one-way solidarity,
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States and the ACP countries.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the situation of refugees

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. whereas the situation of refugees and displaced persons continues to give considerable cause for concern, particularly in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa,
- B. whereas there is a need to make more appropriate provision both for refugees and for repatriated persons and to obtain greater resources in response to the scale and complexity of the various situations, given the humanitarian and development aspects involved,
- C. whereas the refugee colonies affect the local Communities in terms of subsistence, the environment, life in large urban conglomerations and even life in the host countries in general,
- D. whereas many refugees return to their country of origin not entirely voluntarily but rather because the host country is often unable to integrate them because of a lack of economic resources to promote activities to provide them with jobs and guarantee them a living,
- E. whereas there has sometimes been a failure to do everything possible, in the context of Third World development aid, to support projects that could assist people wishing to continue to live in the host countries where they have been living for a long time as refugees,
 1. Calls on the international community and the European Community in particular to make additional resources available to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in order to provide for the subsistence and health protection of refugees under the best possible conditions;
 2. Calls on the parties involved in the process of repatriation, the UNHCR, the host country and the country of origin, to ensure that the agreements they reach on the situation of refugees guarantee, on the one hand, the total freedom of citizens wishing to return to settle in whichever area of their country of origin they choose, taking account in particular of family ties, and, on the other hand, the freedom to remain in the host country and to integrate into its society;

(¹) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

3. Calls on the European Community, in the case of host countries with scant resources and weak economies, to ensure that the additional efforts required make it possible to place the concern about the integration of refugees and displaced persons in the context of support for the economic development of the country in question,
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Community and the UNHCR.

RESOLUTION (1)

on East Timor

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. having regard to the resolution it adopted at its last meeting in Madrid in September 1988 in which it condemned the Indonesian Government for its illegal occupation of East Timor and for its violation of human rights in that country,
- B. whereas, in the face of the new awareness in Europe and the world and the subsequent pressure exerted by the international community, as revealed in the above resolution, in the various positions adopted by the European Parliament since June 1986 and in the statement made by the EEC Presidency at the last UN General Assembly,
- C. aware that, in the meantime, there has been a continuation of the frequent attacks on the life and dignity of the Maubere people, who have been killed, imprisoned or obliged to flee,
- D. having regard to the report of January 1989 by the Indonesian Foreign Minister,
- E. whereas, despite the trend in world public opinion, a referendum has not yet been held,
- F. asserting that this democratic consultation will be of value only if it is held in good time,
 1. Reiterates its strong condemnation of the illegal occupation of East Timor and of the continued failure to respect human rights in that country,
 2. Calls on the international community to step up pressure on the occupying authorities to accept a solution which makes practicable the self-determination of the people of East-Timor and the protection of their cultural identity;
 3. Calls on the Council of Ministers to continue its efforts designed to ensure that the resolutions of the European Parliament and of this Assembly are respected;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Community, the governments of the EEC Member States and the Government of Indonesia.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on regional cooperation between the ACP countries and the French Overseas Departments (FODs)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. whereas Europe has undertaken, under the Lomé Conventions, to contribute to the development of the ACP countries,
- B. whereas Europe has undertaken, under the Treaty of Rome, to guarantee the development of the FODs,
- C. whereas annex VII to the Third Lomé Convention encourages regional cooperation between the French Overseas Departments and the neighbouring ACP countries,
- D. whereas the French Overseas Departments in the Caribbean (Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guyana) and the Indian Ocean (Réunion) are similar to several ACP countries in terms of their production and general conditions of productivity,
- E. whereas the ACP countries, the FODs and the Canaries face comparable or identical problems in marketing some of their tropical products, notably bananas and rum, on European markets and whereas the abolition of European national markets with the creation of the single market threatens to create difficulties for those products,

Calls for:

1. The safeguarding, in the light of the single market, of the interests of the ACP States, the FODs and the Canaries with regard to the production and marketing of tropical products. Calls, in particular, for consideration to be given to the introduction of appropriate measures to that effect, and for the Community definition of rum to respect the characteristics of the rums produced in the FODs and the ACP countries;
2. Practical measures to be taken in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation and the Community's regional policy, before the present convention expires, to apply in practice the principles contained in annex VII to the Third Lomé Convention; calls, in particular, for the next ACP-EEC Convention to provide for means and measures to strengthen regional cooperation between the FODs and the neighbouring ACP countries in the economic, commercial and cultural fields,
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the accession of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

— having regard to Articles 288 and 289 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted with one amendment by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

- having regard to its resolution of 24 March 1988 on the accession of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to the Fourth Lomé Convention,
- having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament at its sitting of 20 May 1988 and in particular paragraph 17 thereof,
- A. whereas the economic structures, production and geographical situation of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti must be taken into account in the process of negotiations for accession to the Lomé Convention,
- B. whereas eligibility to accede to the ACP-EEC Convention must be the object of a joint examination by the Contracting Parties,
- C. whereas the next Ministerial negotiating session is to be held in Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo, on 16 and 17 February 1989,
 1. Calls on the ACP-EEC Ministers at the Brazzaville meeting to consider applications submitted for accession to the successor agreement to the Lomé III Convention,
 2. Urges that the two States should be admitted as observers in the negotiations at the Ministerial session in Brazzaville;
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the price of ACP sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. recalling its earlier positions on this subject,
- B. concerned at the statements on 1989-90 farm prices made by Commissioner McSharry in Strasbourg where he announced a 5% reduction in the price of sugar proposed by the Commission,
- C. concerned at the extremely serious consequences that this price cut would have for the economies of the ACP States if it were also applied to ACP sugar,
- D. recalling that the effect of the Community's price policy has already been to freeze the ACP guaranteed price for 1986-87 at the same level as for 1985-86,
 1. Calls on the Community to implement policies which enable it to reconcile its domestic objectives with its obligations under the sugar protocol, as called for by the Joint Assembly and the States signatory to the sugar protocol;
 2. Calls on the Community to ensure that the level of the price of ACP sugar takes account of the legitimate demands of these countries, bearing in mind their particular circumstances;
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council of Ministers and the States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION (1)

on the establishment of a communication, exchange and cooperation network between young people in the ACP and the EC

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

A. having regard to the Third Lomé Convention and in particular Articles 4, 25, 201 and its Title VIII on Cultural and Social Cooperation,

B. having regard to the discussion on cooperation between young people from the ACP and the EC at the ACP-EC Council of Ministers in May 1987 in Brussels,

C. having regard to the resolution on youth cooperation presented to the Joint Assembly in Lisbon in September 1987,

D. whereas the basic challenge for all societies and the world community as a whole, is to give young people the opportunity to prepare themselves to play a full role, through active participation, in the development of their country and in the establishment of more just international relations,

1. Supports the establishment of a communication, exchange and cooperation network between young people in the ACP and EC;

2. Believes that the next Convention should lay down the necessary provisions to allow young people to play a full role in the ACP-EC cooperation process,

3. Calls on the Bureau of the Joint Assembly to prepare concrete proposals to this effect for the negotiations of the Fourth ACP-EC Convention and to report to the next meeting of the Joint Assembly on the work carried out to date.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION (1)

on drugs and drug trafficking

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

1. Congratulates the government of Barbados for co-sponsoring with the US and the UK in March of last year a conference on drug trafficking;

2. Insists that drug trafficking and drug taking affects all ACP and EEC countries alike;

3. Urges upon ACP and EEC governments to take yet more action to curb this scourge;

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

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. reaffirming the resolution on sugar adopted in Madrid (Spain) during its meeting from 19 to 23 September 1988,
- B. noting that the Commission has undertaken in collaboration with the ACP an examination of special measures which could be adopted for improving the position of the ACP States signatory to the Protocol on Sugar,
- C. recognizing that the identification and implementation of such measures had become necessary in the face of a four-year freeze in the guaranteed price for ACP sugar,
- D. stressing however that on no account should these measures be made a substitute for the proper implementation of the Sugar protocol,
- E. recalling that grave concern was expressed on both sides about the reduction in real incomes from sugar exports which would be the result of a price freeze of such long duration and about its consequential negative impact on the economic development of the States concerned and on the livelihood of their populations,
- F. being aware that Commission proposals on prices presently under discussion in the EEC Council include a five per cent decrease in intervention prices for sugar in line with current Community restrictive pricing policy,
- G. emphasizing that if this decrease is applied also to ACP sugar the direct effects on the supplying States would be catastrophic and profound and that this problem is recognized by the Commission,
- H. noting that the Community has stated its preparedness to agree to the accession of Papua New Guinea and Zambia to the Protocol on Sugar with agreed quantities of zero under certain specific conditions,
- I. continuing to support the requests for accession to the Protocol of these two countries with economically viable agreed quantities,
- J. remaining extremely concerned that the specific ACP request in respect of the Portuguese market for sugar has been rejected once more by the Commission despite the evident need by the country's refining industry for adequate annual supplies of raw cane sugar,
- K. noting with satisfaction, however, the statement of the Commission spokesman at the meeting of the Working Group on the effects of the 1992 Single Market on the ACP States to the effect that a Community market growth consequential on enlargement entails benefits to the ACP States,
 1. Recommends that the ACP Group and the Community make all possible efforts to reach an early agreement in the examination and application of special measures;
 2. Calls on the Community to realize that the application of a five per cent decrease on ACP guaranteed price would bring about a further deterioration in the ACP position and would thus seriously compromise the objective of the Protocol;
 3. Exhorts the Commission and the Community therefore to review the current proposals in the light of the very valid and legitimate concerns of the ACP supplying States and to undertake not to reflect any decrease in the ACP guaranteed price even if such a decrease has to be implemented for the EEC internal sugar price;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

4. Urges the Commission to expedite the process of the accession of Papua New Guinea and Zambia to the Protocol with meaningful supply obligations;
5. Insists that a positive response to the issue of sugar on the Portuguese market will do no more than bring the total of the agreed quantities covered by the Protocol into line with the realities of 1989 and invites the Commission to take this into consideration,
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the President of the European Commission and to the Member States of the European Community.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the Paris Conference on chemical weapons

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. having regard to the outcome of the Conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989,
- B. congratulating the participating States on having decided to advance world peace and security in accordance with the United Nations Charter and to promote effective measures on chemical disarmament,
- C. emphasizing, however, that the decisions taken at the Paris Conference will not be effective unless progress is made with the process of nuclear and conventional disarmament being discussed in other forums and unless Europe undertakes to remove the chemical weapons already on its territory and not to accept any more in future,
- D. whereas every opportunity should be taken to promote the conclusion of agreements on disarmament and on the reduction of military spending,
- E. whereas UNICEF estimates that 50 billion dollars would be sufficient to eradicate the worst aspects of poverty and emphasizing that this sum represents only 5% of world military expenditure,
 1. Supports the proposal made by the non-aligned States that 10% of the funds released as a result of disarmament should be allocated to development projects and hopes that this proposal will be given due consideration by the Geneva Disarmament Conference;
 2. Calls therefore on the States signatory to the Lomé Convention and in particular the Member States and the industrialized countries to support the setting up under the auspices of the UN of an international development aid fund financed by disarmament measures;
 3. Endorses the substance of the Declaration of the Paris Conference in favour of the destruction and total elimination of chemical weapons throughout the world, by prohibiting their development, manufacture, stockpiling and use;
 4. Reaffirms the need to bring about, as soon as possible within the framework of the Geneva Conference, the conclusion of a universal convention on this subject, which would be implemented and monitored under the auspices of the United Nations;
 5. Calls on the States signatory to the Lomé Convention to embark on the process initiated by this conference to promote further progress towards disarmament, peace and security in the world,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the States signatory to the Lomé Convention and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the reduction in development aid in the Community budget

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. whereas the developing countries, and in particular the ACP States, still need a vast amount of aid,
- B. having regard to the alert raised by various international bodies and in particular the WFP, which declared as long ago as last September that it had exhausted its emergency food reserves for 1988,
- C. having noted the adoption by the EP of the European Communities' budget for 1989,
- D. strongly deploring the yearly reduction in the share of the Community budget allocated to development aid — a 25 % decrease in commitments in five years,
- E. whereas food aid, including triangular and substitution operations, accounts for less than 1 % of the Community budget,
 - 1. Deplores, therefore, the fact that the Community is this year unable to meet urgent requirements in time and to provide the quantities needed,
 - 2. Appeals, therefore, to the European Parliament to exercise constant control over the implementation of the food aid budget with a view to preventing delays and ensuring that the quantities earmarked for the developing countries are guaranteed in 1989,
 - 3. Calls on the European Parliament to take action to ensure that such serious anomalies do not recur and that future Community budgets provide for a substantial increase in development aid, in accordance with the EP's own resolutions on the subject,
 - 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Member States, the other States signatory to the Lomé Convention and to the Council and Commission.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

RESOLUTION⁽¹⁾

on the forthcoming summit of the industrialized countries and development aid

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

— having regard to its earlier positions,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

- A. having regard to the endemic state of crisis affecting most African countries which is characterized by
- a fall in the funds available to them for development,
 - a fall in foreign earnings as a result of the collapse in commodity prices,
- B. whereas the objectives set by the United Nations, and regarded as a minimum, of 0,7 % of GNP for development aid and 0,15 % for the LLDCs and reiterated on several occasions at different economic summits of the industrialized countries has still not been achieved by 9 of the 12 Member States of the EEC and they are even further away from attaining this goal,
- C. whereas the developing countries are not only bearing the full brunt of the decisions taken by the industrialized countries but are denied any possibility of determining their pattern of development, their economies and the use of their resources,
- D. whereas the measures taken at the Venice and Toronto Summits—for example alleviation of the debt burden—are far from adequate and major problems such as the reduction in interest rates and commodity prices are still unresolved,
- E. condemning the serious anomaly that since 1984 the flow of funds from the developing countries to the West has largely exceeded the funds or investments by the developed countries in the poor countries,
1. Considers that this situation means that there is a greater need than ever before to establish a new international economic order;
 2. Calls on the Community and its Member States to play a part in:
 - re-establishing the stability of the international monetary system, in particular by convening an international conference on this issue,
 - substantially increasing the aid granted to the developing countries, in particular in the total budget for Lomé VI, in forthcoming Community budgets and by making a financial contribution to the budget of bodies such as IFAD,
 - not, under any circumstance, making cooperation with the ACP countries conditional upon acceptance of structural adjustment policies which have removed any incentive for growth in the developing countries and have not provided any solution to their problems in the long term,
 - putting an end to discrimination against the developing countries and unilateral decision-making by the large industrialized countries in the international forums,
 3. Reaffirms the need to give substance to the international community's undertaking to devote 0,7 % of GNP to development aid and 0,15 % to the LLDCs, calls on the Member States and the other industrialized countries to comply;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Member States, the States signatory to the Lomé Convention, the Council and the Commission.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the dramatic consequences of the 'greenhouse effect' for the Pacific members of the Lomé Convention and on the ACP countries in general

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

- A. alarmed by the confirmation contained in recent studies by American and Australian scientists concerning the medium-term consequences of the 'greenhouse effect' in the world and, in particular, in numerous islands in the Pacific,
 - B. whereas these studies reveal that as a result of the gradual rise in the temperature of the planet, the level of the oceans may rise by more than a metre by the year 2030,
 - C. whereas, therefore, islands such as Vanuatu, Kiribati, the Maldives and others may quite simply disappear under the sea,
 - D. whereas, more generally, the 'greenhouse effect' may have extremely serious consequences in all the ACP States — in the Caribbean for the reasons already mentioned and in Africa because of increasing desertification,
1. Asks that the new Lomé Convention IV and, as a result, the future EDF, should include as a priority specific provisions and finance to combat immediately, as far as is appropriate and possible, the impact of the 'greenhouse effect' on the associated States and, in particular and as a priority, on the ACP Pacific States, so as to prevent any worsening of the situation by carrying out the necessary studies;
 2. Calls on the Commission to broaden and expedite the studies already begun into the 'greenhouse effect', to extend them to the ACP countries and to submit to it at the next meeting of the Joint Assembly a report on the consequences of the 'greenhouse effect' for the countries in the Pacific and, more generally, for the ACP countries as a whole;
 3. Decides to organize a hearing on this subject at its next meeting;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission.

RESOLUTION (1)

on marriage bureau on SMEs in ACP-EEC

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. whereas much, and indeed preferably most, local processing in the ACP will be carried out by small and medium sized ACP private enterprises,
- B. whereas in many cases commercial and production links with European enterprises both large and small will be desired by ACP SMEs for these purposes,
- C. whereas the EEC Commission is gaining experience in assisting European SMEs to develop cross frontier activities inside the Community which could be of use as a model for providing the same type of services for ACP enterprises,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

1. Calls for the EEC Commission to strengthen the contacts between CDI and the small business 'marriage bureau' to bring SMEs in the ACP into contact with large and small enterprises in the Community on the lines of the Community small business marriage bureau,
2. Calls for the EEC Commission to extend the network of data banks and other information sources to ACP States to provide access to advice to ACP and EEC SMEs who create links across the frontiers on marketing, technology, capital sources, tax and legal issues relevant to SMEs operating between ACP States and the Community,
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP Council of Ministers and the EEC Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP bananas

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. whereas ACP banana producers, most of which are listed in the Lomé Convention among the least developed, land-locked and island countries, depend almost entirely on the markets of the European Community for the disposal of their crops,
 - B. whereas for several ACP countries, there are no substitutes for bananas which could provide the same levels of foreign exchange earnings and employment,
 - C. whereas given the difference in production costs between ACP bananas and dollar-zone bananas, the effective marketing of ACP bananas in the European Community is largely achieved through the application of import controls on dollar-zone bananas and the application of Article 115 (EEC Treaty) derogations,
 - D. whereas the European Community is committed to the creation of a Single Market which means the removal of all internal barriers to trade by the end of 1992,
 - E. whereas from this date dollar-zone bananas would be able to penetrate with ease the traditional markets of the ACP producers in the Community,
 - F. whereas this would cause destruction of the ACP banana industry and result in severe economic, social and political dislocation in most ACP banana producing countries,
 - G. whereas European Community domestic banana producers are subject to similar restraints regarding production costs and dependency on traditional markets,
 - H. whereas the banana protocol to the Lomé Convention, which is legally binding on the European Community, states, *inter alia*, that 'in respect of its banana exports to the Community markets, no ACP State shall be placed, as regards access to its traditional markets and its advantages on these markets, in a less favourable situation than in the past or at present ,
1. Urges the EEC Council of Ministers to take appropriate measures to ensure that the aims of the banana protocol to the Lomé Convention continue to be respected after 1992

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

and that the problem facing ACP banana producers is given as much consideration as that facing European Community producers,

2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and to the signatory States to the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Sudanese peace initiative

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Barbados from 24 to 28 January 1989,

1. recalling the various positive resolutions considered and passed by the Assembly in support of peace efforts all over the world,
2. having regard to the specific resolutions passed by this Assembly in Madrid on 22 September regarding flooding and the civil war in Sudan,
3. recalling the concern of the international community about the horrors of the civil war in Sudan,
4. noting the strong demands for ending the civil war made by various Sudanese political forces, trade unions and professional bodies,
5. Expresses its full support for the Sudanese peace initiative of 16 November 1988 (AP/696);
6. Calls upon the ACP-EEC countries and political groups to take a more positive role towards the implementation of the Sudan peace initiative;
7. Instructs its Joint Bureau to establish immediate contacts in that respect with both Sudan Government and SPLA/SPLM;
8. Calls upon the EEC to cooperate in that matter by making known a specific commitment to assist in the reconstruction and development of Sudan when peace is achieved,
9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission of the EEC and the Government of Sudan and the Governments of the ACP-EEC Member States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

RESOLUTION (1)

on the banning of exports of toxic wastes from Community Member States to the ACP

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. recalling the resolution it adopted in Madrid on exports of waste from the EEC to the ACP States,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados)

- B. reaffirming its solemn wish that all movements of hazardous waste from the EEC to the ACP countries should be banned,
- C. noting with concern that the primary response of the Community to the ACP demand for a total ban on movements of hazardous waste from Member States to the ACP has not been favourable,
- D. aware of the involvement of the Community, its Member States and the ACP States in the preparatory work to a global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste which is due for conclusion and signature in Basle in March 1989,
- E. observing that the objective of the proposed Convention is to establish control measures aiming primarily at a major reduction in the generation of hazardous wastes and a reduction to a minimum of their transboundary movement and their ultimate disposal under the most environmentally safe conditions available,
- F. noting that such objective falls short of the aspirations and demands of the ACP States for a monitoring and control of wastes, nuclear and industrial, with a view to rendering impossible their being dumped in ACP States' territories and waters within their jurisdiction,
 - 1. Insists that the Community should agree to a total prohibition of all movements of hazardous waste from the Member States to the ACP countries;
 - 2. Supports the ACP stance for an effective environmental cooperation between the EEC and the ACP which would also include exchange of all relevant information on matters pertaining to toxic waste and the provision of an appropriate machinery to monitor and prohibit any possible diversion of toxic waste to the ACP countries;
 - 3. Urges the ACP States, the Community and the Member States to instruct their legal and technical experts who are involved in the preparation of the global Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste due to meet in Luxembourg from 30 January to 3 February 1989 to take into account the specific concerns of the ACP States,
 - 4. Draws the attention of the same political bodies and of their experts to the political dangers involved in the South African industry's declared intention to attract toxic waste from various parts of the world to a huge deposit in the northern part of the Cape Province and so earn billions in the development of such a trade;
 - 5. Supports the intention of Mr. Maoussou Traoré, Chairman in office of the OAU, to help create in 1989 in Dakar, an independent observatory with the purpose of monitoring and advising on the problem of waste deposits in Europe and Africa and welcomes the cooperation of such a centre with NGOs and autonomous environmental associations, with the aim of bringing to an end the European exports of toxic waste to the African continent,
 - 6. Recommends likewise that the ACP and the EEC Member States who will be considering the Draft Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes pay due regard to the need to exclude from the Convention any loophole which could lead to the ACP and other developing countries being converted into a dumping ground for unwanted waste of industrialised countries;
 - 7. Requests that this resolution be transmitted immediately to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to the President of the Commission, to the Member States of the Community, the ACP States, the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Secretary General of the OAU, the President of the European Parliament.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of Annex XXXI to the Third Lomé Convention

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. bearing in mind paragraph 2, first indent of Annex XXXI to the Third Lomé Convention,
- B. in view of the resolution on the provisions pertaining to the Joint Assembly on the ACP-EEC Convention, adopted unanimously by the Assembly in Madrid on 22 September 1988,
- C. in the light of the discussion by the Bureau at its meetings of 28, 29 and 30 November 1988 in Djibouti,
- D. having noted through experience that the restrictive character of Annex XXXI which only covers expenditure incurred by ACP participants travelling from the countries they represent, is an obstacle to the smooth functioning of the working parties and special missions arranged by the Joint Assembly,
 - 1. Calls upon the Commission for a flexible implementation of this provision to enable the expenditure of ACP representatives to be borne by the Fund, whatever country they might be travelling from, during official missions;
 - 2. Instructs the ACP Secretariat to reexamine, jointly with the Commission, the present rules of application of the Fund

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of the Lomé Convention in the countries of the Caribbean, and specific problems with regard to the region

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Bridgetown (Barbados) from 24 to 28 January 1989,

- A. having regard to the discussion on the implementation of the Lomé Convention in the Caribbean, and the special problems of the region,
- B. having regard to the commitment in particular of Caribbean Heads of Government as expressed in the Nassau Understanding on structural adjustment in 1984, to adjust and develop their economies and societies to provide an improved standard and quality of life for their peoples,
- C. conscious that the overwhelming majority of Caribbean countries are small, single or multi-island States,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados).

- D. noting that the 13 Caribbean ACP States have in total a relatively small population (little over 5 million) to support a full range of economic activity and further noting their limited natural, human and physical resources for development,
- E. taking note of:
- a) the constraints on natural and regional effort at development posed by
 - the historical pattern of their development which has given rise to significant economic, social and political dependence on a small range of agricultural and mineral products, namely sugar, rum, bananas, rice, bauxite, petroleum and wood,
 - limited inter-island and external transport (sea and air) and communication systems and their relatively high cost deriving from their small scale of operation,
 - b) the effort of the Caribbean countries at increased integration and cooperation among themselves,
 - c) the increasing importance of Europe as a market for Caribbean tourism,
 - d) the importance of the mining and energy sector to some Caribbean ACP States, the difficulties in the bauxite/alumina sub-sector deriving from market and other factors in the 1970s and 1980s and the constraints to the development of non-traditional energy, and the long delays in processing applications for Sysmin assistance,
 - e) the susceptibility of the Caribbean to frequent natural disasters,
 - f) the dependence of the region on imports, particularly of capital, intermediate goods and technology,
- F. cognisant of the importance of secure and accessible preferential markets and sources of technical and financial assistance as envisaged in the ACP-EEC cooperation arrangement,
- G. aware of the difficulties and uncertainties experienced in the implementation of Lomé III, in particular the slow rate of implementation of the regional programme,
1. On the regional programme, urges the Commission and the relevant Caribbean authorities to take the necessary steps to ensure a speeding up of the implementation of the regional programme;
 2. On bananas, recognises the vital social and economic importance of this crop in the producing countries and the impossibility of finding a short or medium-term substitute; and in the context of 1992 and the successor Convention, insists, as a minimum, on the retention of the provisions of Protocol 4 and that the EC must find ways of continuing the import of Caribbean bananas during the period of the next Convention on terms no less favourable than at present;
 3. On rum, urges the Community to complete the process of adoption of a definition of rum which would recognise genuine rum derived from sugar cane or molasses and to treat rum as an industrial product;
 4. On sugar, recognises that there has been a reduction in the real price of sugar resulting from the freezing of nominal prices for four years and urges the Community to avoid any further cut in the return to the ACP exporters of sugar;
 5. On rice, urges consideration of a quota sufficient to encourage the development of the rice industry in the Caribbean rice exporting States;
 6. On regional cooperation, regional development and the provision of economic infrastructure, recognises the effort of the Caribbean countries to develop their economies through

regional cooperation and joint action, and the need for external assistance especially in the establishment of the required economic infrastructure, urges the Community to provide all possible forms of support for the regional integration process in the Caribbean,

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

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY
VERSAILLES, FRANCE, 25 TO 29 SEPTEMBER 1989 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Resolutions as published in OJEC No C 45, 26.2.1990, pp. 19 et seq.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the local processing of commodities as a means of stimulating the economic and social development of the ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,
- having regard to the 1989 general report on the local processing of commodities as a means of stimulating the economic and social development of the ACP countries (Doc. ACP-EEC/2/89/B),
- recalling that the initial aim of ACP-EEC cooperation was to promote and increase the rate of economic, social and cultural development in ACP countries;

A. With regard to the economic and social situation of the ACP countries

1. Notes that after 14 years of development cooperation within the framework of the three Lomé Conventions and the two Yaoundé Conventions which preceded them, the ACP countries, despite bilateral and multilateral cooperation, are in a severe economic crisis with the following salient characteristics:

- falling average income per inhabitant in recent years,
- chronically unstable and falling prices for commodities,
- severe drop in export earnings due to the collapse of commodities prices during the 1980s,
- resultant accumulation of heavy foreign debt,
- a marked decline in public and private investment both in production and infrastructures, which threatens the very future of the ACP countries,
- disinvestment and withdrawal by European companies, a recent and alarming phenomenon,
- deterioration of living conditions, of the social fabric, and of the environment.

2. Believes that within the general framework of cooperation between the European Community Member States and the ACP States, the development aid provided under the Convention of Lomé is of a limited nature and consequently believes that while ACP-EEC cooperation cannot be held entirely responsible for this situation, it has nevertheless failed to exert any significant effect on it, and that the jointly agreed objectives have therefore not been achieved,

3. Believes that cooperation in the industrial field is a weak point in ACP-EEC relations, a fact generally recognized by both sides.

4. Believes that European disinvestment, particularly in Africa, is undermining future prospects for ACP-EEC cooperation.

5. Recalls that ACP-EEC cooperation was to have been undertaken in the spirit of promoting partnership and co-development.

6. Remains convinced that the development of the ACP countries will continue to lag behind unless progress is made in the sphere of industrialization, in particular in the agri-foodstuffs industries, a sector where investment is lower.

7. Suggests that the ACP countries should embark upon a process of industrialization based on the use of local resources (TULR) where this entails no damage to the environment.

8. Calls on those negotiating the next ACP-EEC Convention to take all of the foregoing facts into account and to set aside sufficient funds to enable the original objectives to be achieved.

(1) Resolution adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Versailles, France, on 28 September 1989.

B. With regard to processing commodities

9. Recalls that this is a fundamental aim of the ACP-EEC Conventions and that little progress has been made towards achieving it.

10. Believes that a joint ACP-EEC strategy should therefore be adopted so as to increase the role of ACP States in the processing of their commodities. This strategy would involve

- making better use of human resources by improving education and training,
- tapping the investments of European undertakings processing products from ACP countries for the international, regional and national markets,
- developing the infrastructures required for processing industries,
- providing adequate mechanisms and means to allow this goal to be achieved.

11. Believes that to achieve this objective, the following are required:

- significant changes in the economic management of the ACP countries resulting from measures adopted by the beneficiary countries and coordinated within the overall framework of the Convention of Lomé, with the collaboration, where necessary, of other specialized international organizations,
- sufficient account to be taken of this dimension, not only in the Community's development policy, but also in the light of the experience and know-how acquired and the structures set up as a result of other EEC policies, that is to say fiscal, trade, industrial or agricultural policies, depending on the availability of the necessary instruments.

C With regard to incorporating this strategy in Community policies

12. Believes that

- there should be fiscal incentives to encourage European firms to invest in ACP countries if they process ACP products on the spot,
- EEC trade policy should aim to allow ACP processed products effective access to the market,
- EEC industrial policy should encourage a progressive structural adjustment of industry in line with advances in processing capacity in the ACP countries,
- the experience and know-how acquired in connection with the structural instruments operated by the Community should be used to this end.

D. With regard to incorporating this strategy in ACP policies

13. Believes that the ACP States should improve the climate for foreign investment by devoting particular attention to problems relating to taxation, banking, transport etc

14. Acknowledges the efforts which have already been made by the ACP countries in the field of regional cooperation with the setting-up of numerous regional and sub-regional bodies.

15. Believes nevertheless that in view of the limited results achieved in this area and the need to increase outlets for their processed products, the countries must improve regional cooperation, particularly customs and monetary cooperation.

16. Wishes to see the ACP countries adopt simple, rapid procedures for authorizing the setting-up of new businesses, taking into account the potential impact on the environment.

17. Believes that the beneficiary countries must make a particular effort to earmark guaranteed resources for suitable projects so as to ensure that funds are used as effectively as possible.

E. With regard to incorporating this strategy in ACP-EEC cooperation

18. Believes that in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation, strategies for local processing should be implemented on the model of the food strategies adopted under Lomé III.

19. Recommends that.

- practical proposals be made to ensure that the provisions of Articles 240 and 241 of Lomé III are fully implemented for the duration of the next Convention and that the reasons for which they were not fully implemented during the period of operation of the present Convention be investigated,
- partnership programmes between local businessmen and European undertakings be strengthened with a view to promoting the institution and development of projects for the processing of commodities and the transfer of technology,
- the whole of the debt of the least-developed countries and a substantial part of the debt of those in the intermediate income bracket be written off,
- the new Convention should include a declaration concerning the special nature of ACP-EEC relations, particularly with regard to trade preferences, after 1992 and the completion of the Single Market,
- the guarantee mechanism provided for in the previous Convention of Lomé to stimulate investment and assist the SMUs be put into practice,
- provide the CID (Centre for Industrial Development) with adequate funds for helping industrial undertakings,
- a special investment facility be created to support CID activities in ACP countries,
- an ACP-EEC mechanism be developed to cover the risk of exchange losses,
- increased resources for SMUs be made available under the next Convention, financed partly from venture capital, in order to provide them with financial aid not falling within the category of programmable resources,
- funding for ACP-EEC cooperation be increased and coordinated with other bilateral and international aid arrangements

20. Decides to keep under careful and regular review the local and regional processing of commodities undertaken as part of ACP-EEC cooperation

21. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and report to the ACP-EEC council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the ACP States and of the Member States of the European Community.

RESOLUTION (1)

on technology, training and development in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

INTRODUCTION

THE CONTEXTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING IN DEVELOPMENT

1. Declares that science and its technological application are part of the common heritage of mankind and should therefore be of equal benefit and equally accessible to all people in all parts of the world.

2. Whereas greater application of technology at all levels of society can increase wealth production, the capabilities of ACP States to exploit their resources, human and physical, increase employment and thus standards of living and improve the quality of life in health and social areas.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 28 September 1989 in Versailles (France)

3. Whereas the benefits of technology can only be obtained if technological solutions can be found which do not disrupt the human environment, the natural environment and social and cultural values.
4. Whereas more widespread education and training are clearly vital to achieve economic 'take-off' of the type experienced by the newly industrialized countries and the gap between educational and training achievements by them and the ACP States indicates the size of the challenge.
5. Whereas education and training are important not only in the production process but also in the application of technology in society by citizens and consumers.

A. POLICY PLANNING FOR TECHNOLOGY AND TRAINING IN DEVELOPMENT

Objectives of technology and training

6. Declares that the prime objective of enhancement of technology and training is to ensure that peoples of the developing countries obtain the fullest possible benefit from their own local resources both human and material.
7. Points to the urgent need for more education and training for the whole population to familiarize people with new technology and enable them to adapt to technological developments.
8. Takes the view that, until there is more 'technological' attitude at all levels of activity, from government officials to field and mechanic level, a sufficient attempt to enhance technology in development will not be made.
9. Draws attention to the initial need for increased education and training of men and women, convinced that it will not be possible substantially and effectively to increase training efforts until education at both primary and secondary level creates a more 'technological' attitude in secondary school students.
10. Considers that it is necessary to develop special teaching methods for technology which are based on knowledge acquired from nature or experience rather than on theoretical or academic knowledge.
11. Calls therefore on the specialist agencies and services such as Unesco, the ILO and TCA to devote their attention to the development of prototypes and basic courses in the teaching of technology and calls for the CID to promote long-term engineering and technical training programmes in industrial undertakings in order to develop local technological potential.
12. Believes that the objective of technology in development is the application where appropriate of higher technology than already exists at every level of human activity, from biotechnology and satellites to simple tools and pumps at village level.
13. Warns that it is clear that sufficient priority has not been given to enhancing the technologies used in development either by the Community or by the ACP; the Joint Assembly urges that under Lomé IV conscious priority be given to the training and technology needs as set out in this report.
14. Points out however that there is a general and wholly erroneous assumption that only simplified technologies are appropriate to development but that despite this misconception provision of even simple technologies, for which the need is immense, at local level, has hardly scratched the surface.
15. Points out that sufficient training in the use of technology (at all levels whether satellite and biotechnology or field and mechanic use of improved tools) depends on training of far more people in the ACP than is at present attempted; and that training expenditure will have fallen as a percentage of total expenditure under Lomé III on proposals as they now exist compared to Lomé II expenditure and that taking into account inflation there will be an actual fall in real terms.
16. Points out that success will not be achieved in the creation of sufficient training or in the enhancement of technologies until self-sustaining momentum of effort and sufficient quantity of effort i.e. 'critical mass' has been reached; to achieve critical mass it is essential that efforts both in training and in applying enhanced technologies must be concentrated on long-term and continuing programmes.

17. Underlines the degree of failure so far by all concerned in the EC and the ACP to do enough in the fields of technology enhancement and training and calls on all concerned to study the indications in this Report of policies needed to redress the situation

18. It is an essential objective that all technology enhancement and training programmes should be assessed and constantly monitored for their beneficial effect on society, culture and the environment and in particular their impact on the position of women

19. It should be pointed out that intellectual property must not be permitted to hold back development in the third world and means must be found to encourage the full exploitation of such rights for the benefit of development.

Objectives of the report

20. Notes that in many quarters there is a sense of hopelessness which must be overcome as to whether any sufficient effort can be made to achieve a sufficient quantitative increase in training and enhancement of technologies to radically ameliorate economic and social conditions. Many high quality projects and efforts are being successfully achieved, but these are a drop in the ocean, and this report must lead to greater impetus towards coordination of effort throughout the ACP if widespread advantage is to be obtained from experience in high-quality scattered projects throughout the ACP.

21. Notes that to date there has been no global study of the requirements and levels of technology required for the ACP countries broken down by region and with emphasis on food production and communications.

22. Notes that although the quality of projects undertaken with Community funding is no doubt of the highest order, it has proved exceedingly difficult to obtain a full picture of the quantitative effort and this report must ensure that a clear appreciation is gained by the Commission, by the ACP Governments and by the Joint Assembly of the measure:

(i) of the quantitative effort being made,

(ii) of the quantitative effort required to make any substantial improvement in conditions in the ACP as a whole, and of

(iii) the measure of the quantitative effort capable of being mobilized for these priorities

23. Points out that these objectives can only be effectively achieved if the enhancement of technology in development and the vital objective of increased training are given recognition in Lomé IV and throughout its implementation by all parties concerned and through adoption and implementation of specific chapters devoted to these needs as well as specific references to these needs in all other chapters in which they are relevant

The challenge at different levels

24. Stresses that at the level of large-geographical areas there are certain problems that can best be solved by cooperation between ACP States on a regional basis, notably drought and desertification control, protection of forests and reforestation, pest control, development of drought, disease and pest resistant crops and livestock and the technological advances needed to combat widespread human diseases.

25. Emphasizes that at the national level infrastructure to provide training and enhancement of technology is required to obtain full benefit of solutions found at regional level and also to develop technological solutions to many national problems especially urban well-being (water supply, drainage, electricity, housing, healthcare and hospitals).

26. Is of the view that at the local level decisions must be taken as to the most appropriate technologies for problems of rural communities, and to enable local people and women in particular to be trained to make these decisions and for training to be provided for all those involved in using enhanced technologies, however simple.

ACP-EEC cooperation

27. Emphasizes that the EC must cooperate with ACP interests to ensure that what is available in Europe in the field of technology is put to best use, and both sides must accept a higher priority for in the field of technology and training funding, technological assessment and monitoring, research in the ACP in technology must cooperate wherever possible with those in the EC so that the former are developed to the greatest extent possible.

28. Considers that the various Directorates-General of the Commission should be informed of the level of technology in the various ACP States and should take account of the possibilities of transfer of technology and technical assistance.

29. Emphasizes that assessment of the enhancement of technology and of the appropriateness and sufficiency of training at all levels must be routinely undertaken at regional, national and local levels in the ACP States.

30. Stresses the positive role of joint institutions, the Centre for Industrial Development (CDI) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), in the transfer of technology for the benefit of ACP countries (information, dissemination, identification, assessment and acquisition of technologies).

31. Is of the opinion that the mandate of these two organizations should be supported by providing sufficient resources to enable them to contribute effectively to development in ACP countries.

Momentum towards self-sustained technological capacity

32. Regrets that piecemeal provision of technology enhancement and training has failed hitherto to pass the threshold of effort required to produce self-sustaining momentum because of the sheer quantitative lack of concentration of effort, i.e. 'critical mass'; the first essential to attain critical mass is to build up in each ACP State a sufficient number of technology-oriented personnel at government level, at local-government level, in industry and at field and mechanic level, this objective must be consciously recognized when the development needs of an ACP State are being assessed.

33. Considers that technology-oriented response to problems in each ACP State must be stimulated through training institutes whether at the high level for administrators or at the local and rural level, these institutes can be strengthened by building up permanent 'twinning' links with similar institutes in the Member States of the EC and in the ACP States and in third countries and with specialist international organizations and NGOs.

34. Considers that in order to encourage technology further and also to give incentive to a greater technology orientation in ACP States basic (i.e. fundamental) research into relevant subjects should be undertaken in ACP States' institutes twinned with institutes in the Community Member States not only for the intrinsic results of such research but because fundamental research enriches technology-based institutes and careers in technology, gives local technologists opportunities for education, practical training and employment, and counters the danger of a brain-drain; it would also be desirable if, in future indicative programmes, greater incentives and the opportunity were offered to ACP nationals having acquired professional qualifications to use those qualifications in their regions of origin by returning there to live.

35. Is of the view that dissemination of information relevant to technology enhancement and to the solving of problems by technological means is essential on a far wider scale than is at present achieved, and requires coordination of experience acquired in projects everywhere in the ACP to facilitate replication wherever similar problems exist; this of course is wholly dependent on building up trained personnel at all levels in accordance with paragraph 25 above. A far more vigorous follow through with all pilot and demonstration projects once they have been found suitable in one site should be systematically pursued wherever the same or similar problems indicate that replication is possible.

36. All the proposals of the Waruhiu Report on Women and Development should be pursued aggressively to ensure that women at all levels and in all activities have a real opportunity to obtain training and employment related to the enhancement of technology at all levels in ACP States. Women should be helped to play a leading role in all aspects of training. Care should be taken that the gender division of labour does not entail gender-specific transfer of technology or cause the take-over by men of women's jobs or sources of income.

NGOs and technology

37. Believes that NGOs can often provide efficient technological and training assistance to projects and they should be given easy access to funding necessary for optimal exploitation of their capabilities. This should be done in line with the development programmes of the recipient countries; closer cooperation and consultation between local authorities and NGOs is required to ensure NGOs complement government priorities.

Training

38. Stresses that the most expensive aspect of the enhancement of technology in development is the cost of training because it is vital that a really significant part of the population shall take part in technology enhancement.

39. Warns that training on a sufficiently wide basis will not be successful until education at primary and particularly secondary level is more technology-oriented. The expense of technology teaching in schools is relatively high and would create a serious burden on ACP Government education budgets and should therefore form a specific part of the funding programme under Lome IV infrastructural and structural assistance. Such a programme would not infringe on the sovereignty of ACP States in education, and has indeed been implemented on a small scale and is entirely parallel to assistance in language teaching which is already accepted as a normal funding exercise with the assistance of the Member States of the Community. Such technology courses should be provided in primary as well as secondary education, where possible.

40. Points out that secondary education, as widespread as is possible, is essential to the enhancement of technology in development, however warns that undue concentration of secondary schools in towns would lead to the adverse effect of urban drift and to increasing the numbers of educated unemployed. It is important to encourage secondary education in rural areas with technology teaching directed to enhancing the technology of agriculture and small industry and all other aspects of rural development; apart from increasing the numbers in secondary education it is essential substantially to increase the proportion of vocational training in secondary education.

41. It is essential to provide education and training in excess of that directly required for the formal or 'modern' sector of the economy because of the great importance and benefit of the 'informal' sector for the economies of ACP States.

42. Points out that further education for adults and for school drop-outs with a technological orientation should be encouraged; employers and the firms supplying technology should be responsible for the training and further training of their employees; retraining in technologies as they develop is a necessary part of careers throughout life in modern conditions; needless to say the needs of restructuring must not be allowed to interfere with the level of secondary and vocational training which are the corn seed of economic success.

43. Stresses the need for institutes in ACP countries to produce a regular flow of technologists and technicians who are capable of keeping up with technological development of ACP countries throughout their careers by adapting to new technological needs.

44. Stresses the importance of national and local institutions of training which will form the source for technology enhancement, and points out that it will not be possible in many cases for all

specialized to be catered for in every Member State, and therefore institutions should welcome students from other ACP States. Regrets the fact that regional institutes have not always met with complete success and that national institutes with students from abroad are often to be preferred.

45. Stresses the need for special funding to obtain at all levels the infrastructure for technical training through institutes and other means. This of course includes the training and retraining of teachers and trainers; very often training is unduly hampered by the lack of appropriate educational aids. A special programme in Lomé IV should be set up to obtain sufficient infrastructure and extension activity for this purpose because in the past many institutes have failed to achieve their proper potential owing to the lack of sufficient funding for this purpose.

46. Draws attention to the need for deliberate targeting of certain institutes as centres of excellence in order to build up a self-sustaining technology base and to deter a brain-drain.

47. Points out that because of the very high expense of training and hence the great value of the human resource it is vital that sufficient local level administrators are specifically trained in management practices so the best use is made of human resources in each locality.

48. Companies of all sizes both local and expatriate should be given encouragement to support training activities more widely by appropriate means and to organize such activities for their employees; they should also provide training facilities for technicians and job applicants and set up permanent in-house training centres of basic training and refresher courses.

Technology, training and the informal economy

49. Points out that in many ACP countries the 'informal' economy is a desirable transitional stage in national economies and of great importance for employment and the working of the economy and provides experience enabling persons to graduate to training and employment in the formal and modern economy. Educational planning should recognize the needs of the informal economy for educated personnel, the needs of those in the informal economy for training, industrial premises and capital for tools and may call for some degree of legal framework provided it assists the informal economy because of its potential for contribution to enhancing technology.

B. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES

Drought, desertification and deforestation

50. Points out that further basic research is required into the causes and evolution of desertification, increasing drought, deforestation and into the behaviour of subterranean waters and methods of estimating appropriate water take-up in different geological types.

51. Points out that Landsat and Spot do not meet all the needs for research in this field; a satellite station is required in Central Africa and satellite facilities to provide daily cover for large territories of the ACP are necessary in order to provide adequate information for ACP States on climate, crop cover, crop yields, deforestation and predictable rainfall etc.

52. Systems design is required to enable national experts to analyse and interpret satellite information to the fullest possible extent to solve their own problems; furthermore national experts must be trained to carry out these tasks.

53. Points out the need for studies in many parts of the ACP of waste of water, salination, land erosion, safeguarding existing water stocks, protection of soil, arable land and micro-climates. Such studies may cover areas of 100 000 hectares and more and the experience of the successful ECU 34 million Sahel programme for photovoltaic pumping over a wide area with concomitant village training and monitoring indicates the scope for technology-based programmes elsewhere. Pilot and demonstration projects could and therefore should be replicated on a wider scale.

54. Emphasizes that at local level local leaders must be trained to be able to choose the best technologies for their own localities to combat drought and desertification, the protection of forests and woods, for water conservation and rain water collection, irrigation and pumping, it must be stressed that reliability of apparatus is essential together with ready availability of spare-parts.

55. Points out that in by far the greater part of the ACP there is sufficient wood and forests and that the need for local programmes to assess the best balance between woods, livestock and crops is very widespread, together with studies and training to ensure the maintenance of this balance

56. Points out that training to obtain protection of woods must start at primary education level in environmental and demographic issues. Adult training alone is ineffective.

57. Points out that the effects of new water supply systems and sources of energy must be monitored locally to ensure that adverse effects are avoided or remedied.

Agriculture

58. Stresses the importance of applying biotechnology research to crop and animal problems to reduce drought, disease and increase pest resistance; points out that in the first instance much of this work will have to be done in Western laboratories which are at present devoting their attentions to possible biotechnological advances of benefit to temperate agriculture. Thus special funding will be necessary to ensure that sufficient work is done in tropical sectors in order to avoid the danger of biotechnology advances in temperate agriculture tipping the balance even further away from the ACP towards temperate agriculture; points out that biotechnological solutions to agricultural problems, although extremely expensive to develop, can result in very substantial economy in agriculture once they are ready for application; calls for the development of ACP capabilities to carry out pilot projects and controlled release under secure conditions in different types of tropical conditions. Furthermore calls for commonly agreed conditions for the safety of controlled release and field trials in ACP countries.

59. Calls for increased research in institutes in the ACP as well as the Community into increasing stability of production and storage arrangements in adverse drought and other conditions which will in many cases be more advantageous to ACP agriculture than concentrating wholly on higher yield at the expense of vulnerability to drought and other disasters

60. Points to the technical possibility recently demonstrated for widespread green fertilizing with *sesbania rostrata* and calls for widespread feasibility studies in different soil and climate conditions.

61. Points out that the development of the manufacture in ACP countries of chemicals for spraying for agricultural purposes in place of the latest sophisticated products developed for temperate agriculture, can improve ACP economies by introducing manufacturing activities and result in very considerable savings on foreign exchange. In addition research into highly sophisticated yet sturdy spraying systems for use manually can radically reduce the amount of chemical required and greatly increase bio-effectiveness of the spray.

62. Further research on parasites, weese and ticks is required.

63. Training and extension courses for improving agriculture is vital throughout the rural areas of the ACP States; training of experts to carry this out is of the highest importance accompanied by demonstration projects where necessary; training is also required to establish a sufficiently broad base for local repair work and local manufacture of agricultural implements and all other infrastructure necessary for agriculture.

Food conservation and processing

64. Points out the need for research into methods of processing and preservation of locally available foods with demonstration projects in different conditions where desirable both for rural

consumption and those capable of being consumed in urban areas (where 30 % of the ACP population lives) in order to reduce dependency on imported cereals. Points out also the importance of more training for rural populations, and in particular for women, in processing and conservation of foods in order to enable them to select the most appropriate methods for their local use.

Human health

65. Points out that technology of the highest order, notably biotechnology research, is required into tropical diseases and medicines in ACP States and that this research should be carried out in collaboration with European laboratories which are at present primarily geared to temperate world problems. For this purpose special funding will be required. Apart from potential for greatly strengthening the efficacy of the battle against human disease, high technology solutions will in many cases reduce the eventual cost and complexity of medical care; building up local facilities in ACP countries for clinical trials will be necessary.

66. Calls for substantial augmentation of the Commission's 'crisis action' on AIDS in the context of WHO activities and for further cooperation between ACP States themselves and with the EC in programmes against AIDS.

67. Calls for further research into reliable low-cost blood testing methods for preventing the spread of AIDS by widescale application of such methods throughout all areas of the ACP including the most remote; points out the need for very considerable training throughout the rural areas particularly to ensure that medical advances are applied on the widest possible scale on-the-spot, and for training in the importance of water purity, improved drainage, nutrition and general hygiene, and family planning techniques at local level by local leaders.

Urban conditions

68. Calls for further technical research into urban problems many of which are modifications of those mentioned in the rural context but which must be methodically considered in their own right with pilot and demonstration projects as required.

Local industry

69. Points out that in many areas there already exist privately generated engineering and artisan enterprises and cooperative organizations directed to maintenance and repair of vehicles, tools, water-systems, agricultural processing, building, etc. but that these could be very greatly encouraged and extended by the provision of training facilities, start-up and micro-projects, premises for small enterprises and cooperative organizations, small loans and access to imports particularly spare parts. These efforts should be directed at micro-enterprises and towards small enterprises of a more developed nature; whether or not they form part of the 'informal' economy great encouragement would be given to all such enterprises by the setting-up of local training facilities which would encourage the building-up of locally-based technology-oriented activities to provide a continuing, self-sustaining and growing core of technically competent people in local industry.

70. Considers that in order to ensure that the facilities mentioned in the last paragraph are the most appropriate for each area it will be necessary to train local leaders to make the necessary decisions in choosing the best technologies and type of training facilities for their own district.

71. Believes that once this industrial programme has commenced there will be a need for government encouragement to bring together small enterprises with companies in Europe in joint ventures.

Energy

72. Points out that the provision at the present stage of hydro, solar, and wind energy on a far greater scale requires mostly development work on specific technical systems, training at a national level for decision-making of the most appropriate methods in each locality and expenditure on a far greater scale to provide energy resources for intermediate areas (between village and national level).

73. Believes that the systematic study of all photovoltaic energy at present in use in development in other high sunshine areas such as California could be carried out by the Commission and the choice made for the most appropriate voltaic systems. These should be supplied on as wide a scale as possible for low-energy application in rural areas for refrigeration, telecommunications, hospitals and for possibly small community lighting. It may well be that in many instances the initial capital cost of photovoltaic supply is greater than diesel or other traditional methods but that over the life of the apparatus economies would be achieved. If this is the case specific provision must be made in Lomé IV for amortizing initial high capital cost in this and other technologies. In addition the successful current study in West Africa on providing water pumping through solar energy which has led to the commencement of the ECU 34 million programme to supply pumping facilities should be extended forthwith to other regions where improved water pumping is required.

Electronic data interchange

74. Warns that the present revolution in world trading methods replacing written and paper communication by electronic data exchange is occurring at such a rate that ACP States will be put at a disadvantage unless they take full part in this revolution. For this purpose many ACP interests will need support and assistance to ensure that they are enabled to enter the 'clubs' (i.e. sectoral trade groupings) for different sectoral interests. It is pointed out that the trained personnel to operate the systems should not be difficult to find in ACP States and that the systems can provide employment for educated people.

The Solomon Island experiment: check list for general local use

75. It is suggested that it may be possible for a 'check list' to be prepared of such a nature that it will draw the attention of local leaders to the possibilities for enhancement of technology and for the provision of appropriate training. It should be capable of focusing local attention on the technological aspects of local problems. Such a check list, if it could be comprehensively prepared and attractively presented, could itself be a powerful weapon in bringing about a more conscious acceptance of the importance of enhancement of technology in all spheres of life; the Solomon Island Fyffe Report could form the basis of such a check list.

C. THE QUANTITATIVE RESPONSE OF LOME OPERATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT AND TRAINING

76. Points out that it had been impossible for the Joint Assembly to obtain a breakdown of the expenditure on different categories of research except in the broadest sense.

77. Points out that from quantitative measurements available to the Joint Assembly it would appear to be indisputable that those involved in development planning, including the Commission, have emphasized too little the need to focus on quantitative analyses of the effort put into technology enhancement (i.e. the funding devoted to supplying enhanced technologies and accompanying equipment and tools in quantity, in projects themselves not ostensibly devoted to technology once the technical research, pilot phase and demonstration phase have been completed). This lack of focus makes it exceedingly difficult to measure the response against the need for more technology enhancement and this itself would seem to indicate a significant lacuna in effective planning. This failing emphasizes the inability so far in all circles to give sufficient priority to the possibilities of technology enhancement dramatically to improve living conditions and economic security in the ACP States; in any case the actual proportion of development funding

under Lomé devoted to projects which can be defined as enhancing technology is low at perhaps 2 % of the total.

78. Points out that effective measurement of the quantitative effort on training had been made by the Commission but that the figures give rise to the conclusions of paragraph 12.

79. Concludes from the quantitative measurements available to the Joint Assembly that training and technology each amount to less than 5 % of development effort; it is clear that both in EC planning and in the ACP States themselves there is insufficient emphasis at present being put on a systematic attempt to enhance technology at all levels and to provide the necessary training for such enhancement. Such a failure constitutes a serious waste of resources and potential.

80. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities and the Governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the effects of the '1992' EEC Single Market on the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,
- having regard to its decision to set up a working party to analyse the effects of completion of the Single Market on the ACP countries,
- A. whereas all the meetings and discussions held by the working party have revealed the extent and depth of anxieties in the ACP countries about the repercussions that 1992 and the Single Market will have on the nature of their relations with the European Community;
- B. whereas, since the conclusion of the first Convention of Lomé, trade between the European Community and the ACP States has continually declined, with ACP States currently providing only 3,8 % of the European Community's imports, compared with 8 % in 1975;
- C. noting that the preferential trade arrangements between the European Community and ACP States have had no visible effects on either the volume or structure of trade between the ACP and the EEC and that the latter is still based on colonial principles, in so far as 95 % of ACP exports to the European Community consist of agricultural commodities and raw minerals, while 80 % of European Community exports to the ACP States consist of manufactures;
- D. whereas it is to be feared that further marginalization of the ACP States and greater protectionism in the European Community will result from the completion of the Single Market;
- E. mindful of the interaction that exists, as far as the ACP countries are concerned, between the consequences of 1992 and those of the decisions taken or likely to be taken at the GATT Uruguay round;
- F. whereas, by virtue of completion of the Single Market and its involvement in the GATT negotiations, the Community is becoming instrumental in bringing about profound changes — especially as regards trade — compared with the situation which obtained when the Lomé Convention was signed;
- G. whereas the Lomé Convention is based, as regards the letter and the spirit, on the concept of preferential contractual agreements;
- H. whereas in the present international context, affected increasingly by keener competition and a heightened need for competitiveness, the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, which is now being negotiated, must safeguard the interests of ACP States, *inter alia*, by including provisions to

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly unanimously with one vote against in Versailles (France) on 29 September 1989.

increase their exports both by help to achieve greater competitiveness and by granting enhanced access to the European market,

- I. recognizing that, if the Community attains its expected goal of greater wealth through the creation of the Single Market, it will be a larger market in value terms for ACP goods and it will be better able to increase development aid, although these gains will not be achieved without appropriate and early action by the Community and by individual ACP States;
- J. whereas, in the circumstances and notwithstanding the fact that the internal market is held to be a 'domestic objective' of the Community, the Community is duty bound to take into account the implications that its decisions will have for its relations with its ACP partners, who are invariably termed 'privileged' partners;
- K. whereas, while affirming its conviction that new opportunities will be opened up to all the Community's partners, the European Commission itself recognizes that certain problems and dangers of the Single Market must not be concealed, citing as examples of such problems the reduced scope for preference systems to aid developing countries or, alternatively, the fear that private investors will consider the internal market as having such priority and to be so attractive that they will direct the bulk of their commitments into that market at the expense of investments in the developing countries or, further, the fact that the increased competition within the Single Market is liable to have a more serious impact on the countries that are now least competitive — the very category into which most ACP countries fall,
- L. reaffirming the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly resolution on bananas adopted in Bridgetown (Barbados), during its meeting from 24 to 28 January 1989, which urged the EEC Council of Ministers to take appropriate measures to ensure that the aims of the Banana Protocol to the Lomé Convention continue to be respected after 1992;
- M. reaffirming also its firm commitment to safeguard the benefits which those ACP States, traditional suppliers of bananas to the Community market, enjoy under the Banana Protocol annexed to the Third ACP-EEC Convention;
- N. having regard to the vital importance of the banana industry in the economies of the ACP producing countries which depend almost exclusively on the European Community markets for the sale of their product,
- O. acknowledging that the effective marketing of ACP bananas in the European Community is largely achieved through the application of derogations under Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome which serve to limit the import of any competition from dollar-zone bananas,
- P. remaining convinced that if no corrective measures are taken from the end of 1992, bananas from the dollar-zone will enjoy free and unrestricted traditional markets of ACP producers in the Community, which would result in the destruction of the banana industry in the ACP States and consequently, in economic, social and political disorder in most of the states concerned,
- Q. whereas rum, the only industrial product included in the Lomé Convention which is subject to quota restrictions, will equally be adversely affected;
- R. whereas the causes of the poor competitive position of the ACP States compared with other developing countries should be investigated;
- S. whereas the OAU Heads of State and Government have consistently expressed their preoccupation of the deteriorating socio-economic conditions of African countries, by pointing out that the flow of resources generated from international cooperation agreements, has not been commensurate with the requirements to fully support the efforts being made to implement policy reforms and structural adjustment programmes;
- T. having regard finally — and above all — to the intolerable situation in which most ACP countries find themselves, a situation so critical that new instability would, in the words of the Dominican Prime Minister, speaking for the Caribbean ACP States, trigger off an absolute disaster, and that the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for

Africa is talking in terms of the threatened economic, political, and social collapse of the continent,

1. Addresses an urgent appeal, on the eve of the final phase of negotiations on the new ACP-EEC Convention, for the European Commission, the Council of Ministers, and every Member State to make their commitments include firm guarantees to enable the ACP countries to safeguard their vital interests, especially in the trade, financial, monetary, and investment spheres and from the point of view of human relations
2. Calls upon the European Community to help ACP States to take full advantage of the opportunities of the Single Market by:
 - information and advice, particularly directed to identifying the economic sectors which could benefit most,
 - aid, especially to those economic sectors, to increase the production and competitiveness of potential ACP exports to the EC,
 - help with export promotion activities.

As regards trade

3. Calls for the retention in the successor convention of the existing Banana Protocol which confers benefits on ACP countries' traditional suppliers of bananas to the Community and for assurances that the implementation of the Single European Market would not have the effect of diminishing conditions of access and advantages traditionally enjoyed by ACP countries in the Community markets, and calls for specific methods of applying the Protocol on Bananas to be worked out by agreement well in advance of 1992; stresses, however, that the traditional system of guarantees for agricultural and mineral products does not offer any realistic medium-term prospects on the international markets.
4. Calls on the ACP-EEC Negotiating Conference to agree to a joint declaration undertaking to safeguard the objectives of the Banana Protocol and in which the European Community gives a special undertaking that the objectives of the Banana Protocol shall continue to be respected after 1992
5. Requests the Community to adopt appropriate measures to ensure not only the maintenance but also the development of traditional ACP and Community production and sale of their products at remunerative prices within the Community.
6. Calls on the Commission of the EEC to come forward as soon as possible with precise proposals on how the objectives of the Banana Protocol are to be safeguarded after 1992
7. Calls for free and unlimited access for ACP rum to the Community market in keeping with the ACP demands articulated in the current negotiations for a successor convention and thus accord to this product its due benefits as an industrial product especially in view of the fact that so doing will have no adverse effects on rum produced and marketed in the Community and French Overseas Departments.
8. Calls on the Commission to put forward proposals in the context of the renegotiation of the Lomé Convention to abolish all quota restrictions on ACP rum, the overall quota as well as national quotas.
9. Calls for the benefits applying to traditional rice suppliers in the ACP countries to be strengthened in the next Convention by the granting of increased quotas to allow for the expansion of their rice production.
10. Believes that guarantees should be laid down in the next Convention to cover the other ACP agricultural commodities in all cases where, within the institutional framework of the Convention of Lomé the share they account for on Community markets can be shown to have fallen as a result of completion of the Single Market.
11. Calls for the flexible implementation of the rules of origin, which should be interpreted in a non-bureaucratic way, while taking account of the interests of the ACP States themselves, thereby paving the way for greater relaxation of these rules.

12. Proposes that the Community — on a basis of dialogue with its ACP partners — gives those countries the means to produce in accordance with European hygiene and environmental standards, and proposes, similarly, that transitional periods be laid down in each instance in order genuinely to enable them to adapt their exports to the standards required by the new Community legislation.

13. Calls on the Community, in drawing up its indicative programmes, to pay due attention to the improvement and technological modernization in the services sector of the ACP countries, to help them to cope with the deregulation of the trade in services being negotiated in GATT and with competition from multinational undertakings, particularly in respect of maritime transport, bearing in mind the UNCTAD '40-40-20' principle.

14. Urges the European Community, in the light of this, to step up its aid for development of the service sector in the ACP countries, not just for basic services, but also for customs, banking, insurance, and communications services.

15. Calls on the Community likewise to afford the ACP countries easier access to technologies adapted to their needs, to licences, and patents in order to help prevent them being edged out in the face of keener competition.

16. Urges that substantial resources be made available under the new ACP-EEC Convention — in the areas of production, marketing, distribution, and transport — to help set up genuine processing industries in the ACP countries with a view to strengthening their hand in terms of international competition.

17. Calls on the Commission, in this connection and with a view to developing ACP-EEC relations efficiently, to specify rapidly in a country-by-country study the sectors in which — looking towards 1993 — an increase in imports of ACP products into the Community may be envisaged, particularly from new sectors.

18. Calls at the same time on the Community to provide greater help to enable the ACP countries to strengthen regional cooperation, especially in the trade sphere, so as to encourage expansion of trade and diversification of production and reduce dependence on the most highly industrialized countries.

19. Calls on the Community to provide more resources for regional economic integration efforts of ACP States in order to enable them to realize their own economic communities.

20. Emphasizes that in general terms the creation of a European Single Market will in turn create, according to some, great commercial opportunities for the ACP States, whereas for others it will lead to serious difficulties for the same ACP States. Thus the EC should and must at the same time take consequent action against the negative effects of the Single Market and act in such a way that ACP States are in a better position to seize the opportunities of the Single Market.

As regards the financial, monetary and investment spheres

21. Calls on the governments of the Member States of the European Community as far as the new Convention is concerned, to increase financial resources substantially, in line with foreseeable growth in EEC GNP over the next few years.

22. Wishes to point out to the Council of Ministers of the European Community that the very existence of future ACP-EEC relations is at stake and could be seriously damaged unless appropriate resources are provided to offset the likely impact of the Single Market on ACP countries.

23. Calls for the EIB, which now allocates just 3 % of its investment capital to the ACP countries, to be placed legally and technically in a position whereby it is not obliged to observe purely profit-oriented criteria when assessing projects concerning the ACP countries.

24. Calls on the European Community to gauge the full extent of the tendency on the part of European industry towards disinvestment, especially where Africa is concerned, and of the further deterioration likely to result from the movement of capital brought about as part of completion of the Single Market.

25. Calls for the next Convention to include financial and technical incentive measures aimed at reversing the tendency on the part of EC industry towards disinvestment.
26. Believes that tax remissions should be granted for the profits reinvested by EC industry in the ACP countries, since they help to promote agricultural and agro-industrial development, self-sufficiency in food, and the improved provision of essential services and capital goods.
27. Calls similarly for high priority to be given, when guide programmes are adopted, to every project that helps European or ACP undertakings to invest in the processing industries in the ACP countries.
28. Hopes that the risks posed to the ACP countries, in particular those in the franc area, by future monetary integration in the European Community will be clearly identified and, where necessary, forestalled.
29. Calls on the governments of the European Community to halt and reverse the downward trend in the Member States' government-funded development aid and in the proportion of the Community budget devoted to development aid reflecting, *inter alia*, the greater wealth accruing to those Member States as a result of the Single Market.
30. Demands that bilateral relations between the ACP States and the EC, and the Treaties related to these, should not be affected in any negative way by the implementation of the Single Market.

As regards human relations

31. Calls for the Single Market to be completed and free movement of persons in the Community brought about in such a way as to preserve the status of workers and students from ACP countries, in particular with regard to conditions of entry into the Community, free movement in the EEC, and education and training opportunities.
32. Believes that funds should be set up to enhance the reserves of human potential in the ACP countries (for research, education, health, etc.).
33. Hopes that the new Convention will accord sufficient place to cultural cooperation, not least by promoting the creation of 'culture industries' drawing on the common linguistic heritages of the ACP countries and certain European countries.
34. Invites the Community and its Member States, as well as other institutions and public or private organizations concerned, operating in the cultural field, to facilitate the establishment within the EC of ACP industries concerned with cultural production, particularly in the audio-visual field, encourages the contracting parties of the future ACP-EEC Convention to establish cooperative measures between ACP and EEC cultural groupings — for example in the field of co-productions — with the objective of reinforcing their competitiveness on the international audio-visual market to their mutual enrichment.
35. Demands that the European Community, in the new Convention, provides a substantial support for the efforts undertaken by ACP States to act against the detrimental social effects of structural adjustment and economic reform policies whether applied or not in agreement with the IMF and the World Bank; calls equally on the Community to help to forestall some of the difficulties connected with the structural adjustment policies by providing more programmes for the training of technicians and managers.
36. Sums up that the gains which may be achieved by ACP States depend upon further action whereas the losses to them will occur unless prompt action is taken to prevent them; accordingly emphasizes the importance of the measures recommended in this resolution being implemented speedily.
37. Appeals to the peoples of the Community countries, bearing in mind the crucial challenges of the 1990s, to show their solidarity with the peoples of the developing countries and, in that way, stand up for the common good, namely the establishment of a fairer and more just international order.

38. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the OAU, the ECA, CARICOM, SPEG and the parliaments of the Member States of the EEC.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Namibia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. reaffirming its previous resolutions on Namibia, adopted in Arusha (February 1987) and Bridgetown (January 1989);
- B. recognizing the right of the Namibian People to self-determination through free and fair elections,
- C. expressing its belief that a rapid transition to full internationally recognized independence within the framework of UN SCR 435 is in the best interest of all the Namibian people and of the neighbouring countries of southern Africa,
 1. Condemns the recent murder of a leading Swapo official, Anton Lubowski, and urgently calls on the UN Special Representative to review security arrangements and take appropriate action to ensure the personal security of all those actively involved in the run-up to the Constituent Assembly elections
 2. Expresses its deep concern over continuing electoral irregularities, and the continuing unfair pressures and practices condoned by the South African administration, for example over voter registration and TV access for political parties.
 3. Calls upon the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly to send a party of observers to Namibia urgently to monitor events before and during the elections.
 4. In view of the excessive role now exercised by the South African controlled administration, the current budgetary shortfalls and the social and economic difficulties facing Namibia, calls on the EC Council of Ministers and Member States to work for an expansion of the role of the UN during the transition in order to ensure the maintenance of essential services throughout Namibia
 5. Welcomes the commitment of the Commission of the European Communities to the mobilisation of rapid and effective support for an independent Namibia.
 6. Points out that effective implementation of this commitment involves a Commission representation in Namibia at the earliest appropriate moment.
 7. Reiterates the need for Namibian interests to be taken into full account during the current Lomé renegotiations.
 8. Urges all national parliaments concerned to accelerate the ratification procedure after signature of the Fourth Lomé Convention in order to ensure that the full range of Community development assistance instruments are rapidly available for deployment in an independent Namibia.
 9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the States signatory to the Lomé Convention and the UN Secretary-General.

(1) Adopted unanimously on 29 September 1989 by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Versailles (France)

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Angola

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. whereas the peace talks between Angola, South Africa, and Cuba, with the good offices of the United States, and the gradual withdrawal of Cuban and South African forces have opened the way for new negotiations to bring about peace in the region and in Angola itself,
- B. whereas the policy of destabilization being conducted by the South African Government and the direct or indirect armed interventions in neighbouring countries, in particular in Angola, are obstructing the peace process;
- C. having regard to the statements issued at the close of the Summit of the seven most industrialized nations, in particular to those in which the French President, Mr François Mitterrand, and Mr Jacques Delors, President of the Commission of the European Communities, called for financial and other mechanisms to be set up to reduce the debt of the developing countries, as well as to the decisions of the Club of Paris,
- D. whereas peace and development in Angola and its economic independence and self-sufficiency from an important starting-point for the restoration of peace to and of the human rights of the peoples of southern Africa, and are directly relevant to all the peoples of Africa,
- E. whereas the People's Republic of Angola is party to the Convention of Lomé; whereas, consequently, it has special relations with the Community; and whereas the financial and military effort necessitated by the civil war has undermined the foundations of an economy guaranteeing self-reliant development, although Angola is one of the African countries with the richest potential;
- F. whereas it is in the interests of the European Community to play an active role in the process of democratization and development in the ACP States in general and the countries of southern Africa in particular, with which it must establish constructive cooperation; welcoming the positive efforts made by Mr Marin, a member of the Commission, at the various talks held in recent months,
 1. Supports the measures already taken by the Community in relation to Angola as part of the process that is to lead to Namibian independence.
 2. Draws attention to the role played by Angola in the achievement of Namibia's independence, at considerable cost in lives and damage to its infrastructure, and calls upon the Community to recognize Angola's special need for aid resulting from these events and to intensify its help to that country.
 3. Urges all the creditor countries of the People's Republic of Angola to expand the requisite mechanisms for writing off the Angolan external debt, as they have just done in the case of other countries.
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, and the governments of the signatory states to the Convention of Lomé.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the murder of Anton Lubowski

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. whereas Anton Lubowski, one of the leaders of SWAPO, had stood alongside the black people struggling for the independence of the last colony in Africa still occupied and governed by Pretoria;
- B. deeply shocked at the murder of Anton Lubowski,
 1. Condemns this political murder, the aim of which was not only to destabilize the organization of the Namibian people but also to intimidate all those fighting for Namibian national liberation
 2. Expresses its total solidarity with his family and with the Namibian people.
 3. Calls for the sending of a joint delegation from the Joint Assembly to the vote on self-determination to be held on 6 November 1989 so that observers may be present during the preparations for and the proceedings of the elections.
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the signatory States to the Convention of Lomé, to the Council and Commission.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France)

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted in Madrid, Spain, in September 1988 and in Bridgetown, Barbados, in January 1989;
- B. regretting that the South African Government has still not abandoned its abhorrent concepts and practices of racial domination and repression;
- C. appreciating the work of the liberation movements in the overall struggle for the eradication of apartheid;
- D. hoping to see a rapid, negotiated and peaceful transition towards a society with equal rights for all;
- E. gravely concerned by the exclusion once again of the black majority in the South African elections held on 6 September 1989;
- F. noting that the continued destabilization by South Africa of all the countries in southern Africa, through direct aggression, sponsorship of groups such as the MNR and Unita, economic subversion, and assassinations, has resulted in untold destruction of human life, property and a massive displacement of innocent people;
- G. convinced that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid has been totally eradicated,

(1) Adopted with one vote against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

1. Reaffirms that the people of South Africa have an inalienable right to determine their own destiny and to work out for themselves the institutions and system of government under which they will by general consent live and work together to build a united democratic and non-racial state.
2. Recognizes that a conjuncture of circumstances exists which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the South African regime to engage in genuine negotiations, could create the possibility of ending apartheid through negotiations.
3. Notes that the Kagiso Trust is to be declared a 'Reporting Organization' under the Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act 1989 and expresses its concern at the threat posed by this Act to the freedom of activity of NGOs in South Africa and its total opposition to the registration under the Act of the Kagiso Trust or any other partner of the European Community.
4. Warns that any interference by the Government of South Africa in the Community's programme of positive measures, which depends upon the confidentiality of relations between the Community and its partner organizations in South Africa, would be bound to lead to a corresponding intensification of the restrictive measures.
5. Deplores the exclusion of the black majority from the elections of 6 September 1989 and the killing of more than 29 protestors on the eve of the elections.
6. Calls for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, and for Nelson Mandela to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
7. Condemns the South African Government's maintenance of the state of emergency and the continued use of arbitrary power to suppress peaceful opposition of apartheid.
8. Regrets the failure of the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve to comply with the request for genuine sanctions against South Africa made by their counterparts from the Front Line States in Luxembourg on 12 June 1989.
9. Notes and supports the statement issued by 13 countries of the OAU *ad hoc* committee on southern Africa at its meeting in Harare in early August laying down guidelines for negotiations with Pretoria on the dismantling of apartheid.
10. Urges the South African Government to create as a matter of urgency the necessary climate for a national dialogue leading to negotiations with the representatives of the oppressed by, *inter alia*:
 - (a) the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees,
 - (b) the lifting of all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and persons,
 - (c) the removal of troops from the townships,
 - (d) ending the state of emergency and the repeal of all restrictive legislation such as the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity,
 - (e) the cessation of all political trials and political executions.
11. Notes with concern the absence of significant progress in all the areas specified in 1985/1986 by the EC Council of Ministers as preconditions for negotiations.
12. Recalls, therefore, the Council of Ministers' commitment to 're-examine their attitude in the absence of significant progress within a reasonable period'.
13. Notes with concern the apparent abandonment by the Council of Ministers of 'restrictive measures' as an active policy tool for the attainment of the EC's stated goal of 'complete abolition of apartheid as a whole'.
14. Reasserts the continued relevance of 'restrictive measures' as an integral part of EC policy and calls on the Presidency to seek consensus on further restrictive measures on the basis of the Hague European Council statement of June 1986.

15. Calls on the EC Member States to take account of the scope for exerting pressure through a common position in the forthcoming debt re-scheduling negotiations
16. Reiterates its call for the cessation of South Africa's campaign of aggression and destabilization of her neighbours.
17. Condemns the South African regime's continued support for Renamo terrorists and Unita rebels in Mozambique and Angola respectively.
18. Supports and encourages the peace initiatives of the governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and People's Republic of Angola aimed at restoring normality to life in the two countries and at revitalizing social and economic development in the countries.
19. Decides to provide every assistance requested by the governments of Angola and Mozambique in order to secure peace for their people.
20. Appreciates the assistance being given by the EEC to the SADCC countries and calls for an increase in this aid in order to enhance and promote economic self-reliance and the countries' capacity to resist South African destabilization.
21. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the EEC Member States.

Declaration of the two Co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, having taken account in its debates of the terms announced in South Africa for a favourable peace process, has just learned with consternation of the execution of Mr Mangela Jeffrey Boesman

The Joint Assembly had appealed urgently to the South African Government to postpone the execution and had asked the President of the French Republic, currently President-in-Office of the European Council, to make similar representations.

By executing Mangela Jeffrey Boesman, the South African authorities have taken a very serious decision which undermines the credibility of the efforts to achieve peace that the South African Government declared its intention of seeking.

On behalf of the Joint Assembly, the two Co-Presidents call on the Council of Ministers of the EEC to review its attitude to the South African regime in the light of these events.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the outcome of the annual meeting of the ACP-EEC social partners
on 6 and 7 December 1988, and the renewal of the Lomé III Convention

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,
- having regard to Article 3 of the Lomé III Treaty,
- having regard to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly at Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986, and at Lomé (Togo) on 25 March 1988,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

- having regard to the conclusions of the annual meeting between the ACP-EEC social partners of 6 and 7 December 1988, and the Dakar trades' union conference of November 1988,
- A. noting the progress made in the matter of consulting the ACP-EEC social partners, particularly as regards systematically organizing, financing and following the annual meetings prepared within the framework of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities (ESC);
 - B. wishing nonetheless to see an increased information flow to and wider consultation of economic and social groups in certain countries, and the promotion of cooperation projects set up jointly by ACP and EEC social and professional organizations;
 - C. welcoming the fact that all parties have recognized the principle that local populations and their representatives should take part in development projects, but deploring the extremely limited application of this principle due to the lack of involvement of social and professional organizations, workers' and farmers' organizations and existing cooperatives,
 1. Calls for the social partners and the various economic and social groups within the ACP countries to be genuinely involved, in the new ACP-EEC Cooperation Convention, in drawing up and carrying out their respective indicative national programmes.
 2. Calls, furthermore, for the assessment of completed programmes and projects to be jointly organized by the EEC and each individual ACP country and involve the participation or cooperation of the latter's social partners.
 3. Wishes to see greater incentives for collaboration between ACP and EEC socio-professional organizations, particularly in the form of funding for micro-projects.
 4. Believes that there is room for greater involvement of the ACP and EEC social partners in the area of regional cooperation, and that they should be in a position both to organize and to participate in EDF regional projects, particularly those concerned with information and training, promotion of collective human rights such as trade union rights, application of ILO standards with regard to working conditions, and assistance at economic and social level for the struggle against apartheid in southern Africa.
 5. Calls for the machinery for consulting the social partners to be strengthened at the level both of the Joint Assembly and of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers; recommends that the outcome of such consultation be made known to the Convention's decision-making and implementing bodies, and lead to practical results, and that appropriate funding to finance the consultation be provided under the new Convention.
 6. Calls, once again, for the involvement of the social partners in the running, and in the work of the administrative boards, of the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (TCA) in accordance with the appropriate ACP and EEC procedures and also, for example, by means of reserving four seats on the administrative boards for representatives of representative trade unions and employers' associations.
 7. Stresses the importance of effective consultation between the social partners with regard to policies on structural and economic adjustment and their social repercussions.
 8. Recalls the ACP-EEC Convention's provisions on migrant workers, their protection and training, and the positive role of the social partners in this area; stresses, in this connection, the need to harmonize EEC Member States' policies on migrant workers.
 9. Stresses, finally, the importance of farmers' organizations and of cooperatives at local and national level with regard to programmes and projects for rural development, and also the need to keep these organizations informed of Stabex transfers so as to improve the orientation of policies designed to boost and adjust agricultural production in the areas affected.
 10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission of the European Communities and the economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC via the good offices of the Economic and Social Committee.
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RESOLUTION (1)

on improving the conditions of employment of staff of the Lomé Convention joint centres:
the CID and the TCA

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to the preparation of the next ACP-EEC Convention and the key note played by the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (TCA) in the development process;
- B. stressing the fact that these two centres, the CID and the TCA, are joint institutions;
- C. whereas there is a need to improve the current conditions of employment of staff of the CID and the TCA, in order to bring them into line with those in force in other international institutions,
 1. Believes that in the interests of improved efficiency at the CID and the TCA, comprehensive and legally binding staff regulations should be drawn up in the light of the staff regulations governing international civil servants.
 2. Calls on the European Commission to draft comprehensive staff regulations for the CID and the TCA within the framework of the current negotiations on the renewal of the 4th Lomé Convention
 3. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure that comprehensive staff regulations for the two joint centres are adopted and applied
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the European Commission, the CID and the TCA.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France)

RESOLUTION (1)

on drift-net tuna fishing

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting at Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to drift-net (or gill-net) tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean, with nets up to 50 kilometres long and 8 metres deep;
- B. whereas in the North Pacific a fleet of about 1 500 vessels (primarily from Taiwan and Japan) sets out about 35 000 kilometres of such nets every day;
- C. whereas in the South Pacific this type of fishing is increasing in scale, with about 160 vessels currently involved;
- D. whereas this type of fishing is very damaging in general, because of:
 - the size of the catch, which greatly exceeds levels compatible with a durable fishing industry, with the result that tuna stocks will be exhausted and supplies to the processing industry on land will dwindle within the foreseeable future.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

- the high percentage of fish (up to 40 %) that are so damaged that they have no commercial value, which makes this type of fishing very wasteful,
 - considerable incidental, illegal catches of other fish;
- E. whereas this type of fishing is very damaging to the marine environment in general, because of:
- the large number of creatures such as whales, dolphins, seals, turtles and birds that are caught in the nets,
 - the large numbers of 'ghost nets': entangled nets that have been cut loose and may drift around for days, forming a deadly trap for number of creatures;
- F. consequently believing that this is an extremely destructive, non-selective and impermanent method of fishing that should be banned;
- G. having regard to the South Pacific Forum, which, in July 1989 in Kiribati, expressed concern about the damage inflicted on the South Pacific economy and environment by midwater drift-net trawl fishing and having regard to the Tarawa declaration, adopted by the Forum, which:
- urges the need for good management of albacore tuna stocks in the South Pacific, with a ban on drift-nets in the area,
 - calls on the international community to join with it in working towards an agreement on a drift-net-free zone,
 - calls on individual Member States of the South Pacific Forum to make every effort to introduce a provisional ban on drift-net fishing in their waters and to help discourage drift-net fishing;
- H. whereas many Pacific countries have banned this type of fishing in their 200 mile exclusive economic zone;
- I. whereas a regional ban will initially mean that this type of fishing will shift elsewhere, thus a world-wide ban would be preferable,

Urges all EEC and ACP Member States to:

1. Ban drift-net tuna fishing in their own waters
2. Ban tuna and tuna product imports, processing and sales, if the tuna and products in question have been derived from drift-net fishing.
3. Work towards a world-wide agreement for sound tuna fishing management, with a ban on the use of drift-nets.
4. Instructs its Co-President to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission and Council of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the drugs traffic

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to the resolution on drugs and the drugs traffic adopted at its meeting held from 24 to 28 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados);

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

- B. whereas the drugs scourge represents a serious threat for drug-producing and consumer countries alike, whereas the full force of its impact makes itself felt among the younger generations in the developed and developing world,
- C. whereas in the absence of alternatives and appropriate reactions on the part of the ACP countries and the countries of the European Community in particular, the scourge will weigh heavily on the internal stability of the countries whose economic and social fabric has been most seriously weakened and, ultimately, will totally destroy the efforts undertaken by the governments concerned;
- D. whereas it is in the best interests of the ACP countries and the European Community to take all the measures required to eradicate this scourge,
 - 1. Asks the Commission to give particular attention to the action taken on this resolution and to the results of that action and to produce a written report detailing the outcome.
 - 2. Urges the Commission to consider the ways of making alternative farming projects part of the development programmes of the countries having to contend with the growing and production of drugs so as to preserve the integrity of the economic and social life of the inhabitants of those countries.
 - 3. Instructs the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to include a specific reference to this vexed matter in the Fourth Lomé Convention and to seek various forms of alternatives with a view to laying down a blueprint for international cooperation.
 - 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on farm incomes in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to the resolution on farm incomes in the ACP States adopted by the Joint Assembly in Lisbon on 30 September 1987;
- B. having regard to the provisions of the Third Convention of Lomé concerning increased cooperation between the Community, its Member States and the ACP States in the field of basic agricultural products;
- C. having regard to the need to put an end to the current imbalance on major markets, to the trade war between exporting countries and the disastrous impact thereof on the economies of the ACP States;
- D. recalling that the economies of Third World countries are heavily dependent on their exports of basic agricultural products;
- E. noting with concern the constant deterioration in the terms of trade, reductions in the prices of commodities and the hyper-inflation resulting therefrom;
- F. whereas, despite an increase in aid to Third World countries, hunger continues to take its toll, while agricultural surpluses accumulate in the wealthy countries;
- G. having regard to the requisite strengthening of cooperation and solidarity with the inhabitants of the developing countries with a view to ensuring the economic success of those countries and to improving living conditions for their inhabitants;
- H. whereas the lack of order on world agricultural markets penalizes farmers in the developing countries,
 - 1. Reaffirms that security of food supplies in most of the developing countries implies improving local agriculture and increasing the purchasing power of the people concerned.
 - 2. Takes the view that funding the development of Third World countries requires concerted and progressive organization of the major agricultural markets.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France)

3. Proposes the implementation of a programme of solidarity based on a 'fair price' policy for commodities which guarantees export revenue for the developing countries.
4. Takes the view that this programme must take account of the food requirements of countries which cannot produce enough food for themselves, their needs as regards agricultural development, support for or revival of local corps, including storage facilities, distribution chains, production and marketing networks; it must also guarantee training for the workforce.
5. Reaffirms the principle that production must be properly remunerated in the north as in the south, and that the developing countries are entitled to be treated as full trading partners.
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the Member States and the governments of the ACP States.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. bearing in mind the conclusion of the ACP-EEC Working Group on Refugees and Displaced Persons ⁽²⁾, and the report of the Mission of Enquiry to Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola ⁽³⁾, and the proposals contained therein;
- B. whereas the countries of southern Africa are especially affected by the acts of war and sabotage orchestrated from South Africa in a deliberate attempt to weaken and destabilize the independent and sovereign states of the region;
- C. whereas such acts as these have led to great suffering and loss of life and large movements of population to areas of relative peace;
- D. whereas the European Community has a vocation, in the context of the ACP-EEC Convention and in its normal bilateral relations, to demonstrate its solidarity and its support to the war-affected people and to the host governments of large refugee populations;
- E. bearing in mind that financial assistance for humanitarian purposes in such circumstances is more and more necessary, particularly to provide support for emergency situations and longer term development, resettlement and repatriation;
- F. considering that financial support, though essential, must be accompanied by a firm political willingness to bring about an end to apartheid in South Africa which is the primary cause of such distress to the region;
- G. paying tribute to the help and assistance given by host governments and local communities to refugees and displaced persons, and also to the great efforts of the UNHCR, International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the United Nations' Emergency Assistance Programme, and many non-governmental organizations;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted with two abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

⁽²⁾ Adopted unanimously on 22 September 1988 in Madrid, OJ No C 5, 6. 1. 1989.

⁽³⁾ Doc. AP/10. 24 July 1989.

H. pays tribute also to the great efforts currently being employed to bring about a peaceful settlement to the internal problems caused by destabilization in Mozambique and Angola,

1. Recognizes that in spite of the efforts of the European Commission and host governments, financial resources contained in the Lomé Convention are not made use of rapidly enough to assist, particularly, war-affected populations; and that part of this problem could be resolved if EC delegations, national authorities and non-governmental organizations were made more aware of the availability of such resources.

2. Urges those organizations concerned with the distribution of food aid to accelerate and simplify the procedures used for the buying and transportation of food aid, while improving the level of coordination between relevant national authorities, the World Food Programme, the national Red Cross societies, the UNHCR, the European Commission and other interested parties

3. Requests the European Community and other donors to recognize that the extraordinary efforts of national and local authorities to manage the problems caused by refugees and displaced persons often takes essential administrative and managerial personnel away from other tasks, thus undermining the ability of host countries to tackle necessary national social and economic programmes

4. Proposes, in the light of this, that greater efforts are made to provide technical support and administrative and other training programmes for national and local authorities

5. Believes that as far as refugees and displaced persons living in camps are concerned consistent efforts are required to improve sanitary and medical provisions, education (including the provision of books and material), and occupational opportunities.

6. Urges both the donor community and national authorities, when preparing programmes of assistance for refugees and displaced persons to take account of the fact that continued dependency on food aid potentially undermines future development by demobilizing and demotivating large sectors of the affected population and that this situation may be partly remedied by increasing provisions for job creation and other occupational opportunities including training.

7. Requests officials in host countries and the donor community to recognize the specific needs of the different age groups and draws attention to the fact that old and elderly people are frequently neglected particularly when family ties have been cut by forced separation, and that the plight of children, many of whom are orphans merit particular and priority attention.

8. Draws attention to serious environmental degradation which may result from the installation of large communities of refugees and displaced persons and urges the international donor community to provide additional resources for programmes to counteract such degradation in order to preserve the natural ecology of the regions concerned.

9. Draws attention to the fact that as regards infrastructure more efforts should be made, where the security situation permits, to establish intermediate supply centres and medical facilities away from large urban centres in order to reduce population pressure in towns and cities and encourage the possibility of agricultural production for consumption and exchange.

10. Emphasizes the fact that spare parts for vehicles constitute a particular problem for many countries affected by refugees and displaced persons as lorries are used not only for the transport of food supplies but also for fuelwood, etc. They also constitute an important part of the economic

infrastructure providing the indigenous population with the possibility of work opportunities as well as allowing them to ferry their agricultural produce to market centres.

11. Emphasizes also the need wherever possible for the donor community and in particular the European Community to make local purchases of foodstuffs and other requirements in order to provide for refugees and displaced persons.

12. Demands that the European Community and its Member States dissociate themselves completely from the rebel movements, notably Renamo and Unita, operating in southern Africa who are the primary cause of such suffering and desolation, and take all measures to isolate these organizations from all outside support whether public or private.

13. Calls upon the Co-Presidents to maintain the measures agreed concerning the follow-up on the situation of refugees and displaced persons and to take all measures which they feel appropriate which may bring additional support to refugees, displaced persons and war-affected communities.

14. Also calls upon the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the Commission, to the national parliaments of the Member States of the EC, to the UNHCR and to the EEC-NGO Liaison Committee.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the accession of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to Articles 288 and 289 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention;
- B. having regard to its resolution of 24 March 1988 on the accession of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention;
- C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament at its sitting of 20 May 1988, in particular paragraph 17 thereof;
- D. having regard to its resolution adopted on 28 January 1989 in Bridgetown (Barbados) on the accession of these two countries;
- E. whereas the socio-economic structures, the level of development, and the geographical position of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti are comparable to those of the other ACP States;
- F. whereas these two countries and their populations could derive great benefit from joining the Lomé system; whereas accession to the system will do much to help overcome the social, economic, and political difficulties now confronting the two states;
- G. whereas the accession of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to the family of ACP-EEC countries could help to strengthen regional cooperation in the Caribbean;
- H. having regard to the similarity of the external problems faced by these two countries and the ACP States as regards production, trade, and marketing and especially capital investment and endogenous development, takes the view that the accession of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti would strengthen both ACP solidarity and its impact in the difficult negotiations with international agencies to assert their rights to an 'economic boost', on healthier and fairer foundations;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Versailles (France) on 29 September 1989

1. *having regard to the favourable opinion expressed by the heads of government of the Caribbean countries on the accession of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention,*
1. *Calls on the ACP-EEC Council to give a favourable response at their forthcoming meeting in Luxembourg to the applications for accession submitted by the Dominican Republic and Haiti*
2. *Calls upon the Community to ensure, by appropriate undertakings, that the interests and benefits of existing ACP States particularly with regard to benefits under the Protocols and special arrangements are not jeopardized*
3. *Insists that these two States should be granted observer status at the forthcoming ACP-EEC negotiations.*
4. *Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, and the governments of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti.*

RESOLUTION (1)

on the opening of negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Popular Front for the Liberation of ERITREA.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. *welcoming the opening of negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean insurgents on 9 September 1989 in Atlanta through the good offices of Jimmy Carter, former President of the United States,*
- B. *having regard to the recent agreement between both sides to resume the talks in Kenya in the coming months,*
1. *Calls on both sides to step up their efforts to achieve a fair and lasting peace settlement as soon as possible.*
2. *Calls on the Commission and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to give their support to these talks, in order to ensure that they reach a satisfactory conclusion and to be ready to mediate if requested to do so by the negotiating parties.*
3. *Calls for a substantial aid to be granted for the rehabilitation of this region if a final peace settlement is reached.*
4. *Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the States signatory to the Convention of Lomé.*

(1) *Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).*

RESOLUTION (1)

on the European Community's policy of structural adjustment in the context of the Fourth Convention of Lomé

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to the annual report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) published on 19 September, in which, for 1988, a 9 % growth in world trade is calculated, although in the case of the least-developed countries, it must be noted that they are confronted with very serious structural problems characterized by:
- very high inflation rates,
 - increasing external trade deficits caused by a further decline in the terms of trade,
 - increasing external indebtedness (\$ 170 billion for the ACP States),
 - decline in the standard of living, and
 - vast social problems;
- B. whereas, between 1980 and 1988, 33 African countries were forced to conclude standby agreements with the IMF and 15 countries received World Bank loans for structural adjustments;
- C. having regard to the recent study by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on an African alternative framework for structural adjustment programmes, with which the IMF and the World Bank will concern themselves at their annual meeting which is taking place this week in Washington;
- D. whereas the UN Economic Commission for Africa comes to the conclusion that the current orthodox structural adjustment policy à la IMF and World Bank has proved itself to be totally inappropriate from both basic policy and empirical points of view for controlling the increasing crisis and has actually made it worse in many respects;
- E. having regard to the largely catastrophic secondary effects of the IMF and World Bank policy — e.g. regressive per capita income, reduced wages in real terms, increasing unemployment and underemployment, ever lower standards of social security services, and of education and training, increasing false nutrition and health problems, greater poverty and inequalities of income;
- F. noting that the structural adjustment measures have largely failed, even when measured against the criteria established by IMF and World Bank officials:
- of the major indicators, only the relationship between the balance of payments and the gross national product shows any improvement after structural adjustments have been made, all other indicators such as the proportion of investment in the GNP, annual growth, the relationship between the budget deficit and the GNP, private consumption and the ratio of debt servicing to export revenue have deteriorated;
- G. taking the view that, in view of this development and the increasing crisis, it is more urgent than ever to establish a new world economic order;
- H. noting that structural adjustment policy has increasingly become a key instrument for the Member State governments and European Community Institutions in their efforts to overcome the crisis facing the ACP States, in particular the problem of indebtedness, by means of a macroeconomic policy of economic policy conditioning; this structural adjustment policy is due to be explicitly enshrined in the forthcoming Fourth Convention of Lomé;
- I. having regard to the intention of the Commission and Council to promote structural adjustment measures not only from the economic but also from the political and social points of view;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

- J. having regard, further, to the agreement of the EEC negotiating partners in the Brazzaville negotiations for Lomé IV to specify more closely the plans for increased coordination and cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF and, as far as the EC is concerned, to pursue its own specific adjustment policy;
- K. whereas World Bank and IMF measures frequently contradict development policy measures taken by the European Community,
1. Calls on the governments of the Member States and the Council and the Commission to do their utmost to put an end to the prevailing structural adjustment policy under the Bretton Woods Agreement — where Community Member States have a majority if they coordinate their policies — and other multilateral financial institutions and to reshape them radically in the form of an 'adjustment with transformation' policy concentrating on a reduction of the extreme foreign dependence of the ACP States — and of the other developing countries — and on the endogenization of a self-determined development.
 2. Calls on the partners negotiating Lomé IV, when enshrining structural adjustment policy in the Fourth Convention of Lomé, to ensure that the following criteria are taken as the basis for their action:
 - (a) under no circumstances must cooperation with the ACP States be made dependent on the introduction of a structural adjustment policy along the lines laid down by the IMF and the World Bank;
 - (b) the introduction of structural adjustment measures must not endanger instruments and measures established previously under the first three conventions of Lomé,
 - (c) an exact definition must be laid down of what is meant by structural adjustment, i.e. not the social and political shocks caused by the disastrous consequences of the rigorous adjustment policy of the IMF and the World Bank but a policy which enables the ACP States to develop their own domestic market oriented approach,
 - (d) development strategies must be promoted which concentrate on:
 - alleviating poverty and increasing the standard of living for the majority of the population,
 - incentives for an independent and permanent process of growth and development,
 - promotion of the economic integration of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific in the context of national and regional self-reliance.
- In this connection, support must be given to reorientation to national consumer patterns and indigenous production capacity (as proposed also in the ECA study on structural adjustment programmes).
3. Calls on the Commission and the Council of the European Communities to ensure that the EIB and the EDF waive the repayment by the ACP States of debt service and all outstanding debts.
 4. Calls on the governments of the Member States of the European Community to cancel forthwith all demands on the ACP States — and on all the other developing countries — arising from previous development aid loans and to provide future aid exclusively in the form of grants.
 5. Calls on the Community to break with its previous concept of development and, jointly with the ACP States in the course of the final negotiations for Lomé IV, to initiate further discussion on a fundamental change in world economic structures, unequal trade and protectionism.
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this motion for a resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the group of ACP States, every other developing country and the multinational financial institutions, especially the IMF and the World Bank.
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RESOLUTION (1)

on strengthening ACP-EEC cooperation on environmental protection

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. recalling its resolution adopted on 27 January 1989 in Barbados on the environment, recalling also the final resolution by its Working Party on Rural Development and Environmental Problems, adopted in September 1987 in Lisbon;
- B. greatly concerned at the slow and continuous decline of natural resources affecting both fauna and flora and including progressive deforestation, soil erosion and desertification;
- C. having regard to the efforts made within the framework of the Third Convention of Lomé to protect natural resources and to combat drought and desertification, having regard also to the favourable and unfavourable experience obtained in implementing the various specific programmes,
 1. Welcomes the progress made in the negotiations for the renewal of the Third Convention of Lomé which retain the notion of viable and durable development and include environmental protection as one of the primary objectives and a major aspect of ACP-EEC cooperation.
 2. Supports the proposal by the Commission of the European Communities for examination by the central negotiating group and possible inclusion in the future ACP-EEC Convention of consultative mechanisms concerning major environmental hazards.
 3. Urges that the planning of the seventh EDF devote greater attention to the protection of the environment and natural resources which are jeopardized, even as a result of development projects and programmes.
 4. Stresses the importance of regional and inter-regional cooperation for the protection of the environment, in particular measures to combat desertification and to achieve systematic reforestation, stresses also the need to earmark more funds for this purpose.
 5. Considers that greater efforts should be made within the framework of the ACP-EEC fisheries agreements to protect the exclusive economic zone of the coastal ACP States and ensure that their fish stocks are properly husbanded.
 6. Hopes that an increase in the appropriations earmarked for ecological measures under Title 9 of the 1990 budget of the European Communities will make it possible to provide support for useful measures concerning systems of information, training, regular consultation and control for the purposes of environmental protection and will promote cooperation in this field with NGOs, specialized research institutions and consumer protection associations.
 7. Calls on the Commission to ensure that ACP representatives and institutions are closely involved in these measures.
 8. Hopes that the Commission's plan for the creation of a European environmental agency, which was favourably received by the twelve Member States will enable not only the Mediterranean countries but also the ACP States to participate in the work of this agency, even if its powers are initially limited to providing information and expert advice.
 9. Reaffirms the agreement reached between the EEC and ACP to ban exports to the ACP States and hopes that all parties concerned will put in place provisions which will include the supervision procedures which are essential for this connection.
 10. Calls also for the extension of such supervision procedures to unjustifiable transactions involving the marketing of dangerous chemical substances.
 11. Appreciates the efforts and actions taken by the Community to support the banning of the trade in elephant tusks and rhino horns.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Versailles (France) on 29 September 1989

12. Calls upon the Community to maintain its support for the ban of trade in these endangered species that are facing extinction and to extend financial and technical assistance to needy ACP States for the conservation and management of wildlife.
13. Draws the attention of the EEC and ACP partners to the damage to the environment, for example salinity in fresh water, caused by the installation of certain major infrastructures
14. Instructs its Bureau, in the next five-year period of ACP-EEC cooperation, to organize a hearing on the crucial problems concerning the environment and the safeguard of flora and fauna in the African countries most at risk, in consultation with the countries concerned, NGOs and specialized research institutions.
15. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the TCA and the NGO Liaison Committee with the EEC.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the financial problems of the UNHCR

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. having regard to the report by its Working Party on Refugees and Displaced Persons, its study visits and recommendations,
 - B. whereas the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which has been instructed by the United Nations to ensure the protection and sustenance of 13 million persons throughout the world, is currently facing a very serious financial crisis which means that it may have to halt certain of its activities;
 - C. whereas the shortfall resulting from the fact that certain donors are late with their contributions is estimated to be \$ 85 million for the current financial year and has already forced this humanitarian organization to take a number of austerity measures,
 - D. having regard to the appeal by the United Nations High Commissioner, who said that any fresh austerity measures would be inhuman and counter-productive, since more than half of the 13 million refugees in the world are children and many refugees depend entirely on the UNHCR for their survival;
 - E. whereas, in 1989, the number of refugees, which already ran to millions, was increased by 700 000 and, if the necessary measures are not taken and the necessary resources provided for their integration within the countries or regions in which they are exiled, they run the risk of remaining indefinitely in the precarious conditions of refugee camps,
1. Appeals to the Community and UNHCR donor states to pay their contributions as soon as possible and provide supplementary emergency aid to enable this organization to continue its work in alleviating this human tragedy caused by the suffering of millions of men, women and children
 2. Instructs its Co-President to forward this resolution to the states signatory to the Convention of Lomé, the Council and the Commission.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France)

RESOLUTION (1)

on the resumption of the North-South dialogue

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,
- having regard to its previous positions, especially those set out in Bridgetown;
- A. having regard to the review of the disastrous situation of the countries in Africa, drawn up by the African Ministers for Planning in Addis Ababa in July 1988, who described the 1980s as a lost decade for development;
- B. recalling that, in 1981, at the Paris conference on the least developed countries, 21 African countries were included on the list of LLDCs, that they now number 28 and that, according to estimates by the UN Economic Commission for Africa, 85 % of the population of Africa is already living below the poverty line;
- C. recalling that the objectives laid down by the United Nations — and regarded as a minimum — of 0,7 % of GNP for development aid and 0,15 % for the LLDCs, repeated several times at the various economic summit meetings of the industrialized nations, have still not been attained by nine of the 12 Member States of the EEC,
 1. Regrets the attitude taken at the summit meeting of the seven most industrialized nations in Paris in July 1989 when they rejected a resumption of the North-South dialogue but reaffirmed their recommendations that the structural adjustment measures put forward by the IMF should be taken to resolve the crisis in the developing countries.
 2. Supports, in this connection, the plan recently published by the UN Economic Commission for Africa entitled 'Plan for Africa replacing the structural adjustment programmes with a view to restoring and transforming the socio-economic situation', adopted by the African Ministers of Finance and Planning
 3. Denounces the grave anomaly whereby capital movements from the developing countries to the industrialized nations have, since 1984, largely exceeded aid to or investment in the poor countries of the world from the developed nations.
 4. Supports the demands made at the recent summit of the non-aligned nations in Belgrade in early September:
 - for the total cancellation of the debts of the LLDCs,
 - for relief measures with new finance schemes for the intermediate countries,
 - for participation and cooperation of the developing countries in international economic coordination agencies,
 - for the establishment of a new world economic order.
 5. Appeals to the EEC to coordinate its activities with the 'South-South consultation and cooperation group', set up by the non-aligned nations, which will be holding a meeting at the level of Heads of State or Government in Geneva in February 1990 so as to assess the world economic situation and international economic relations affecting the developing countries.
 6. Repeats its call to the Community and its Member States to help bring about a resumption of the North-South dialogue by specific measures such as:
 - the convening of an international conference with a view to restoring the stability of the international monetary system,
 - the cancellation of the debts of the LLDCs,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

- a substantial increase in its cooperation policy budget, in connection with the Convention of Lomé and in the Community budget,
 - a refusal — in international fora — to accept discrimination against the developing countries and unilateral decisions taken by the major industrialized nations
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Member States, to the signatory States to the Convention of Lomé, to the Council and Commission.

RESOLUTION (1)

on coffee and cocoa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. recalling the resolutions on coffee and cocoa adopted unanimously by the Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon, Portugal;
- B. having regard to the extreme dependence of a large number of ACP States on basic agricultural products such as cocoa and coffee which, on average, account for 60-90 % of their export revenue,
- C. having regard to the capital importance of the Community market for coffee and cocoa exports from the ACP States and the major role played by the EEC in international agencies,
- D. having regard to the total deadlock affecting the international cocoa agreement since March 1988 and the recent breakdown of negotiations designed to lead to a renewal of the international coffee agreement,
- E. recalling the role of the European Community in upholding the agreement on coffee,
- F. noting with concern that the steady fall in prices for these two products resulting from these deadlocks has led to an alarming reduction in the export revenue of the ACP producer countries;
- G. stressing that the accumulated fall in receipts of these countries, to the order of ECU 9 billion between 1985 and 1989, exacerbates the debt crisis and the development crisis facing them and, in particular, adversely affects the pursuit of their development programmes;
- H. noting, further, that the funds allocated to Stabex are inadequate to compensate the losses sustained by the ACP States;
- I. stressing, therefore, the urgent need for specific positive measures in this field,
 - 1. Recalls the need to improve international cooperation procedures, with particular regard to commodities.
 - 2. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Convention of Lomé concerning increased cooperation between the European Economic Community, its Member States and the ACP States with regard to basic agricultural products.
 - 3. Calls on the EEC and its Member States parties to the international agreements on coffee and cocoa and preferential partners of the ACP States to respect the spirit and the letter of the said agreements and requests them urgently:
 - (i) to take account of and to defend resolutely the fundamental objective of the integrated commodity programme in the product agreements;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France)

- (ii) to make urgent representations to the other consumer countries so as to draw up positive proposals to revive the coffee and cocoa agreements, with a view to stabilizing the prices for those products;
 - (iii) to demonstrate more imagination in the next Convention so as to improve Stabex and the way it operates by basing it on other appropriate mechanisms which take account of the henceforth structural nature of the crisis in commodities.
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on floating hospitals

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A wishing to continue its commitment to aid for Third World countries,
- B realizing that medical, educational and practical aid is necessary,
 - 1. Encourages the construction of a fleet of ships to aid the Third World.
 - 2. Proposes that these ships be designed as floating hospitals, floating colleges, floating training centres and floating water distillation and purification plants.
 - 3. Calls for these ships to spend designated periods in ports of Third World countries that request these facilities
 - 4. Calls on the EC Commission to establish a programme of research to ascertain the need and size of such a fleet.
 - 5. Demands that sufficient funding be made available to ensure the success of the project
 - 6. Charges its Co-Presidents to forward the present resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Sudanese Peace Initiatives

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. Recalling the various positive resolutions, considered and adopted by the Assembly in support of peace efforts all over the world.
- B. Having regard to specific resolutions passed by this Assembly in Barbados on 27 January 1989, regarding the Sudanese Peace Initiative.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

- C. Recalling the concern of the international community about the devastating effects of the civil war in southern Sudan.
- D. Noting the strong desire of ending the war made by various Sudanese governments
 - 1. Expresses its full support for peace efforts to reach a permanent settlement of the conflict
 - 2. Calls upon the ACP-EEC countries to continue their support of the ongoing endeavours for peace in the Sudan.
 - 3. Instructs its Joint Bureau to continue its contacts in this respect with both the Sudanese government and SPLA/SPLM.
 - 4. Calls upon the EEC to augment its humanitarian aid to the war affected population and displaced persons.
 - 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission of the EEC and the government of Sudan and the governments of the ACP-EEC Member States

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on ACP imports of common wheat originating from the Community market

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. whereas the ACP States are dependent to an extreme degree on imports of wheat from the Community to cover the consumption requirements of their populations;
- B. whereas the ACP States are closely tied to the Community market to obtain their wheat supplies,
- C. alarmed, however, at the continuous fall in the rates of refund that has been observed for a number of years and reiterating the repeated calls from the ACP States for the Community to remedy this situation;
- D. having regard to the general climate of economic recession confronting the ACP States and to their current — in social terms — very costly structural adjustment programmes, which are resulting in a continuous fall in the real purchasing power of their populations,
 - 1. Points out to the Community that wheat occupies a key place in the traditional diet of the populations of the ACP States.
 - 2. Calls on the Commission to consider the possibilities afforded under GATT for encouraging imports of wheat from the ACP States.
 - 3. Urges the Community and the ACP States to ensure that those rates genuinely help to ease the social strain resulting from the structural adjustment programmes and bolster household budgets.
 - 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission, and the Member States.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 29 September 1989 in Versailles (France).

RESOLUTION (1)

towards a Fourth Convention of Lomé

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,
 - having regard to the reports made to the Joint Assembly by the Commission of the European Communities and the ACP Committee of Ambassadors respectively on the state of the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention,
 - having regard to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly session in Madrid (Spain) on 22 September 1988, i.e. resolution towards a new Convention;
- A. noting the progress made in the negotiation of a successor agreement to the Lomé III Convention, especially as regards:
- the main principles and objectives of the next Convention,
 - human rights and human dignity,
 - environment and the protection of natural resources,
 - sustainability of development,
 - the disposal of toxic waste,
 - measures to broaden the participation in development efforts among all sectors of the populations of the ACP and the Community;
- B. noting also the broad agreement reached on the objectives and scope of cooperation in the major sectors such as agriculture, and rural development, industry, mining and energy, regional development and cultural and social cooperation,
1. Expresses concern that in the areas of trade, commodities, Stabex, Sysmin and financial and technical cooperation, the main instruments of the Convention, as well as the problems of debt and structural adjustment no appreciable progress has been made.
 2. Urges that in view of the urgency of the crises facing ACP States stemming mostly from adverse developments in the international trading relations and their inability to diversify their economies, the provisions for the Fourth Lomé Convention should be enriched and strengthened to improve the environment which will allow for the diversification of their economies for long-term economic and social development. To this end, the following areas deserve urgent attention.
 3. Requests that the process of consultation in respect of the environment — agreed in principle by the ACP and the Community — should cover not only major technological risks, but also technological innovation to fight pollution and regular exchanges of information on chemical and pharmaceutical products which may constitute a hazard to all forms of life and the environment generally. This consultation should embrace measures taken by the Community which may affect the ACP States' process of development.
 4. Requests, in the absence of any certainty concerning the accession of ACP States to the Basle Convention and concerning the mechanisms which will operate to monitor transboundary movements of toxic waste, and since nuclear waste is not covered by the Basle Convention, that the ACP and the EEC should devise special arrangements to monitor the ban on movements of toxic waste, as well as of nuclear and other radioactive waste, between the EEC Member States and the ACP States.
 5. Requests that all ACP diplomats and officials of the joint bodies should be provided, in the institutional framework of the new Convention, with the required facilities to discharge the duties incumbent upon them in the context of the implementation of the Convention so that they enjoy full juridical security and legal protection for themselves and their families and freedom of movement within the Member States of the Community and the ACP States.

(1) Adopted in Versailles on 29 September 1989.

Financial and technical cooperation

6. Urges that the Lomé IV Convention should contain provision for a sizeable increase in the volume of resources made available to the ACP States to take into account *inter alia* the rate of inflation, the increase in the number of states under the next Convention, exchange rate changes, the additional requirements for structural adjustment. To this end, the negotiators are urged to discuss, as a matter of urgency the criteria for determining the volume of resources to be made available.

7. Maintains that the next Convention should contain provisions aimed at further improving the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation. To this end, the negotiators should, as a matter of urgency strengthen the existing provisions on:

- the terms and conditions of financing,
- implementation procedures,
- the establishment of a joint monitoring unit to ensure a more efficient execution of projects and programmes,
- investments

Debt

8. Is convinced that the problem of debts owed by ACP States should be discussed within the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation and measures to ease the debt burden of these states should include

- cancellation of all debts arising from the successive ACP-EEC Convention,
- writing off of a substantial part of the debts of the ACP States,
- debt relief arising from EIB loans in order to rapidly alleviate the pressure on import capacity of States affected by debts,
- the adoption of common positions and initiatives by the Community and the Member States at international fora to ensure that measures to promote development and to convert, remit and reschedule debts taken by the IMF, the World Bank, the Paris and London Clubs are propitious to development,
- interest subsidy including subsidy on commercial debts,
- debt rescheduling with a view to strengthening ACP States credit-worthiness and their debt carrying capacity.

9. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to give due consideration to the problems of middle-income ACP States both in the context of the ACP-EEC Convention and at international level

Support for structural adjustment

10. Emphasizes that in the provisions on support for structural adjustment the following concerns of the ACP States should be taken into account:

- (i) **Additionality of resources for adjustment:** adjustment requirements far exceed the normal development needs under the regular EDF resources. If additional resources are not found resources for adjustment can only be met at the expense of long-term development.
- (ii) **Eligibility criteria:** the criteria for eligibility should not be used as a pretext for discrimination among ACP States regarding whether they are adjusting, non-adjusting or not adequately adjusting.
- (iii) **Coordination and dialogue:** the right of ACP States to determine their own adjustment programmes and policies consistent with their level of development, the resources and means available to them and the sustainability — socially and politically of such programmes should be respected.

Long-term development should not be sacrificed in favour of short and medium-term considerations often favoured by Bretton Woods institutions.

External factors and the level of development must be taken into account when considering adjustment policies of ACP States.

- (iv) Scope of application: the human dimension should be taken into account and resources made available in a flexible, quick-disbursing manner and no attempt should be made to limit the use of resources to sectoral and general import programmes. Resources including direct budgetary support must be available to fill the resource gap being experienced by most countries. Nor should any attempt be made to restrict application to what is termed the main sector of concentration of aid.
- (v) The adoption by the Member States of the Community of a coherent approach to structural adjustments so that the approach adopted in the context of ACP-EEC relations influences the decisions of the international financial institutions concerned.
- (vi) Community support measures for structural adjustment should provide adequate scope to enable ACP States to engage in significant programmes in such fields as health, education and housing, especially in favour of the vulnerable groups.

Trade

- 11. Reaffirming the main principles governing ACP-EEC cooperation in this area as emphasized in Madrid, Spain during its meeting there in September 1988.
- 12. Acknowledging that the Community has recently made some initial movement towards meeting the ACP's demands in this regard.
- 13. Being aware that the Community's offer in respect of access to its market has fallen lamentably short of ACP requests and expectations.
- 14. Remaining convinced that trade is the main pillar of ACP-EEC cooperation and that industry should be the driving force in the economic and social development of the ACP States
- 15. Emphasizing that such development could only be achieved and sustained through transformation of the productive sectors in the States concerned to allow the local processing of indigenous raw materials and products.
- 16. Maintaining that funds earmarked for the Stabex and Sysmin schemes should be considered grants instead of loans and should be enhanced under Lomé IV in order to cover adequately the claims which ACP States will have to make on these schemes, given the primary role of raw materials and commodities and crude minerals within the ACP economies and given the loss of real income suffered generally in these sectors through persistent fall in prices, natural disasters and erosion of preferences in the context of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks.
- 17. Insists that all tariff barriers, quantitative and seasonal restrictions on agricultural imports from ACP States be abolished in the new Convention or where such are absolutely necessary for sensitive products, the quotas be increased and supply periods extended.
- 18. Notes with appreciation that the Community has undertaken to make available explanatory notes to and a manual on the rules of origin.
- 19. Considers, however, that the value added criteria for raw material processing should be further reduced to allow ACP States to increase their export potential and thus their earnings of much needed foreign exchange.
- 20. Stresses the need for a convergence of views on the question of an ACP/EEC trade promotion mechanism which will have to play a key role in market research and information for the benefit of ACP trade and industry in a post-1992 Community.

Cultural and social cooperation

21. Welcomes the progress made in the negotiations on most of the themes which fall within the context of cultural and social cooperation viz .

- the cultural and social aspects, including participation of the population, information and communication, promotion of cultural identities, and intercultural dialogue,
- health and nutrition,
- education and training,
- women and development,
- scientific and technical cooperation,
- population and demography,
- refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

22. Urges the negotiators to also take account of the important themes on 'youth' 'return or restitution of ACP cultural goods', 'copyright' and 'audiovisual area', and requests that the Cultural and Social Chapter be enlarged to take account of these concerns.

Concerned that the education and training area is being given less and less priority in ACP-EEC relations and urges the Community and the ACP to give due attention to this fundamental area of cooperation.

23. Stresses the importance of environmental factors and the need to provide for the total ban on wastes, including radioactive and nuclear wastes, from the Community to ACP countries

24. Considers that the enlarged provisions of the Cultural and Social Chapter call for an appropriate instrument endowed with adequate funds to ensure the successful implementation of the contents of the Chapter.

25. Recommends that the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Cooperation which is already contributing towards the implementation of the provisions of the Cultural and Social Chapter, and is considered as the appropriate mechanism within the ACP-EEC relations for this task should consequently be given within the ACP-EEC institutional framework, the judicial status and appropriate financial means to carry out its work.

Regional cooperation

26 Urges that, under the regional cooperation sector of the Lomé IV Convention, high priority as well as adequate resources should be given in the Convention for the establishment and development of the road and rail links to the sea for land-locked countries

Commodities, Stabex and Sysmin

27. Takes the view that, given the deteriorating international commodity trade manifested in the collapse of commodity prices, on which ACP States depend for the bulk of their foreign currency earnings, especially in the 1980s, the new Lomé IV Convention should provide for the diversification of ACP economies, with particular accent being placed on the processing, marketing distribution and transportation (PMDT) of ACP commodities. In this regard, the ACP States and the Community and its Member States undertake to cooperate to create the atmosphere for private investors in both ACP and Community States to assist with the realization of PMDT objectives in ACP States.

28. Recommends that the ACP and the Community further undertake to provide in the Lomé IV Convention effective mechanisms for cooperation in the commodity sector at international level. Measures to be taken in this context should include support for existing international commodity agreements and arrangements and the conclusion of new ones which will support and stabilize fair and equitable prices for commodities as well as ensure the transparency of markets.

29. Recommends that the ACP States and the Community undertake also to introduce in the Lomé IV Convention such improvements to the Stabex and Sysmin systems as would make these instruments effective and efficient in their support of ACP agricultural and mining sectors.

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

RESOLUTION (1)

on sugar .

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. reaffirming its resolutions on sugar adopted in Barbados during its meeting held from 24 to 28 January 1989;
- B. recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the 47th session of the ACP Council of Ministers held in Brussels from 30 May to 1 June 1989;
- C. reiterating its concern over the adverse effect of the EEC's internal restrictive pricing policy for sugar on ACP incomes from sugar supplied under the Protocol and the consequent hardship caused to the ACP producers;
- D. recognizing the need for the EEC to adopt appropriate mechanisms for redressing the adverse situation imposed on the ACP by the prolonged freeze in the guaranteed price;
- E. noting that the joint examination of special measures to be adopted so as to improve the position of ACP States signatory to the Sugar Protocol as well as the long standing problem of ocean freight costs which the Community itself has recognized constitutes an increasing burden to the ACP suppliers is yet to be completed,
- F. noting also that the negotiations of the ACP guaranteed price for the 1988/89 delivery period have not yet been concluded and that the Community has not yet made a price offer in respect of the 1989/90 delivery period, thereby causing deep concern and anxiety among the ACP sugar supplying States;
- G. having regard to the fact that the provisions relating to 'special undertakings' by the EEC in respect of sugar have in the three successive Lomé Conventions been placed alongside provisions governing the stabilization of export earnings;
- H. noting also that ACP have indicated their agreement to the accession of Papua New Guinea and Zambia to the Protocol with initial zero quotas subject to the rights of the traditional ACP supplying states signatory to the Protocol not being adversely affected, as recognized by the two applicant ACP States;
- I. gravely concerned that the specific ACP requests which were made in the context of the enlargement of the Community to supply raw cane sugar to Portugal under preferential terms have not been satisfactorily resolved and that these requests are being pursued in the negotiations for the Lomé IV Convention;
- J. remaining convinced that, in spite of the EEC's contention that the existing arrangements governing the terms of Portugal's accession to the Treaty of Rome cannot be modified before 1992, the EEC can, given the necessary goodwill, accommodate the ACP requests to supply under preferential terms Portuguese refiners with the required quantity of sugar,

1. Calls on the Community:

- (a) to ensure that the level of the 1989/90 guaranteed price to be offered to the ACP, takes account of the current hardships being experienced by the ACP States concerned and the adverse effects already suffered by their economies and sugar industries, and should in no case be lower than that obtaining in the previous campaign year;
- (b) to work towards a speedy decision to expedite the accession to the Protocol of Papua New Guinea and Zambia with zero quotas and subsequently accord them with economically viable quotas under the Protocol on the basis of the assurance which the ACP are seeking in regard to the safeguard of the interests of the traditional ACP sugar supplying states signatory to the Protocol;

(1) Resolution adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Versailles, France, on 28 September 1989.

- (c) to review its position on ACP sugar in the Portuguese market bearing in mind that a positive response to the ACP request will help improve their position adversely affected by the three-year price freeze in the ACP guaranteed price,
 - (d) to adopt appropriate measures to alleviate the burden freight constitutes to the ACP sugar-supplying States,
 - (e) to conclude as soon as possible the arrangements on 'special measures' and provide the necessary resources for the implementation of the specific project proposals which the ACP States concerned will submit in this regard.
2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers, to the President of the European Commission and to the Member States of the Community

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation of women in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

- A. whereas Article 117 of the Third Lomé Convention states that the status and role of women shall be taken into account in the appraisal of all projects and programmes undertaken in the framework of cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community,
- B. whereas Article 123 of the Third Lomé Convention states that ACP-EEC cooperation shall support the ACP States' efforts aimed at enhancing the work of women, improving their living conditions, expanding their role and promoting their status in the production and development process;
- C. having regard to the Waruhiu report on women and population adopted in Arusha in 1987,
- D. whereas the EC Council of Ministers agreed in November 1987 on a number of guidelines concerning the integration of women in the process of development,
 - 1. Believes such integration must be stepped up, since this will benefit not only women but will also increase the general effectiveness of development aid.
 - 2. Calls on the Commission to devote more resources to the aspect of women and development in its evaluation of projects and programmes so that it is systematically and comprehensively taken into account, and for such crucial indicators as women's income, standards of nutrition, place on the labour market, the literacy rate, health standards and the mortality rate to be identified.
 - 3. Recommends that when considering all the projects to be jointly financed, the Commission should take into account the degree to which those projects afford women access to land, credit, training and all other wealth-creating factors.
 - 4. Calls for the expansion of activities undertaken and managed by women in the south of the world to be encouraged and for account to be taken of this in the formulation of indicative programmes in order to fund training, management and trade programmes and thereby place women in a better position to assume this kind of responsibility.
 - 5. Points to the need for radical changes to be made to structural adjustment programmes and the way in which they are currently laid down and implemented in accordance with IMF criteria

(1) Adopted unanimously in Versailles, on 29 September 1989

6 Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the States signatory to the Convention of Lomé.

RESOLUTION (1)

on aid to the ACP States, the overseas countries and territories and the overseas departments struck by Hurricane Hugo

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Versailles, France, from 25 to 29 September 1989,

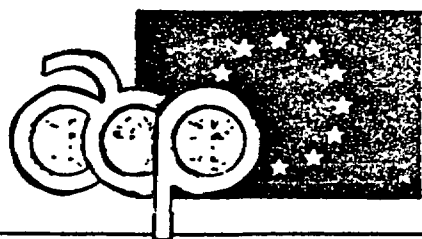
- A. deeply moved at the loss of human life and the number of injuries caused by Hurricane Hugo in the Caribbean;
- B. concerned at the appalling widespread destruction of homes, infrastructure and crops in the Caribbean as well as the Netherlands Antilles, caused by Hurricane Hugo;
- C. stressing the urgent need for food, drinking water, medicines and medical services;
- D. noting that most of the worst affected countries are among the least developed island States of the ACP Group and the overseas territories and departments of the European Community;
- E. stressing the particular significance of tourism for the economy of some of these islands,
- F. aware that most of these States depend heavily upon their agricultural products for their economic survival,
- G. recalling the links between the Community, the ACP States and the overseas territories and departments in this region;
- H. noting that the islands have suffered damage as follows.
 - Dominica: loss of 80 % of the staple banana crop, 60 % of orchard crops and extensive loss of shipping,
 - Guadeloupe: widespread destruction of sugar cane and banana crops, loss of 3 000 head of cattle and extensive infrastructural damage,
 - St Christopher and Nevis: destruction or damage of the large majority of housing, devastation of crops, damage of infrastructure,
 - Montserrat: 90 % damage to housing and destruction of port facilities,
 - Antigua: severe damage to housing and infrastructure, in particular hospital facilities;
- I. noting that these islands are vulnerable to hurricane damage on a cyclical basis;
- J. noting that bananas, sugar and other crops have made a considerable contribution to improving the living standards of the islanders, increasing foreign exchange earnings, the political stability and general well-being of the region;
- K. noting also that these countries' efforts at agricultural diversification and food self-sufficiency will be significantly retarded by the recent disaster;
- L. observing that considerable Community and Member State funds have already been observed in the region's agricultural diversification efforts;

(1) Adopted in Versailles on 29 September 1989.

M concerned that the ravages of Hurricane Hugo will have added to the burden of anxiety already being borne by the ACP and EEC overseas departments and territories concerned owing to the uncertainty about the impact of the completion of the single European market on access of their exports to the Community market after 1992;

N. recognizing that the funds currently available under Stabex are severely limited and will be further strained by the demands that this disaster will put upon them,

1. Expressed its solidarity with the families of the victims.
 2. Welcomes the emergency aid made available by the Community as soon as possible to assist the stricken peoples.
 3. Calls for supplementary emergency aid to bring about a swift economic recovery and stabilize agricultural production.
 4. Calls on the Community and Member States to rapidly make available special funds to replace transport and tourist infrastructures to ensure that the next tourist season is not endangered
 5. Calls for an immediate substantial grant of emergency relief aid to help repair housing, health and educational infrastructure and to ensure as rapidly as possible, a return to decent living conditions in the short-term for those communities severely affected.
 6. Proposes that the Community and its Member States should allocate special funds for the immediate and long-term reconstruction of roads and feeder roads, sea and river defences and for staple crop rehabilitation.
 7. Stresses the need for greater regional cooperation, in accordance with Annex VII of the Convention of Lomé to increase preparedness in respect of the hurricanes, which regularly occur on these islands and to increase the possibilities for joint action
 8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission of the European Communities, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the governments of the States concerned (Antigua, Dominica, France, St Christopher and Nevis and the United Kingdom)
-



**13th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACP/EEC
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS**

The representatives of economic and social interest groups of the ACP and European Community States, meeting at the Economic and Social Committee building, Brussels, on 7-8 November 1989, at the instigation of the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly, have adopted the following

F I N A L D E C L A R A T I O N

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BRUSSELS, 8 NOVEMBER 1989

F I N A L D E C L A R A T I O N

THE PARTICIPANTS

at the 13th Annual meeting of the ACP/EEC Economic and Social Interest Groups

D E C L A R E

1. THAT the deterioration in the terms of trade of many ACP countries, and the accumulated effect of these countries' burdensome external debt, are two of the prime causes of a marked fall in the standard of living of a large number of ACP citizens, and

THAT, in addition, the same countries frequently are lacking in the skills needed to attract and sustain investment, and to cooperate effectively in development programmes.

2. THAT the European Community and the ACP countries should jointly promote the development of the ACP countries, by bringing about a change in their traditional relationship of ACP dependency to one of mutual interdependence between the ACP countries and the industrially developed world.

THAT the present debt servicing situation of the ACP countries imposes an unacceptable burden on these countries' populations and threatens their stability; and that indebtedness constitutes a real bottleneck which prevents medium-term structural development policies from being implemented.

3. THAT a focus on training, on the one hand, and an improvement in ACP countries' terms of trade on the other, would contribute considerably to the development of those countries, and

THAT there is no alternative to long-term basic education/training of the masses of the population and that investment in education/training is the key to independent development.

THAT the action called for be redirected towards the achievement of an economic and social development that satisfies the aspirations of ACP citizens.

4. THAT EEC, along with ACP countries, work out urgently specific programmes and policies to remedy negative economic growth, to ameliorate the external debt position and arrest the deterioration in terms of trade of ACP countries. Such policies need to be linked with programmes to improve education and vocational training and with structural adjustment programmes aimed at promoting growth and employment.

5. THAT the recent deterioration in the terms of trade stems from a downward movement in the relative value of commodities on world markets. ACP countries' major exports have suffered as well through the sluggish growth, or even decline, in world demand, lagging behind the rate of growth in world income in general.

THAT the attention of decision-makers be drawn to the destabilizing effect that the current dramatic decline in international prices for tropical commodities is having on the social fabric of rural areas in ACP countries.

THAT care be taken to ensure that EEC agricultural exports to ACP countries do not undermine the efforts of domestic producers to supply local markets in those products.

6. THAT a positive solution to this grave problem may be found by resorting to two short-term measures and one long-term measure :

6.1. the stabilization of export earnings, through truly international agreements, with the aim of stabilizing prices at fair and remunerative levels;

6.2. that the EEC and the ACP, as partners, together work out specific programmes with the international community to solve the ACP debt burden as a matter of urgency, for example by means of cancelling the debts;

6.3. a long-term programme embracing training on the one hand, and private and public investment on the other, tied-in to real national development needs.

THAT such programmes must be designed expressly to bring about a radical change in the mix of products grown and processed in ACP countries, so that they can develop local and regional markets and can take a larger share of the world market for products with a high income elasticity of demand, and thus ensure that more of the ACP citizens' basic needs are satisfied and that more resources are available to meet these needs.

7. THAT effective vocational training is a fundamental requirement if new productive investment is to be attracted and development is to be promoted, so that living and working conditions are improved.

THAT training and productive investment should be inseparable; training without investment is likely to lead to the ACP countries' best qualified people going elsewhere.

THAT effective vocational training must involve investment and the development technologies.

8. THAT not only should training be stepped up in the ACP countries themselves, but ACP nationals should be facilitated to train in EC Member States, and in other ACP countries, and

THAT within the framework of a polycentric development policy, twinning activities between Community and ACP training centres should be encouraged. This will also permit the development of research and industrial innovation policy.

THAT appropriate instruments and measures - in the form of skills training - must be adopted with regard to migrant workers in the Community with a view to their better integration in their host countries and their reintegration in their countries of origin on their return.

9. THAT, to this end, the Community's Employers' and Employees' Confederations, as well as Trade Unions, and Companies, should provide finance or facilities, or knowledge and

expertise. The cost such bodies incur in training ACP students should be tax-deductable or qualify for financial support.

10. THAT publicly or privately funded training or skills development should be relevant to national needs, and be provided according to each country's development objectives and programme.

11. THAT the education and training systems have to be reassessed, that existing training centres have to be expanded and modernized, and that trainers have to be given continuous further training, so that a multiplier effect can be achieved.

THAT more funds have to be sought and made available for long-term education and training programmes, based on reliable research findings, and that the ACP/EEC States should cooperate in working out guidelines for such programmes.

12. THAT given the important part women play in ACP development in general, and in agricultural production, providing for families, and trading in particular, a special emphasis should be given to their training in every sector of the economy; they must be involved in rural extension services, as well as being trained as trainers themselves. They must also be given access to credit facilities.

13. THAT given, too, the importance of well-trained young people to the future development of a country, appropriate training programmes must be designed and organized to meet their needs.

14. THAT, to be effective, education and training programmes must be geared to local needs. Great care must be taken to use relevant local or national languages when such programmes are planned and executed.

15. THAT, in order to have a better understanding of education and training needs practical research in the field of social science by research workers of the ACP-States must be promoted.

16. THAT neighbouring countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, should cooperate in training at regional level, and more generally in regional economic and social integration, inter alia by cooperating more closely as regards infrastructure, and in the mutual supply and exchange of commodities to relieve pressure on their economies, and hence

THAT the creation of more national, regional and sub-regional training centres is imperative. They should be located so as to serve as wide a range of the population of different ACP countries as possible.

17. THAT training in production management, in personnel, in industrial relations, and in the skills needed by the self-employed, should be given greater attention.

18. THAT the basic training of those involved in farming and non-farming rural activities will tend to be the teaching of literacy; it should consist, too, of training in the techniques of crop growing, fisheries and livestock production, elementary mechanics, the handling of water, carpentry, environmental protection and the like.

19. THAT there is a large, unsatisfied demand in both rural and urban areas, for informal and formal education, training and advice adapted to local conditions, and that this demand has to be analysed in detail, before appropriate education, training and advice programmes can be developed.

20. THAT ACP and EC self-help organizations, and programmes to promote self-help, can play an important role in the development process, but only if the members of these organizations can be motivated to participate actively with their own resources. This can be achieved in the long run only by ensuring that members of self-help organizations benefit from their membership and are informed of their rights and obligations.

21. THAT, given the role played by the Foundation for ACP/EEC Cultural Cooperation, within the framework of closer and more extensive cultural and social cooperation, in supplementing national and regional initiatives, inter alia in education, training and research, the Foundation should be included within the institutional framework of the next ACP/EEC Convention.

22. THAT government programmes for the promotion of cooperatives can bring about lasting development effects if they are based on a clear and realistic concept.

THAT training of cooperative, NGO and farm leaders to enhance their capacity to represent and serve the interests of rural producers, must be an integral part of any ACP rural development programme.

23. THAT economic and social interest groups and non-governmental organizations must, in future, be enabled to play a greater role in development policy and in its

implementation, for example in determining the subject matter of education and training, in drawing up curricula for training centres and in developing programmes for the promotion of self-help organizations.

24. THAT the framing of each country's training policy, in the interest of the population, must be the fruit of tripartite dialogue between the social partners and governments.

THAT the development of these policies implies the development of economic and political democracy.

25. THAT economic and social interest groups in ACP countries should receive direct financial and technical assistance from developed countries and from inter-governmental institutions, and

THAT, additionally, the economic and social interest groups in the Community should be provided with adequate Community funds to permit them to assist economic and social interest groups in ACP countries by jointly undertaking projects with them such as the training in development of their technical personnel.

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INVEST.	MICRO-PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOPERA.			LOANS ON SP. TERMS	PART TOT 1 TO 9
BAHAMAS	-	-	45	352	194	-	-	-	1.123	1.710
BARBADE	372	-	130	394	87	-	-	-	950	1.936
BENIN	37.276	-	4.009	2.975	-	-	-	-	350	44.210
BOTSWANA	14.143	-	545	1.370	513	1.719	-	-	650	10.980
BURUNDI	45.607	1.140	1.947	4.074	-	-	-	-	4.803	57.571
CAMEROUN	27.227	403	4.342	2.230	353	-	-	-	20.782	55.339
CAP-VERT	3.281	56	290	100	-	-	-	-	-	3.727
CENTRAFRICAINE	31.454	130	2.206	1.772	89	227	-	-	-	35.879
COMORES	5.292	-	669	120	70	-	-	-	-	6.152
COTE D'IVOIRE	22.032	-	57	1.047	103	-	-	-	6.706	29.945
COTE D'IVOIRE	9.274	300	1.034	3.258	2.251	-	-	-	21.111	37.227
DJIBOUTI	732	315	747	913	-	-	-	-	-	2.707
DUNIBOUFF	460	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	520
ETHIOPIE	111.825	842	918	4.025	500	-	-	-	-	118.111
FIDJI	1.484	996	485	230	-	-	-	-	6.486	9.685
GABON	211	-	544	1.175	124	-	-	-	7.410	9.464
GAMBIE	9.948	44	330	232	-	-	-	-	-	11.254
GUINIA	23.106	1.030	715	2.588	983	-	-	-	19.570	47.992
GUINEE	1.638	229	31	20	-	-	-	-	-	1.978
GUINEE-CONGARY	25.916	821	1.007	115	-	9.991	-	-	25.400	63.250
GUINEE-BISSAU	16.088	-	1.046	1.472	153	-	-	-	-	19.598
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.772	-	46	142	-	-	-	-	-	7.000
GUYANE CO-OP	4.209	166	752	691	-	124	-	-	6.806	12.748
HAUTE-VOLTA	52.316	1.125	3.802	3.134	68	-	-	-	4.806	65.253
JAMAIQUE	5.165	248	7	3.127	1.741	-	-	-	8.226	10.644
KENYA	26.136	2.407	1.007	3.100	400	119	-	-	37.729	71.098
KIRIBATI	2.953	-	51	290	-	-	-	-	-	3.300

IN 000 FCUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INVEST.	MICRO-PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOP/ERA.			LOANS ON SP. TERMS	PART TOT 1 TO 9
LESOTHO	14.067	280	713	3.409	-	-	-	-	3.000	21.866
LIBERIA	15.438	300	752	2.955	296	-	-	-	4.800	24.541
MADAGASCAR	48.308	2.060	2.390	6.454	1.309	-	-	-	6.000	66.931
MALAWI	46.384	493	1.115	3.275	617	3.281	-	-	11.606	67.174
MALI	66.743	-	2.412	2.376	-	302	-	-	1.457	73.289
MAURITIE	2.896	-	337	700	-	623	-	-	10.608	15.157
MAURITANIE	31.289	-	1.111	769	-	-	-	-	-	33.160
NIGER	63.693	263	1.280	2.734	111	-	-	-	-	68.083
NIGERIA	2.320	-	1.160	4.770	140	-	-	-	-	8.458
OUSANDA	61.376	-	574	3.459	-	171	-	-	8.110	73.675
PAPOUASIE-NUEVE-GUINEE	3.604	515	781	1.436	-	-	-	-	3.501	9.837
RUANDE	52.414	-	1.409	1.373	-	-	-	-	2.564	58.560
SAINTE LUCIE	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	2.385	-	29	34	32	-	-	-	6.741	9.225
SANGA OCCIDENTALES	2.531	660	404	115	-	-	-	-	890	4.600
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	1.204	-	449	20	-	-	-	-	-	1.788
SENEGAL	29.278	316	2.481	4.304	631	590	-	-	18.643	56.642
SEYCHELLES	12.982	341	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	2.408
SIERRA LEONE	22.841	780	757	2.600	-	-	-	-	3.769	30.727
SOMALIE	51.168	-	4.647	3.716	-	-	-	-	-	63.533
SOUDBAN	59.194	295	6.341	5.050	382	351	-	-	15.000	86.569
SURINAM	4.432	452	121	942	500	-	-	-	11.500	17.946
SWAZILAND	6.187	75	-	2.000	57	-	-	-	3.497	11.817
TANZANIE	67.653	-	1.510	505	29	429	-	-	32.450	103.155
TCHAD	37.918	340	473	4.291	-	-	-	-	7.550	51.313

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INVESTM.	MICRO-PROJECTS	LINKED TEL COOP	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOPERA.			LOANS ON SP. TERMS	PART TO 9 TO 9
TOGO	26.989	243	200	5.498	19	-	-	-	2.278	35.357
TONGA	2.706	-	193	58	33	-	-	-	130	3.200
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	400	2.240	-	146	-	-	7.760	10.586
TUVALU	400	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
ZAMBIE	74.002	-	2.646	6.134	122	-	-	-	8.031	92.935
ZAMBIE	18.840	265	2.482	5.024	506	-	-	-	17.521	44.638
SOUS-TOTAL	1.305.440	18.659	68.915	119.585	12.445	18.175	-	-	360.615	1.903.914
PROJETS REGIONAUX	167.496	-	13.938	24.394	11.391	9.737	-	-	72.624	299.579
SOUS-TOTAL	167.496	-	13.938	24.394	11.391	9.737	-	-	72.624	299.579
CORORIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DJIBOUTI	1.192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.192
GUADELOUPE	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.400	1.700
CUYANE FRANCAISE	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.068	1.517
MARTINIQUE	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.463	1.729
MAYOTTE	1.430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1.780
NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE	1.293	500	-	392	-	-	-	-	900	3.030
VANUATU (FRANCE)	857	225	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.335
POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE	962	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	2.096	3.120
KUJICH	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.250	2.450
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.372
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	1.775	150	883	3.424	-	-	-	-	8.042	20.274
BELIZE	692	-	50	-	-	55	-	-	4.780	5.577
BRUNÉI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IN 1000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INVEST.	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOPERA.			LOANS ON SP. TERMS	PART TOT 10 9
CAJANUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	491
CARAIIBS	3.452	-	398	27	46	-	-	-	1.019	5.742
DOMINIQUE	1.954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.954
FALPLAUD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21
FIPIDATJ	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
VAHUATO (R-11)	857	225	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.335
FOHYSIKRAT	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELPHE	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
SAINTE VICEIT	2.735	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.057
SAINTE LUCIE	2.161	65	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.308
SALOMUS	285	450	157	623	-	-	-	-	-	1.515
TER. ANTARIQUE (R-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OLFAL INDIEH (R-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VILGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458	458
SUBS-TOTAL	30.676	1.615	2.580	8.066	46	54	-	-	25.778	65.177
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOU EP	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-1)	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	400
TOUS IAYS ET TER.	10.273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.273
SUBS-TOTAL	10.573	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	10.773
TOTAL	1.514.221	20.274	65.433	148.645	23.422	17.966	-	-	458.477	2.219.402

TO DON ETUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. FPOC									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1	EXCEPT.	1	1	INTEREST	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LESOTHO	-	1.146	1.026	94	-	-	-	-	24.136	-
LESOTHA	7.587	-	1.230	334	1.175	-	-	-	34.870	-
MADAGASCAR	5.740	1.51P	3.107	2.236	-	-	-	-	79.590	-
MALAWI	-	2.575	1.470	1.537	2.251	-	-	-	75.000	-
MALI	9.781	1.014	2.054	6.440	-	7.000	-	-	100.331	-
MARITIF	-	4.537	874	45	1.994	-	-	-	22.400	-
MARITIMIC	37.000	1.427	2.552	-	3.637	5.922	-	-	83.698	-
NIGER	22.654	7.461	3.132	860	924	7.613	-	-	110.930	-
NIGERIA	-	-	1.050	-	9.023	-	-	-	16.531	-
RUSSIA	20.995	3.309	1.400	330	-	-	-	-	99.310	-
PAPOUASIE-NOUVELE	-	-	603	1.600	1.124	-	-	-	13.164	-
RUANDA	609	5.924	1.863	4.000	-	-	-	-	69.954	-
SANTEE LUCIE	-	1.000	223	120	-	-	-	-	2.262	-
SANIT VINCENT	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.225	-
SANOA OCCIDENTALES	2.837	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	7.604	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	300	117	-	-	-	-	-	2.205	-
SENEGAL	65.106	4.594	3.760	7.419	1.766	-	-	-	139.292	-
SEYCHELLES	-	-	104	540	-	-	-	-	3.095	-
SIERRA LEONE	3.977	-	1.231	-	-	-	-	-	35.935	-
SOMALIE	1.212	15.146	2.203	212	-	1.130	-	-	82.341	-
SUDAN	41.776	4.839	3.009	6.500	-	13.419	-	-	156.510	-
SURINAM	-	-	1.179	-	-	-	-	-	19.125	-
SWAZILAND	13.225	24	566	1.106	2.025	-	-	-	28.747	-
TANZANIE	20.202	314	2.256	7.750	42	-	-	-	134.244	-
TCHAD	7.336	175	2.406	7.045	-	8.000	-	-	74.475	-

IN DDD ECUS	FONDS ASSIGNES NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	STADEX	EXCEPTI. AID	MANAGEM. EX.	PISE CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND		TRANSF. INVESTS.	GEN TOT. 10 TO 18	GEN TOT. REP. 19
TOGO	3.627	-	2.122	3.043	356	-	-	-	44.504	-
TONGA	1.208	165	116	-	-	-	-	-	4.688	-
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	929	-	1.348	-	-	-	12.862	-
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	-
ZAIRE	-	18.987	3.349	5.447	-	-	-	-	120.798	-
ZAMBIE	-	16.384	1.974	3.253	1.512	-	-	-	67.761	-
SOUS-TOTAL	377.496	125.828	81.704	19.802	56.221	71.098	-	-	2.706.062	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	3.814	-	-	312.099	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	3.814	-	-	312.099	-
CORONES	2.326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.326	-
GUADALUPE	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.884	-
MADEIRA	-	-	338	-	-	-	-	-	2.038	-
GUIANE FRANCAISE	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	1.599	-
MARTINIQUE	-	-	245	-	-	-	-	-	2.014	-
REUNION	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	1.932	-
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	3.162	-
VAHIAU (FRANCE)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2.074	-
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	170	450	-	-	-	-	4.079	-
REUNION	-	-	371	-	-	-	-	-	3.621	-
ST PIERRE & MICHELON	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	639	-
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	2.425	-
ATILLES HOLLANDAISES	-	-	1.431	-	-	-	-	-	21.605	-
TULIZI	342	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	4.106	-
CRUPEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IN ODD ECUS	1	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG						1	1	1
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	STAGE	EXCEPT. AID	PARAGFM. FR.	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND		TRANSF. INVESTS.	GEN TOT. 10 TO 18	GEN TOT. 19 REP. 19
CAMAUN	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	509	-
CARAIRES	-	-	146	54	-	-	-	-	5,942	-
DOMINIQUE	2,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,647	-
FALKLAND	-	-	20	21	-	-	-	-	122	-
KIRIBATI	2,283	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	2,574	-
VAHUATI (R-U)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2,074	-
MONTSENGAT	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	798	-
PIICAIWA	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	-
SAINT PIERRE	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	159	-
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	3,279	-
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	2,470	-
SALOMON	2,173	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	3,906	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIF. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUVAI ET CAICOS	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	370	-
TUVALU	175	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	194	-
ILFS VILNGES	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	474	-
SOUS-TOTAL	12,316	-	4,195	965	-	-	-	-	62,673	-
TOUTS A.C.P.	-	11,258	5,790	-	-	-	-	-	17,048	-
TOUTS TER. PION FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
TOUTS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
TOUTS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	6,697	-	-	-	-	-	16,970	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	11,258	12,197	-	-	-	-	-	34,518	-
TOTAL	12,316	11,258	98,585	94,920	59,794	74,913	-	-	3,135,352	-

IN ORD FCUS	FINAN ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG															PAYMENTS					
	1	21	1	22	1	23	1	24	1	25	1	26	1	27	1		28	1	29	1	30
																				GEN 197.	REP. 29
LESOTHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,004	
LIBERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,787	
MADAGASCAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,507	
MALASI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,984	
MALI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,161	
MAURICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,514	
HAUTIVANTIF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,730	
NIGER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,214	
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,159	
ROUGANDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,318	
PAPOUASIE-NOUVELE-GUINEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,092	
PANAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,899	
SAINT-LUCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,262	
SAINT-VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,225	
SANOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,515	
SAO-TOME ET PRINCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,162	
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,110	
SEYCHELLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,095	
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,097	
SOMALIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,783	
SOUHAIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,733	
SOUTHAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,604	
S. AZILAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,031	
TANZANIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,951	
TCHAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,125	

IN MO. ECUS	FINMS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY F.M. PROG										PAYMENTS
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
											GEN TOT.
											REP. 29
TOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.940
TONGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.655
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.724
TUNISIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
ZAIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.314
ZAMBIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.982
SOUS-TOTAL											2.619.433
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299.162
SOUS-TOTAL											299.162
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.326
DJIBOUTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.884
GUADELLOPE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.876
GUYANE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.599
MARTINIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.014
MAYOTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.932
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.104
VAHATU (FRANCE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.074
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.293
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.021
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	639
TIP. ANTILLES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALLIS ET FOUTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.409
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.101
MILIZI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.994
MOZAMBIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

14 NOV ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG										PAYMENTS	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
FATHIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	509
FAPATIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.915
DOUMBIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.047
FALANLAP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
KIRIRATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.574
VANUATU (I-0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.074
MONTSEPRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	687
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
SANTJE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
SANT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.279
SANTO LUCIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.470
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.757
TER. AVIATION (C-0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEM. OCEAN INDIE (R-0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TONGA FT LAUCUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
ILES VIFFOZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.599
TONGA A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.630
TONGA Y.F.A. P.I.O.U.F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TONGA Y.F.A. (R-0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
TONGA PAYS FT IFF.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.871
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.001
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.031.196

1000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CAPITAL PROJ SWSU	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	GENEPAL TEC COOP	TRADF PROJOT.	INDUSTR. COOPRAT	AGRICULT. COOPERAT	TA. SM. UMU.	LOANS ON SP. TERMS	PART TOT 1 TO 9
AUTIGUA-MARBUDA	1.640	-	60	-	12	-	-	-	1.000	2.711
BAHAMAS	1.519	-	473	30	-	-	-	-	-	2.023
BARBADE	1.768	-	119	150	353	-	-	-	-	2.810
BELIZE	1.417	-	483	100	-	-	-	-	3.500	5.500
BERMUD	42.261	1.050	731	4.014	200	-	-	-	6.400	55.059
BOTSWANA	9.440	-	781	5.828	1.100	-	-	-	5.000	22.948
BURUNDI	52.081	1.650	1.176	5.206	78	-	-	-	16.300	76.691
CAMEROON	40.947	457	2.301	430	1.007	-	-	-	23.769	68.911
CAP-VERT	13.780	233	520	1.413	-	-	-	-	-	16.006
CENTRAFRIQUE	38.940	406	1.459	3.165	-	-	-	-	4.700	48.690
COMORES	10.621	300	1.083	1.564	56	-	-	-	-	14.610
CONGO	16.000	-	919	1.600	419	400	-	-	12.000	31.337
COTE D'IVOIRE	21.017	6.412	1.024	620	2.505	-	-	-	25.031	56.610
DJIBOUTI	4.877	-	388	100	-	-	-	-	-	5.361
DOMINIQUE	3.353	158	96	220	5	-	-	-	-	3.833
ETHIOPIE	103.103	-	780	5.267	14	-	-	-	31.000	140.166
FIDJI	4.031	3.735	1.316	1.186	486	-	-	-	-	10.653
GABON	3.512	-	3.515	1.084	152	-	-	-	6.095	14.379
GAMBIE	8.723	214	456	3.072	57	-	-	-	1.500	14.025
GHANA	43.781	494	1.122	2.535	145	-	-	-	6.997	60.078
GRENOBLE	2.836	25	31	249	293	-	-	-	-	3.433
GUYANE-FRANCAISE	56.124	2.012	5.617	1.201	1.670	939	-	-	11.887	79.450
GUYANE-ANGLAISE	14.402	1.300	1.206	3.471	11	-	-	-	-	20.790
GUYANE-FRANCAISE	6.861	131	1.023	274	-	-	-	-	-	8.289
GUYANE-ESPAGNE	12.600	-	679	1.138	7	-	-	-	-	14.422
HAUTE-VOLTA	63.644	3.055	5.419	2.633	17	-	-	-	7.000	81.929
JAMAIQUE	3.155	-	3.938	5.197	-	-	-	-	9.011	26.301

PAYS	FINAN ASSIGNEE INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN OM ECU\$	CAPITAL MICRO-PROJETTS	LIENES	TEC COMP	GENERAL	INDUS	AGRICULT	INDUSTR	LOANS ON PART	SP	SP
KENTA	40.653	6.809	2.467	3.328	1.051	-	-	-	30.645	85.551
KIRIBATI	3.100	162	262	350	-	-	-	-	-	3.834
LESOTHO	5.991	-	9.813	9.201	601	-	-	-	8.800	29.206
LIREPIA	14.135	3.200	1.915	2.071	-	-	-	-	4.700	29.991
MADAGASCAR	92.724	4.719	1.108	6.194	287	-	-	-	4.687	73.714
MALAI	51.013	2.056	1.192	9.221	901	-	-	-	11.800	75.684
MALI	67.665	500	1.827	4.885	429	-	-	-	17.800	93.129
MAURICE	7.849	2.131	307	1.100	1.785	-	-	-	7.641	20.222
MAURITANIE	26.814	100	576	790	60	-	-	-	8.700	39.640
NIGER	43.639	2.374	1.486	3.806	866	-	-	-	8.000	80.171
NIGERIA	25.600	-	1.415	20.865	-	-	-	-	-	47.780
RUANDA	72.351	1.100	3.953	5.163	28	4.900	-	-	-	87.492
PAPOUASIE-NEUE-GUINEE	7.810	-	522	4.064	579	-	-	-	7.157	20.132
QUANDA	49.557	1.204	2.824	8.257	204	-	120	-	15.400	77.765
ST CHRISTOPHER NEVIS	1.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2.200
SAINTE LUCIE	2.800	11	527	245	10	-	-	-	-	3.649
SAINTE VINCENT	3.056	-	303	245	15	-	-	-	-	3.659
SALOMON	9.203	-	299	2.455	-	-	-	-	-	11.957
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.047	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	6.196
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	3.774	-	154	37	-	-	-	-	-	3.965
SENEGAL	31.179	3.237	3.120	7.277	1.083	-	-	-	20.100	66.005
SEYCHELLES	2.300	568	-	968	133	-	-	-	-	3.965
SIERRA LEONE	30.192	2.210	1.551	4.334	10	-	-	-	8.400	46.404
TOBAGO	67.740	-	3.174	7.374	476	-	-	-	-	76.890
TONGA	40.131	977	1.545	3.443	71	1.200	-	-	-	47.336
TURQUIE	9.376	-	417	-	124	-	-	-	2.700	12.817

IN (000) FCUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I MICRO- I LIKED I GENERAL I TRADE I AGRICULT. I VA. SM. I LOANS ON I PART TOT I	I PROJ SHSU I PROJECTS I TEC COOP I TEC COOP I PRIOT. I COMPMAT I COOPERAT I UND. I SP. TERMS I								
SWAZILAND	6.331	788	1.112	5.154	49	-	-	-	4.700	18.136
TANZANIE	104.265	1.500	752	1.832	601	-	-	-	11.620	120.371
TCHAD	59.645	2.000	716	1.180	-	-	-	-	-	63.541
TOGO	22.047	1.935	2.002	7.235	539	-	-	-	6.135	41.933
TONGA	2.942	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.979
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	816	628	1.374	6.001	475	-	-	-	-	9.290
TUNISIE	812	148	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	972
VAIUTU	3.060	380	82	100	-	-	-	694	-	4.347
ZAMBIE	63.358	883	3.221	4.169	-	-	-	-	29.866	101.496
ZAMBIE	26.750	2.120	1.508	5.540	NON	919	-	-	19.800	57.285
ZIMBABWE	17.812	6.555	1.401	3.006	501	-	-	-	19.000	48.775
SUBS-TOTAL	1.682.746	70.581	91.121	149.074	19.585	3.458	4.900	414	424.379	2.448.654
PROJETS REGIONAUX	346.156	-	17.426	52.554	43.475	24.642	5.904	-	81.313	575.470
SUBS-TOTAL	346.156	-	17.426	52.554	43.475	24.642	5.904	-	81.313	575.470
UAYOTTE	1.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.250	2.500
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.877	530	50	1.044	-	-	-	-	1.760	5.262
POLYNESE FRANCAISE	1.227	1.350	370	-	-	-	-	-	2.800	5.747
TER. ANZI. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VAIUTU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.397	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	7.450	-	492	2.873	436	583	-	-	4.000	18.033
PRINCEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARIBIENS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
CARIBIENS	315	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	370
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IN OOO ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SISE	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENRAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	I INDUST. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UNO.	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
MONTSERRAT	610	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	692
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARCTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	1.740	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.912
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
SOUS-TOTAL	16.873	1.979	1.263	3.919	636	583	-	-	12.810	38.063
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	558
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANCO	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	9.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.500
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1.984	-	103	368	2.109	-	-	-	1.000	5.564
SOUS-TOTAL	11.484	-	661	568	2.109	-	-	-	1.000	15.822
TOTAL	2.017.259	72.561	110.471	246.115	65.805	42.693	10.804	814	521.502	3.078.013

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PRG.										19	20
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	STABEX	EXCEPT. AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	PEMANIL. FUND	A I D 3	TRANSF. INVESTS.		GEN TOT. 19		
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.800
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.023
BARBADE	-	-	-	40	1.933	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.832
BELIZE	-	-	-	600	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.412
BENIN	4.645	1.469	-	2.533	-	-	-	2.296	-	-	-	66.002
BOTSWANA	-	210	-	-	6.204	2.910	-	-	-	-	-	32.273
BURUNDI	13.811	125	-	5.861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.559
CAHONGUN	29.590	1.537	-	-	17.564	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.662
CAP-VERI	527	1.118	-	1.745	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	20.396
CENTRAFRIQUE	5.197	500	-	5.068	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	59.954
CONGRES	6.575	442	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.587
CONGO	-	-	-	480	5.261	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.078
COTE D'IVOIRE	93.417	793	-	-	9.811	-	-	-	-	-	-	160.631
DJIBOUTI	-	342	-	2.451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.154
DOMINIQUE	3.529	460	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.819
ETHIOPIE	11.300	40.594	-	12.879	-	7.116	-	-	-	-	-	212.054
FIDJI	2.996	4.568	-	6.331	5.276	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.128
GABON	-	-	-	2.500	6.632	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.510
GAMBIE	18.154	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.227
GHANA	85.471	3.838	-	13.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162.984
GRENADE	3.963	-	-	2.089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.485
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	1.069	-	2.420	1.092	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.951
GUINEE-BISSAU	3.649	-	-	1.800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.239
GUYILLE-LIBAT.	-	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.209
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	34.500	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.122
HAUTE-VOLTA	1.087	520	-	7.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.795
JAMAIQUE	4.295	82	-	5.000	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.411

IV 000 FCUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY JUD. PROC.																		
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
	STALEX	EXCEPT. LAID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND	AID	TRANSF.	GEN TOT.										
KENYA	00.000	2.265	-	1.502	0.570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.753
KIRIBATI	1.500	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.650
LESOTHO	1.291	51	-	5.513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.061
LIBERIA	-	-	09.300	2.750	507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07.500
MADAGASCAR	0.900	2.100	-	21.770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110.017
MALAY	0.930	020	-	10.955	1.702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.700
MALI	10.002	13.320	-	3.000	-	1.300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.005
MAURICE	-	76	-	100	013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.201
MAURITANIE	-	0.700	-	7.000	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.005
NIGER	-	13.500	-	-	2.007	2.952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98.750
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	5.121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.000
ORIGANDA	-	5.236	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102.700
PAROUASIF-ELLE-GUIE	50.000	-	-	10.700	1.303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05.003
RWANDA	0.331	2.000	2.000	077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.013
ST CHRISTOPHER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.200
SAINTE LUCIE	1.019	210	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.002
SAINTE VINCENT	-	100	-	2.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.052
SALOMON	0.177	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.300
SANCA OCCIDENTALES	0.000	100	-	3.321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.152
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	7.002	007	-	00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.000
SENEGAL	00.572	2.110	-	0.700	5.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.001
SEYCHELLES	-	200	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.050
SIERRA LEONE	10.200	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02.061
SOMALIE	5.501	17.507	-	0.000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.770
Soudan	00.005	35.070	-	10.000	-	055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170.050
SURINAM	-	-	-	0.200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.507

IN 000 FCUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY I/O. PROG.									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	STANEX	EXCEPT.	MINING	RISK	INTEREST	REHABIL.	TRANSF.	INVESTS.		
	AID	AID	PRODUCTS	CAPITAL	RATES	FUND	INVESTS.			
SWAZILAND	0.189	121	-	37	2.117	-	-	-	-	20.600
TANZANIE	20.864	367	-	9.737	-	-	-	-	-	151.540
TCHAD	6.640	10.007	-	2.000	-	3.014	-	1.915	-	87.117
TOGO	20.834	549	-	100	1.571	-	-	-	-	72.937
TONGA	4.011	1.000	-	2.321	-	-	-	-	-	10.711
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	5.160	-	-	-	-	14.453
TUVALU	141	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	1.237
VANUATU	-	60	-	2.685	-	-	-	-	-	7.141
ZAIRE	-	2.761	81.000	18.555	-	-	2.000	-	-	205.496
ZAMBIE	-	1.293	83.000	1.526	8.500	-	-	-	-	151.640
ZIMBABWE	-	8.974	-	5.180	6.666	-	-	-	-	65.595
SOUS-TOTAL	659.215	180.047	250.640	245.664	166.242	21.444	13.171	-	-	3.923.103
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	25.497	1.335	2.615	-	-	-	605.116
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	25.497	1.335	2.615	-	-	-	605.116
MAYOTTE	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.870
NOUVELE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	517	1.514	-	-	-	-	7.293
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	164	-	1.500	507	-	-	-	-	7.919
TER. AUSTR. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	8.932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.932
MALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	2.440	1.228	-	-	-	-	21.701
ORUHEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIPIAUS	-	-	-	-	814	-	-	-	-	1.318
CARAI'ES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370
FALKLAND	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300

IN OGD ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.										19	20
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	STADEX	AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND	A I D S	TRANSF.	INVESTS.	GEN TOT.	10 A 19	
MONTSERRAT	-	80	-	260	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.197
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000
SAINT VINCENT	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913
TER. ANTARCTIQUE (R-II)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.912
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
SOUS-TOTAL	9.845	914	-	5.717	4.232	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.771
TOUS A.C.P.	-	116	-	-	-	478	35.000	-	-	-	-	36.153
TOUS TER. PROM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER. (4-II)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939	-	-	-	10.439
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.564
SOUS-TOTAL	-	116	-	-	-	478	35.000	939	-	-	-	52.356
TOTAL	669.060	181.078	250.640	276.897	109.809	24.740	35.000	14.110	-	-	-	4.639.346

JM 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY JHM. PRON.												PAYMENTS	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			
SHAZILAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,149
TANZANIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,886
TCHAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,050
TOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,906
TONGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,464
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,353
TIVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,221
VARUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,702
ZAIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,574
ZAMBIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,129
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,049
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,156,010
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886,343
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	886,343
MAOTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,070
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,812
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,452
REP. AUSTR. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,932
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,490
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,200
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAJMAN'S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131
CARAIJFS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300

IN 000 ECUS	FONDS ASSIGNES NON COUVERTS PAR IMP. PROG.										IPAYMENTS I	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
MORITANIKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	995
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAMOUA HELPELF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
SAINTE KITTES - NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000
SAINTE VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913
TER. ANTILANNE (P-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
SOUSS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.185
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.310
TOUS TER. PION FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.073
PROFITS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.995
SOUSS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.884
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.661.021

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CAPITAL PROJ SP-SU	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	COOP FOURAT.	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOPERAT	AGRICULT. COOPERAT	CULTURAL COOPERAT	TA. SM. UND.
ARGOLA	54.500	-	2.159	149	2.719	-	-	-	-	-
ALGERIE-BAHRUDA	-	-	175	-	140	38	-	-	-	-
BARBADOS	1.500	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BURUNDI	1.300	-	-	-	165	545	-	-	-	-
BELIZE	3.975	51	171	-	440	-	-	-	-	-
BENIN	63.800	590	167	52	1.350	14	-	-	-	-
BOTSWANA	13.650	-	1.328	409	6.079	-	-	-	50	-
BURUNDI	40.715	1.300	199	124	1.545	120	-	-	16	-
CAMEROUN	41.955	-	2.546	-	363	-	-	-	58	-
CAP-VENT	24.150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
CENTRAFRICAINE	55.300	-	1.100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMORES	17.080	-	204	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
COUGO	26.000	-	243	-	400	40	-	-	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	11.000	3.760	1.210	790	285	114	-	-	9	-
DJIBOUTI	11.745	-	475	2.214	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINIQUE	5.990	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIE	145.550	-	71	7.100	21	15	-	-	-	-
FIJI	3.225	3.000	91	-	-	54	-	-	27	-
GAMBIA	13.700	-	17	9	1.004	150	-	-	8	-
GAMBIE	14.450	412	537	400	911	-	-	-	-	-
GHAIA	34.485	1.100	1.253	300	1.076	60	-	-	-	-
GUINEE	4.540	-	14	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-LIBANRY	46.400	4.500	1.550	700	15	-	-	-	20	-
GUINEE-LIBANRY	24.200	-	153	17	10	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEE-LIBANRY	2.884	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEE CO-OP	16.251	-	119	-	207	-	-	-	-	-
GUINEE FASU	72.100	-	175	2.172	200	14	-	-	270	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CAPITAL PROJ SISE	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED TEC COOP	COOP FORMAT.	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROMOT.	INDUST. COOPERAT	AGRICULT. COOPERAT	CULTURAL COOPERAT	TA, SM, IND.
JAMAÏQUE	20.886	-	572	-	620	28	-	-	-	-
JENYA	103.150	3.375	820	-	985	-	-	-	-	-
KIRIBATI	-	-	210	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	30.550	-	153	200	550	-	-	-	52	-
LIBERIA	24.900	-	941	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
MADAGASCAR	36.750	7.100	110	4.200	279	117	-	-	-	-
MALAWI	76.129	935	1.275	-	988	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	110.600	3.000	2.233	-	81	-	-	-	85	-
MAURICE	14.150	670	140	-	79	-	-	-	20	-
MAURITANIE	50.000	-	630	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	94.700	-	2.797	427	3.624	24	-	-	300	-
NIGER	95.140	405	121	5.134	121	-	-	-	40	-
NIGERIA	61.600	-	60	16	80	324	-	-	410	-
RUANDA	90.650	1.440	1.527	415	405	-	-	-	-	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINEE	5.000	6.263	20	1.850	1.491	-	-	-	105	-
PARAGUAY	51.060	1.600	170	170	-	-	-	-	150	-
ST CHRISTOPHER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
SAINT-LUCIE	3.745	-	-	-	-	135	-	-	-	-
SAINT-VINCENT ET GRENADINES	4.600	-	95	-	322	10	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	70.222	-	122	-	405	-	-	-	-	-
SARAH OCCIDENTALE	-	-	591	70	-	-	-	-	150	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	4.525	-	109	67	95	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	47.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEYCHELLES	4.122	205	112	-	237	15	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	28.500	-	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIE	40.470	-	1.601	-	51	14	-	-	300	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CAPITAL PROJ SMSU	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED (TEC COOP)	PROP FORMAT.	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRAD PROMOT.	INDUSTR. COOPERAT	AGRICULT. COOPERAT	CULTURAL COOPERAT	FA. SM. UMU.
SUDAN	71.550	3.200	1.508	70	2.864	-	-	-	200	-
SURINAM	8.500	-	1.099	-	950	14	-	-	-	-
SILAZIA	11.950	3.000	581	150	3.643	150	-	-	-	1.220
TAGANITE	112.245	600	4.953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANZANIE	65.300	3.500	149	-	-	38	-	-	-	-
TOGO	47.245	1.760	327	300	1.685	35	-	-	-	-
TONGA	-	-	200	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
TONGHE ET TOBAGO	6.000	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
TUVALU	300	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	6.188	-	80	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
ZAMBIE	102.927	-	1.164	1.118	780	28	-	-	600	-
ZAMBIE	29.150	-	779	4.420	5.523	11	-	-	-	-
ZIMBABWE	25.750	16.000	1.712	7	649	70	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL	2.451.483	67.976	43.073	33.435	46.487	2.217	-	-	2.871	1.220
PROJETS REGIONAUX	332.880	-	10.245	18.629	37.795	22.422	45.200	21.470	2.760	-
SUB-TOTAL	332.880	-	10.245	18.629	37.795	22.422	45.200	21.470	2.760	-
MAYOTTE	2.200	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE	3.578	1.000	-	200	16	-	-	-	-	-
POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE	825	-	409	300	-	50	-	-	-	-
ST PIERRE & MICHELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTI. FRANÇAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLEE ET FOUTA	700	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTILLES NEE-FLANCOIS	2.000	-	84	-	589	212	-	-	-	-
ARUBA	-	-	100	-	20	24	-	-	-	-

IN NON FCMS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	CAPITAL PROJ SHSU	MICRO- PROJECTS	LINKED TEC LOOP	COOP FORMAT.	GENERAL TEC COOP	TRADE PROJNT.	INDUSTR. COOPFRAT	AGRICULT. COOPERAT	CULTURAL COOPERAT	TA, SM. UND.
CANNAIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLA	-	-	100	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTSERAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTIARCTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	1.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	10.903	1.250	720	500	633	304	-	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PICH FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	530	-	15	100	-	1.254	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	1.530	-	15	100	-	1.254	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2.796.796	69.226	54.081	52.964	84.316	26.196	45.200	21.470	5.631	1.220

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG				FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG					
	11 LOANS ON SP. TERMS	12 P. ENDET S. SAHARA	13 PART 107 14 12	14 STAREX	15 AIDE REFUGIES	16 EXCEPT. AID	17 MINING PRODUCTS	18 RISK CAPITAL	19 INTEREST PATES	20 REHABIL. FUND
ALGERIA	-	-	59.807	-	750	7.155	-	4.000	-	-
ALGERIA-SANPULIA	-	-	353	-	-	-	-	1.500	-	-
ANGOLA	1.000	-	2.651	-	-	-	-	-	3.290	-
ARGENTINA	-	-	2.030	-	-	-	-	1.000	500	-
AUSTRALIA	5.000	-	7.840	-	1.238	-	-	1.000	326	-
BELGIUM	-	11.000	77.112	17.572	120	339	-	6.500	-	-
BOTSWANA	2.000	-	23.516	-	450	430	21.650	5.000	3.910	-
BURUNDI	10.000	12.000	106.789	24.521	750	360	-	8.000	-	-
CAMEROON	30.000	-	74.922	135.096	-	144	-	-	-	-
CANADA	-	-	24.500	-	-	-	-	3.000	-	-
CENTRALAFRICA	-	7.000	63.400	27.270	-	500	-	10.000	-	-
CHAD	-	-	17.898	7.063	-	-	-	2.000	-	-
CONGO	10.000	-	36.683	-	-	-	-	26.000	-	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	20.850	-	38.013	294.167	-	295	-	-	6.743	-
DJIBOUTI	-	-	14.478	-	545	150	-	2.000	-	-
DOMINIQUE	-	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	3.800	-	-
ETHIOPIA	14.150	-	166.307	98.147	9.195	37.101	-	31.000	-	-
FIDJI	3.000	-	4.496	264	-	300	-	1.000	3.873	-
GAMBIA	4.300	-	19.207	3.124	-	100	-	-	-	-
GAMBIA	-	3.000	20.010	12.573	-	215	-	5.700	-	-
GHANA	-	11.500	50.473	-	-	-	-	20.000	3.140	-
GUINEA	-	-	4.556	1.411	-	-	-	2.800	-	-
GUINEA-CONGOLAIS	-	12.500	105.735	-	-	85	35.000	22.550	-	-
GUINEE-BISSAU	-	6.000	32.993	2.462	-	103	-	-	-	-
GUYANA-FRENCH	-	1.500	4.510	6.596	-	-	-	4.000	-	-
GUYANA-UK	-	-	17.476	-	-	263	-	4.000	-	-
HUNGARY	-	-	42.734	7.314	-	365	-	10.500	-	-

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG										FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG										
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	LOANS ON SP. TERMS	P. ENDET % SAHARA	PART TOT TO 12	STABEX	AIDE REFUGIES	EXCEPT. AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REPARIL. FUND											
JAMAÏQUE	10.000	-	39.906	-	-	1.230	-	-	6.130	-											
KENYA	10.000	7.000	125.337	59.814	45	-	-	7.500	12.627	-											
KIRIBATI	-	-	610	2.450	-	-	-	-	-	-											
LESOTHO	10.000	-	41.506	3.140	-	-	-	6.500	-	-											
LIBERIA	5.000	-	30.887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-											
MADAGASCAR	12.500	17.250	40.315	4.506	-	250	-	32.934	-	-											
MALAWI	10.000	12.500	101.687	11.936	5.763	3.045	-	12.000	1.674	-											
MALI	5.000	15.000	135.999	20.273	-	789	-	20.500	-	-											
HAURICE	9.000	-	24.060	2.950	-	65	-	6.500	4.406	-											
HAURITANIE	-	7.000	57.830	-	-	790	18.000	16.500	-	-											
MOZAMBIQUE	-	30.000	131.872	21.451	13.789	12.400	-	9.000	-	-											
NIGER	5.000	14.000	119.985	6.610	1.487	369	12.450	14.300	-	-											
NIGERIA	150.000	-	212.530	-	-	1.127	-	-	21.857	-											
ROUGANDA	-	15.000	109.929	-	5.750	1.692	-	2.000	-	-											
PAPOUASIE-NOUVELE-GUINEE	14.000	-	26.729	44.487	730	-	-	3.500	5.231	-											
RWANDA	-	-	53.090	43.050	-	406	-	12.000	-	-											
ST CHRISTOPHER NEVIS	-	-	10	-	2.750	-	-	1.500	-	-											
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	5.880	-	-	-	-	2.000	1.164	-											
SAINTE VINCENT ET GRENADINES	-	-	7.027	-	-	130	-	2.400	670	-											
SALOMON	2	2	10.749	27.705	-	500	-	-	-	-											
SANOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	411	9.753	-	-	-	4.200	-	-											
SAO TOME ET PRINCIPE	-	1.000	5.746	1.627	-	113	-	2.100	-	-											
SENEGAL	10.000	11.500	106.500	106.453	1.000	1.810	-	23.751	-	-											
SEYCHELLES	-	-	4.691	-	-	-	-	-	278	-											
SIERRA LEONE	5.000	-	34.697	-	-	78	-	-	-	-											
SOMALIE	-	-	90.413	-	708	1.026	-	15.000	-	-											

IN ODD ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG			FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG						
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	LOANS ON SP. YEARS	P. ENDET S. ANNA	PART TOT 1 TO 12	STANBY	AIDE REFUGIES	EXCEPTI. AID	MINING PRODUCTS	RISK CAPITAL	INTEREST RATES	REHABIL. FUND
SOMALI	-	15,000	94,402	63,924	21,051	28,222	-	12,000	-	-
SURINAM	-	-	10,570	-	-	340	-	-	-	-
SWAZI AID	5,000	-	25,499	-	1,440	-	-	7,000	1,069	-
TANZANIE	-	24,500	141,800	8,908	-	-	-	34,500	-	-
TCHAD	-	-	44,984	30,328	2,010	1,164	-	4,200	-	-
TOGO	7,000	7,000	54,412	13,524	-	-	15,700	9,400	-	-
TONGA	-	-	237	3,765	-	-	-	1,500	344	-
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	6,000	-	12,706	-	-	-	-	-	2,319	-
TUVALU	-	-	614	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	-	-	6,568	16,441	-	560	-	-	-	-
ZAMBIE	30,000	19,500	155,617	-	1,336	-	-	-	7,777	-
ZAMBIE	15,000	-	54,883	-	650	554	-	10,500	-	-
ZIMBABWE	24,000	-	72,182	-	500	-	-	-	11,174	-
SOUS-TOTAL	444,400	260,750	3,354,252	1,192,256	72,376	105,004	102,400	450,955	96,682	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	27,600	-	518,990	-	-	10,250	-	40,700	2,713	-
SOUS-TOTAL	27,600	-	518,990	-	-	10,250	-	40,700	2,713	-
HAUTE	2,000	-	4,205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOUVELLE CALDONIE	300	-	5,094	-	-	85	800	-	-	-
POLYNESE FRANCAISE	825	-	2,400	2,533	-	-	-	3,000	1,205	-
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERR. AUSTR. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALLIS ET FUTUNA	400	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTILLES FRANCAISES	1,500	-	4,344	-	-	-	-	400	345	-
ARUBA	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-

10 000 FCFS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIF. PROG			FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY INDICATIF PROG						
	11 LOANS ON SP. TERMS	12 P. ENDET S. SAHARA	13 PART TOT 1 TO 12	14 STAPEX	15 AIDE REFUGIES	16 EXCEPT. AID	17 MINING PRODUCTS	18 RISK CAPITAL	19 INTEREST RATES	20 REHABIL. FUND
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAJMAIS	1.500	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLE	-	-	154	-	-	-	-	1.500	-	-
FALKLAND	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUYTSEPHAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PIICAIKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARCTIQUE (K-J)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (K)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VILGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	883	-
SOUS-TOTAL	6.525	-	20.843	2.600	-	85	800	6.900	2.433	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOT FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. (K-J)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	2.229	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	3.229	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	478.265	260.750	3.897.314	1.194.856	72.376	115.839	103.600	498.555	103.828	-

FONDS ASSIGNES	FONDS ASSIGNES NOT COVERED BY PROJ. PROG.											
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PAYMENTS
TRANSF.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.	REP.
CAPITAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARGENTILLA	-	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALKLAND	-	1.654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.592
MONTSENYAT	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARCTIQUE (A-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TERR. ET CAYEN	-	1.600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VILGEL	-	1.863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOL 5-TOTAL	-	53.662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.231
TOUT A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUT TER. P.C. FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUT TER. (P-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUT PAYS ET TERRIT.	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198-
PROJETS LEGISL. AUY	-	2.729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	823
SOL 5-TOTAL	-	5.729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	625
TOTAL	-	5.986.368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.299.989

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