

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOME

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

(1987)

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CONVENTION ACP-CEE DE LOME

LE CONSEIL

LES SECRETAIRES

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

THE COUNCIL

THE SECRETARIES

Brussels,

5 AOUT 1988 000014

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

Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC
Joint Assembly,

European Parliament,
LUXEMBOURG

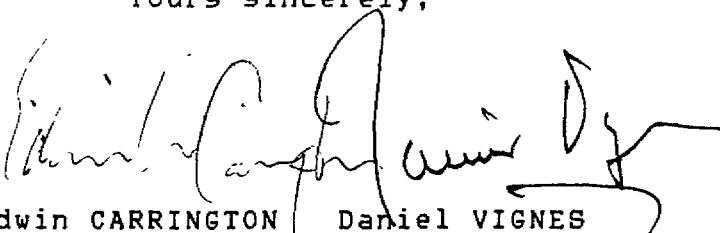
Sirs,

At its meeting in Mauritius, on 10 and 11 May 1988, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the question of the Annual Report which it has to publish pursuant to Article 269 paragraph 4 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention and instructed the Chairmen of the Committee of Ambassadors, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the Council of Ministers, to finalize this report and to forward it to the Joint Assembly.

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

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

Yours sincerely,


Edwin CARRINGTON Daniel VIGNES

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Relations between the Community and the ACP States in 1987 were marked by the conclusion of the negotiations on the Protocol of Accession of Spain and Portugal to the third Lomé Convention, which now therefore embraces the whole of the enlarged Community of 12 Member States and the 66 ACP States.

2. During the year in question, ACP-EEC international co-operation was stepped up, particularly in the fields of trade policy (Uruguay Round) and commodities (UNCTAD VII, coffee, cocoa, etc.).

As regards financial and technical co-operation:

- programmable resources were more efficiently implemented under the new approach to programming: after finalizing the indicative programmes and regional programmes with all the ACP States the EDF Committee expedited its operations to the extent that at the end of 1987 some 37% of the available resources had been committed;

- there was an increase in quick-disbursing aid, particularly in the form of sectoral import programmes, notably to assist certain heavily indebted African countries with their structural adjustment effort;
 - the Article 193 Committee made progress, particularly in its work on the general conditions to be adopted for contracts financed by the EDF and on the appraisal and examination of the "ten-year report" on financial and technical co-operation under the first two Lomé Conventions;
3. STABEX and SYSMIN operated smoothly (in the case of STABEX in particular all eligible requests for the 1986 year of application had been the subject of a financing decision by the end of 1987);
4. Positive achievements were made by the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (TCA), the latter having received the gold medal of the European Centre for Agricultural Training, awarded to the persons or organizations having made the most useful contribution to international agricultural co-operation.

Experts designated by the two parties started work on the two studies commissioned to ensure that the investment chapter, one of the most important innovations of Lomé III, is implemented to good effect.

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

Consultation of economic and social sectors increased: in addition to the annual meetings under the auspices of the Joint Assembly, it was agreed that the first meeting at which the ACP-EEC Council will consult representatives of these sectors should be held very rapidly.

II. Protocol on the accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III

The negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the third Lomé Convention began in December 1985 and were completed at the twelfth meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 14 and 15 May 1987. The Accession Protocol which was the result of these negotiations was opened for signature on 26 June 1987. On the same date the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers decided on advance implementation of the Protocol pending the completion of the procedures required for its entry into force (Decision No 2/87 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers of 26 June 1987).

The Protocol, which was negotiated under Article 284(2)(b) and (3) of Lomé III:

- provides for the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to become Contracting Parties to the Convention and to the declarations annexed to the Final Act signed at Lomé on 8 December 1984;
- determines the adjustments to be made to the Convention and the transitional measures to be applied to trade between the ACP States and Spain and Portugal to ensure that the accession of those two countries to Lomé III goes ahead smoothly.

The measures concern in particular:

- improvements to the conditions of access laid down in Lomé III for certain ACP fruit and vegetable products;
- as a general rule, the application by Spain and Portugal to imports from the ACP States of the same treatment as those two Member States apply to the Community of Ten, subject to a number of exceptions justified by the particularly sensitive nature of the products concerned and by the need to take account of the difficulties and constraints facing Spain and Portugal as a result of their accession to the Community.

In general, Spain and Portugal will fully apply the preferential trade arrangements under Lomé III as from 1 January 1993, although for a number of agricultural products the deadline extends until 1 January 1996 at the latest.

As regards rice and sugar the Community made a statement agreeing to continue with the ACP States, under the appropriate provisions of the Convention and in particular Article 130(2)(c), the examination of requests made by the ACP States for these two products.

Finally, on the problem of the two-tier Mauritian customs tariff, the Commission and Mauritius agreed, at the 25th meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 18 December 1987, that they would hold consultations to find a mutually acceptable and satisfactory solution to the problems which could arise with the accession of Spain and Portugal in the light of Article 136(2)(a) of the Convention.

III. Overview of the work of the ACP-EEC institutions (1)

1. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

(a) The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its twelfth ordinary meeting in Brussels on 14 and 15 May 1987, with Mrs Eugenia CHARLES, Prime Minister of Dominica, in the Chair. The Community delegation was led by Mr Leo TINDEMANS, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium and Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER, Belgian State Secretary for European Affairs. The Commission was represented by Mr Lorenzo NATALI, Vice-President.

(b) At this twelfth ordinary meeting the Council paid particular attention to the unresolved points of the negotiations on the accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III, and reached agreement on the Protocol on the accession of these two States to the Convention. The negotiations were thus completed within the period agreed by the two parties.

(1) This section makes brief, general reference to a number of specific questions examined in 1987. A detailed analysis of these questions will, however, be found in section IV.

(c) The Council went on to deal with a whole range of questions concerning the management of the Convention:

- (i) trade co-operation: the Council discussed problems of common interest concerning the Uruguay Round, progress made by the group of experts set up to report on the evolution of ACP-EEC trade, the positive results achieved by the group of experts on the supply of available agricultural products, the Commission's proposed stabilization mechanism for vegetable and marine oils and fats, and certain difficulties encountered by the ACP States in exporting to the Community;
- (ii) STABEX: the Council continued examining a number of specific questions, including: the ACP request for application of the "all destinations" derogation to the Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique; replenishment of resources under Lomé I; the problem of transfers for the 1980 and 1981 years of application;
- (iii) SYSMIN: the Council took stock of progress in implementing the relevant provisions of the Convention (in particular adoption by the Community of the decision-making procedure applicable to SYSMIN);

- (iv) Sugar Protocol: the Council was informed of the stage reached in the joint procedures pursuant to Article 7(4) of the Protocol, and also discussed certain questions concerning the guaranteed price recognition for the 1987/1988 marketing year and the applications from Papua New Guinea and Zambia to accede to the Protocol;

- (v) the Council reviewed the situation regarding implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to co-operation on agricultural commodities, concentrating in particular on the situation on the coffee market and the difficulties which had arisen in the International Coffee Organization (ICO) on the problem of restoring export quotas;

- (vi) financial and technical co-operation: the Council received a report from the Article 193 Committee and an oral report on progress in the field of investment;

- (vii) other questions to which the Council turned its attention included the work of the Joint Assembly, consultation of social and economic interest groups and cultural and social co-operation.

(d) Lastly, the Council held a full discussion of the situation in southern Africa and on preparations for UNCTAD VII and the follow-up to the UN Special Session on the critical economic situation in Africa.

2. The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors met twice in 1987.

Its 24th meeting was held in Brussels on 4 May 1987, with Mr Solomon MAHAKA, Ambassador of Zimbabwe, in the Chair. The Community spokesman was Mr NOTERDAEME (Ambassador of Belgium), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee, and the Commission delegation was led by Mr Dieter FRISCH, Director-General.

That meeting was chiefly devoted to preparations for the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 14 and 15 May 1987 and provided an opportunity to take stock of or give the necessary directions concerning the various items to be placed before the Council.

The 25th meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors took place in Brussels on 18 December 1987 under the chairmanship of Mr J.E. LARSEN (Ambassador of Denmark), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee. The spokesman for the ACP States was Mr Ibrahim SYLLA, Ambassador of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and the Commission was represented by Mr Dieter FRISCH, Director-General.

At that meeting the two parties reviewed developments and progress since the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels on 14 and 15 May 1987, with particular reference to the ACP requests in connection with the accession of Spain and Portugal to Lomé III, various matters regarding trade and customs co-operation, management of the STABEX system, the Sugar Protocol, the agricultural commodities situation, other aspects of the implementation of the third ACP-Convention, and the situation in southern Africa.

3. Article 193 Committee

The ACP-EEC Article 193 Committee held a meeting at ministerial level on 13 May 1987 and a preparatory meeting at authorized representatives level on 6 May 1987.

4. Joint Assembly

The Joint Assembly met twice in 1987 (the 4th and 5th meetings since its inauguration).

- (a) The fourth meeting was held in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987 under the chairmanship of Mr BERSANI (PPE - Italy) and Mr MWOROHA (President of the National Assembly of Burundi).

Discussion focussed primarily on trade co-operation from the point of view of the implementation of regional policy under Lomé II and Lomé III (an initial exchange of views on the basis of a preliminary report from Mr HAMBAYI - Zambia), the debt burden of the ACP States (rapporteur: Mr IROHA - Nigeria), women and population in the development process (rapporteur: Mr WARUHIU - Kenya) and on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa. The discussions led to the adoption of a number of Resolutions (see Annex I) which were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for examination.

- (b) The Assembly held its fifth meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987, under the joint chairmanship of Mr BERSANI (PPE - Italy) and Mr BERHANE GHEBRAY (Ethiopia).

The opening session was attended by Mr Mario SOARES, President of the Portuguese Republic, who spoke in particular of the age-old ties between Portugal and Africa.

The Assembly basically concentrated on regional co-operation (rapporteur: Mr HAMBAYI - Zambia), rural development and environmental problems (rapporteur: Mr D. SENE - Senegal), and on developments in South Africa and southern Africa. The discussions led to the adoption of a number of Resolutions (see Annex II) which were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for examination.

5. Annual meeting of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups

The eleventh annual meeting of representatives of ACP and EEC economic and social interest groups was held in Brussels on 25, 26 and 27 November 1987. The theme of the meeting was the role of private investment in the ACP States. It was chaired jointly by Mr BERHANE and Mr BERSANI, co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, with Mr MARGOT, Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Economic Communities attending. Particular appreciation was expressed of the importance and high standard of the discussions.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented by Mr B. OLSEN, Danish State Secretary for development co-operation.

Mr OLSEN spoke of the Community's concern at the grim outlook facing many countries, particularly in Africa, and the importance of mobilizing international institutions (e.g. UNIDO) to promote economic and social progress in the developing countries. He made particular mention of the increasing role of the private sector and private investment in the development process (see also point IV.8 of this report); most of the developing countries themselves now acknowledged the importance of the private sector for healthy and balanced development of the economy in general. The development of the private sector needed to be founded on an efficient public sector.

At the close of the meeting the representatives of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups adopted a final Resolution on the role of private investment in the ACP States (see Annex III) which was forwarded to the Joint Assembly, the ACP-EEC Council and the Commission of the European Communities.

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

In the light of the positive experience gained in 1986 throughout the preparatory phase leading up to the Uruguay Round, the Community and the ACP States had agreed to continue after the formal opening of the negotiations to hold talks and consultations, as that had proved particularly constructive and useful. These talks/consultations were held at various levels, formally or informally, both in Brussels and Geneva, and dealt with tropical products in particular. Problems concerning agriculture and natural resources (including fisheries) were also discussed.

(b) Evolution of ACP-EEC trade

Although some progress was made, the ACP-EEC Working Party set up to prepare a report on the evolution of ACP-EEC trade in the period 1975-1985 was unable to complete its proceedings. Therefore, the two parties:

- at the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meeting on 14 and 15 May 1987, confirmed the importance which they attached to rapid finalization of the study and agreed to discuss the matter fully at the next meeting of the Council in Mauritius in May 1988 (the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors was instructed to take steps to see that that deadline was met);

- at the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors meeting on 18 December 1987, agreed to ask the co-Chairmen of the Working Party to make a final effort to complete the report; as far as possible it should contain joint conclusions, but if necessary it could set out opposing views. On the basis of the report the Committee will prepare at its next meeting for discussion of the matter by the Council in May 1988.

(c) Presentation of Lomé III to GATT

The Community and the ACP States jointly presented the third Convention to GATT. They also collaborated closely in drafting replies to the questions put by the other Contracting Parties in the GATT Working Party set up to examine the Convention.

(d) The Community's generalized preferences scheme for 1988

The two parties held consultations on the Commission's proposals for the 1988 GSP both in the ACP-EEC Working Party on the GSP (meeting on 25 September 1987) and in the Subcommittee on Trade Co-operation (meeting on 21 October 1987). At its meeting on 18 December 1987 the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors noted the results of these consultations and confirmed the wish and determination of both parties that the consultations be as effective as possible.

(e) Commission proposal for a stabilization mechanism for vegetable and marine oils and fats

Continuous consultations were held on this proposal at various levels (including the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, on 14 and 15 May 1987). They enabled:

- the Commission to explain the structure and overall framework of its proposal;
- the ACP States to express their concern and firm opposition to it.

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

Both the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Subcommittee on Trade Co-operation examined various requests submitted by the ACP States regarding the arrangements applied (difficulties encountered) or applicable (requests for improvements) to imports into the Community of the following products ⁽¹⁾:

- molasses: ACP request for preferential treatment on the basis of Article 130(2)(c) of Lomé III;
- yams: difficulties encountered by the ACP States with their exports of yams for human consumption (this problem, which stemmed from the risk of confusion with manioc - which was classified under the same tariff heading - was satisfactorily resolved) and ACP request for better arrangements for this product;

(1) The various requests are still under examination.

- sorghum: legal experts designated by the two sides were instructed to examine the problem raised by the ACP regarding the Community's decision to reduce the levy applicable to imports of sorghum into Spain. The ACP's argument - disputed by the Community - is that the reduction should also be applied to the preference which they enjoy under point 5 of Annex XIII to Lomé III;
- tropical timber: the ACP announced their intention of sending the Community a memorandum on the difficulties experienced by certain ACP States in exporting to the Community on account of competition from third countries;
- rice: the ACP drew attention to problems facing certain rice-producing ACP States because of non-use of import licences by some European importers.

(g) ACP request for consultations on the Community action programme to combat environmental pollution by cadmium

At the meeting on 18 December 1987 the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors held an initial exchange of views on the implications for certain ACP States whose economies relied heavily on phosphates and phosphate products of the implementation of the Resolution of the EEC Council on a Community action programme to combat environmental pollution by cadmium ⁽¹⁾. The exchange of views enabled:

(1) OJ of the European Communities No C 30, 4 February 1988, page 1.

- the ACP States concerned to make the point that they were already facing serious difficulties because of the restrictive legislation applied by some European States (including some Community Member States), which would certainly be exacerbated if such legislation was to become generally applicable;
- the Community to point out that at this juncture the Directive was simply designed to initiate studies to gather the data required to assess the situation, and assure the ACP States that it would examine their position with all due attention and hold consultations with them.

(h) Supply of available agricultural products

Pursuant to Article 34 of Lomé III and the joint declaration thereon (Annex III to Lomé III) and in the light of the proceedings of an ACP-EEC experts' Working Party (ACP-CEE 2157/87), the two parties reached agreement on changes to the system for advance fixing of refunds on exports of cereals to the ACP States in order to provide easier access for such products, which are of particular importance for the ACP States.

2. Customs co-operation

(a) Derogation from the rules of origin for Fiji (canned tuna)

In response to a request from Fiji, the Community agreed to grant it a derogation from the rules of origin for canned tuna. The derogation covers a quantity of 850 t per year for a maximum of three years.

The derogation was granted by Decision No 1/87 of the ACP-EEC Customs Co-operation Committee of 5 May 1987 (OJEC No L 136, 21.5.1987).

(b) Amendment of Protocol No 1

The rules of origin in Protocol No 1 are based on the Customs Co-operation Council nomenclature. On 14 June 1983 the Customs Co-operation Council approved the "International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System" which as from 1 January 1988 replaced the present nomenclature for the purposes of international trade.

In November 1987 the Community therefore submitted to the ACP States a draft Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers amending Protocol No 1 to Lomé III accordingly.

On 18 December 1987 the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors held a first general exchange of views on the subject, following which it instructed the Customs Co-operation Committee to examine the Community's proposal bearing in mind the ACP request for transitional arrangements to ensure that the introduction of the new system did not interfere with their exports to the Community. The Community stated that the present provisions of Protocol No 1 would remain applicable until both parties had agreed on the changes necessitated by the introduction of the new system.

(c) Application of Annexes XXIX and XXX to Lomé III

At the request of the ACP States two questions were examined (particularly in the Customs Co-operation Committee, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors having on 18 December 1987 noted the progress made and instructed the Committee to proceed with its work):

- (i) establishment of the manual on the rules of origin provided for in Annex XXIX: the production of this manual was delayed by work on the introduction of the new harmonized system, which affects the information in the manual;
- (ii) the requests made by the ACP States in connection with the extension of their jurisdiction to the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, viz. that the Lomé III rules of origin be extended to that zone and that originating product status be granted to catches taken by third-country vessels (Annex XXX).

3. STABEX

- (a) The two parties continue to differ over two issues already referred to in the previous annual report.

The first was the request from several ACP States for the "all destinations" derogation to be applied to their exports.

Under Article 150(3) of the Convention the Council of Ministers has discretionary powers to grant such requests, but the Community feels that the Council should not do so, both on financial grounds and for reasons of principle.

The Community also observes that the most recent statistics show that two of these requests, those from Uganda and Tanzania, are no longer eligible since the bulk of these countries' exports now go to the Community. It is the Community's view that the same argument also applies to Mozambique's request, since the share of Mozambique's exports going to third countries does not amount to half its total exports.

The ACP States give their continued support to the requests submitted.

The ACP States also continue to maintain that the Community is obliged to pay them the balance of the requests for transfers for the 1980 and 1981 years of application, which were not met in full because of lack of resources. The Community disagrees: it maintains that its obligations go no further than the specific commitments given on the STABEX system in the second Convention.

- (b) The Council of Ministers was asked, under Article 21(4) of the first Convention, to take a decision on transfers made under that Convention and not yet replenished. No decision has yet been taken, the Community having reserved the right to make proposals on this matter, which involves six transfers covering a total of some 90 MECU.
- (c) For the 1986 year of application, 43 transfers were made, to a total of around 243 MECU.

4. SYSMIN

The Community forwarded to the ACP States the text of the procedure adopted by the EEC Council on 11 March 1987 for decisions concerning requests for aid under the special financing facility for mineral products provided for in the third Convention.

5. Sugar

On 20 March 1987 the contracting parties to the Protocol on ACP Sugar adopted a joint declaration on the completion of the re-examination of the conditions for implementing the guarantee referred to in Article 1 of the Protocol (see Article 2(2) of the Protocol). The re-examination, which started in 1982, dealt chiefly with the problems of the annual guaranteed price negotiations (Article 5(4)) and delivery shortfalls (Article 7). In the joint declaration, the contracting parties note that subject to insertion in the list of exporting countries of those ACP States which had acceded to the Protocol since its conclusion ⁽¹⁾ no changes to the text were at present required. As regards the first of the specific issues mentioned above, the declaration itself lays down a detailed procedure to give the ACP States every facility to make known their position on the fixing of the annual guaranteed prices. The contracting parties also reached certain conclusions on delivery shortfalls, but decided to take no final decision until the last-remaining question, that of re-allocation of available quantities, had been settled. Lastly, it was agreed that a further re-examination as provided for in Article 2(2) would take place before 1 January 1992.

(1) Suriname, Zimbabwe, Belize, Côte d'Ivoire, St Christopher and Nevis

The prices for the delivery year 1987/1988 had not yet been fixed at the end of the period covered by this report. The ACP States announced in the Committee of Ambassadors that they were unable to accept the Community offer, viz. that, as in the previous marketing year and in the light of internal intervention prices, the guaranteed prices continue at the 1986/1987 level. It was therefore agreed to continue the negotiations at ministerial level.

Papua New Guinea and Zambia applied to accede to the Protocol on ACP sugar on 20 February and 3 March 1987 respectively. At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Sugar on 20 March 1987 the ACP States lent their support to these requests, and stated that the "agreed quantities" to be allocated to these States under Article 3 of the Protocol should be additional to the quantities allocated to the ACP sugar-exporting States at present covered by the Protocol. In the Committee of Ambassadors on 18 December 1987 the Community stated that examination of the two requests had not yet been completed.

6. Agricultural commodities

Particular attention was paid to implementation of the provisions of the Convention on agricultural commodities, given the importance of these products for the economies of the ACP States. Both parties therefore endeavoured to strengthen and extend co-operation in this area, both in the context of their bilateral relations and in the more general context of multilateral relations between producer and consumer countries. The following aspects of this co-operation deserve particular mention:

- (a) the Article 47 Committee began its work ⁽¹⁾ in a spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding which has already produced significant results and augurs well for future proceedings;

- (b) this co-operation yielded substantial practical results in the context of the International Coffee Organization and the International Cocoa Organization. Although their positions sometimes differed, the Community and the ACP States concerned were constantly at pains to work out fair compromise solutions, and hence contributed to the positive results achieved in these bodies;

(1) Two meetings in 1987, on 17 March and 20 October respectively.

(c) in the same spirit, the Community and the ACP States held regular consultations during the preparatory phase for UNCTAD VII and throughout the Conference itself. In the light of the results of the Conference, the two parties have already begun, notably at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 18 December 1987, considering the future outlook regarding problems such as processing, transport and marketing of commodities and the Common Fund (with particular reference to the second window).

7. Financial and technical co-operation

1987 saw continued implementation of financial and technical co-operation under the 4th and 5th EDFs, as well as the 6th EDF which entered into force, with the third ACP-EEC Convention, on 1 May 1986 and the programming exercise for which was virtually completed in 1987.

In taking stock of that exercise, satisfaction may be taken in the fact that the essential principles of the new approach agreed for programming - concentrating aid on one or two priority sectors, dialogue on the sectoral strategies to be implemented, greater use of "programmed aid" - were applied with considerable success, thereby dispelling the slight concern expressed in this connection in the Lomé III negotiations.

As set out in the Convention itself, most of the ACP States concerned chose to concentrate Community support on a sectoral rural development strategy designed to achieve greater self-sufficiency or food security. In addition, a large number of ACP States showed their willingness to continue or embark on a process of reform and adjustment, and to that end entered into sizeable commitments in the context of their indicative programmes.

The regional programming process - which, by ever-growing consensus, is important to the ACP States - went ahead in a more structured and efficient manner than in the past. The planned aid was concentrated on a limited number of themes with something to offer the whole of each ACP region concerned, and the danger of spreading aid too thinly over too many projects was avoided. In addition to the responsibilities devolving on each individual ACP State, the role of certain regional organizations deserves mention here.

The quality of this preparatory work, to which the ACP States made a major contribution, enabled the EDF Committee to speed up its operations considerably, so that at the end of 1987 some 37% of available resources had been committed.

(a) Article 193 Committee

The Article 193 Committee met on 6 May 1987 at authorized representatives level and on 13 May 1987 at ministerial level. The technical Working Party responsible for preparing for the Committee's proceedings met several times in the course of the year.

At the meeting on 13 May 1987 the Committee drafted a Resolution on evaluation for the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, containing the basic principles resulting from evaluation of projects and programmes in the irrigation, drinking-water supply and health sectors.

The Committee also noted the progress made with a number of matters relating to the implementation of financial and technical co-operation in the lifetime of the first two Lomé Conventions.

The Committee also took stock of the situation regarding preparation of the decisions of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on general conditions for contracts and arbitration.

General conditions for contracts

Technical negotiations took place on the draft general conditions for public works and supply contracts forwarded to the ACP States by the Community. This work will be resumed in early 1988 in the technical Working Party, along with work on the draft general conditions for service contracts, which the Community submitted separately to the ACP States in July.

The ACP States examined these matters at the meeting of ACP national authorizing officers held in Brussels at the end of July, and announced contributions on all the drafts under discussion.

Arbitration

The Community announced that it would be forwarding to the ACP States draft rules of procedure on arbitration.

Ten-year report

In the Article 193 Committee the ACP States also put forward their comments on the ten-year report submitted by the Commission the previous year and covering the implementation of financial and technical co-operation under the first two ACP-EEC Conventions (1976-1985).

- (b) It should also be pointed out that during the year under examination the Community adopted a special programme for certain poor and heavily-indebted countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

The special programme - under which the beneficiaries will receive a greater proportion of quick-disbursing Lomé III aid and an extra 100 MECU will be mobilized - is the Community's way of helping to find a solution to the serious problems confronting these countries, and a practical follow-up to the initiative which it took at the Venice Summit in inviting the international community to take appropriate steps to help these countries.

8. Investment

Following the agreement reached by the ACP States and the Community in 1986 on the terms of reference for the studies provided for in the investment chapter of Lomé III (Articles 240 to 247), in 1987 the two parties appointed their respective experts to carry out these studies.

Applying their respective selection criteria, the two parties appointed the following experts, who may if necessary seek the assistance of other experts:

- for the study provided for in Article 244 of the Convention (joint ACP-EEC insurance and guarantee system):

Mr SYLLA (ACP)

Mrs PATRY (EEC)

- for the study provided for in Article 241 of the Convention (measures to facilitate and increase a flow of more stable private capital):

Mr GITHONGO (ACP)

Mr TILOT (EEC)

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 14 and 15 May 1987 the two parties reaffirmed the importance which they attach to rapid implementation of the investment provisions of the Convention, which form one of the most innovatory chapters of Lomé III, and therefore expressed their determination to complete the studies within the set time limit (i.e. by mid-1988). They asked the joint Working Party to work towards that objective.

9. Agricultural co-operation

(a) Proceedings of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

In agricultural and rural co-operation 1987 saw the adoption of a number of decisions on the implementation of the new provisions concerning the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (TCA), which received the gold medal of the European Centre for Agricultural Training, awarded to persons or organizations making the most useful contribution to international agricultural co-operation. On the basis of agreement reached in the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Co-operation in Agricultural and Rural Development, the Committee of Ambassadors adopted the following decisions:

- formal appointment of the members of the Centre's Advisory Committee;

- fixing of the salary scale for staff of the Centre under Lomé III.

On the basis of the Subcommittee's work, the Committee of Ambassadors definitively adopted the 1987 budget of the TCA by the written procedure, which was completed on 6 May 1987. The budget stands at 4 512 000 ECU.

At its meeting on 18 December 1987 the Committee of Ambassadors expressed concern at the persistence of drought and the precarious food situation in certain countries, particularly in Africa, matters which were discussed by the Subcommittee on Co-operation in Agricultural and Rural Development in November. On that occasion the ACP spokesman expressed appreciation of the Community's efforts in combating drought and of the projects already undertaken, while highlighting the importance of sustained action in this field, given that combating desertification and the control of water supplies are priorities for the development of many ACP States.

(b) Proceedings of the Subcommittee on Co-operation in Agricultural and Rural Development

The Subcommittee met on 7 November 1986 to discuss a number of questions, chiefly concerning the TCA.

- TCA report for 1986

The Subcommittee noted the 1986 report, which had been examined by the Centre's Advisory Committee.

- Draft TCA budget for 1988

The Subcommittee examined the preliminary draft 1988 budget, forwarded by the Centre along with its work programme for 1988, and agreed to it. Taking into account the TCA's requirements for 1988 and the need for proper management of appropriations, the Subcommittee adopted the draft budget with a few amendments.

As the financing decision on the contribution of BF 5 110 000 requested from the European Development Fund was taken by the competent Community authority on 23 December 1987, the formal decision of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors adopting the 1988 draft budget will be taken by the written procedure.

- Salary scale for staff of the TCA

The Subcommittee agreed to submit the draft Decision containing the scale in Belgian francs to the Committee of Ambassadors pending the reply to be given by the Community concerning the fixing of the scale in guilders. The decision was formally adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors in December.

The Subcommittee also turned its attention to the question of the location of the headquarters of the TCA and agreed to ask the co-Chairmen to prepare terms of reference for launching the examination provided for in Annex II to the third Lomé Convention, the conclusions of which could be examined by the Subcommittee at a forthcoming meeting.

10. Industrial co-operation

- (a) The activities of the joint institutions in the field of industrial co-operation in 1987 were concentrated in particular on a limited number of operational decisions taken under the third Lomé Convention, and applicable to the ACP-EEC Centre for the Development of Industry.

Many of the management and operational tasks concerning the functioning of the Centre, a joint institution set up, among other things, to help create and strengthen industrial undertakings in the ACP States, were previously entrusted to the ACP-EEC Committee on Industrial Co-operation but are now to be carried out by the joint Governing Board of the Centre, an entirely new body set up by the third Convention whose tasks are set out in Article 73 thereof.

In accordance with the Financial Regulation of the CDI, the Governing Board adopted the 1988 budget of the Centre. It stands at 8 190 000 ECU, requiring an EDF contribution of 8 050 000 ECU from the total allocation provided for in Article 73(4) of the Convention.

(b) Proceedings of the Committee on Industrial Co-operation

The Committee adopted, by the written procedure, a number of decisions designed to ensure the smooth operation of the Centre:

- Decision No 1/87 of the CIC on the adjustment of the remuneration and the tax brackets for staff of the Centre.

In accordance with Article 3 of and 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 Centre, the CIC agreed to an increase in remuneration of 2,56% with effect from 1 June 1988 and 4,88% with effect from 1 January 1986 to take account of trends in the cost of living and in purchasing power.

- Decision No 2/87 appointing the auditors of the Centre

In accordance with Article 73(5) of the third Lomé Convention and the implementing decisions concerning the Centre, the Committee appointed Mr José MEUSEGHEM and Mr Vasdev HASSAMAL auditors of the Centre for the duration of the Convention.

- Decision No 3/87 giving the Director a discharge in respect of the implementation of the Centre's 1985 budget

Pursuant to the second Lomé Convention and in accordance with Article 20 of Decision No 3/81/CIC adopting the Financial Regulation of the Centre, the CIC gave the Director a discharge in respect of the implementation of the 1985 budget on the basis of the auditors' report and the balance sheet for the financial year in question.

Under the third Convention it is in future for the Governing Board to give a discharge to the Director.

- Decision No 4/87 on the appointment of the members of the Governing Board of the Centre

This Decision confirms the appointment for the duration of the third Convention of the 24 EEC and ACP members of the joint Governing Board of the Centre.

11. Implementation of the third Lomé Convention: other aspects

(a) Consultation by the ACP-EEC Council of economic and social sectors
(Article 23(h) of Lomé III)

In the course of the successive Conventions the Community and the ACP States have attached increasing importance to the economic and social sectors on both sides; it is acknowledged that their co-operation is a decisive factor for the success of joint efforts to ensure the development and economic and social well-being of the peoples of the ACP States.

For that reason the third Lomé Convention - which made social and cultural co-operation one of its most characteristic innovations - for the first time made express provision, over and above the now customary meetings between economic and social partners under the aegis of the Joint Assembly, for consultation of representatives of economic and social sectors by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

It was in that spirit that, further to informal contacts at the Joint Assembly meeting in Arusha (chiefly at the initiative of the Economic and Social Committee), agreement in principle was reached at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 14 and 15 May 1987 to hold the first of these consultation meetings in the near future.

The topic for that meeting will be:

"examination, by the economic and social sectors, of practical means of developing the role of SME in pursuit of the development objectives set out in the Lomé Convention:

- including maintenance, repair and rehabilitation activities;
- inter alia in the form of joint operations involving ACP and Community SME.
- including vocational training."

Since then there have been further contacts between the Commission, the Economic and Social Committee and the ACP Secretariat in preparation for holding this meeting in the first half of 1988, the Committee of Ambassadors having on 18 December 1987 confirmed the willingness of both sides to take all the necessary steps to that end.

(b) Shipping

At the request of the Community, which raised the question of difficulties encountered by certain Member States regarding free access to ocean trades with West and Central African States, initial exploratory talks were held in Brussels on 21 and 22 December 1987 with representatives of the Union of African Shippers Councils (UASC) to examine the current situation regarding shipping between the Member States of the Community and the West and Central African States.

This initial meeting enabled the two parties to:

- reaffirm their concern to ensure the harmonious development of efficient shipping services in line with the principle of unrestricted access to trades on a commercial basis;
- agree that the common bases for their discussion were the third Lomé Convention, and in particular Title V and Annex VI, and the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;
- pinpoint the problems arising;
- set themselves the objective of defining the elements of an "understanding" in the shipping sector on the effective application of common legal bases.

As these exploratory talks were felt to be satisfactory, it was agreed that a second more detailed meeting be held in February 1988.

As agreed by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 18 December 1987, the elements of the "Understanding" are to be finalized in March 1988 for submission to the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, with a view to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to be held in May 1988.

(c) Council Directives (EEC) on noise from aircraft landing in the EEC

In September 1987 the Organization of African Unity appealed to the Member States of the Community to take into consideration the negative impact on the African States concerned of the entry into force as from January 1988 of the provisions of the Community Directives banning from the territory of the Member States third country aircraft which did not comply with certain noise standards. In particular the African States wished to benefit from the temporary derogations provided for in the Directives to give them more time to comply with the standards. They argued that in view of their very difficult economic situation they were in the present circumstances unable to purchase new aircraft or adapt their existing fleet.

The ACP States also took the opportunity to express their concern to the Community at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 18 December 1987. The Community acknowledged that the measures could create difficulties for certain African airlines, but:

- pointed out that the legislation simply implemented standards internationally agreed in the Civil Aviation Organization;
- drew the ACP States' attention to the fact that the granting of derogations was a matter for the Member States, to whom the documentation prepared by the African countries concerned had already been sent;
- asked the African States concerned to contact the relevant Member States direct.

It should also be noted that at that meeting it was agreed with the Commission that the African States concerned would inform it too of the practical problems which these regulations posed for them.

(d) Cultural and social co-operation: implementation of Annex IX to the Convention

The problems in implementing the cultural and social co-operation provisions of the Convention, particularly regarding ACP migrant workers and students in the Community, continued to receive the attention of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

At the Council meeting on 14 and 15 May 1987 in particular, the ACP States expressed their concern at alleged discrimination against ACP students in certain Member States and the measures taken by some Member States regarding testing for AIDS.

The Community confirmed the determination of all the Member States to combat any instances of xenophobia and racism; it said that the problems raised by the ACP States were basically matters for the Member States and that the latter were prepared to discuss them with the ACP States concerned in the appropriate bilateral context. The Community felt that this could help to dispel misunderstandings which might arise on occasion, or clarify the reasons for certain measures which might, occasionally be dictated by exceptional situations.

The Commission also took the opportunity to take stock of the action which it had taken to fulfil the Commitments given by the Community on social and cultural co-operation in the broad sense and with specific reference to the provisions of Annex IX concerning ACP migrant workers and students.

12. The situation in southern Africa

The Community and the ACP States kept a constant and very particular watch on the worrying situation which continues to prevail in southern Africa.

Wide-ranging exchanges of views and information were held both in the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and in the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors.

In these discussions both parties reiterated their total condemnation of the apartheid system and of the acts of aggression committed by the South African armed forces against certain neighbouring States, and confirmed their total commitment to the abolition of apartheid.

In this context the ACP States:

- appealed to the Community to apply more effective sanctions against South Africa;
- asked Belgium, as a member of the contact group on Namibia, to work for the implementation of effective Western sanctions against South Africa;
- called for an ACP-EEC ministerial meeting to be convened to discuss the situation in South Africa and southern Africa: twelve ACP Ministers, representing the various ACP regions, would attend;
- with that in mind, placed before the Community the Kingston Declaration on human dignity and the ACP action programme against apartheid, adopted in October 1987 by the Council of Foreign Ministers of the ACP States meeting in special session in Jamaica.

The Community gave the ACP States a detailed account of the Twelve's analysis of the situation in southern Africa and of the measures, positive or negative, which had been taken to contribute to the total dismantling of apartheid, to aid the victims of apartheid both inside and outside South Africa and to give the necessary assistance to the Frontline States.

The Twelve also replied in writing (ACP-CEE 2142/87) to a series of points raised by the ACP at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 10 November 1986 regarding implementation of the measures taken by the Twelve vis-à-vis South Africa, monitoring of the effects of these measures and the position of the Twelve on support for the rebel movements in Mozambique and Angola. (The Twelve stressed the exceptional nature of this reply, most of the points raised by the ACP being matters for the Member States and hence dealt with in European Political Co-operation).

Lastly, at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 18 December 1987, the Member States informed the ACP that they were prepared to agree to a ministerial meeting on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa, at which they would be represented by the "Troika". They made it clear that this special Troika-type meeting fell outside the formal procedures for ACP-EEC ministerial meetings and could not therefore set a precedent.

Contacts were arranged to set the date and venue of the meeting.

V. Other activities covered by ACP-EEC Co-operation

1. Figures for the 4th, 5th and 6th EDFs

The following tables show the state of commitments and payments under the 4th, 5th and 6th EDFs at the end of the year covered by this report.

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I	I	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT.PART. I 1 A 9
BAHAMAS	-	-	45	352	238	-	-	-	1.136	1.771
BARBADE	372	-	130	396	87	-	-	-	1.598	2.584
BENIN	37.276	-	4.009	2.575	-	-	-	-	350	44.210
BOTSWANA	14.183	-	55	1.370	513	1.900	-	-	650	18.671
BURUNDI	45.686	1.161	1.946	4.074	-	-	-	-	4.960	57.826
CAMEROUN	25.381	403	4.342	2.230	353	-	-	-	20.782	53.492
CAP-VERT	3.516	56	300	100	-	-	-	-	-	3.972
CENTRAFRIQUE	32.477	130	2.274	1.911	89	227	-	-	-	37.109
COMORES	5.292	-	669	120	70	-	-	-	-	6.152
CONGO	22.032	-	57	1.047	103	-	-	-	6.706	29.945
COTE D'IVOIRE	9.274	300	1.034	3.483	2.251	-	-	-	19.461	35.802
DJIBOUTI	732	315	747	913	-	-	-	-	-	2.707
DOMINIQUE	460	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	520
ETHIOPIE	111.825	858	924	4.025	500	-	-	-	-	118.133
FIDJI	1.500	996	500	230	-	-	-	-	6.674	9.900
GABON	211	-	544	1.175	124	-	-	-	7.412	9.466
GAMBIE	9.856	44	330	932	-	-	-	-	-	11.162
GHANA	23.121	855	791	2.588	1.010	-	-	-	19.570	47.935
GRENADE	1.638	243	31	80	-	-	-	-	-	1.992
GUINEE-CONAKRY	26.016	821	1.014	115	-	10.000	-	-	25.400	63.366
GUINEE-BISSAU	16.900	-	1.203	1.372	153	-	-	-	-	19.627
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.772	-	86	142	-	-	-	-	-	7.000
GUYANE CO-OP	4.212	166	760	602	-	126	-	-	6.819	12.684
HAUTE-VOLTA	52.601	1.125	3.802	3.134	68	-	-	-	6.074	66.804
JAMAIQUE	3.665	298	7	3.290	1.762	-	-	-	8.627	17.648
KENYA	26.880	2.407	1.009	3.300	400	215	-	-	37.729	71.941
KIRIBATI	2.959	-	51	200	-	-	-	-	-	3.210

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1 INVESTIS- SEMENTS	2 MICRO- REALISA.	3 COOPERAT TEC LIEE	4 COOPERAT TEC GEN.	5 PROMOT. COMMERC.	6 COOPERAT INDUST.	7	8	9 PRETS SPECIAUX	10 TOT.PART. A 9
LESOTHO	14.090	280	766	3.809	-	-	-	-	3.000	21.945
LIBERIA	15.522	300	795	3.265	300	-	-	-	4.800	24.981
MADAGASCAR	49.575	2.060	2.398	6.867	1.302	-	-	-	6.000	68.203
MALAWI	46.885	893	1.123	3.275	617	3.282	-	-	11.606	67.681
MALI	66.512	-	2.312	2.376	-	302	-	-	1.357	72.858
MAURICE	2.896	-	330	700	-	623	-	-	10.608	15.157
MAURITANIE	31.334	-	1.159	761	-	-	-	-	-	33.254
NIGER	63.713	263	1.281	2.736	111	-	-	-	-	68.104
NIGERIA	2.320	-	1.231	4.779	188	-	-	-	-	8.518
UGANDA	59.568	-	578	3.465	-	171	-	-	9.715	73.497
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	3.604	515	842	1.436	-	-	-	-	3.501	9.898
RWANDA	52.814	-	1.809	1.373	-	-	-	-	2.564	58.560
SAINTE LUCIE	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	2.385	-	29	38	32	-	-	-	6.741	9.225
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.385	660	404	115	-	-	-	-	890	4.454
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	1.212	-	489	90	-	-	-	-	-	1.791
SENEGAL	30.264	340	2.937	4.304	631	590	-	-	19.246	58.312
SEYCHELLES	1.982	381	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	2.408
SIERRA LEONE	23.396	740	757	2.300	-	-	-	-	3.770	30.963
SOMALIE	48.677	-	8.684	3.737	-	-	-	-	-	61.099
SOUDAN	60.351	426	6.626	5.064	382	381	-	-	15.000	88.229
SURINAM	4.432	452	121	942	500	-	-	-	11.500	17.946
SWAZILAND	6.187	75	-	2.000	57	-	-	-	3.497	11.817
TANZANIE	67.653	-	1.518	585	29	529	-	-	32.850	103.163
TCHAD	37.641	380	473	4.991	-	-	-	-	7.550	51.036

	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										
	EN 000 ECUS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I	I	I	I PRETS I SPECIAUX
TOGO	27.011	283	290	5.498	19	-	-	-	2.278	35.379	
TONGA	2.786	-	193	58	33	-	-	-	130	3.200	
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	400	2.280	-	146	-	-	2.260	5.086	
TUVALU	400	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	
ZAIRE	77.171	-	2.811	8.285	122	-	-	-	8.031	96.419	
ZAMBIE	18.840	265	2.484	4.967	506	-	-	-	17.521	44.582	
SOUS-TOTAL	1.307.301	18.690	69.500	119.960	12.550	18.491	-	-	358.363	1.904.854	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	169.117	-	13.965	25.492	12.712	9.737	-	-	65.877	296.899	
SOUS-TOTAL	169.117	-	13.965	25.492	12.712	9.737	-	-	65.877	296.899	
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DJIBOUTI	1.192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.192	
GUADELOUPE	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.400	1.700	
GUYANE FRANCAISE	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.068	1.517	
MARTINIQUE	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.463	1.729	
MAYOTTE	1.430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1.780	
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.238	500	-	392	-	-	-	-	900	3.030	
VANUATU (FRANCE)	857	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.345	
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	962	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	2.096	3.120	
REUNION	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.250	2.650	
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600	
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.372	
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	7.775	150	883	3.569	-	-	-	-	8.042	20.419	
BELIZE	544	-	53	-	-	55	-	-	2.820	3.472	
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I
	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10	
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.			I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT.PART. I 1 A 9	I
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	491	
CARAIBES	3.454	-	408	27	60	-	-	-	1.819	5.767	
DOMINIQUE	1.954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.954	
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	335	335	
KIRIBATI	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	
VANUATU (R-U)	857	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.345	
MONTSERRAT	770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	770	
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	
SAINT VINCENT	2.735	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.057	
SAINTE LUCIE	2.180	65	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.342	
SALOMON	285	550	157	558	-	-	-	-	-	1.550	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	461	
SOUS-TOTAL	30.395	1.735	2.622	4.545	60	55	-	-	24.096	63.509	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	400	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	10.273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.273	
SOUS-TOTAL	10.573	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	10.773	
TOTAL	1.517.386	20.424	86.087	150.197	25.322	28.283	-	-	448.335	2.276.034	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I FRAIS DE GESTION	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS REHAB.		I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 18 I	I TOT PART I RAP. 19 I		
BAHAMAS	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	1.851	1.798		
BARBADE	-	50	258	-	1.215	-	-	-	4.107	3.031		
BENIN	20.367	19	1.824	350	-	-	-	-	66.770	59.744		
BOTSWANA	-	2.638	1.061	1.750	918	-	-	-	25.039	24.124		
BURUNDI	1.486	2.055	1.857	480	-	-	-	-	63.705	60.194		
CAMEROUN	4.065	2.297	3.652	4.992	4.207	-	-	-	72.705	66.777		
CAP-VERT	1.207	1.341	33	3.580	-	-	-	-	10.133	9.858		
CENTRAFRIQUE	7.830	986	2.339	-	-	-	-	-	48.263	45.587		
COMORES	-	2.869	436	12	-	-	-	-	9.469	9.053		
CONGO	7.362	166	2.161	3.083	-	-	-	-	42.717	42.333		
COTE D'IVOIRE	15.000	125	3.374	925	7.097	-	-	-	62.322	59.438		
DJIBOUTI	-	1.310	49	1.000	-	-	-	-	5.066	4.684		
DOMINIQUE	-	3.900	180	-	-	-	-	-	4.601	4.601		
ETHIOPIE	14.420	4.651	1.835	-	-	27.547	-	-	166.586	160.492		
FIDJI	2.115	3.589	447	119	3.864	-	-	-	20.032	19.451		
GABON	6.703	-	1.619	-	-	-	-	-	17.789	17.471		
GAMBIE	7.515	749	761	2.358	-	-	-	-	22.545	22.077		
GHANA	5.176	2.725	2.003	222	1.864	-	-	-	59.925	59.500		
GRENADE	-	451	131	-	-	-	-	-	2.574	2.560		
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	3.035	1.677	300	442	-	-	-	68.820	68.109		
GUINEE-BISSAU	11.288	452	1.196	-	-	-	-	-	32.563	31.953		
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	300	25	-	-	-	-	-	7.325	6.839		
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	981	3.200	-	-	-	-	16.865	16.839		
HAUTE-VOLTA	7.262	-	2.751	7.608	1.636	-	-	-	86.061	76.754		
JAMAIQUE	-	1.123	1.418	-	-	-	-	-	20.189	16.551		
KENYA	-	1.339	2.412	1.241	8.280	-	-	-	85.214	83.425		
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.210	2.986		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										PAIEMENTS I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I FRAIS DE GESTION	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS REHAB.		I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 18	I TOT PART I RAP. 19		
LESOTHO	-	1.146	1.026	98	-	-	-	-	24.215	22.580		
LIBERIA	7.587	-	1.230	365	1.235	-	-	-	35.398	29.817		
MADAGASCAR	5.748	1.518	3.107	2.286	-	-	-	-	80.862	77.764		
MALAWI	-	2.575	1.470	1.537	2.251	-	-	-	75.514	73.131		
MALI	9.781	1.018	2.883	6.360	-	7.000	-	-	99.900	94.910		
MAURICE	-	4.537	876	35	1.996	-	-	-	22.600	21.483		
MAURITANIE	37.000	1.427	2.552	-	3.637	5.922	-	-	83.792	81.581		
NIGER	22.654	7.661	3.132	860	950	7.768	-	-	111.129	107.091		
NIGERIA	-	-	1.050	-	9.023	-	-	-	18.591	17.030		
UGANDA	20.595	3.309	1.400	330	-	-	-	-	99.132	88.442		
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	-	603	1.600	1.124	-	-	-	13.225	12.793		
RWANDA	609	5.926	1.860	3.000	-	-	-	-	69.954	68.628		
SAINTE LUCIE	-	1.000	223	180	-	-	-	-	2.263	2.262		
SAINT VINCENT	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500		
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.225	9.219		
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.837	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	7.458	7.458		
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	300	117	-	-	-	-	-	2.208	2.182		
SENEGAL	65.106	4.598	3.760	7.440	1.766	-	-	-	140.982	137.993		
SEYCHELLES	-	-	106	580	-	-	-	-	3.095	3.095		
SIERRA LEONE	3.977	-	1.231	-	-	-	-	-	36.171	32.710		
SOMALIE	1.932	13.346	2.208	212	-	1.200	-	-	79.997	74.591		
SOUDAN	41.776	4.916	3.008	6.500	-	13.749	-	-	158.178	147.315		
SURINAM	-	-	1.179	-	-	-	-	-	19.125	11.235		
SWAZILAND	13.225	29	566	1.106	2.025	-	-	-	28.767	27.979		
TANZANIE	20.702	314	2.256	7.750	92	-	-	-	134.276	131.951		
TCHAD	7.336	300	2.606	7.045	-	8.000	-	-	76.323	71.036		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
	I STABEX	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I FRAIS DE I GESTION	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAD.		I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 18	I TOT PART I RAP. 19		
TOGO	3.627	-	2.122	3.043	356	-	-	-	44.526	42.969		
TONGA	1.208	165	116	-	-	-	-	-	4.688	4.655		
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	929	-	1.537	-	-	-	7.551	5.299		
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601	601		
ZAIRE	-	18.987	3.389	5.636	-	-	-	-	124.432	117.837		
ZAMBIE	-	16.384	1.974	3.253	1.512	-	-	-	67.705	64.756		
SOUS-TOTAL	377.496	126.126	81.704	90.435	57.026	71.186	-	-	2.708.826	2.567.117		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	3.814	-	-	309.419	285.379		
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	3.814	-	-	309.419	285.379		
COMORES	2.326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.326	2.326		
DJIBOUTI	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.884	1.884		
GUADELOUPE	-	-	338	-	-	-	-	-	2.038	1.876		
GUYANE FRANCAISE	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	1.599	1.599		
MARTINIQUE	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-	2.014	2.014		
MAYOTTE	-	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	1.932	1.932		
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	3.162	3.104		
VANUATU (FRANCE)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	2.084	2.062		
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	108	850	-	-	-	-	4.079	2.635		
REUNION	-	-	371	-	-	-	-	-	3.021	3.021		
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	639	639		
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	2.425	2.409		
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	1.331	-	-	-	-	-	21.749	19.606		
BELIZE	342	-	187	-	-	-	-	-	4.001	3.998		
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPALEMENTS I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I FRAIS DE GESTION	I CAPITAUX A RISQUES	I BONIFIC. INTERETS	I FONDS REHAB.	I	I INVEST. TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. 10 A 18	I TOT PART RAP. 19	I	I
CAIMANS	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	509	351	
CARAIBES	-	-	146	54	-	-	-	-	-	5.967	5.091	
DOMINIQUE	2.893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.847	4.847	
FALKLAND	-	-	20	200	-	-	-	-	-	555	122	
KIRIBATI	2.283	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.574	2.574	
VANUATU (R-U)	715	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.084	2.062	
MONTSERRAT	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	477	
PITCAIRN	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	39	
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.279	3.279	
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.503	2.467	
SALOMON	2.173	-	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.941	3.717	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	216	
TUVALU	175	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	194	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	479	
SOUS-TOTAL	12.316	-	4.195	1.104	-	-	-	-	-	81.124	75.067	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	11.258	5.790	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.048	15.824	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	6.697	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.970	16.692	
SOUS-TOTAL	-	11.258	12.487	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.518	33.016	
TOTAL	389.812	137.384	98.386	97.672	59.599	75.000	-	-	-	3.133.888	2.960.579	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	MICRO- I REALISA.	COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	PROMOT. I COMMERC.	COOPERAT I INDUST.	COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	A.T. I PMEN	PRETS I SPECIAUX	TOT PART I 1 A 9
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	1.640	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	2.700
BAHAMAS	1.521	-	474	30	-	-	-	-	-	2.025
BARBADE	2.820	-	139	350	385	-	-	-	-	3.694
BELIZE	-	-	300	100	-	-	-	-	-	400
BENIN	32.784	1.450	731	4.016	200	-	-	-	6.400	45.582
BOTSWANA	9.440	-	781	5.872	1.100	-	-	-	5.800	22.992
BURUNDI	51.584	1.677	1.353	5.220	58	-	-	-	11.650	71.542
CAMEROUN	24.947	457	2.805	433	1.007	-	-	-	17.928	47.578
CAP-VERT	13.794	246	632	1.283	-	-	-	-	-	15.955
CENTRAFRIQUE	38.960	406	1.174	2.676	-	-	-	-	4.700	47.916
COMORES	9.219	300	1.743	1.573	52	-	-	-	-	12.887
CONGO	16.000	-	542	1.818	403	400	-	-	12.000	31.163
COTE D'IVOIRE	20.195	5.040	672	775	2.505	-	-	-	22.305	51.492
DJIBOUTI	4.881	-	395	100	-	-	-	-	-	5.376
DOMINIQUE	2.817	189	96	220	10	-	-	-	-	3.332
ETHIOPIE	103.660	-	783	5.287	-	-	-	-	31.000	140.730
FIDJI	4.400	3.735	1.325	1.386	486	-	-	-	-	11.332
GABON	3.538	-	3.777	660	67	-	-	-	5.095	13.137
GAMBIE	8.352	214	460	2.880	57	-	-	-	-	11.963
GHANA	48.781	500	1.125	2.535	85	-	-	-	7.000	60.026
GRENADE	2.949	-	31	291	120	-	-	-	-	3.391
GUINEE-CONAKRY	56.281	2.017	5.780	1.227	1.670	939	-	-	12.000	79.914
GUINEE-BISSAU	15.200	1.300	1.187	3.934	11	-	-	-	-	21.631
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.850	145	995	274	-	-	-	-	-	8.264
GUYANE CO-OP	12.693	-	678	1.138	7	-	-	-	-	14.515
HAUTE-VOLTA	60.601	3.055	5.472	2.533	-	-	-	-	7.000	78.661
JAMAIQUE	8.155	-	3.841	4.912	-	-	-	-	9.011	25.918

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I
	I 1 I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I 2 I MICRO- I PALISA.	I 3 I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I 4 I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I 5 I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I 6 I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I 7 I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I 8 I A.T. I PMEN	I 9 I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I 10 I TOT PART I 1 A 9	
KENYA	40.447	6.808	4.507	3.491	1.132	-	-	-	26.345	82.730	
KIRIBATI	3.234	173	242	350	-	-	-	-	-	4.000	
LESOTHO	5.991	-	9.182	4.201	820	-	-	-	8.800	28.993	
LIBERIA	18.135	2.000	1.727	1.891	-	-	-	-	4.700	28.453	
MADAGASCAR	50.724	4.730	1.305	5.863	385	-	-	-	9.800	72.806	
MALAWI	48.675	2.120	1.193	9.267	373	-	-	-	11.800	73.429	
MALI	58.670	500	1.843	4.814	434	-	-	-	17.800	84.061	
MAURICE	7.450	2.141	311	1.100	1.745	-	-	-	7.681	20.428	
MAURITANIE	31.010	108	548	540	48	-	-	-	8.700	40.953	
NIGER	64.171	2.400	1.908	3.177	316	-	-	-	8.000	79.972	
NIGERIA	12.000	-	843	20.865	-	-	-	-	-	33.708	
UGANDA	69.580	1.100	3.758	5.163	24	-	4.300	-	-	83.926	
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	7.810	-	431	3.500	581	-	-	-	8.200	20.522	
RWANDA	49.190	1.800	2.104	8.221	110	-	-	120	15.400	76.945	
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2.200	
SAINTE LUCIE	2.848	11	527	245	18	-	-	-	-	3.649	
SAINT VINCENT	2.776	-	328	245	15	-	-	-	-	3.364	
SALOMON	8.949	-	398	2.320	-	-	-	-	-	11.668	
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.047	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	6.197	
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	3.732	-	160	37	-	-	-	-	-	3.929	
SENEGAL	24.256	2.900	2.859	7.179	1.083	-	-	-	20.100	58.376	
SEYCHELLES	2.400	582	-	475	141	-	-	-	-	3.598	
SIERRA LEONE	27.770	2.210	1.571	5.332	10	-	-	-	8.400	45.294	
SOMALIE	59.301	-	3.391	7.345	680	-	-	-	-	70.717	
SOUDAN	80.208	1.400	1.813	3.462	78	1.200	-	-	-	88.161	
SURINAM	8.068	-	217	-	64	-	-	-	2.700	11.049	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INVESTIS- SEMENTS	MICRO- REALISA.	COOPERAT TEC LIEE	COOPERAT TEC GEN.	PROMOT. COMMERC.	COOPERAT INDUST.	COOPERAT AGRICOLE	A.T. PMEN	PRETS SPECIAUX	TOT PART 1 A 9
SWAZILAND	7.256	801	1.094	4.471	49	-	-	-	4.700	18.371
TANZANIE	104.265	1.500	752	1.780	601	-	-	-	11.620	120.518
TCHAD	57.300	1.000	879	1.105	-	-	-	-	-	60.284
TOGO	20.288	1.935	2.057	6.898	530	-	-	-	6.880	38.587
TONGA	2.942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.942
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	1.116	148	1.124	5.313	150	-	-	-	-	7.851
TUVALU	839	148	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	999
VANUATU	3.060	380	82	180	-	-	-	750	-	4.452
ZAIRE	64.112	483	3.642	4.227	-	-	-	-	26.655	99.118
ZAMBIE	26.750	2.120	1.675	5.540	808	919	-	-	19.800	57.613
ZIMBABWE	17.812	6.555	1.841	3.006	420	-	-	-	19.000	48.634
SOUS-TOTAL	1.562.943	66.835	91.675	183.225	18.837	3.458	4.300	870	400.468	2.332.611
PROJETS REGIONAUX	322.866	-	15.800	49.041	37.779	28.732	5.904	-	77.838	537.960
SOUS-TOTAL	322.866	-	15.800	49.041	37.779	28.732	5.904	-	77.838	537.960
MAYOTTE	1.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.250	2.500
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.866	530	50	1.056	-	-	-	-	710	4.212
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	1.250	1.350	370	-	-	-	-	-	2.000	4.970
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.397	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	1.450	-	453	2.829	555	583	-	-	-	5.869
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
CARAIBES	344	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
FALKLAND	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I											
	I	1	I	2	I	3	I	4	I	5		I	6	I	7	I	8	I	9	I	10	I
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I A.T. I PMEN	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I TOT PART I 1 A 9		I										
MONTSERRAT		610	-		82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	692	I	
PITCAIRN		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINTE HELENE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINT VINCENT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS		-	-		228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	I	
ILES VIERGES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	500	I	
SOUS-TOTAL		9.218	1.980		1.238	3.885	555	583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.960	-	22.418	I		
TOUS A.C.P.		-	-		545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	I	
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC		-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	I	
TOUS TER.(R-U)		-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	I	
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO		7.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.500	I	
PROJETS REGIONAUX		1.984	-		103	368	1.809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	5.264	I		
SOUS-TOTAL		9.484	-		648	568	1.809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	13.509	I		
TOTAL		1.904.510	68.815		109.360	236.719	58.980	32.773	10.204	870	484.266	2.906.498	I									

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS	
	I										I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS MINIERES	I CAPITAUX RISQUES	I BONIFIC. INTERETS	I FONDS REHAB.	I S I D A	I INVEST. TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. 10 A 18	I TOT GEN. 19 RAP. 19	I	I	
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.789	149		
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.025	1.080		
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	1.933	-	-	-	5.627	3.738		
BELIZE	-	-	-	600	312	-	-	-	1.312	990		
BENIN	4.645	1.499	-	4.500	-	-	-	-	56.226	30.199		
BOTSWANA	-	210	-	-	6.299	3.000	-	-	32.502	17.377		
BURUNDI	13.811	195	-	6.215	-	-	-	-	91.764	51.087		
CAMEROUN	29.590	1.600	-	-	20.925	-	-	-	99.693	82.688		
CAP-VERT	527	1.200	-	1.745	-	1.000	-	-	20.427	15.579		
CENTRAFRIQUE	5.197	500	-	5.100	-	-	-	131	58.844	47.367		
COMORES	6.575	444	-	161	-	-	-	-	20.066	14.425		
CONGO	-	-	-	480	5.261	-	-	-	36.904	35.019		
COTE D'IVOIRE	93.417	793	-	-	9.811	-	-	-	155.513	128.272		
DJIBOUTI	-	342	-	2.251	-	-	-	-	7.969	6.013		
DOMINIQUE	3.535	500	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	8.367	7.880		
ETHIOPIE	11.300	44.708	-	12.920	-	6.961	-	-	216.619	175.369		
FIDJI	2.858	4.729	-	6.331	6.786	-	-	-	32.035	27.310		
GABON	-	-	-	2.500	7.171	-	-	-	22.808	21.170		
GAMBIE	18.154	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.165	25.763		
GHANA	85.471	3.834	-	13.600	-	-	-	-	162.931	122.776		
GRENADE	3.963	-	-	2.219	-	-	-	-	9.573	8.874		
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	1.100	-	2.701	1.092	-	-	-	84.807	51.000		
GUINEE-BISSAU	3.649	-	-	3.800	-	-	-	-	29.081	22.752		
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	10.264	6.365		
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	3.000	4.000	-	-	-	-	21.515	17.060		
HAUTE-VOLTA	1.047	520	-	7.000	-	-	-	-	87.228	65.139		
JAMAIQUE	4.295	85	-	5.000	733	-	-	-	36.031	20.591		

	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										I		I	
											I		I	
	EN 000 ECUS	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I 10 A 18	I 19 I	I 20 I
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I S I D A	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 18	I TOT GEN. I RAP. 19 I				
KENYA	44.866	2.400	-	1.352	8.570	-	-	-	139.917	100.839				
KIRIBATI	1.599	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	5.796	2.697				
LESOTHO	1.291	75	-	6.000	-	-	-	-	36.359	23.033				
LIBERIA	-	-	49.300	2.800	507	-	-	-	81.061	14.853				
MADAGASCAR	9.989	2.152	-	21.170	-	-	-	3.000	109.117	78.093				
MALAWI	4.934	424	-	14.993	1.187	-	-	-	94.967	54.821				
MALI	10.701	13.891	-	3.400	-	1.300	-	-	113.353	73.540				
MAURICE	-	76	-	500	750	-	-	-	21.754	14.026				
MAURITANIE	-	5.662	-	7.000	-	2.000	-	36	55.651	36.866				
NIGER	-	13.543	-	-	3.564	2.952	-	-	100.030	69.852				
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	5.121	-	-	-	38.828	12.535				
UGANDA	-	5.310	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	99.236	62.685				
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	50.688	-	-	13.780	1.363	-	-	-	86.353	72.117				
RWANDA	9.331	2.000	2.840	700	-	-	-	-	91.815	72.525				
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.200	1.343				
SAINTE LUCIE	1.619	220	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	6.488	5.864				
SAINT VINCENT	-	200	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	6.564	5.317				
SALOMON	4.177	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	16.034	8.662				
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.489	146	-	3.321	-	-	-	-	16.153	16.082				
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	7.602	407	-	40	-	-	-	-	11.978	11.488				
SENEGAL	90.572	2.145	-	4.189	5.608	-	-	-	160.890	140.105				
SEYCHELLES	-	290	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	7.888	6.638				
SIERRA LEONE	14.264	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	59.750	29.286				
SOMALIE	3.581	18.350	-	9.560	-	200	-	-	102.408	62.215				
SOUDAN	40.695	37.819	-	10.200	-	773	-	-	177.648	156.691				
SURINAM	-	-	-	4.250	-	-	-	3.530	18.829	4.358				

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS									
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS MINIERES	I CAPITAUX RISQUES	I BONIFIC. INTERETS	I FONDS REHAB.	I S I D A	I INVEST. TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. 10 A 18	I TOT GEN. RAP. 19
SWAZILAND	8.189	130	-	37	2.117	-	-	-	28.844	20.059
TANZANIE	20.864	504	-	9.737	-	-	-	-	151.624	109.469
TCHAD	6.640	10.482	-	2.000	-	3.014	-	1.275	83.695	61.423
TOGO	28.834	550	-	-	1.521	-	-	-	69.493	62.390
TONGA	4.011	1.400	-	2.321	-	-	-	-	10.674	10.264
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	5.160	-	-	-	13.010	7.627
TUVALU	142	-	-	124	-	-	-	-	1.264	1.089
VANUATU	-	200	-	2.685	-	-	-	-	7.337	4.542
ZAIRE	-	2.765	81.000	18.200	-	-	-	2.084	203.167	118.560
ZAMBIE	-	1.300	83.000	1.782	8.540	-	-	-	152.235	102.364
ZIMBABWE	-	4.995	-	5.396	6.666	-	-	-	65.691	32.756
SOUS-TOTAL	659.113	190.026	219.140	248.047	110.997	21.199	-	10.056	3.791.189	2.673.107
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	25.946	1.335	3.076	-	-	568.316	355.598
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	25.946	1.335	3.076	-	-	568.316	355.598
MAYOTTE	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.870	2.870
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	517	1.514	-	-	-	6.243	5.746
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	164	-	1.500	740	-	-	-	7.374	3.446
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	8.932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.932	8.932
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.497	1.463
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	2.440	1.228	-	-	-	9.537	7.127
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	818	-	-	-	1.318	660
CARAIBES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	163
FALKLAND	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	300

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
	I STABEX	I AIDE EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC. I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I S I D A	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 10 A 18	I TOT GEN. I RAP. 19	I	I
MONTSERRAT	-	80	-	260	165	-	-	-	1.197	539		
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	1.000	1.000		
SAINT VINCENT	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	913		
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	164		
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500		
SOUS-TOTAL	9.845	914	-	5.717	4.464	-	-	-	43.359	33.823		
TOUS A.C.P.	-	2.641	-	-	-	675	35.000	-	38.861	839		
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	10		
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	81		
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	7.540	6.967		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.264	1.394		
SOUS-TOTAL	-	2.641	-	-	-	675	35.000	40	51.866	9.291		
TOTAL	668.958	193.582	219.140	279.710	116.796	24.950	35.000	10.096	4.454.730	3.071.819		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I											
	I	1	I	2	I	3	I	4	I	5		I	6	I	7	I	8	I	9	I	10	I
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I COOPERAT I CULTUREL	I A.T. I PMEN	I PRETS I SPECIAUX		I										
ANGOLA	35.000	-	712	801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAHAMAS	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BELIZE	-	-	211	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BENIN	28.100	500	124	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BOTSWANA	5.000	-	1.018	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BURUNDI	34.815	1.300	733	530	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAMEROUN	26.255	-	1.526	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CAP-VERT	350	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CENTRAFRIQUE	35.000	-	1.100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COMORES	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CONGO	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	-	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.850	-	
DJIBOUTI	585	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DOMINIQUE	4.870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ETHIOPIE	29.100	-	49	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.000	
FIDJI	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GABON	12.900	-	45	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.800	
GAMBIE	4.200	162	525	666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GHANA	23.700	-	800	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GRENADE	3.775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUINEE-CONAKRY	70.000	2.100	600	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUINEE-BISSAU	26.800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
GUYANE CO-OP	1.950	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BURKINA FASO	1.500	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I
	I										
	I 1 INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I 2 MICRO- I REALISA.	I 3 COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I 4 COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I 5 PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I 6 COOPERAT I INDUST.	I 7 COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I 8 COOPERAT I CULTUREL	I 9 A.T. I PMEN	I 10 PRETS I SPECIAUX	
JAMAIQUE	7.286	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.100
KENYA	24.800	-	255	386	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000
KIRIBATI	-	-	90	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESOTHO	8.450	-	4	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.500
LIBERIA	22.000	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.000
MADAGASCAR	30.150	6.600	40	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000
MALAWI	64.522	-	51	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000
MALI	17.000	3.000	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.500
MAURICE	8.250	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.000
MAURITANIE	15.000	-	70	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOZAMBIQUE	76.300	-	1.164	1.990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGER	36.560	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIGERIA	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UGANDA	55.300	1.600	1.220	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	3.000	19	308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWANDA	51.000	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST CHRISTOPHER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE LUCIE	1.400	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	1.800	-	23	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	5.722	-	61	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	4.000	-	115	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SENEGAL	87.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000
SEYCHELLES	1.200	171	58	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIERRA LEONE	17.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.500
SOMALIE	1.870	-	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I COOPERAT I CULTUREL	I A.T. I PMEN	I PRETS I SPECIAUX
SOUDAN	27.250	1.000	525	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
SURINAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWAZILAND	2.450	3.000	365	2.813	150	-	-	-	1.220	-
TANZANIE	98.600	600	4.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TCHAD	47.800	-	88	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOGO	2.350	-	-	535	-	-	-	-	-	-
TONGA	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUVALU	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	228	-	80	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZAIRE	71.500	-	432	952	-	-	-	-	-	23.500
ZAMBIE	19.000	-	94	4.320	-	-	-	-	-	15.000
ZIMBABWE	8.150	6.000	912	154	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	1.159.138	29.033	21.038	20.971	715	-	-	-	1.220	136.750
PROJETS REGIONAUX	116.550	-	1.401	12.478	8.029	17.258	10.153	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	116.550	-	1.401	12.478	8.029	17.258	10.153	-	-	-
MAYOTTE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARUBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS P. INDICATIFS										I
	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10	
	I INVESTIS- I SEMENTS	I MICRO- I REALISA.	I COOPERAT I TEC LIEE	I COOPERAT I TEC GEN.	I PROMOT. I COMMERC.	I COOPERAT I INDUST.	I COOPERAT I AGRICOLE	I COOPERAT I CULTUREL	I A.T. I PMEN	I PRETS I SPECIAUX	I
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	5	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.275.688	29.033	22.444	33.689	9.162	17.258	10.153	-	1.220	136.750	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										IPAIEMENTS I									
	I 11		I 12		I 13		I 14		I 15		I 16		I 17		I 18		I 19		I 20	
	I TOT PART	I 1 - 10	I STABEX	I AIDE	I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS	I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX	I RISQUES	I BONIFIC	I INTERETS	I FONDS	I REHAB.	I INVEST.	I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN.	I 11 A 18	I TOT GEN.	I RAP.	I 19
ANGOLA	36.513	-	-	3.200	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.713	-	229	-	-	
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAHAMAS	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.779	-	-	-	-	-	1.930	-	8	-	-	
BARBADE	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	
BELIZE	471	-	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	326	-	-	-	-	-	1.797	-	94	-	-	
BENIN	28.924	3.455	-	460	-	-	6.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.339	-	3.665	-	-	
BOTSWANA	6.232	-	-	900	-	-	5.000	-	1.680	-	-	-	-	-	13.812	-	302	-	-	
BURUNDI	37.498	-	-	185	-	-	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.683	-	16	-	-	
CAMEROUN	27.799	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.014	-	295	-	-	
CAP-VERT	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	
CENTRAFRIQUE	36.100	1.682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.782	-	1.720	-	-	
COMORES	38	5.035	-	-	-	-	2.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.073	-	5.484	-	-	
CONGO	70	-	-	-	-	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.070	-	14	-	-	
COTE D'IVOIRE	21.385	13.499	-	210	-	-	-	-	6.783	-	-	-	-	-	41.876	-	19.025	-	-	
DJIBOUTI	820	-	-	545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.365	-	143	-	-	
DOMINIQUE	4.870	-	-	-	-	-	3.800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.670	-	1.824	-	-	
ETHIOPIE	31.341	34.433	-	8.500	-	-	21.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.274	-	37.656	-	-	
FIDJI	31	264	-	300	-	-	1.000	-	499	-	-	-	-	-	2.094	-	564	-	-	
GABON	17.054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.054	-	1.330	-	-	
GAMBIE	5.553	9.402	-	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.169	-	10.077	-	-	
GHANA	26.000	-	-	-	-	-	7.000	-	3.180	-	-	-	-	-	36.180	-	106	-	-	
GRENADE	3.775	371	-	-	-	-	1.800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.946	-	898	-	-	
GUINEE-COMAKRY	72.735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72.735	-	35	-	-	
GUINEE-BISSAU	26.800	424	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.327	-	919	-	-	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	1.080	-	-	-	-	4.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.080	-	1.080	-	-	
GUYANE CO-OP	2.027	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.067	-	41	-	-	
BURKINA FASO	1 630	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.995	-	286	-	-	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS										I PAIEMENTS I	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	I	I
	I TOT PART I 1 - 10	I STABEX	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 11 A 18	I TOT GEN. I RAP. 19	I	I
JAMAIQUE	14.646	-	580	-	-	2.250	-	-	17.476	1.020		
KENYA	35.441	-	-	-	5.500	869	-	-	41.810	76		
KIRIBATI	520	1.639	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.159	1.639		
LESOTHO	18.429	-	-	-	3.500	-	-	-	21.929	2.428		
LIBERIA	27.400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.400	-		
MADAGASCAR	47.099	-	250	-	24.050	-	-	-	71.399	3.366		
MALAWI	74.774	2.370	2.135	-	4.000	1.116	-	-	84.395	13.288		
MALI	23.350	14.181	790	-	-	-	-	-	38.321	14.836		
MAURICE	13.398	2.950	-	-	6.500	2.096	-	-	24.944	4.600		
MAURITANIE	15.670	-	340	-	15.000	-	-	-	31.009	537		
MOZAMBIQUE	79.453	8.947	5.910	-	3.000	-	-	-	97.311	22.116		
NIGER	36.628	5.874	1.114	-	14.300	-	-	-	57.915	6.284		
NIGERIA	93	-	1.130	-	-	3.657	-	-	4.881	1.030		
UGANDA	58.540	-	5.650	-	-	-	-	-	64.190	12.007		
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	3.327	46.402	-	-	3.500	3.051	-	-	56.280	46.402		
RWANDA	51.170	3.399	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.569	3.399		
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	1.500	-	-	-	1.500	416		
SAINTE LUCIE	1.525	-	-	-	2.000	494	-	-	4.019	-		
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	2.145	-	130	-	1.800	-	-	-	4.075	68		
SALOMON	6.403	18.985	500	-	-	-	-	-	25.888	19.664		
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	18	4.741	-	-	2.600	-	-	-	7.358	4.741		
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	4.188	1.627	150	-	2.100	-	-	-	8.065	1.454		
SENEGAL	97.000	82.135	880	-	25.500	-	-	-	205.515	85.420		
SEYCHELLES	1.540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.540	164		
SIERRA LEONE	20.000	-	78	-	7.000	-	-	-	27.078	78		
SOMALIE	2.386	-	1.008	-	13.000	-	-	-	16.394	496		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS								PAIEMENTS	
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I TOT PART I 1 - 10	I STABEX	I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS I MINIERES	I CAPITAUX I RISQUES	I BONIFIC I INTERETS	I FONDS I REHAB.	I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I TOT GEN. I 11 A 18	I TOT GEN. I RAP. 19
SOUDAN	29.105	60.067	1.117	-	9.000	-	-	-	99.289	64.575
SURINAM	-	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	340	-
SWAZILAND	9.998	-	730	-	3.000	-	-	-	13.728	542
TANZANIE	103.600	8.908	-	-	18.000	-	-	-	130.508	10.795
TCHAD	47.928	12.776	3.185	-	2.200	-	-	-	66.089	14.406
TOGO	2.885	9.315	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.200	9.319
TONGA	200	1.866	-	-	1.500	-	-	-	3.566	2.602
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
TUVALU	800	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	902	102
VANUATU	348	11.438	2.160	-	-	-	-	-	13.946	11.918
ZAIRE	96.384	-	-	-	-	7.777	-	-	104.161	577
ZAMBIE	38.414	-	1.300	-	10.500	-	-	-	50.214	262
ZIMBABWE	15.216	-	-	-	-	3.409	-	-	18.625	439
SOUS-TOTAL	1.368.864	367.365	44.715	-	249.150	38.965	-	-	2.069.058	446.885
PROJETS REGIONAUX	165.869	-	1.950	-	29.000	-	-	-	196.819	22.336
SOUS-TOTAL	165.869	-	1.950	-	29.000	-	-	-	196.819	22.336
MAYOTTE	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	1.000	-
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
ARUBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS HORS P. INDICATIFS											IPAIEMENTS I								
	I 11		I 12		I 13		I 14		I 15		I 16		I 17		I 18		I 19		I 20	
	I TOT PART	I 1 - 10	I STABEX	I AIDE	I EXCEPT.	I PRODUITS	I MINIERS	I CAPITAUX	I RISQUES	I BONIFIC	I INTERETS	I FONDS	I REHAB.	I INVEST.	I TRANSF.	I 11 A 18	I TOT GEN.	I 11 A 18	I TOT GEN.	I RAP. 19
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANGUILLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTSERRAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUS-TOTAL	245	-	-	-	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.245	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJETS REGIONAUX	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419	-	-	-	52	-
SOUS-TOTAL	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419	-	-	-	52	-
TOTAL	1.535.396	367.365	46.665	-	-	279.150	38.965	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.267.541	469.273	-	-	-	-	-

2. EIB ACTIVITIES IN THE ACP COUNTRIES

I. General summary

1987 saw a considerable upswing in EIB financing despite the continuing difficult economic situation of most ACP States - particularly as regards the balance of payments and external debt - which was reflected in further implementation of adjustment programmes, curtailing public expenditure and bank credit and hence restricting investment.

With the third Lomé Convention getting fully under way, EIB financing amounted to 341 MECU in 1987, 63% up on the previous year and accounting for 20% of the sums provided for under the Convention. The increase primarily reflected an expansion in risk capital operations, which more than tripled compared with 1986 to reach 187 MECU, while Bank loans from its own resources with interest subsidies remained at approximately the same level (154 MECU).

II. Sectoral breakdown of European Investment Bank commitments (see tables I and II)

198 MECU - around 58% of total assistance - went to industrial investments, concentrating particularly on small and medium-scale ventures. Bank assistance for the latter, through global loans to national development banks and contributions to increases in their capital, amounted to 106 MECU, accounting on their own for 54% of financing in the industrial sector. Bank assistance chiefly concerned the foodstuffs industry (33,1 MECU) and the extractive industries (31,9 MECU), representing 17% and 16% respectively of activity in the industrial sector.

Other assistance was divided in virtually equal proportions between energy investments (73,7 MECU or 21,6% of operations) - in particular construction or rehabilitation of power stations and provision of electricity distribution systems - and infrastructure investment, amounting to 69,2 MECU or 20,4% of activity. Here, the development of telecommunications (33 MECU) assumed particular importance.

TABLE I

Sectoral breakdown of Bank financing in 1987

Total	Resources			Sector		
	Own	Risk capital	Energy	Infrastructure	Industry	Global loans
314,4	136,9	177,5	60,8	64,0	102,3	87,3
25,0	16,9	8,1	12,9	5,3	0,9	5,9
-	-	1,6	-	-	0,4	1,2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
341,0	153,8	187,2	73,7	69,3	103,6	94,4

III. Geographical breakdown (see Annex)

(1) Africa

In 1987, 25 African countries received 92% of EIB assistance, viz. 314,4 MECU including 177,5 MECU (56,5%) in risk capital. In Central and West Africa assistance chiefly concerned Nigeria, where a 30 MECU global loan was granted for small and medium-scale industrial ventures; Côte d'Ivoire, which received 16,9 MECU for the renovation of cotton ginneries and modernization of a textile plant; Mauritania, where 15 MECU helped to rehabilitate electricity generating and distribution installations at Nouadhibou and to modernize an iron ore concentration plant; Niger and Senegal, which obtained 14,3 MECU and 12 MECU respectively for the construction of a high-tension power line and for the extension of the national telecommunications network. Other assistance concerned the rehabilitation of an oil refinery in Ghana (7 MECU), a water supply project in Benin (6,5 MECU), a palm-oil mill in Sao Tome (2,1 MECU) and two feasibility studies for 900 000 ECU for a regional iron ore exploitation project concerning Guinea and Liberia ⁽¹⁾.

(1) The two studies were financed under Lomé II.

In Southern Africa, 35,2 MECU were granted in global loans and/or contributions to capital increases for development banks in Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Angola, Swaziland and the Comoros. The main other assistance concerned energy - 15,5 MECU to Madagascar and 13 MECU to Mauritius for the repair and improvement of electricity generating and distribution installations - and agro-industry: 14 MECU and 6 MECU to Zimbabwe and Botswana for the construction of slaughter houses and 3 MECU to Mozambique for the rehabilitation of a cotton ginnery. Finally, 18,5 MECU went to two projects for the extension of water supply systems in Zimbabwe (12 MECU) and Malawi (6,5 MECU).

In East Africa, Kenya received 32,5 MECU, comprised of 13,5 MECU for the modernization and extension of tea-leaf processing plants, 13 MECU in the form of a global loan and 6 MECU for improvements to the port of Mombasa. Other assistance in the region concerned the working of a gold mine in Ethiopia (21 MECU), construction of a power station in Somalia (13 MECU), a 5 MECU global loan in Tanzania and participation in an increase in the capital of the East African Development Bank by means of loans of 2 MECU each to the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

In addition the Bank granted two regional loans in 1987 under its policy of promoting regional integration in Africa. These involved 21 MECU for a regional telecommunications project concerning Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Mauritania and a 6 MECU global loan to the East African Development Bank.

(ii) Caribbean

In the Caribbean, the Bank assisted six countries for a total of 25 MECU, including 8,1 MECU in risk capital. Assistance was directed especially to infrastructure and energy - improvements to the port of Montego Bay in Jamaica (5,35 MECU), thermal power stations in the Bahamas (9,1 MECU) and a hydroelectric one in Dominica (3,8 MECU) - and small and medium-scale industrial and tourist initiatives through global loans to local development banks or contributions to increases in their capital in Belize (3,5 MECU), Grenada (1,8 MECU) and St. Christopher and Nevis (1,5 MECU).

(iii) Pacific

In 1987 Bank assistance went to two Pacific countries: Tonga, where 1,5 MECU were granted to the Development Bank, 1,2 MECU as a global loan and 0,3 MECU by way of participation in its capital, and the Solomon Islands, which obtained 90 000 ECU for a feasibility study concerning oil storage possibilities ⁽²⁾.

IV. Effects of Projects financed

The total cost of investments to whose financing the Bank contributed, based on provisional estimates, came to around 1 000 MECU. The direct employment effects of the projects financed may, be put, on the basis of appraisal documentation, at more than 4 000 jobs.

V. Breakdown of financing by level of development of the ACP States concerned

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

VI. Disbursements

IN 1987 Bank disbursements amounted to 164,7 MECU: 7,2 MECU under Lomé I, 123 MECU under Lomé II and 34,5 MECU under Lomé III. These figures break down into 104,2 MECU under Lomé III. These figures break down into 104,2 MECU from own resources and 60,5 MECU in risk capital.

VII. Aid evaluation

Under the third Lomé Convention, together with Commission evaluation staff, the Bank continued in 1987 with the ex-post evaluation already begun in 1986 of a number of projects in the energy and agro-industry sectors. Ten energy projects

(2) This study was financed under Lomé II.

and four agro-industrial projects which it financed in eight ACP States - Barbados, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Papua New Guinea and Swaziland - were covered by such studies. The work, which was carried out by outside consultants, produced detailed reports and, with particular regard to the agro-industrial projects, their conclusions were discussed at the ACP-EEC experts' meeting in Kingston, Jamaica, in June 1987. In addition to those fourteen projects, eleven projects co-financed by the Bank and the Commission were evaluated on the latter's behalf, bringing to twenty-five the total number of ex-post evaluations concerning Bank operations. The Bank is also continuing to oversee all projects which it finances under the Lomé Conventions.

TABLE II

Breakdown of EIB financing in 1987

	MECU	%
ENERGY	73,3	21,6
<u>Generation</u>	<u>41,4</u>	<u>12,1</u>
Conventional power stations	37,6	11,0
Hydroelectric power stations	3,8	1,1
<u>Electricity transmission</u>	<u>14,3</u>	<u>4,2</u>
<u>Electricity distribution</u>	<u>18,0</u>	<u>5,3</u>
INFRASTRUCTURE	69,3	20,3
<u>Communications</u>	<u>44,3</u>	<u>13,0</u>
Transport	11,3	3,3
Shipping	(11,3)	(3,3)
Telecommunications	33,0	9,7
<u>Water (catchment, distribution)</u>	<u>25,0</u>	<u>7,3</u>
INDUSTRY	198,00	58,1
Industry	92,0	27,0
Extractive industries	31,9 ⁽¹⁾	9,4
Chemical industry	7,0	2,0
Foodstuffs	33,1	9,7
Textile industry	19,9	5,9
Other Services	-	-
<u>Global loans</u>	<u>94,4</u>	<u>27,7</u>
<u>Development banks</u>	<u>11,6</u>	<u>3,4</u>
TOTAL	341,0	100,0

(1) Including 0,9 MECU under Lomé II.

LOANS GRANTED FROM THE BANK'S OWN RESOURCES IN 1987

BAHAMAS

MECU

Construction of diesel power stations, extension of existing power stations and improvement of the electricity distribution networks on ten islands in the Family archipelago

Bahamas Electricity Corporation (BEC)

9,1

BELIZE

Global loan to the Development Finance Corporation of Belize to help finance small or medium-scale projects in industry, agro-industry, tourism, fisheries and forestry

2,5

BOTSWANA

Construction of a new industrial cattle-slaughterhouse and a boning plant at Francistown (North-East)

Botswana Meat Commission (BMC)

4,0

Global loan to Botswana Development Corporation Ltd. to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism

7,0

COTE D'IVOIRE

Reconstruction of the cotton ginnery at Korhogo; modernization of those at Boundial and Mankono

Republic of Côte d'Ivoire for the Compagnie Ivoirienne pour le développement des Textiles

9,5

Restructuring and modernization of two plants for spinning and weaving at Dimbokro and dyeing and printing at Abidjan Union Industrielle et Textile de Côte d'Ivoire (UTEXI)

7,4

JAMAICA

Enlargement of the port of Montego Bay by constructing facilities for cruise liners

Port Authority of Jamaica

5,3

KENYA

Improvements to the port of Mombasa; repairing and modernizing two bulk-liquid terminals and four berths for miscellaneous goods

Kenya Port Authority

6,0

Enlargement and modernization of thirty-nine tea-leaf processing plants and setting-up of fifteen new plants

Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA)

11,0

Global loan to the Development Finance Company of Kenya to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, agriculture, tourism and mining

10,0

MALAWI

Improving treatment capacity and the drinking water supply system of the town of Lilongwe

Government of Malawi for Lilongwe Water Board

4,0

MAURITIUS

Repairs to Fort Victoria diesel power station (62,4 MW) and small hydro-electric power stations (3,4 MW) and improvement of the electricity distribution network

Central Electricity Board (CEB)

10,0

NIGERIA

Global loan to the New Nigerian Development Company to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism

30,0

REGIONAL - EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania)

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

6,0

ZIMBABWE

Extension of the drinking water supply and distribution systems of the city of Harare

Republic of Zimbabwe for Harare City Council

12,0

Construction of two slaughterhouses at Bulawayo and Masvingo (South) and a processing and distribution complex at Harare (North-East)

Government of Zimbabwe for the Cold Storage Commission

14,0

ZIMBABWE

Global loan to the Zimbabwe Development Bank to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism

6,0

RISK-CAPITAL ASSISTANCE FROM EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND RESOURCES

MECU

ANGOLA

Global loan to finance feasibility studies for industrial, agro-industrial, mining or tourist projects and rehabilitation projects in those sectors.
Conditional loan to the Angolan National Bank

4,0

BELIZE

Improving possibilities for assistance from the Development Finance Corporation of Belize (DFCB)
Global loan to the DFCB to help finance studies and participations

0,5

Conditional loan to the Government of Belize to finance an increase in its participation in the DFCB's capital

0,5

BENIN

Increasing and improving the drinking water supply of the towns of Cotonou and Porto Novo
Conditional loan to the People's Republic of Benin for the Société Béninoise d'Électricité et d'Eau (SBEE)

BOTSWANA

Construction of a new industrial cattle-slaughterhouse and a boning plant at Francistown (North-East)
Conditional loan to the Government of Botswana for the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC)

2,0

Global loan to finance participations in the capital of or quasi-equity capital for SMES
Conditional loan to the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC)

3,0

COMOROS

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, tourism and transport
Conditional loan to the Banque de Développement des Comores (BDC)

2,0

DOMINICA

Hydro-electric installations involving Laudat power station (1,3 MW) and two additional 1,5 MW generators at Trafalgar power station
Conditional loan to the Commonwealth of Dominica for Dominica Electricity Services Limited (DOMLEC)

3,8

ETHIOPIA

Exploitation of an open-cast gold mine and ore-processing installations
Conditional loan to the Ethiopian Government for Lega Dembi Gold Enterprise

8,0

Conditional loan to the Ethiopian Government for the Ethiopian Mineral Resources Development Corporation (EMRDC)

13,0

GHANA

Second stage of the renovation programme at Tema refinery, east of ACCRA
Conditional loan to the Republic of Ghana for the Ghanaian Italian Petroleum
Company (GHAIP) 7,0

GRENADA

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry,
agro-industry and tourism by means of loans and participations
Conditional loan to the Grenada Development Bank (GDB) 1,4

Conditional loan to the Government of Grenada to enable it to increase its
participation in the Grenada Development Bank's capital 0,4

GUINEA

Technical and financial feasibility study for a regional project to exploit Mount
Nimba iron ore
Conditional loan to the Republic of Guinea 0,3

KENYA

Global loan for the rehabilitation of small and medium-sized enterprises in
industry, agro-industry, agriculture, tourism and mining
Conditional loan to the Development Finance Company of Kenya (DFCK) 3,0

KENYA (continued)

Participation in a capital increase for the East African Development Bank Conditional loan to the Government of Kenya	2,0
Equity and quasi-equity participations in tea-processing companies Conditional loan to the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA)	2,5

LIBERIA

Technical and financial feasibility study for a regional project to exploit Mount Nimba iron ore Conditional loan to the Republic of Liberia	0,6
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MADAGASCAR

Repairs and improvements to electricity generating and distribution installations at Mahajunga and Nosy-Bé Conditional loans to the Malagasy State for JIRAMA (Malagasy Electricity Company)	2,0 13,5
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MALAWI

Improving treatment capacity and the drinking water supply system of the town of Lilongwe Subordinated loan to Lilongwe Water Board (LWB)	2,5
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MAURITIUS

Repairs to Fort Victoria diesel power station (62,4 MW) and small hydro-electric power stations (3,4 MW) and improvement of the electricity distribution network Conditional loan to the Mauritian Government for the Central Electricity Board (CEB)	3,0
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MAURITANIA

Rehabilitation of water and electricity production and distribution installations at Nouadhibou

Conditional loan to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the Société Nationale d'Eau et d'Electricité (SONELEC)

5,0

New equipment to improve the iron-ore concentration plant at Guelb El Rhein, near Zouerate, and rail and telecommunications links with the port of Nouadhibou

Subordinated loan to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière (SNIM)

10,0

MOZAMBIQUE

Rehabilitation of a cotton ginnery at Chokwe and a tomato-purée factory at Chilembene, in the south of the country

Conditional loan to the Mozambican National Bank for the Companhia Agro-Industrial Lonrho-Moçambique (LOMACO)

3,0

NIGER

High-tension electricity transmission between Maradi and Zinder (Niger) and Katsina (Nigeria)

Conditional loan to the Republic of Niger for the Société Nigérienne d'Electricité

14,3

UGANDA

Participation in a capital increase for the East African Development Bank

Conditional loan to the Government of Uganda

2,0

REGIONAL - WEST AFRICA

Radio-relay telecommunications installations between various member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), international satellite ground station at Bamako (Mali)

Conditional loan to the ECOWAS Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development, which is to onlend to the States of Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Mauritania. 21,0

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Study of oil storage possibilities.

Conditional loan to the Government of the Solomon Islands. 0,09

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Palm-oil mill in the middle of a plantation to be extended and installed near Ribeira Peixe in the south-east of the island.

Conditional loan to the National Bank of Sao Tome and Principe. 2,1

SENEGAL

Improving and modernizing the domestic telecommunications network.

Conditional loan to the Republic of Senegal for the Société Nationale des Télécommunications (SONATEL). 12,0

SOMALIA

Repairs and improvements to electricity generating (diesel power stations with a total capacity of 58 MW), transmission and distribution plant at Mogadishu.

Conditional loans to the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic for the Société Somalienne d'Electricité Ente Nazionale Energie Elettrica (ENEE). 10,0
3,0

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

Global loan to finance investment by small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism and acquisition of participations.
Conditional loan to the Development Bank of St Kitts-Nevis (DBSKN).

1,5

SWAZILAND

Loans to step up the activities of the Swaziland Investment and Development Company Ltd (SIDC).

Global loan to the SIDC to help finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism.

1,4

Conditional loan to the Government to finance part of its subscription of SIDC capital.

1,65

TANZANIA

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

Conditional loan to the Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd (TDFL).

5,0

Participation in a capital increase for the East African Development Bank.
Conditional loan to the Government of Tanzania.

2,0

TONGA

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, transport and tourism and acquisition of participations. Conditional loan to the Tonga Development Bank (TDB).

1,2

Conditional loan to the Kingdom of Tonga to increase its participation in the Tonga Development Bank's capital.

0,3

ZAMBIA

Global loan to finance investment by small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, mining and tourism and acquisition of participations. Conditional loan to the Development Bank of Zambia.

10,0

Participation on the Community's behalf in the capital of the Development Bank of Zambia.

0,2

3. ACTIVITIES OF THE CTA

1987 saw the consolidation of activities previously undertaken and the implementation of new suggestions received, particularly those of the Centre's Advisory Committee. The action programme adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors was carried out in full.

1. STUDIES AND SPECIALIST REPORTS

1.1. Documentary bibliography on bananas and plantains

This is a retrospective bibliography on bananas and plantains, produced in co-operation with the IRFA; publication began in 1985. Two issues of the bibliographic bulletin appeared in 1987.

1.2. Atlas of the agro-pastoral potential of the Sahel

This cartographic summary of the different studies, thematic maps and various facts concerning agro-pastoral resources in the Sahel gave rise to two initial publications in 1986: atlases for Chad and Niger. The atlas for Burkina Faso, published in 1987, is shortly to be followed by the one for Mali.

1.3. Inventory of ACP information sources

This study, a sequel to the one carried out in 1986 on EEC information sources, puts into practice one of the main recommendations emerging from the seminar organized by the CTA at Montpellier in 1984 on the dissemination of scientific and technical information.

As of 31 December 1987, 260 institutions were already covered. Publication of the directory is scheduled for the first half of 1988.

1.4. Study of audio-visual resources

This study makes it possible to assess the audio-visual equipment and materials available and their potential uses for agricultural and rural development in the ACP States.

1.5. Directory of seed programmes and projects

This puts into practice a recommendation of the seminar arranged by the CTA in 1985 on seed production. The inventory was undertaken in co-operation with seed services in ACP States and bilateral and multilateral co-operation agencies.

Apart from these studies on specific topics, directly giving rise to publications, the TCA has studies carried out, where necessary, to provide basic documentation for its seminars.

1.6. Study on irrigation

A preparatory study for a seminar which the CTA is organizing in 1988 was carried out with the assistance of the International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement (ILRI); it places particular emphasis on socio-cultural aspects of the implementation of irrigation projects in Africa.

2. SEMINARS

2.1. Seminar on food security in SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference) countries

This seminar was a sequel to the one on food strategies which the CTA organized in November 1986 in Brussels. It dealt with the specific situation of food production in southern Africa. Held in Lesotho from 12 to 14 January 1987, it was attended by 25 participants from SADCC countries and organizations concerned with food security problems in the region. During the seminar reports were given on production potential in each country and various problems hampering food security in the region.

2.2. Seminar on African manioc mosaic

The seminar was held in Yamoussoukro (Côte d'Ivoire) from 3 to 8 May 1987. It concluded that in order to act effectively against the major scourge represented by the disease it was necessary not just to prepare and distribute mosaic-free vegetative material but also to make use of the sanitation method. Therefore, in implementation of the seminar's recommendations, steps are being taken to publish both a scientific work and a practical extension manual on the subject.

2.3. Seminar on the banana and plantain information network

The meeting organized in connection with the INIBAP network took place in Montpellier from 2 to 5 June 1987. The CTA's contribution to the information system set up will come under the continuation of action initially undertaken in co-operation with the IRFA.

2.4. Seminar on women and agricultural extension

The meeting, held from 24 to 29 May 1987 at Sparscholt (United Kingdom) in co-operation with the RASE (Royal Agricultural Society of England), produced proposals for improving the agricultural extension information system in order to enhance the role of rural women and improve their working conditions.

2.5. Pacific region seminar

With the co-operation of the IRETA, the CTA organized two meetings for the Pacific region in 1987 at Apia (Western Samoa).

The first took place from 23 to 27 February 1987 and dealt with agroforestry in tropical islands, while the second was held from 2 to 5 March on the subject of food production around homesteads.

In addition to those two workshops, the CTA organized, jointly with the ISNAR (International Service for National Agricultural Research), a workshop on the planning and management of agricultural research in the South Pacific.

2.6. Seminar on fodder legumes

The meeting took place in December, in Jamaica. Its purpose was to assess local high-protein fodder legumes with the aim of promoting livestock farming with limited use of imported feeds.

2.7. Seminar on upgrading fisheries products in West Africa

An initial meeting was held in Dakar in 1986 following a study assessing post-catch losses; it was attended by technical experts from fisheries services and recommended implementing a regional action programme.

On those grounds a second meeting was organized, in Banjul (Gambia) from 7 to 9 October, this time of decision-makers from the countries concerned, to consider a draft programme for submission to the Commission of the European Communities.

3. PARTICIPATION IN OTHER SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

These are meetings organized by other institutions, for which the CTA covers the cost of participation by a few ACP nationals.

Many international meetings are in fact organized on topics in areas of concern to ACP countries but very often the structures concerned in those countries do not have the financial resources required to take part. In some cases the CTA assists with full or part financing.

Apart from the opportunity it affords those concerned to participate in such meetings and benefit from them directly, this programme enables the CTA to have first-hand scientific and technical documentation which it can distribute for the benefit of all ACP States. Moreover, through its contribution the CTA manages to influence organizers in directing the proceedings of such meetings as far as possible towards the ACP States' priority requirements.

For 1987 the CTA paid for seventy-nine ACP representatives at some fifteen meetings.

4. PUBLICATIONS

4.1. SPORE

The CTA continued publishing its bi-monthly information bulletin "Spore" with a circulation of 10 000: 7 102 in Africa, 520 in the Caribbean and 364 in the Pacific, the remainder being in Europe.

4.2. Newsletter of RISED

The Centre continued its support to the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) for the publication of its periodical newsletter.

4.3. Articles in the Courier

The CTA regularly publishes articles in the ACP-EEC Courier on topics related to its activities.

4.4. "The Tropical Agriculturist" collection

This is a series of extension publications dealing in particular with hot-region crops.

The publications on cotton and manioc appeared in 1987.

Following the policy of breaking down the language barrier for the better dissemination of information, the CTA arranged for the translation of these handbooks, whose publication in English was of interest to the publishers Macmillan. Three appeared in 1987, on maize, rainfed rice, the plantain and storage of food and seed products, in a collection entitled "The Tropical Agriculturist".

4.5. Translation of three agricultural publications

Three publications in the series "Terres et vie":

- Tropical agriculture among African peasant farmers
- Gardens and orchards of Africa
- Water and soil loss

have been translated into English and are to be published very shortly.

4.6. Translation of the IEMVT publication "Précis of tropical veterinary pathology"

This is being translated into English. Publication is planned for 1988, in co-operation with the CABI.

4.7. Publications on successful rural development experiments

There is very little information available in writing in this field. The CTA therefore envisages a series of publications, the first of which will concern:

- model farms developed in Saint Lucia;
- small irrigated areas in the valleys of the rivers Senegal and Niger;
- the arrangement of drainage basins (Madagascar).

4.8. Publication on the environment

The safeguarding of natural resources is a basic concern of the Lomé Convention and the CTA has undertaken the production of a publication to promote awareness of the damage caused by man to the natural environment in ACP countries. The project is currently in progress.

5. ASSISTANCE TO ACP DOCUMENTATION CENTRES

5.1. Training

On similar lines to the course arranged for documentalists from French-speaking ACP countries in Dakar in 1986, a further training session on agricultural information sources took place from 15 to 20 June 1987 at Lilongwe (Malawi) for English-speakers.

The course enabled documentalists from 10 African countries to become better acquainted with methods of analysing users' requirements as well as familiarizing themselves with primary and secondary information sources on tropical agronomy. The opportunities afforded by the new CD-ROM (Compact Disk Read Only Memory) technology were also presented to them.

The CTA paid for ACP nationals to participate in the following courses organized by other institutions as well:

- a course on information in agriculture organized by the CABI at Wallingford (United Kingdom) from 7 to 18 September 1987;
- a course on the running of small agricultural libraries organized by Bordeaux International School from 1 June to 10 July 1987.

5.2. Documentary assistance

The programme involves the supply directly (or through vouchers or other coupons) to ACP Documentation Centres of works or magazines regarded as basic or reference material. It comprises various parts:

- distribution of Agrindex bibliography;
- subscriptions to specialist magazines;
- documentary assistance;
- supply of payment chits.

5.3. Rural radio

In view of the effectiveness of radio as a means of disseminating information, the CTA envisages implementing a rural radio assistance programme in ACP countries. However, in order to determine the specific action to be undertaken it proved necessary to have two studies carried out:

- the first, a compilation and assessment of the studies already available in this field;
- the second, field surveys (two sets: French and English-speaking) to establish countries' real needs.

Those studies are being put to use and will serve to prepare the activities of the 1988 programme.

5.4. Other action

The CTA provided assistance to the Integrated Rural Development Centre for Africa for the setting-up of its information system on integrated rural development in Africa.

In addition, specific support was provided, at their request, to some ACP countries' national agricultural documentation centres (supply of small items of equipment and assistance in the preparation of technical documents or in training).

The CTA wishes to act as a liaison body, where necessary, between countries or agencies aiding ACP countries. It has accordingly brought together:

- (i) representatives of the main databanks: CABI (Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International), United Kingdom; AGRICOLA (Agricultural on-line access), USA; KIT (Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen), Netherlands; CIDARC (Centre international d'information et de documentation en agronomie des régions chaudes), French; CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research), USA; IFIS (International Food Information Service); and co-operation agencies such as the CDI; CRDI (Centre de recherche pour le développement international), French; ATSAF (Arbeitsgruppe Tropische und Subtropische), Federal Republic of Germany; DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency); World Bank; Rockefeller Foundation; and other EC agencies, with the aim of developing a project to provide developing countries with CD-ROM equipment and training for those responsible so that they can use it to gain access to the information recorded on compact discs;

(ii) representatives of the IEMVT (Institut d'Evelage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux), EEC, GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit), FAO, French Ministry of Co-operation and European Association for Animal Production, for the purposes of better co-ordination of their aid in the field of research and development concerning small ruminants in Africa.

6. QUESTION AND ANSWER SERVICE

Promoted via the SPORE information bulletin, other organizations' publications and the technical meetings organized by the CTA, the Centre's Question and Answer Service developed considerably in 1987. There were 4 626 requests from 1 January to 31 December 1987 as against 1 082 in 1986.

They came from a variety of socio-professional groups: farmers, extension workers, librarians, students, planners, decision-makers and teachers.

7. LIAISON NETWORK

The CTA set up two regional branch offices in 1987, one at the IRETA in the South Pacific and the other at the CARDI in the Caribbean. The programme for each office was drawn up in agreement with the regions concerned.

In Europe the Luxembourg National Liaison Committee was set up. Those in Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and the Netherlands met regularly with CTA representatives attending. Preliminary contacts were established by the CTA for the purpose of setting up Liaison Committees in Spain and Portugal.

INTRODUCTION

The tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Centre was celebrated with some pomp during the year in the presence of the Ministers, Ambassadors, high officials and industrialists of the ACP and EEC countries. It was an occasion of stock-taking and launching into the second decade. Perhaps the most apt of the statements assessing the evolutionary development of CDI was that expressed by the Director-General for Development of the Commission of the European Communities. Mr. Dieter Frisch said amongst other things that CDI was founded as a joint institution to express a new spirit of North-South cooperation for a new economic order. He congratulated the Directorate and the staff, saying that the professionalism of CDI has developed since 1977 and that the organization was now well launched on its path.

A new initiative has since been put into thrust for the second decade. This is to more intensively involve and mobilize the private sector of industry in the economic development of the ACP countries, and it is in line with the objectives set for ACP-EEC industrial cooperation under the 3rd Lomé Convention. The Centre during the period covered by this report entered into bilateral cooperation agreements with most of the member States of the European Community, with a view to providing funding incentive for European small and medium-sized enterprises wanting to extend or deploy manufacturing activities to ACP States. As a complementary action, consultative meetings are being organized with ACP States by region to probe their problems, needs and priorities for resource-based industrialization. The policy adjustment measures introduced by these countries for economic recovery are focused on the twin elements of privatization of industry and the liberalization of market control as a means of attracting foreign investment. Thus, CDI has had to play the role of a knowledgeable broker to engineer the best package of options for ACP-EEC joint ventures.

The Joint Governing Board, whose membership is largely drawn from the public and private milieux of industry, has been relentless in supporting these new approaches. Some of the members have not only participated directly in some of the activity programmes but have also on their personal responsibility promoted the ideas to their Governments or relevant institutions charged with development cooperation and export trade. All these are beginning to augur well for the image-building of CDI with the social and economic operators.

OVERALL ORIENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

The year has been particularly dominated by the following aspects :

- The Centre has dealt with a larger number of projects than previously, although many were relatively small.
- Two regional industrial cooperation meetings have been held in East Africa and the Pacific respectively and an Investors Forum took place in Libreville, all involving a considerable commitment of the staff in the detailed organization and execution of these meetings.
- Activities in Europe have also involved the arrangement of information and promotion meetings in various countries, notably Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland.

The increasing number of project requests coming from ACP countries are due to the antennae becoming more efficient and/or CDI becoming better known in the ACP industrial communities.

This has of course also resulted in good general use of the intervention budget (92% commitments) and only two direct intervention articles, namely for feasibility studies and marketing, have been underused (60-70% commitments) before the available funds were transferred to other articles.

Although the number of feasibility studies executed is high, they are mostly for potentially small investments. A study undertaken for CDI by an outside consultant indicates that CDI should aim at somewhat larger projects - but still SMI's - to become more successful in identifying projects that may find finance in the EEC. A greater emphasis was also suggested on criteria for the selection of promoters.

Undoubtedly, there is now an opening in many African countries for foreign investment, as more countries have started to follow the structural adjustment economic reform programmes suggested by the IMF. Countries which for many years could not attract foreign investment have started to do so, e.g. Ghana and Tanzania.

Although this new orientation is also expected to encourage exports, it has not been easy for the Centre to develop requests for marketing assistance. This is primarily due to the fact that few ACP countries today produce manufactured goods matured for export other than the traditional exports of processed agricultural products (coffee, tea, vegetable oils, timber, etc.). CDI assistance to some manufacturers has facilitated export; however, a bigger development in this direction would be through joint ventures in which there is now also a greater interest.

CONTACTS WITH ACP GOVERNMENTS

The many projects that were dealt with and the industrial meetings held in Nairobi - Kenya, Apia - Western Samoa and Libreville - Gabon have made it possible to increase and strengthen contacts with ACP governments as well as industry. Missions by CDI staff and consultants were conducted to most of the ACP countries.

The Director, who was in many instances joined by the corresponding Joint Governing Board members, participated in all the industrial cooperation meetings and attended four regional antennae meetings held at the same time, including the one for the Caribbean region in Barbados.

SPECIAL ASPECTS RELATED TO EEC COUNTRIES

During the year CDI signed new cooperation and/or co-financing agreements with institutions in Greece, Portugal, Denmark, the Basque Region of Spain, the Flemish Region of Belgium and with the German Ministry of Cooperation. The latter agreement provides for the full-time services of an expert over a two year period to promote CDI assisted projects in Germany. He will be placed with DEG in Cologne.

During the year the co-financing agreements contributed 385,000 ECU to CDI interventions, thus reducing CDI's expenditures on individual projects while not affecting the contribution of the EEC project partners. The ACP party most often pays local costs.

Also in 1987 a new emphasis was placed on searching for European project proposals and matching them with appropriate ACP requests or potential partners. The initial results seem promising. Hopefully, these EEC proposals in the new year may have an impact in increasing the number of promising studies for joint ventures, preferably with export orientation.

COOPERATION WITH EEC COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Cooperation with the Commission has generally increased, in particular through a closer contact with the Delegates and the Desk Officers of the Commission. There seem also to be more possibilities for complementary action on specific projects, e.g. two projects in Ghana.

With the European Investment Bank (EIB), within the limitations of its charter, more cooperation possibilities also seem to be forthcoming and regular meetings are held on project financing.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly has not taken a particular interest in industrial questions related to CDI during the year. The Economic and Social Committee on the other hand has repeatedly expressed the wish for more cooperation with CDI. Action was initiated in this regard by inviting members of the Committee to participate in the industrial cooperation meetings held in ACP countries. A delegation of five led by the Vice-President, Mr. E. POETON, took active part in the meeting organized for the East African region in Nairobi on the theme "Export marketing of ACP manufactured products".

OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The following tables show in figures the volume of CDI's assistance and the results achieved.

In Table I, compared to 1986, there is a large increase in the volume or number of projects assisted during the year.

Project substantiation and in-depth evaluation is as usual a high figure including the preliminary identification and substantiation exercises undertaken by antennae or local consultants in ACP countries.

The number of travel assistance projects has risen significantly and does not include invitees to the two meetings held in Nairobi and Apia, to which CDI invited antennae and private and public sector representatives.

In-plant training has reached a higher level than last year; however, implementation assistance has fallen significantly. This may be due partly to the overlapping feature of the two groups of assistance.

The great increase in studies is primarily due to an increase in the number of rehabilitation and market studies, as feasibility studies only increased from thirty-five to thirty-nine.

Table II shows the results achieved to date by CDI.

The number of projects which entered production is one more than in 1986. For the majority of the projects that have gone into production, we have provided implementation or training assistance rather than assistance in formation of joint ventures with feasibility studies (four only).

However, many of the projects under implementation are to a greater extent based on CDI feasibility studies and some are benefitting from financial engineering assistance with CDI. In fact, these projects are indicative of the changing situation in the ACP countries and also demonstrate that the EEC investment finance institutions are changing their attitude towards investment in some ACP countries previously excluded.

Tables III to V list the projects assisted by CDI that entered into production or were in the phase of physical construction or implementation in 1987. A column has been introduced to indicate private equity participation from the EEC. This is to bring into focus the problems identified in the investment chapter of the 3rd Lomé Convention, namely the need to encourage and facilitate the flow of private investment available to ACP States in the form of equity and long-term capital loans.

Although CDI gives special attention and incentives to the promotion of joint ventures (promotional meetings, travel assistance for contacts, co-financing of feasibility studies, marketing assistance, project finance engineering, training and start-up assistance), most of the projects that get implemented have little or no component of private capital from Europe. It is to be noted of course that measures to deal with this problem are under study by the ACP-EEC Investment Committee. The deteriorating environment for industrial investment in ACP States poses a very serious threat to the productive use of CDI's budgetary resources for new industrial prospection. This lack of re-scheduling of ACP foreign debt burdens or even their cancellation, coupled with the pressure on their governments to privatize public enterprises, has mopped up available stock of local industrial capital. The massive devaluation of the various currencies has made foreign export services and goods very costly, notwithstanding that foreign exchange is not freely purchasable.

A serious dilemma thus confronts CDI's programme of assisting in the preparation of feasibility studies for new projects in ACP countries. In the last few years, CDI has co-financed 150 feasibility studies of potentially viable industrial projects of ACP States. The implementation of the projects has been stalled for lack of local and external finance. In 1987, due to the application of much stricter criteria for the acceptance of projects for feasibility studies, over 30% of the budget provision for the promotion of new industries aimed at processing ACP raw materials had to be re-allocated to other industries.

At the Industrial Cooperation Meetings organized by the CDI for East Africa and the Pacific States during the year, the obstacle to the implementation of ACP industrial projects was attributed to the dearth of foreign exchange and industrial capital. On the other hand, and paradoxically, EEC financial institutions often talk of availability of finance for viable industrial projects in ACP countries. The Joint Governing Board has also addressed this problem with the participation of the representative of the European Investment Bank. From this it has emerged that the linkage factor between the contradictory views is the unwillingness of the European industrialist to invest in ACP projects but would rather sell equipment, expertise or know-how. No doubt, certain innovative ideas or measures will be required to change this attitude. CDI is already embarking on one based on cooperation funding agreements with EEC bodies.

TABLE I : ANALYSIS OF CDI'S ASSISTANCE

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

TABLE II: RESULTS ACHIEVED BY CDI TO DATE

	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87
CDI-assisted projects which entered production (including pilot plants)	4	9	12	16	23	22	23
Industrial projects under physical construction	15	6	17	25	12	9	8
Industrial projects under implementation						6	15
Investment costs in Ecu (million), in relation to projects which entered production	*	*	34.4	30.7	5.9	10.2	20.1
Employment created	*	*	460	651	436	690	672
CDI rehabilitation interventions	16	12	19	21	18	32	40
CDI training operations (No. of trainees)	74	255	200	289	321	268	243

* not available

TABLE III : PROJECTS THAT ENTERED INTO PRODUCTION IN 1987

	COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participatn	Employment
1	Benin	Paint	Implementn	500,000	no	20
2	Burkina F	Pumps and Brick Presses	Implementn	65,000	6,700	10
3	Côte d'Ivoire	Plastic signs	Feas. Study Implementn	125,000	no	10
4	Gambia	Briquettes	Implementn	274,000	94,000	30
5	Nigeria	Perfusion solns	Implementn	136,000	no	11
6	Burundi	Passion fruit juice	Implementn	71,000	no	11
7	Burundi	Vegetable oil	Implementn	85,000	no	11
8	Burundi	Sweets	Implementn	112,000	no	8
9	Congo	Fr. juice-wine	Implementn	2,000,000	no	27
10	Congo	Mech. Wrkshop	Implementn	5,800,000	93,200	29
11	Zaire	Lemonade - Soft Drinks	Feas. Study Implementn	2,717,000	no	74
12	Zaire	Sanitary Ware	Implementn	485,000	no	10
13	Madagascar	Cement Tiles	Implementn	760,000	3,900	25
14	Mauritius	Gold Jewellery	Training	150,000	(!) 125,000	50
15	Mauritius	Recombined Butter	Feas. Study Implementn	400,000	no	30
16	Uganda	Bricks	Training	220,000	no	60
17	Uganda	Stabilized Blocks	Implementn	60,000	no	20
18	Antigua	Rum Distillery	Diagn. Study	1,000,000	no	46
19	Guyana	Wooden Products	Training Tech. Assist	600,000	no	65

	COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participatn	Employment
:20	:St Lucia	:Fibreglass Boats	:Feas. Study :Implementn	: 100,000	: 55,000	: 8
:21	:Trinidad & Tobago	:Meat Products	:Diagn.Study :Tech. Assist	: 700,000	: no	: 52
:22	:Trinidad & Tobago	:Nails - Rebars	: :Implementn	: 2,500,000	: no	: 25
:23	:Papua New Guinea	:Soap	:Feas. Study :Implementn	: 1,250,000	: 125,000	: 40
				:20,110,000	: 502,800	: 672

TABLE IV : PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1987

	COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participatn	Employment
1	Burundi	Envelopes	Implementn	230,000	no	5
2	Burundi	Sorghum Beer	Implementn	510,000	no	24
3	Cameroon	Dairy Products	Feas. Study Negotn Ass.	10,700,000	2,100,000	80
4	Congo	Furniture	Implementn	334,000	no	21
5	Congo	Paper Bags	Implementn	1,934,000	300,000	23
6	Zaire	Bricks	Training	124,000	no	16
7	Uganda	Carb. Briquettes	Tech. Assist.	296,000	no	15
8	Swaziland	Dehydrated Veg.	Implementn	400,000	no	20
TOTAL				14,528,000	2,400,000	204

TABLE V : PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN 1987

	COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI Assistance	Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participatn	Employment
1	Côte d'Ivoire	Prefabricated Housing	Feas. Study Techn.Ass.	440,000	50,000	138
2	Ghana	Ferro-Manganese Foundry	Training Tech. Asst.	3,000,000	no	258
3	Ghana	Wood processing	Diag. Study	580,000	no	36
4	Senegal	Dried Fish	Feas. Study	1,100,000	132,000	71
5	Togo	Electr. Cables	Implementn	600,000	no	16
6	Togo	Steel Structures	Feasibility Study	1,200,000	140,000	100
7	Cameroon	Household Appl.	Techn.Asst	2,400,000	340,000	197
8	Congo	Sanitary Ware	Travel Asst	434,000	no	10
9	Congo	Shoes	Travel Asst	419,000	no	10
10	Zaire	High Prot.Food	Feas.Study	1,800,000	216,000	51
11	Comoros	Fibre Glass Products	Feas.Study	15,000	no	5
12	Ethiopia	Metal Furniture	Rehab.Study	380,000	no	40
13	Kenya	Oil Recycling	Training	1,125,000	no	100
14	Grenada	Nutmeg Oil	Feas.Study Travel Asst Fin.Package	600,000	no	10

			CDI Assistance	Investment (Ecu)	EEC Equity Participatn	Employment
:15	Trinidad	Ceramic Tiles	Feas.Study Travel Asst. Tech. Assist:	6,600,000	880,000	200
				20,693,000	1,758,000	1,242

ANNEX II

RESOLUTION (1)

on women and population

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recognizing the goals and recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action, Bucharest 1974, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population and Self-Reliant Development (Arusha, 1984) the report of the World Population Conference, Mexico 1984;
- B. having regard to the World Plan of Action of the Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Mexico, 1975) the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the UN Decade for Women (Copenhagen, 1980) and the Forward-Looking Strategies 1986 — 2000 of Nairobi end of Women's Decade Conference (July 1985);
- C. having regard to the 3 reports on 'Cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC' drawn up by H.E. Mr R. Chasle (Mauritius) on behalf of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and the resolutions thereon which were adopted in Luxembourg (1981), Rome (1982) and Berlin (1983);
- D. having regard to the 1982 Commission Memorandum on the Community's Development Policy and to the resolution on 'Population and Development' adopted by the EEC Council of Development Ministers on 11 November 1986;
- E. having regard to the Waruhiu report on 'The Role of Women in the Development Process', and its resolution which were adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Inverness, Scotland, in September 1985;
- F. referring to Title VIII of the Third Lomé Convention on Cultural and Social Cooperation and to Article 123, in particular, on enhancing the role and promoting the status of women in the production and development process;
- G. referring to the recommendations of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Conference on Population (Mexico, 1984) and which call for action programmes aimed at improving the role and status of women and the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility;
- H. recognizing further that population growth rates and socio-economic development rates are closely interrelated; and in particular the high dependency ratio created by a large proportion of children below the age of 15 years in many countries, a factor which will, in the short term, increase the pressure on available resources;
- I. noting that some developing countries realize that the population increase rate is too high in relation to their resources and rate of economic development and recognize the need and importance of population policies and the potential women have in population programmes;
- J. recognizing the need for close cooperation among ACP States and EEC countries to solve the problems of population growth and its related problems of poverty, food shortage, health, uncontrolled increase in the birth rate, nutrition, resource development and to overcome other bottlenecks in social and economic development;
- K. noting that population variables and development variables influence each other and vary from country to country and that solutions to population growth problems must be found with

(1) Adopted with one abstention by the ACP-EFC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

- . reference to specific needs of each country, be sensitive to the local values, policies and programmes and must recognize the rights of peoples, the family and the individual;
- L. considering that it has been proven that when women have a better school training, greater opportunities of working and higher income, when the health provisions for mothers and children are adequate and there are social security provisions for the elderly, these circumstances aid a better relation between resources and population;
- M. abhorring the fact that new contraceptives which sometimes have serious side effects with long-term consequences may have been exported to developing countries;
- N. welcomes the establishment of a specialized unit within the Commission of the European Community to deal with the role of women in development and the problem of health and population and taking into account the Commission's Staff Paper on 'Population and Development';
- O. further welcomes the fact that the World Bank has established the office of advisor on Women in Development with the task of ensuring that development projects take women's needs into account particularly those involving agriculture and rural development, population, health and nutrition.

I. Vital importance of population to development

1. Stresses that if present population trends continue, unemployment will greatly increase, agricultural production and health care per person will decrease, provisions to ensure literacy, education and vocational training will be inadequate and deforestation and substandard urban growth will spread;
2. Appreciates the EEC Development Council's resolution (dated 11 November 1986) on 'Population and Development' but laments that in the resolution there is no reference to financial means that should be put at the disposal of projects eventually presented by developing countries on the matter;
3. Notes with appreciation the significant contributions made or committed in financial and technical support to integrated population and development programmes by the United Nations, the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Europe, bilateral agencies, international non-governmental organizations and other agencies;
4. Draws attention to the experience that birth rates fall in developed countries with increasing wealth but that the rapid rate of population growth in developing countries prevent increasing development, thus creating a vicious circle which must be broken, making it even more essential to educate and train women and men to enable them to decide their own and their families' future;
5. Calls upon ACP States to evolve and implement policies in economic and social development that integrate population issues and the effect of population in the fields of education, employment, food and nutrition, agriculture, health and other services to the population;

II. Financial and technical cooperation, budget

6. Requests governments of ACP States to endeavour to provide adequate budgetary provisions supportive of the rural development and population programmes;
7. Further urges that ACP-EEC cooperation should actively contribute to supporting population policies and programmes of ACP States in accordance with the information available, the wishes of the ACP States and cognizance of the long-run implications of population growth rates, therefore reconsideration should be given to agreeing to new mechanisms to provide funding assistance by the EEC which does not in any way prejudice an ACP State's other funding under its indicative programme;

8. Regrets that often measures imposed by the IMP and other credit agencies oblige the more indebted developing countries to cut resources, for social services, schools, training, health care, job development,

9. Requests that the cost of facilities (including the cost of contraception) and of information provision must not be allowed to be a barrier to rapid expansion of services, and means must be sought for financial assistance which does not prejudice other specific programmes,

10. Further urges international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, which advise ACP States' governments on budgetary and development policies to minimise the imposition of austere budgetary measures which are likely to introduce negative factors on populations and rural development progress;

III. Government and national integrated approaches

11. Urges ACP States to set up institutional frameworks to undertake coordination, work on priorities, intensity of implementation and monitoring of programmes and evaluation of integrated policies and programmes;

12. Recommends that ACP States set goals and targets to be achieved as soon as possible including population growth rates, clinical services, family planning delivery targets and ensure that such goals and targets have the support of policy-makers and leaders in the country;

13. Stresses that success in reducing birth rates can only be achieved on a voluntary basis through the will of the individuals and not by adopting coercive methods;

14. Requests that development assistance be also directed to meet the needs of ACP States in training of specialists especially demographers, operations researchers, and the orientation of health field workers and opinion leaders to cope with population change and information;

15. Requests ACP States to give support to efforts that ensure success of family planning usage, accessibility, safety of contraceptives, counselling and follow-up of users. Family planning programmes should take account of local values and should be integrated into existing programmes in primary health care, child care, nutrition, particularly at the grass roots level,

16. Stresses that to succeed, the extension of the facilities and information must go hand in hand, because information without facilities creates frustration, and facilities without information will be under-used;

17. Stresses that despite the urgent need for positive action by governments, success will only be achieved in reducing birth rates by grass roots campaigns in the populations as a whole, in particular among those in child-bearing years, though such campaigns may on no account be coercive;

18. Recommends that maximum attention be directed to the views of the young population who in the long run are to be relied on if population programmes are to succeed, especially at grass roots level;

IV. Data base, research

19. Urges that the training of demographers and other population experts incorporate operations and applied research relevant to the needs of respective countries;

20. Further urges all countries to create reliable data bases and improve on analysis methods as required for integrating into economic plans, and continually to review such data in relation to development trends, resources and influences;

21. Supports the need for ACP States to initiate and support research into population related issues including indirect measures negating the success of programmes, socio-cultural practices, traditional values, the role of men, the ageing and the young people;

V. Rural development and food production

22. Requests governments to formulate policies that reduce rural migration by encouraging rural investment and siting of micro-projects which create employment and income opportunities in the rural areas, and developing infrastructure and services in the rural areas;
23. Requests political and economic planners of ACP-EEC States to contribute to the attainment of food self-sufficiency by giving priority to food crops and preventing arable lands from further degradation and thus ensuring the guarantee of sufficient production of food compatible with any population growth;

VI. Women, status and family

24. Stresses that a reduction in birth rates can only be achieved by the individual will of people and that this will only come about when women, through increased educational opportunities, increased employment, economic status and a change of attitudes in their favour and greater improved status and performance are enabled to make their own decisions;
25. Urges governments and other organizations to implement programmes that enhance equal opportunities in education and training for women, including non-formal education, ensure their full participation and their accession to improved social and economic status and thereby improve their influence on family life and on fertility rates;
26. Calls for assistance in lowering fertility rates by raising, where necessary, the minimum legal age of marriage, encouraging greater spacing between children, encouraging delay of age at first birth and discouraging continued child bearing late into life;
27. Calls for information campaigns which highlight the effects of the number of children on the condition of the family, the future prospects which parents desire for their children and their own security in old age, and the advantages of smaller families;

VII. Community based involvement

28. Calls on governments and non-governmental organizations to encourage and stimulate public participation in community group organizations and literacy campaign through comprehensive development programmes at local level;
29. Urges governments to recognize the contribution of many existing non-governmental organizations promoting population and development programmes and if possible to draw on the experience and knowledge accumulated by these organizations in the context of national goals and needs of the people;
30. Calls on governments to encourage extending the geographical area covered by facilities and clinics by training and encouraging women in outlying areas to act as go-betweens with the nearest clinics, through community-based distribution projects;

VIII. Information, education

31. Calls for intensive population information and education programmes through outlets such as the media, schools and organizations in order to effectively alter certain current attitudes and behaviour of couples and individuals towards the population problem by giving them the opportunity to make a choice;
32. Points out that the demand for family planning has not been met and fewer than 5 % of married women use contraception and that although 80 % of the populations are rural, practically all family planning support and health services are confined to urban areas and that an immense amount of work needs to be done to give populations in general the option of using family planning services, clinical services and follow-up of users;
33. Stresses that, although a good start has been made in many countries, the achievement has only just scratched the surface for the need for information propagation and facilities for those who wish to make use of them, because most action has been taken in urban areas, but most of the populations are in rural areas;
34. Stresses that use of films and leaflets which are in the local language and based upon local surroundings and circumstances must be encouraged, and that this can be greatly aided by model films and leaflets based on existing extensive experience of many workers in the field. Such models would enable the preparation of local films and leaflets which took advantage of the best knowledge available. For this purpose, means must be found to coordinate experience of workers in the field and to produce useful models. Funds should be made available for production of local films and leaflets to be prepared from them;
35. Stresses that information teams must visit community leaders, schools, school-leavers, youth clubs, factories, as well as women and men in the communities and to provide information and back-up services for them; these information teams should preferably be made up of experts who have the trust and are familiar with the cultural and ethnic customs of the population. They should be involved in the preparation of the required information material.

IX. Family planning/health services

36. Stresses the importance of appropriate counselling and follow-up of contraceptive users and, on a broader scale, throughout the field of family health, especially in rural areas to avoid serious side-effects which destroy the confidence and success of family planning acceptors within the community and thereby thwart programmes;
37. Calls on industries that produce contraceptive devices to abstain, as stated in the WHO code, from selling to developing countries contraceptives that have not been adequately experienced or that have been banned or condemned in developed countries because they are a health hazard,
38. Calls on ACP States to aim at reducing further the mortality rates of both children and mothers through better health care and practices for mothers and children and ensure proper mental and physical development of children through nutrition and proper feeding and mother and child welfare care by adopting appropriate measures that would improve health conditions;
39. Welcomes the setting up of a working party on health problems within the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
40. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward the report and this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, the

governments of the ACP States, the Member States of the European Community and to relevant international organizations such as the UNFPA, the World Bank, the IMF, the FAO and UNESCO.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas the objectives and principles of cooperation between the ACP States on the one hand, and the EEC on the other hand are *inter alia* to promote and expedite the economic, cultural and social development of the ACP States and to consolidate and diversify their relations in a spirit of solidarity and mutual interest;
- B. whereas the contracting parties to the Third ACP-EEC Convention have resolved *inter alia* to intensify their effort to create, with a view to a more just and balanced international economic order, a model for relations between developed and developing states;
- C. whereas the ACP States, collectively, have a total external debt which exceeds 87 billion US dollars, and whereas the total external debt of sub-Saharan Africa alone exceeds 78 billion US dollars, and whereas in 1985 and 1986 a debt-service ratio of some 33,2 %/12 billion US dollars has been estimated by the World Bank for sub-Saharan Africa alone for their long-term debts;
- D. whereas the Third ACP-EEC Convention has an allocated budget of 8,5 billion ECU, which contributes effectively to the development potential of the ACP States but which, in spite of its manifest advantages does not directly address the pressing needs of many ACP States as far as their debt problem is concerned,
- E. whereas there is an urgent need for a re-assessment of the sorts of policy options which must be promoted in order to resolve the debt problem in ACP States, while encouraging economic growth and improvements in the standard of living of the peoples most affected;
- F. bearing in mind the multiple causes of the problem of indebtedness of developing countries which include *inter alia*, high commercial interest rates, unpredictable exchange rates particularly of the US dollar, the fall in most international commodity prices, high incidence of protectionism in OECD countries, the lack of adequate control of capital lending, the inadequacies of financial and resource management in many developing countries, extensive capital flight from developing countries, sometimes excessive structural rigidity in the national economies of many developing countries;
- G. whereas the problem of indebtedness is to a great extent an indication of a more profound economic disequilibrium in the international economic and monetary system insofar as it threatens not only the economic future of the developing countries but also the viability of the international banking system and highlights, as a result, the interdependence of North-South relations;
- H. bearing in mind that the future levels of the US dollar of real interest rates, oil, raw materials and commodity prices are of crucial importance in relation to economic growth prospects of all developing countries;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

- I. whereas, the slowing down in the world economic growth rate (3,2 % in 1985) is a trend which is unlikely to be reversed in the near future, given, *inter alia*, the size of the US budget deficit;
 - J. whereas many OAU States and many countries of Latin America have resolved to pursue alternative economic policies under the constraints of their debt burden in spite of the often high social cost involved in many cases, and whereas the European Community in particular has a real responsibility to ensure its active support for ACP countries pursuing such a policy with a view to offsetting the potential negative aspects of these more stringent policies and in order to preserve or promote economic growth, social justice and individual and collective freedom;
 - K. whereas the diversity of the economic structures of the ACP States, and their different debt structures, necessitates differentiated policy responses on the part of the European Community and on the part of other industrialized countries and international, public or commercial financial institutions;
 - L. whereas the difficulty of finding a solution to the problem should prompt all the interested parties into action, bearing in mind that a delay in resolving it could exacerbate not only the problem *per se* but also the situation in general of the indebted countries if they are unable to fulfil the agreements they have contracted and run the risk of reducing their solvency;
 - M. bearing in mind that the effects of excessive indebtedness on the ACP countries are, in many cases, at least as dramatic as the other crises which many of them have had to face;
 - N. whereas in the future, many developing countries will be paying more back to the IMF and certain other creditors than they receive in new credits unless an injection of new resources is obtained;
 - O. whereas there has been a considerable decline in net flows of capital to ACP countries from the commercial banking sector and from some official bilateral creditors in the last five years and whereas it is necessary to urgently reverse this trend;
 - P. whereas the European Community must make every effort to more effectively coordinate its activities in the international monetary and financial sectors, particularly *vis-à-vis* the United States and Japan, and whereas such coordination must necessarily involve an improvement in the internal cohesion of Community policy proposal and decision-making mechanisms at both Commission, Council and European Parliament levels;
 - Q. whereas the development of the Community's own capacity in the monetary field, notably by the extension of the EMS and an expansion of the role of the ECU, would considerably facilitate its position as an interlocutor in the international arena in economic and monetary affairs;
 - R. welcomes the recent agreement on the 8th replenishment of the IDA for the sum of 12,4 billion US dollars and acknowledges the special efforts of many EEC Member States in reaching this figure;
 - S. whereas a resolution of the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries requires the implementation of appropriate economic adjustment strategies which concentrate in particular on rural development and which promote self-sustaining economic development;
1. Considers that the problem of ACP indebtedness cannot be resolved without a strong political will to conduct a coherent policy on development;
 2. Calls for the rapid implementation of Articles 187 to 191, and particularly Article 188 of Section Two of the Third ACP-EEC Convention as regards financial and technical cooperation, and emphasises in this respect the responsibility of ACP States to come forward with specific and

detailed projects which will allow them to achieve the necessary objective of structural improvements in the productive sectors of their economies;

3. Welcomes the establishment of a working group on investment by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and progress made for the rapid implementation of Articles 240 to 247 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention;

4. Considers that other means of promoting direct investment into ACP countries, such as by means of the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency need to be fully supported by the ACP States, by the Member States of the European Community and by the European Community itself;

5. Acknowledges and supports the proposals made by the OAU and contained in its Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986 to 1990 concerning the debt problem particularly as regards the following recommendations, applicable case by case:

(a) the conversion of the ODA debts and interest obligations into grants particularly for the least-developed countries,

(b) the transformation of non-ODA official debt and debt-servicing payments due thereon into long-term loans on concessional terms with a moratorium for ten years,

(c) the negotiation of a reduction in interest rates on commercial debts;

6. Calls on the European Community to take concrete steps to implement the recommendations of the OAU as soon as possible;

7. Emphasises the necessity to negotiate rules which would limit indebted countries' loan repayments to a reasonable percentage of their export income along the lines proposed by the OAU and by the President of Peru;

8. Urges the Member States of the European Community to ensure an adequate inflow of new resources over the medium term at concessionary rates or in terms of new grants and invites the governments of the ACP States to make the appropriate structural readjustments when the situation permits;

9. Calls upon the European Commission, pursuant to Article 198 of the Lomé III Convention, to support requests made by ACP States to assist them in the preparation and submission of requests for rescheduling of debt service payments made to the Club de Paris or the London Club, for the ACP countries, especially for those who do not have the necessary administrative infrastructure for such tasks;

10. Urges, in this context, that greater use be made, where feasible, of multi-year rescheduling agreements and demands that negotiations on debt relief be more closely associated with the provision of new money and policy reforms, and that following agreements on rescheduling, Member States of the EC ensure that export credit cover is properly restored to the countries concerned;

11. Proposes that where multi-year rescheduling is not practicable, that importance is nevertheless attached to the medium and long-term economic objectives of the countries involved, so as not to base rescheduling operations in a specifically short-term context;

12. Urges the governments of ACP States to take all measures in relation to interest and exchange rate policies, and in relation to inflation in order to encourage economic growth, the more efficient use of resources and greater commercial activity, particularly at regional level;

13. Emphasises, in this context, the need to considerably reduce tariff barriers and other obstacles to the expansion of 'South-South' trade;

14. Notes the advantages pertaining to certain ACP countries which are part of the Franc zone in terms of monetary stability, and urges the Commission, in consultation with ACP States, to undertake studies in order to assess the viability of the establishment of a monetary zone linked to a basket of European currencies pending the further development of the EMS;

15. Calls on EEC Member States to continue to apply the 1978 UNCTAD Resolution 165 concerning retroactive adjustment measures, going beyond, where appropriate, the LLDCs;
16. Requests, for those countries which have achieved an appropriate level of economic development, that the conversion of official or commercial loans into equity be duly considered by the governments or banks concerned;
17. Recognises the significant contributions made by Member States of the EEC to both World Bank and IMF capital, but nevertheless urges the EEC Member States to take the lead in negotiations to increase further the capital of the World Bank, and to complement the resources of the IMF Structural Readjustment Facility;
18. Points out the urgent need — as already demanded on many sides — for a revision of the rules and economic and financial policy measures which the International Monetary Fund requires the ACP and developing countries to apply in order to receive loans. Such revision is urgently needed because the rules applied hitherto have aggravated the economic situation of the debtor countries, further worsened the living standards of the people and have contributed towards producing serious destabilization; calls for the IMF's policy of constraint to be amended in the interests of the developing countries;
19. Requests the European Commission to draft concrete proposals, for submission to the EEC Council of Ministers for the creation of 'European Trust Fund for Development', to be financed, *inter alia*, by the sale of 0.7 per cent of gold reserves held by EEC Member States over a period of time — possibly in the form of gold coins specially minted for this purpose — the proceeds of which should provide interest-free loans to the ACP States in need of fresh capital inputs;
20. Urges the European Community and its Member States to enhance the coordination of their policies and proposals with a view to playing a more effective collective role in the World Bank/IMF context and in other multilateral financial and development institutions, even if the EEC is not at the moment a member of these institutions;
21. Considers that priority should be given, in many ACP States, to the prevention of flights of capital by the elaboration of appropriate domestic, economic and monetary policies and by closer supervision of monetary transactions, and urges in this context that policies are devised and implemented to encourage the return of such capital;
22. Calls for greater cooperation between the commercial banking sector and official lending institutions in the provision of new resources at concessional rates for development purposes in ACP countries;
23. Emphasises the need for more resources to be devoted to the formation and training of personnel occupied in the banking sector (both public and private) and in the domain of debt management in ACP countries, with a view to bringing about rapid improvements in organization and efficiency of banking services;
24. Calls for a special meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to meet to decide on new policy proposals based on the recommendations of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly concerning the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries;
25. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States, the Council and Commission, EIB, OAU, IMF, the World Bank, OECD, Club de Paris and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION (1)

on incident regarding South African seaman

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. considering the regard for human rights laid down in the third Lomé Convention;
- B. considering the rights of every individual requiring urgent medical attention, to the facilities and assistance available in all countries;
- 1. Regrets the tragic incidence of a critically ill South African seaman being refused urgent medical treatment by several African countries;
- 2. Regrets that opposition to apartheid has given as an excuse for refusing humanitarian treatment — (especially as it transpired that the patient was, in terms of South African Laws, a 'coloured' citizen);
- 3. Urges all countries to receive those in need of urgent medical attention, without regard to their colour, creed or nationality;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation of children and the protection of children and adolescents in southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas some 10 000 children and adolescents are detained in South African prisons despite protests from religious, women's and trade union organizations in South Africa and other countries;
- B. having regard to the report published by UNICEF on 29 January 1987 entitled 'The impact of apartheid, destabilization and war on the children of southern Africa';
- C. whereas the UNICEF report affirms that armed conflict and economic destabilization in southern Africa caused the death of 140 000 children under the age of 5 in 1986 and that children living in the countries bordering South Africa are in a grave situation;
- D. whereas the same report states that 718 health centres have been destroyed since 1981, that entire regions are without vaccination facilities, schools have been destroyed and 30 000 children are without education;
- E. whereas if such a situation had occurred in one or more countries in Western Europe, the outrage would be so great that public and international opinion would demand and enforce immediate measures to put an end to it;
- 1. Condemns, in particular, this aspect of South African policy and calls urgently on the government of South Africa to release children and adolescents from prison and to guarantee them primary health care and adequate education,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

2. Calls on the European Community and its Member states jointly to urge the South African government to release children and adolescents;
3. Calls for independent NGOs to be able to develop aid programmes for the children and adolescents who are victims of apartheid, in particular orphans and requests the Commission to support those NGO's programmes;
4. Calls upon the SADCC and the EEC to consolidate their cooperation for the protection of children in the areas destabilized by South Africa, despite the priority given to transport and security of food supplies;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission of the European Communities, the Member states, the SADCC Conference of Ministers, the Secretariat-General of UNICEF, the NGO Liaison Committee to the EEC and the Government of South Africa.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the imprisonment of Pierre-Andre Albertini a French adviser in South Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas Pierre-Andre Albertini, a French adviser since March 1985 at the Fort-Hare University in the Ciskei, a territory under South African administration, has been imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement by the South African police for having established contacts with teachers and students accused of being ANC and UDF militants;
 - B. whereas on 16 January the Attorney-General withdrew all charges and dropped the proceedings against him but whereas he is still in prison;
 - C. concerned at the conditions of his detention which have lasted 100 days;
 - D. whereas he is held in custody under an article of the 'Ciskei security law' which is illegal under international law;
 - E. whereas the South African authorities are holding him in custody with a view to having him testify against opponents of the regime or persons considered to be such at the end of next March under the threat of a five-year prison sentence if he refuses;
1. Welcomes the massive campaign of solidarity launched since his imprisonment to obtain his release which is steadily gaining momentum in France and in Europe;
 2. Calls for the immediate release of Pierre-Andre Albertini,
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the Member states.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Republic of South Africa's policy of destabilization and the need to strengthen Community cooperation with the Front Line States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas its meeting from 2 to 6 February 1987 is being held in one of the Front Line States (Arusha, Tanzania);
- B. whereas the Republic of South Africa is pursuing a policy of destabilization both militarily and economically against the Front Line States;
- C. whereas, in order to combat this policy, those countries, in particular Angola and Mozambique, have to spend a large and growing portion of their budget on defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- D. whereas successive natural disasters have exacerbated even further the food crisis in various regions of southern Africa and whereas the lives of hundreds of thousands of people are endangered at the present time;
 1. Calls on all the Member States of the EEC to strengthen and diversify cooperation with the Front Line States and to coordinate their respective aid policies to achieve greater effectiveness;
 2. Calls on all the Community institutions, in particular on the Council of Ministers and the Commission, to devote special attention, in the context of development cooperation policy, to the needs of the Front Line States;
 3. Calls on all the Member States of the EEC and all the Community institutions to take into account, in particular through the adoption of emergency measures, the special situation of Angola and Mozambique which are the countries currently most exposed to the Republic of South Africa's destabilization policy; calls, moreover, for consideration to be given as soon as possible to the possibility of contributions from the Community and the other international donors to a special fund set up through the non-aligned countries;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the EEC.

(1) Adopted unanimously with 2 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on Namibia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. Re-endorsing its resolution of 30 January 1986 adopted at Ezulwini, Swaziland;
 1. Notes that the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 is still being held up by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and offers its support to the Namibia Peace Plan 435, a study and contact group set up last November by leading figures living in Namibia, and the

(1) Adopted with 9 votes against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

Declaration of Objectives drawn up in April 1986 at Windhoek by an association of sixteen churches, parties and organizations anxious to see Resolution 435 applied at last;

2. Notes that the illegal occupation of Namibia is causing violence and death bringing the country to civil war through the conscription of young Namibians in the auxiliary force of the South African expeditionary force; condemns particularly the involvement on Namibian territory of troops provided for the South African command by bantustans;
3. Condemns the attack on 5 August 1986 in the offices of the independent weekly *The Namibian*, causing damage estimated at 10 000 rands, and welcomes the decision of the Supreme Court at Windhoek to refund to that paper the surety of 20 000 rands imposed pursuant to the law on national security;
4. Deplores the fact that the decision announced in September by the 'interim government' to put an end to degregation in schools from January 1987 was rescinded under pressure from the Nationalist Party of South Africa;
5. Welcomes the setting-up in November of the Namibian Miners Union and the judicial decision authorizing the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to hold public meetings announced 24 hours in advance; deplores however the violence which has occurred at meetings of the Union and SWAPO;
6. Underlines the need to recognize and apply Decree No. 1 of the UN Council for Namibia, since over-exploitation of the natural resources of the country was demonstrated in 1986 by the Thirion report indicating that the diamond deposits would be deliberately exhausted by 1992;
7. Expresses its sympathy with the accused in the Trial of Eight which is to be re-opened on 16 February next;
8. Demands that the economic measures adopted or under consideration by the Twelve to counter apartheid be applied on Namibian territory until Resolution 435 is put into effect;
9. Emphasizes the particular responsibility of the Belgian Government as President of the Council and sole EEC member of the UN Council for Namibia, the only legal authority in that territory;
10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Secretary General of UNO and of OAU.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the visit by J. Savimbi to the European Parliament

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. bearing in mind the special relationship that the European Economic Community enjoys with ACP States, and particularly of the third ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé which commits the ACP and the EEC to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid;
- B. recalling the resolution adopted at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Greece in September 1986 and that of the European Parliament of 22 October 1986, condemning in no

(1) Adopted with 13 votes against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

uncertain terms South Africa's policies against neighbouring States and the support it provides to the UNITA terrorist groups in Angola;

1. Regrets as an action not in keeping with the spirit of the Lomé Convention, the initiative by some members of the European Parliament to invite and welcome Mr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA armed bandits;
2. Records that the European Community has made clear through representatives of its Parliament, Council and Commission that it will not provide any kind of political, moral or military support to UNITA;
3. Urges its Member States and individual members of the European Parliament to refrain in the future from inviting or receiving visits of any kind from representatives of UNITA or any similar armed group operating in Mozambique.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting at Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,
 - expressing its profound shock and dismay at the tragic death of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, on 19 October 1986, in an as yet unexplained air crash on South African territory, and its sympathy to his family and the people of Mozambique;
 - recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South Africa and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986, and at Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 25 September 1986;
 - whereas the EEC Council of Ministers have still not reached a consensus to impose a ban on coal imports from South Africa;
 - convinced that apartheid and South African acts of destabilisation and aggression against neighbouring states are a growing threat to peace and security in the region;
1. Observes that the Government of South Africa has increased and made comprehensive its actions to suppress non-violent opposition by:
 - (a) detaining without trial leaders of the UDF and other organizations calling for political change, including most of those who provide leadership at local level;
 - (b) making it illegal for newspapers to publish any report or article which gives a favourable impression of such organisations; and
 - (c) preventing any independent reporting of military and police actions in the townships and elsewhere;
 - (d) banning the receipt of funds from abroad by anti-apartheid organisations;
 - (e) raiding the offices of the Kagiso Trust, one of the organisations which distribute EEC aid to the victims of apartheid;
 2. Expresses its deep concern that, because all non-violent means of reform or even protest are denied, even those who have been committed hitherto to non-violence will be encouraged to regard

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly with 10 votes against and 1 abstention in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

violence as the only way to end apartheid and obtain political rights for the majority of the population;

3. Urges all ACP and EEC States, as well as organizations and individuals within them, to bring maximum pressure to bear upon the South African Government and the white population, most of which support it, in an effort to make them realise the need for an immediate and radical change of policy, so as to create the conditions necessary for peaceful negotiations to achieve a non-racial and democratic future for South Africa;

4. Points out that such negotiations cannot take place until Nelson Mandela and all others held for political reasons have been released, the state of emergency ended and the freedoms of speech and assembly granted to the whole population;

5. Welcomes the adoption of four resolutions by the European Parliament on 22 October 1986 on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa, and calls for the early implementation of these resolutions by the institutions concerned, namely the Commission and Council of the European Community, the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation, and by the Member States;

6. Calls for the restrictive measures taken against South Africa and any future stronger measures to be rigorously monitored and enforced, since otherwise it may give an impression of lack of serious intent, which can only encourage intransigence;

7. Calls upon the governments of all ACP and EEC States to ensure that the measures taken by them, whether collectively or individually, are monitored and enforced as effectively as possible;

8. Welcomes the Commission's proposal for a Directive concerning the suspension of new direct investment in South Africa [COM(86) 522 final] and regrets that by not adopting this proposal the Council failed to make progress towards the adoption of Community legal instruments enabling the enforcement of restrictive measures decided at Community level;

9. Proposes that the European Community should consider establishing a secretariat to monitor events in South Africa and the coordination, enforcement and effectiveness of restrictive measures and to make factual, balanced and dispassionate reports of its findings;

10. Repeats its stress on the importance of coordinating and monitoring such measures on a world-wide basis;

11. Requests the respective Presidents-in-Office of the ACP and EEC Councils of Ministers to present to the next meeting of this Assembly written reports on the initiatives taken to achieve such coordination and monitoring, so that these reports can be debated by the Joint Assembly;

12. Condemns vigorously continued direct and indirect acts of aggression, including economic and other destabilisation, carried out by South Africa against neighbouring states, the cost of which has been estimated by SADCC as 10 billion US dollars over the 5 years 1980 to 1984, a sum far exceeding the total foreign aid received by these states during the same period;

13. Censures South Africa for the violent abduction of civilians from the Swazi capital Mbabane in December 1986 and the attack on a homestead south of Gaborone, Botswana, on 1 January 1987, in which several people were killed or wounded;

14. Condemns South Africa's support to armed groups in Mozambique and Angola, whose activities, in the case of Angola aided by US arms, include attacks on the road and rail links which are vital to reduce the dependence of several neighbouring states on routes through South Africa and some of which are development projects aided by the community and other agencies;

15. Considers that the development of the region's transport network, so as to reduce this dependence, is a strategic priority of the first order and, therefore, urges that EEC and other world aid for such projects be increased rapidly;

16. Urges the EEC Member States to consider how they could respond most effectively to any requests from such countries for assistance in protecting these vital communications links, taking into account the plans already drawn up by the Front Line States and the Non-Aligned States; proposes that a group of experts, possibly established on a wider international basis, might be brought together for this purpose;

17. Welcomes the decision of the European Parliament to increase from 10 to 20 million ECU the appropriations to be included in the 1987 budget for positive measures to assist the victims of apartheid and congratulates the Commission on the rapid implementation of this programme in 1986;

18. 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 freedom of movement and diplomatic immunity for the Members of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is an institution formally set up under the Lomé Convention;
- B. whereas the Joint Assembly meets alternately in an ACP State and an EEC State;
- C. whereas missions may be carried out either by Members or Groups and whereas these missions often call for visits to various countries which are signatories to the Convention;
- D. whereas therefore complete freedom should be guaranteed for the Members of the Joint Assembly in all the Member States and whereas, in particular, they should not be subject to hindrance or delay in crossing borders;
- E. whereas Members have been subject to irksome administrative harassment despite providing evidence of their membership of the Joint Assembly;
- F. whereas this situation is unacceptable and must never re-occur;

1. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to urge the Governments of the Member States to take measures to grant the Members of the Joint Assembly the same status as that enjoyed by delegates to international organizations such as the UN;

2. Recommends a diplomatic passport to secure Members the necessary immunity to carry out their duties in peace;

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the President of the Commission of the European Communities and the Heads of Government of the Member States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the report of the European Court of Auditors on the EDF in 1985

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,
- having regard to the report of the European Court of Auditors that
 - (a) many indicative programmes were more an amalgam of independent projects than a set of coordinated measures to achieve specific objectives,
 - (b) some national authorities, because of the delicate situation of public finances, experienced difficulties in honouring commitments to jointly financed projects, or in defraying running costs, thus creating problems which dog a great many projects,
 - (c) systematic investigation is needed into the reliability of financing plans, problems of management of investments, and impact of local administrative regulations and procedures,
 - (d) had the provisions of Article 118 paragraph 1 of Lomé II regarding evaluation during implementation been used more often, some bottlenecks and difficulties would have been avoided,
 - (e) too little use was made of Article 118 paragraph 2 and ex-post evaluation of projects was inadequate,
- having regard to delays in implementation due to the internal procedures of the Commission,
 1. Believes Lomé III will make possible a significant advance in integrating EDF aid to national and regional priorities;
 2. Calls on the Commission and ACP States to ensure that if local financing difficulties are a possibility, more use is made of 100 % financing by the EEC; or that certain projects may be regarded as secondary, their funding being diverted to projects suffering from financing difficulties, if needed;
 3. Repeats its insistence on the importance of evaluation at all stages, wherever possible jointly with ACP experts; asks the Commission to provide a written report to it in September 1987 on this topic;
 4. Welcomes the European Parliament's support for enhanced evaluation, in particular an 'in house' evaluation unit;
 5. In this regard, asks for the staffing of DG VIII of the Commission to be reviewed by comparison with staffing levels of national and international aid agencies carrying out similar tasks;
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the EEC Member States, to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, and to the Court of Auditors.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Member States' immigration policies towards third countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to the previous positions it has adopted;
 - B. having regard to the resolution against racism and xenophobia and to the resolution on the situation of migrant workers adopted by the European Parliament;
 - C. having regard to the Joint Declaration by the three Institutions, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, rejecting all forms of racism and xenophobia towards nationals of third countries;
 - D. whereas certain measures contemplated by the Member States would be in flagrant contradiction of the principles laid down in the Joint Declaration, in particular:
 - deportation of migrant workers with no legal control
 - restrictions on the right of asylum
 - restriction of access to the education system for the children of nationals of third countries
 - unequal treatment as regards social benefits for workers from third countries and indigenous workers,
1. Considers that the Community must uphold the principles and the provisions contained in the Joint Inter-Institutional Declaration particularly those to the benefit of ACP migrant workers, given the special ties between those states and the EEC and the difficulties which their workers encounter in integrating into the recipient country;
 2. Calls on the Member States to take their own measures to curb incitement to racism and xenophobia, in particular by refraining from giving prominence to those who seek to promote those ideas, particularly in the media;
 3. Calls on the Commission and the Council to draw up proposals for agreements on social benefits between those Member States which do not have such agreements and third countries in order to establish, on a reciprocal basis, equal social rights for workers from third countries in accordance with ILO provisions;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward his resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States and to the ACP States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on human rights in ACP-EEC cooperation

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to the resolutions it adopted in Vouliagmeni on 25 September 1986 on human rights;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

- B. having regard also to its resolution adopted in Inverness on 26 September 1985 on the basis of the report by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Human Rights, and in particular paragraph 3(v) of that resolution which entrusts its Bureau with the task of monitoring 'human rights developments both in Europe and the ACP' states and making appropriate recommendations';
- C. having regard to the action by Amnesty International and other humanitarian organizations in favour of prisoners of conscience and to counter arbitrary treatment throughout the world;
- D. convinced that the joint defence of human rights by the ACP and EEC is likely to promote the objectives of the development of men and nations as laid down in the third Lomé Convention;
 - 1. Calls on its Bureau to examine the cases of violations of human rights submitted by the humanitarian organizations and to take all appropriate measures in the way of information and representations, in close relation with the authorities of the countries concerned or their accredited representatives in the ACP-EEC institutions;
 - 2. Calls on its Bureau also to accept all motions for resolutions and individual questions tabled by its members in connection with human rights and to take appropriate action on them;
 - 3. Instructs its Bureau to submit a regular general report on its activities in the above areas and to propose, where necessary, the setting-up of an *ad hoc* working party pursuant to paragraph 3(v) of the Inverness Resolution referred to above.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the participation of the economic and social partners and the representatives of the NGOs, in ACP-EEC cooperation

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to its previous resolutions on the participation of the social partners and the NGOs in the implementation of Lomé III, in particular the resolution adopted at Vouliagmeni on 25 September 1986;
- B. welcoming the favourable outcome of the annual meeting of the ACP-EEC economic and social groups in Brussels on 4 and 5 December 1986;
- C. anxious to ensure that there is a positive follow-up to these annual meetings;
- D. aware of the important role played by the social partners in the process of social development and democratization;
- E. recognizing the important role of certain NGOs in the development process;
 - 1. Calls again for the economic and social partners, and the representatives of the NGOs, both ACP and EEC, each in its appropriate role, to continue to be closely associated at all levels and within the various ACP-EEC cooperative bodies and institutions;
 - 2. Calls on the European Commission and the ACP bodies to improve the flow of information and consultations between the economic and social partners in the practical implementation of the Third Lomé Convention;
 - 3. Considers it essential in this respect that the economic and social partners continue to be involved in implementing the programmes under Lomé III in the ACP countries concerned, and that their participation in the work of follow-up committees be encouraged;

(1) Adopted unanimously with 2 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

4. Hopes that, on the basis of favourable cooperation between the economic and social partners, both ACP and EEC, these various sectors may be involved at the appropriate time and in systematic fashion in the preparation and the implementation of Lomé IV;
5. Hopes that it will also be possible to consult the NGOs with experience in the field;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission, the EEC Economic and Social Committee and the NGO Liaison Committee to the EEC.

RESOLUTION (1)

on cultural development

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to the Chasle report (Doc. ACP-EEC/0015/85) and resolution (OJ C 322 of 13. 12. 1985);
 - B. noting the growing interest throughout the world, and in particular in the EEC countries, in African literature, music and fine arts;
 - C. welcoming the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to the playwright, Wole Soyinka, the first African prize-winner;
 - D. welcoming the revival of musical creativity in Africa, both as regards traditional music and contemporary African pop music;
 - E. welcoming organizations such as the Foundation for African Arts and the ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation;
 - F. noting the success of the first African book fair and the participation of more than 40 publishers from Africa, Europe and the United States;
 - G. stressing the economic importance of the dissemination of Africa cultural products throughout the world;
1. Calls for the urgent implementation of the Chasle resolution's recommendations (OJ C 322 of 13. 12. 1985);
 2. Calls for the setting-up in the ACP states of a joint institution for recording and protecting copyright and defending the intellectual and cultural property of artists in the ACP countries;
 3. Urges the EEC to encourage by all means, including financial assistance, the translation and dissemination of works by African authors, paying particular attention to South African and Namibian writers affected by censorship and bans on publication;
 4. Calls for the organization, in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation, of a cultural festival of ACP regions;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and the governments of the Member States of the European Community and the ACP states.

RESOLUTION (1)

on sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987;

- A. recalling the resolution on the guaranteed price for ACP sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986;
- B. remaining concerned at the Community's pursuance of a restrictive price policy in respect of beet sugar production and at its policy of automatically equating the price offered to the ACP with that applicable to its own farmers;
- C. noting that this policy has resulted in a freeze of ACP guaranteed price for 1986/1987 at the level of the 1985/1986 price;
- D. stressing that this price freeze is having an extremely negative impact on the ACP sugar industries and, indeed, on the economies of those ACP States which are heavily dependent on the incomes from these industries for their survival;
- E. reiterating that the Community should endeavour to find and to implement alternative policies which would harmonize its internal objectives with its commitments under the Protocol on Sugar;
- F. emphasizing the need for the Community's price offer for the 1987/1988 delivery period to reflect that due regard has been taken of the ACP's memorandum on economic factors;
- G. drawing attention to the need for the full total of the agreed quantities of ACP preferential sugar to be exported to the Community by the ACP States signatories to the Sugar Protocol;
 1. Calls on the Community to make every effort to meet the ACP's legitimate concerns regarding the guaranteed price for ACP sugar, by offering a level of increase in the price offered for the forthcoming delivery period, which would substantially contribute to the correction of the situation of the ACP sugar supplying States;
 2. Exhorts the Commission to execute any future permanent reallocations as required under Article 7 paragraph 4 of the Protocol according to the stated principle that *ONLY* those States signatory to the Protocol could and should participate in such reallocations;
 3. Resolves to pursue these matters if necessary within the highest institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 1 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recalling the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly (2) since 1980 requesting the countries of the sub-regions of Africa to coordinate their efforts in the area of drought and desertification control;
 - B. recalling also the support which the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly gave to IGADD on its establishment through its resolution in January 1986 at Ezulwini, Swaziland;
 - C. bearing in mind the resolution of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in April, 1986, in Bridgetown, Barbados supporting the establishment of IGADD;
 - D. noting with satisfaction that IGADD had drawn up a plan of action which fully accords with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa, the Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986 to 1990) adopted by African States and the United Nations Plan of Action for African Recovery and Development adopted by the UN General Assembly in May, 1986;
 - E. convinced that the implementation of the IGADD Plan of Action will contribute to the promotion of good neighbourliness, peace and stability in the sub-region;
1. Calls on the Member States of the European Economic Community, the Commission of the European Communities and international donor countries and organizations to send representatives of a high political and technical level to the donor conference scheduled to convene at Djibouti, from 16 to 18 March 1987, and to contribute positively to the work of the Conference by pledging substantial financial and technical assistance to IGADD to ensure the successful implementation of IGADD's Plan of Action.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

(2) UN Resolutions: 35/90 of 5 December 1980.
36/221 of 17 December 1981.
38/216 of 20 December 1983.
39/29 of 3 December 1983.

RESOLUTION (1)

on cocoa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recalling the final declaration adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in February 1984 in Brazzaville;
- B. recalling the previous resolutions on cocoa and in particular those adopted by the Joint Assembly in Inverness, U.K., in September 1985 and in Vouliagmeni, Greece in September 1986;
- C. bearing in mind the considerable dependence of the economies of a large number of ACP States on agricultural commodities such as cocoa and the major role played in the said economies by the export of these products;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

- D. deeply concerned by the world economic crisis which seriously affects the fragile economic and social structures of developing countries;
- E. is gratified by the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention on the follow-up and management machinery for agricultural commodities;
- 1. Welcomes the entry into force of the International Cocoa Agreement on 20 January 1987, following ratification by the EEC and its Member States;
- 2. Is seriously worried however that the objective of the International Agreement, i.e. to stabilize the prices of cocoa beans, may elude us because of the lack of cooperation of the consumer countries, especially Member States in adopting buffer stock rules;
- 3. Invites in the best tradition of dialogue, cooperation and solidarity between consumer countries, the EEC and its Member States in particular, to abide by the overall provisions of the Agreement, particularly its Article 36 paragraph 6 which provides that: 'The buffer stock manager shall purchase cocoa at prevailing market prices in accordance with rules established by the Council; these rules shall take account of the practice of the trade', so that
 - (a) the purchases and sales of the buffer stocks are carried out in accordance with the multiple price mechanism depending on the growth of the cocoa, in order to take account of the premium and below par rating system,
 - (b) the purchases of cocoa beans are mainly carried out on the markets of exporting Member States who largely contribute to the financing of the buffer stock,
- 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on coffee

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recalling and reasserting the previous resolutions of the Joint Committee and the Joint Assembly, in particular the one adopted in January 1985 in Bujumbura, relating to the North-South dialogue crisis and the one adopted in Vougliagmeni, Greece in September 1986;
- B. recalling the need to improve the modalities of the International Cooperation in the area of commodities;
- C. bearing in mind that many ACP States are essentially geared towards agriculture and that their economies are largely dependent on agricultural commodities, such as coffee which accounts for more than 75 % of their export earnings;
- D. bearing in mind the memorandum submitted in July 1986 by the ACP States to the Commission and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the intentions of some EEC Member States to reduce the ACP export quotas of coffee on the one hand, and the guarantees given on the other hand;
- 1. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention concerning much wider cooperation between the EEC, its Member States and the ACP States in the area of agricultural commodities;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

2. Notes with concern however that the downward movements of the coffee market have the disastrous effect of considerably reducing the export earnings of ACP producing States and thereby jeopardizing the continuation of their development plans;
 3. Notes in addition that any reduction in export quotas of the ACP producing and exporting States would only exacerbate their economic difficulties;
 4. Calls upon the EEC and its Member States, contracting states to the International Coffee Agreement of 1983 and special partners of the ACP States, to abide by the spirit and letter of the said Agreement, particularly Articles 1 to 50 and strongly recommends:
 - the retention and even the increase of the ACP States' coffee export quotas;
 5. Instructs the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States.
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RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on Regional Cooperation in ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
- having regard to the 1987 General Report 'Regional Cooperation' ⁽²⁾,
- having regard to the introductory statement and accompanying document presented to the Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) ⁽³⁾,
- having regard to the reports of the ACP-EEC *ad hoc* Working Groups adopted in Arusha and in Lisbon,
- having regard to the results of the UNCTAD seventh meeting in Geneva (Switzerland) in July 1987,
- having regard to the ongoing work of the UN General Assembly on the situation in Africa, and its Special Session devoted to Africa of May 1986,
- A. bearing in mind that national economic strategies can and should be accelerated in their application by a greater degree of cooperation on an intra-regional and inter-regional basis;
- B. considering that the obstacles to regional cooperation are not only physical, but often political and socio-cultural;
- C. believing nevertheless that, such obstacles notwithstanding, more efforts can and should be made by the ACP States to improve methods of cooperation amongst themselves; regional organisations are in themselves not enough and an increase in 'political will' is a vital ingredient;
- D. preoccupied by the fact that in spite of considerable efforts aimed at structural adjustment in their economies, and in spite of considerable sacrifices by their peoples, most ACP states are still unable to benefit from the gradual upturn in the world economy because of the continued fall in commodity prices and increased protectionism, a declining flow of financial resources for development and the high cost of servicing outstanding debt;
- E. preoccupied by the relatively low level of trade in both agricultural and manufactured products both within and between the ACP regions, compared to their trade with industrialised countries;
- F. recognising that closer cooperation at a regional level can effectively contribute to a reduction in political tensions with a consequent impact on reducing the risks of war, civil strife, refugee movements, expenditure on armaments and other related phenomena;
- G. confirming the objectives of regional cooperation outlined in the Third Lomé Convention which are 'to promote collective and self-reliant social, cultural and economic development and greater regional self-sufficiency';
- H. bearing in mind the scope of regional cooperation between the European Community and the ACP as outlined in Article 113 of the Third Lomé Convention, namely:
 - agriculture and rural development, notably food self-sufficiency and food security,
 - health programmes, including education, training, research and information related to primary health care and control of major diseases, including animal diseases,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

⁽²⁾ Doc. ACP-EEC 189/87/B.

⁽³⁾ AP/261.

- evaluation, development, exploitation and preservation of fishery and marine resources, including scientific and technical cooperation with a view to the surveillance of exclusive economic zones,
 - preservation and improvement of the environment, especially through programmes to combat desertification, erosion, coastal degradation and marine pollution with a view to ensuring rational and ecologically balanced development,
 - industrialization, including the setting up of regional undertakings including inter-regional production and marketing enterprises,
 - exploitation of natural resources, notably the production and distribution of energy,
 - transport and communications, namely, roads, railways, air and sea transport, inland waterways, postal services and telecommunications,
 - development and expansion of trade,
 - assistance for action programmes undertaken by ACP and ACP-EEC professional and business organizations with the aim of improving production and marketing of products of external markets,
 - education and training, research, science and technology, information and communication, the establishment and reinforcement of training and research institutions and technical bodies responsible for technology exchanges as well as cooperation among universities,
 - tourism, including the establishment and strengthening of tourist promotion centres,
 - cultural and social cooperation activities;
- I. having regard also to the joint declaration on cooperation between ACP States and neighbouring overseas countries and territories and French overseas departments contained in Annex VII to the Lomé Convention;
- J. bearing in mind the fact that there exists already a very large number of regional organizations operative in ACP countries covering different sectors of regional activity, both political, cultural and technical;
- K. realising that effective regional cooperation can only be rendered possible by the effective involvement of the populations concerned and that cultural and social cooperation is a prerequisite to such involvement;
1. Stresses that areas of cooperation between the ACP and the Community defined in the Convention should as far as possible be explored and exploited for cooperation primarily among the ACP States themselves;
 2. Calls upon all the parties concerned to take the appropriate initiatives and make every effort to ensure a prompt commitment of available resources under the Lomé Conventions for regional cooperation measures;
 3. Calls upon the representatives of the European Community and its Member States and the representatives of the ACP Group of States to further develop the parameters of regional cooperation in the course of their negotiations for the next ACP-EEC Convention bearing in mind the specific recommendations of this General Report and Resolution;
 4. Recognising the importance of 'political will' in achieving progress on regional cooperation, calls on the competent authorities to agree, as a matter of urgency, allocation of Lomé III funds for the preparation of regional reports by eminent economists (along the lines of the European Parliament's Albert-Ball report on 'The cost of non-Europe') designed to clarify the cost to ACP States of lack of effective regional cooperation;
 5. Urges the ACP Group of States to reassess the functioning of their regional organizations with a view to reducing the frequent overlapping of responsibilities which undermines efforts aimed to achieve greater economic complementarity;

6. Considers that the merits of regional cooperation are often misunderstood by officials in national administrations and believes therefore that greater efforts should be concentrated on education and information of officials and government officers in order to facilitate information flows as well as regional project identification;
7. Urges therefore that the European Community and the ACP Group of States organize Conferences on Regional Cooperation in the main ACP regional areas, associating with the Conferences such major donors as the World Bank and Regional Development Banks;
8. Believes that such conferences would provide a forum for contact between regional organizations themselves and enhance coordination and cooperative efforts between national and regional organizations which are currently inadequate;
9. Considers that the Commission Delegations in ACP countries, in spite of the efforts of officials, are often ill-equipped or under-equipped for dealing specifically with regional projects and therefore calls for a technical reinforcement of Commission Delegations in pre-determined regional centres in order to facilitate project coordination, identification and implementation;
10. Invites the ACP States and the European Community to strengthen their respective structures, including the ACP Secretariat, with a view to facilitating elaboration and implementation of projects, thereby ensuring a more diligent and dynamic cooperation among ACP States;
11. Considers that project efficiency and implementation could be enhanced if Commission Delegates and Regional Authorising Officers were allowed to use the powers set out under the Convention, thus reducing the risk of delays which are frequent when relatively minor decisions have to be referred to Brussels;
12. Believes that, also in this context, more technical assistance could and should be provided to assist in the design of regional programmes and projects, and asks that existing regional organisations established by ACP States be regularly associated with this activity;
13. Believes that, in view of frequent complaints received from various regional groups, procedures for recruitment and appointment of consultants and contractors should be re-assessed, and consideration should be given to making appointments open to organizations based in ACP States who have the local knowledge of these areas to participate;
14. Considers that there exists a number of problems concerning the application of the principle of 'regionality' in the definition of projects of a regional nature, and therefore calls for the guidelines to be reviewed to take more account of regional particularities and traditions, while maintaining distinctions between national and regional criteria;
15. Asks contracting parties to encourage greater regional cooperation in the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, particularly as regards the conservation and exploitation of marine resources which would involve the ACP States, the overseas countries and territories and the French overseas departments in the area;
16. Believes that regional development should help to open up ACP-EEC cooperation to certain countries with comparable economic and production structures, such as the Republic of Haiti in the Caribbean, in accordance with Article 289 of the Third Lomé Convention;

As regards transport and communications

17. Considers that integrated regional transport systems are essential in the long term, for the enhancement of trade potential and regional development;
18. Welcomes the agreement between the governments of the SADCC countries with the European Community, the African Development Bank, Scandinavian countries, the United States and individual Member States of the European Community (Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, Federal Republic of Germany) and Austria on the financing for the Beira Corridor, the objective of which is to reduce dependence of the states of Southern Africa on

South African transport systems and to provide improved access to the sea for Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana;

19. Encourages the conclusion of other agreements in this domain, notably the proposed improvements to the Maputo, Nacala, Dar es Salaam and Lobito Port Transport systems, in conjunction with intra-regional surface transport projects and similar projects in West Africa and elsewhere;

20. Recognises the significance of the development of inland waterways for the African continent, and the development of coastal transport systems as envisaged for example by the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission, by the PTA and by other regional organisations;

21. Believes that for the island states of the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the development of coastal feeder services and port facilities are fundamental to their economic development, as is the extension of air transport services and infrastructure;

22. Underlines the importance, and the economic savings which can be made, resulting from the introduction of common transit declarations such as those recently introduced by the Northern Corridor Transit Agreement and by the PTA, and considers that more ACP States and regional organizations should consider the introduction of the Multi-modal Transport Document as provided for in the UN Convention on Multi-modal Transport, and the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in this respect;

23. Points to the considerable advantages gained in regional communication by the provision of inter-state motor vehicle insurance schemes — such as the Brown Card scheme introduced by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Yellow Card scheme being introduced by the PTA;

24. Draws attention to the need for closer regional route planning and air service scheduling within the different ACP regions in order to facilitate travel and freight handling;

25. Draws attention to the contribution made by the International Telecommunications Union to the provision of an integrated telecom network, including (in cooperation with ACP states and regional bodies) the provision of satellite earth stations and international telecommunications links, and requests that the European Community study the possibility of supporting financially the specialised training programmes for staff for telecommunication administration in ACP States;

As regards trade and financial services

26. Considers there is an urgent need for 'South-South' trade to be expanded through greater efforts on a regional level to acquire economic complementarity and diversification, particularly in the agricultural sector but also in the manufacturing and services sector;

27. Recognises the psychological and practical hinderances to regional trade cooperation, including the following

- short term balance of payments problems,
- loss of customs revenue,
- sacrifice of 'sovereignty',
- exposure of weak domestic industries;

28. Recognises also the longer term advantages to be gained, including

- a larger 'internal' market offering economies of scale,
- more attraction to external investment,
- the possibility of local manufacturing of items that would otherwise be imported from industrialised countries;

29. Believes that export credit agencies should be encouraged to increase their cover for developing countries who are undertaking adjustment programmes in order to improve investment chances and improve terms of trade in the medium term;

30. Believes also that regional organisations should be given technical and financial assistance to establish financial institutions which would facilitate the development of regional and intra-regional trade through the provision of export credit, insurance and clearing house facilities;
31. Believes that cooperation in the productive sectors of agriculture and manufacturing will enhance the diversification of the economies of ACP States and, to this end, invites ACP governments as well as public and private enterprises at the national level to create the supportive infrastructure for the development and expansion of ACP multinational enterprises;
32. Invites ACP regional and sub-regional organisations to collaborate with the governments of their Member States for the establishment or strengthening of facilitative arrangements for the development of multinational enterprises such as the provision of a legal framework for the establishment and operation of such enterprises, the development of transport and communication, intra-regional financing institutions, payments arrangements and institutions dealing with standardisation and quality control of manufactured goods in order to promote the conditions favourable to the development of multinational enterprises;
33. Believes in this context that the objective of an African Common Market by 1992 as outlined in the Lagos Plan is a necessary one, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of many regional organisations in Africa which have managed to introduce tariff-free trade within their region already;
34. Welcomes the decision of the CARICOM Heads of Governments calling on CARICOM member states to remove all obstacles to intra-regional trade by the end of the third quarter of 1988;
35. Welcomes the proposal by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a tripling of the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility in order to meet the special financing needs of the poorest developing countries; asks the Commission to monitor the developments of such initiatives and to give all possible support and encouragement;
36. Calls upon the multilateral financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank to take note of the specific problems of island states mentioned in this report, when granting financial assistance;
37. Emphasises the need within ACP States for greater domestic resource mobilisation and a strengthening, in particular, of public and private sector financing, and recognises that this would be made easier by an improved external environment;
38. Welcomes the imminent application of the UNCTAD Common Fund for Commodities and recognises that the release of financial resources from the 'second window' will contribute considerably to the diversification of production mechanisms, emphasises however the need to apply such resources bearing in mind regional pre-requisites and the demands of regional consumers for agricultural and manufactured products; asks the Commission to initiate proposals in order to activate the contribution of both the Community and its Member States to the Common Fund as soon as possible;
39. Fully supports the organisation of Trade Fairs, and similar initiatives aimed at the dissemination of knowledge and information by regional organisations and chambers of commerce as a means of promoting more South-South commerce;
40. Believes that the Member States of the European Community, through their Official Development Assistance, could and should contribute financial support for the revolving fund for the PTA Clearing House operations and for the ECOWAS Clearing House in order to provide a financial cushion for trade and commercial transactions;
41. Fully supports the creation of regional Clearing Houses as a means to encourage intra-regional trade and cooperation in local currencies which, in time, can provide the mutual confidence and understanding which is necessary for the development of common currency transactions;
42. Notes the advantages pertaining to certain ACP states which are part of the franc zone in terms of monetary stability and convertibility, and urges the ACP States with the assistance of the Commission to undertake studies in order to assess the viability of the establishment of a number of

regional monetary zones, ultimately leading to a monetary zone linked to a basket of European currencies pending a further development of the European Monetary Systems;

43. Requests that the ACP States, with the assistance of the Commission, provide more technical, financial and administrative assistance to those regional organisations which are seeking to develop their financial and monetary cooperation, and improve the enforcement of their monetary discipline;

44. Considers that the recent outcome of UNCTAD VII made a positive contribution towards the current Uruguay round of negotiations which should lead to the creation of an improved framework of international trade as well as increasing the contribution of the multilateral trading system to the achievement of greater coherence in global economic policy making;

As regards the environment and the management of natural resources

45. Considers that environmental concerns are essentially regional in character — as is indicated by the reports of the ACP-EEC Working Group on Environment — and are therefore one of the priority issues for regional organisations;

46. Is encouraged by the consistent efforts of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), IGADD, to combat drought and desertification in the Sahel region, yet believes that more resources need to be brought to bear in order to accelerate the work being done;

47. Calls for greater efforts to be made at regional level to coordinate policies to protect endangered species of animals and all those threatened by overhunting;

48. Is encouraged also by the use being made of national resources in Africa, particularly in the hydro-energy fields by the various River Basin authorities who are working to fulfil the energy requirements of many regions in order to support economic development in the agricultural and industrial sectors while bearing in mind ecological concerns;

49. Considers that ACP States should pool their intellectual and material resources, and undertake on the basis of complementarities, projects geared towards food production, the establishment and management of regional stocks and trade in food supplies in order to achieve food self-sufficiency and security, having regard to the specific characteristics of the ACP countries concerned;

50. Stresses the importance for island and coastal states of regional fisheries' agreements in order to safeguard halibut stocks and provide a secure future for local fishing fleets;

51. Believes that the regional organisations concerned should consider, in the context of regional food strategies, attaching greater priority to effective marketing facilities and to processing, packaging and storage of perishable foodstuffs in order to prevent wastage which currently is endemic in many ACP regions and to improving the facilities for triangular food aid within and between regions;

As regards other areas of activity

52. Considers that the application of a regional strategy, with European Community support, in the field of health and epidemiology, would be particularly appropriate at this time in order to help combat the spread of diseases such as malaria, smallpox, bilharzia and AIDS as well as other diseases, and looks forward to the guidelines which the working party on health, recently established, will formulate;

53. Calls for such a strategy to be elaborated as a matter of urgency, which implies greater support not only for the renovation and construction of hospitals and health-care facilities, but also for more basic medicinal needs and primary health services in the rural areas accompanied by appropriate information campaigns;

54. Believes that the development of human resources is paramount to sustained economic growth and development and to meaningful regional cooperation, and calls upon the European

Community to increase its financial and technical assistance in order to further develop and promote education and training programmes and facilities;

55. Welcomes the decision by the ACP Council of Ministers concerning the implementation of the intra-ACP programme for Cooperation in Education, Research and Training;

56. Draws attention to the great human and economic distress resulting from blindness often contracted early in life, and believes that a regional approach would be appropriate for certain forms of blindness (river blindness); requests the Community to step up its activities in this field;

57. Believes that cultural cooperation, to be incorporated into the programming of the sixth EDF, also has a place in regional cooperation and that, at this level, increased efforts could be made in the information sector particularly by the creation and improvement of regional communication channels which will help to bring people closer together and contribute towards a broader understanding of regional identities; asks for the establishment of training and tuition centres to be located in the main ACP regions;

58. Encourages and supports cooperation between non-governmental organizations, United Nations' agencies (UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR) and regional organisations in the implementation of regional policy initiatives;

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

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on rural development and environmental problems

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

— meeting in Lisbon, (Portugal), from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the resolution on rural development and environmental problems adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly at its meeting in Vouliagmeni, Greece ⁽²⁾;
- B. having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC working party on rural development and environmental problems ⁽³⁾;
- C. having regard to the report on 'Our Common Future' by the World Commission on Environment and Development of UNEP (1987);

(a) Development of stock farming and rational use of grazing land in ACP countries

1. Notes the economic and social importance of stock farming in many ACP countries; believes that more intensive ACP-EEC cooperation should help to develop their considerable potential by

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

⁽²⁾ OJ No 10, 14. 1. 1987.

⁽³⁾ Docs. ACP-EEC 89/86/B and AP/240/B.

improving the productivity of the existing livestock from the food point of view — particularly the production of meat and milk — and the use of animal traction in agriculture;

2. Believes that such a policy should:

- (a) give priority to small-scale farmers;
- (b) exploit the complementarity of plant production and stock farming;
- (c) bring about an even apportionment of stock farming and cropping areas;
- (d) devote greater attention to the development of small species of direct benefit to the local population as food supplies;

3. Points out that certain diseases such as nagana and cattle plague constitute a major obstacle to the development of stock farming; their eradication, which requires a major financial and scientific research input, should constitute one of the priorities of ACP-EEC cooperation in this area;

4. Points out that there is a direct link between preservation of the environment and the development of stock farming as regards both the dangers connected with over-grazing and the means of combating the tsetse fly some of which have adverse effects on the environment; calls for:

- (a) the drawing up of management plans for land and wells so that herds can be adapted to actual grazing capacity and water supplies;
- (b) the development of insecticide treatments against the tsetse fly that are compatible with the environment;

5. Stresses the need for concerted policies to exploit rationally and develop fodder resources and rural water supplies;

6. Notes that if stock farming, and agriculture in general, are to be developed, a number of internal measures must be adopted, particularly as regards:

- (a) a higher priority for animal health in national budgets;
- (b) producer price policy;
- (c) the organization of marketing;
- (d) land management;
- (e) the storage life of products for emergency use;

(b) Rational use of fishery resources

7. Stresses the importance of better exploitation of fishery resources — in inland waters as well — for the food balance and the economic and rural development of the ACP countries; believes there is a need for more intensive ACP-EEC cooperation in this area and intra-ACP cooperation, which should be encouraged by the European Community;

8. Believes that the objective of increased ACP-EEC cooperation should be to provide the ACP States with the financial and technical means to exercise the sovereign rights they have over their exclusive economic zone as regards the development, preservation and protection of stocks, species, environments and ecosystems; stresses the value of increased cooperation between coastal ACP States in order to guarantee better management of fishery resources;

9. Stresses in particular the need to implement policies that will ensure maintenance or re-establishment of healthy and balanced ecosystems, particularly marine ecosystems;

10. Again stresses the binding nature of the Community rules of origin and calls for implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Origin of Fishery Products contained in Annex XXX to the Lomé Convention in order to determine how they should be amended;

11. Stresses the importance of encouraging the development of processing industries on-the-spot and reducing the considerable losses incurred in this fishery sector;

(c) Agronomic research in ACP countries

12. Stresses that agronomic research is indispensable if the productivity of food and export crops is to be improved; calls for greater ACP-EEC cooperation in this sector, particularly at regional level;

13. Takes the view that all production areas and aspects — including storage and distribution — should be covered and that proper attention should be devoted to the various aspects that relate to the environment and the preservation of natural resources;

14. Welcomes the fact that since 1983 the European Community has included in its budget a research and development programme in the field of science and technology for development, which is currently being revised; takes the view that if this programme is to be entirely useful, it should receive much greater financing and be applied for a much longer period;

15. Stresses the need for proper distribution and dissemination of research findings: in this respect stresses the important role that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation is gradually assuming and believes that the creation of regional branches in the ACP States would make it more efficient;

16. Believes that tropical biotechnology can make an important contribution to agricultural development in the ACP countries but notes that, because of the size of the stakes involved, particularly the financial stakes, this can be achieved only through widespread cooperation, particularly between the ACP countries, but also between the European Community and the ACP; believes that the ACP countries should place more emphasis on simple techniques for the easier distribution of species and varieties;

17. Draws attention to the challenge the ACP countries will have to confront in the years to come given the changes in the agro-industrial structure of the developed countries following the development of biotechnology; notes in particular the risk to ACP countries of:

- a decrease in exports of agricultural products because of substitutes developed through biotechnology,
- increased dependence on the agro-industrial sector of the developed countries, particularly for seeds,
- being used as a testing ground for new products (biopesticides),
- having their genetic diversity eroded;

18. Considers that biotechnology-related developments are one of the major stakes in ACP-EEC cooperation in the years to come and believes that they should be given greater attention in a special agreement on research;

(d) Training the rural population

19. Stresses that priority should be given to training the rural population; believes that their ability to absorb new agricultural and environmental protection techniques and practices will depend on the level of general education; is perturbed by the constant increase in the number of illiterates despite the efforts of the ACP States and calls for priority to be given in ACP-EEC cooperation to eliminating illiteracy and upgrading the general level of education in the rural population; special attention should be given to the use of audio-visual methods;

20. Calls for an increase in training activities in each European Development Fund programme and project; insists that such activities should include an appropriate section on preservation of the environment and be directed at the whole population, particularly the women;

21. Takes the view that ACP-EEC cooperation should explore every possible new channel of technical and professional teaching adapted to the daily requirements, lifestyle and different components of the rural population;

(e) Socio-cultural environment and rural population

22. Insists that a coherent set of strategies and measures be devised with a view to reinforcing the rural structures, and creating the necessary socio-cultural environment which can enhance the status of farmers, improve the working and living conditions of women, in order to check rural exodus and promote conditions conducive to rural development;

(f) ACP-EEC trade in agricultural products and interaction between their agricultural policies

23. Notes that although exports of agricultural products are essential for the economies of the ACP countries, the trend in the past decade has been unfavourable, ACP exports, to other developing countries also, having decreased on average;

24. Notes that this average unfavourable trend nevertheless covers a wide variety of situations and is due to a series of factors that do not all have the same effect but, in most cases, thwart the efforts made;

25. Considers that maintenance and development of ACP exports demands an improvement in distribution networks and greater stability and regularity of flows as well as greater adaptability by operators to market trends;

26. Believes it essential that State intervention be better adapted at all stages, from production to distribution, particularly as regards agricultural prices;

27. Stresses the essential role of ACP-EEC trade promotion in connection with the efforts made at national and local level to improve products and markets;

28. Notes the increase in imports into ACP countries of agricultural products from developed countries and considers that, although these are partly due to inadequate ACP production and intra-ACP trade, they should not be allowed to compete with local production because of their lower, or even zero, prices;

29. Points in this respect to the great difference in the situation of countries where agriculture represents only a small percentage of national revenue and those where it represents one third or one half, and proposes that the agricultural products from the developed countries should be sold locally at a price comparable to that of equivalent local products in order to avoid any competition to the detriment of local agriculture. Asks that this decision should be adopted as part of all the food aid programmes from the European Community;

30. Proposes that the resources obtained from these sales should go to make up a fund managed jointly by the European Community and the beneficiary countries, with the proceeds being devoted essentially to infrastructure developments: improvement of storage accommodation, means of transport and distribution circuits for example;

(g) Intra-ACP trade in agri-foodstuffs: storage, conservation, processing, distribution and transport problems

31. Believes that intra-ACP trade in agricultural products has a long way to go to meet present and even more so future requirements and possibilities; notes that this situation is mainly

attributable to payment difficulties and inadequate means of transport, distribution networks and storage capacity;

32. Reasserts the principle that the European Community must do all it can to ensure that all surpluses of agricultural production in Africa are taken up at prices which encourage further development of African agriculture and transported to areas of want by all means possible including triangular food aid;

33. Calls on the EEC Commission to give priority in spending within food aid operations to purchasing African surpluses for use in food aid programmes;

34. Calls for an increase in regional programme funding to meet the practical difficulties of transporting from areas of production in Africa to areas of shortage;

35. Calls on the ACP countries to conclude payment agreements at regional level and to remedy the shortcomings by devising appropriate common policies;

(h) Financing of agricultural development

36. Notes that pursuit of effective agricultural and rural development policies based on preservation of the environment will require considerably increased financing as pointed out in the UN action programme for the economic revival and development of Africa 1986 to 1990 which puts the financing requirements of the agricultural sector at 57,4 billion US dollars, 17,1 billion US dollars to be provided from external sources;

37. Considers it essential for all suppliers of aid, both multilateral — particularly the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) — and bilateral, to take steps to meet these needs; in particular points out the need for the industrialized countries finally to honour their commitment to devote 0,7 % of their Gross National Product to development aid;

38. Urges the European Community and its Member States rapidly to take every step to fulfil this undertaking to meet these needs themselves and encourage the international community to take account of them; stresses the need to provide the ACP countries in general and the African ones in particular with IDA-type credits and rural development aid so as not to increase the debt burden;

39. Calls on the ACP States to make evident in their national budgets the absolute priority to be accorded to the financing of rural development and on the countries of Africa to fulfil the undertaking made by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State and Government to devote more than 20 % of public investment to this sector;

40. Takes the view that special attention should be devoted in national policies to the effects on agricultural and rural development of the following factors:

(a) exchange-rate levels;

(b) taxes and charges;

(c) banking and credit systems;

41. Believes that the European Community should actively assist the setting up of funds in the various ACP countries to finance small farms set up for the graduates of the various training colleges for agricultural technicians and engineers as well as funds to reintegrate into agriculture former employees of rural administrations that have been streamlined;

(i) *Assessment of ACP-EEC cooperation*

42. Considers it essential for ACP-EEC cooperation programmes and projects to be assessed jointly by the ACP and the European Community both while in operation and upon completion; is perturbed by the way in which the Court of Auditors of the European Community has criticised the EEC Commission in its annual report for the 1985 financial year;

43. Stresses the need to take proper account, when evaluating agricultural and rural development projects, of their impact on the environment and the preservation of natural resources;

44. Considers that assessment could be improved by for instance:

(a) creating a larger assessment service in the EEC Commission and a branch at ACP level which would collaborate with each other and the countries concerned involved in the work of assessment in accordance with Lomé III;

(b) setting up data banks of the main features of programmes, projects and regions;

45. Calls on the Community and the ACP States to ensure the operational application of a standard format for evaluating the viability of each aid programme/project, i. e. the survival of the programme-project after the end of external financing, taking into account the following six factors:

(a) socio-cultural, e. g. is its acceptable to the beneficiaries and to other populations which may be affected; and does it respect and enhance cultural identities and values and promote social integration;

(b) technical, e. g. are all necessary materials and skills available?

(c) institutional, e. g. do the necessary management and support organizations exist and are they working correctly?

(d) economic/financial, e. g. is all establishment and recurrent funding provided for?

(e) environmental, e. g. is the environment capable of sustaining its establishment and continuation?

(f) political, e. g. will central and local authorities support it?

46. Calls on the Community and the ACP States to apply the standard format throughout the whole cycle of the programme/project, and in particular at the following stages:

(a) the prefeasibility study, when identifying it;

(b) the feasibility study;

(c) the appraising and preparation of the financing proposal and contractual documents;

(d) the implementation plan and monitoring system;

(e) the interphase, end-of-programme/project and ex-post evaluations;

47. Calls for the guidelines and recommendations presented in this motion for a resolution and in the previous motion for a resolution on rural development and environmental problems adopted by the Joint Assembly meeting in Vouliagmeni to be given due consideration during negotiations of the future ACP-EEC Convention;

48. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the corresponding report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South Africa and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987;
- B. convinced that it is only by peaceful dialogue and negotiations that apartheid can be abolished in such a way as to preserve South Africa's wealth of human and economic resources for future generations;
- C. believing that it is not enough to condemn the apartheid regime and express moral indignation, but that it is even more necessary than ever to take concrete steps which can contribute to the elimination of apartheid;
- D. recognising that only by putting an end to the apartheid system will it be possible to eliminate all forms of outside interference in southern Africa, whatever their origin;
- E. mindful of the fact that economic pressures will be most effective if internationally coordinated;
 1. Observes that the Government of South Africa has continued to suppress non-violent opposition to its racially-based minority rule, by law and by force, thus reducing the possibility of a peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy;
 2. Condemns, in particular, its steadily increasing restrictions of the press, its harassment of media representatives and its detention of leading journalists, such as Zwelakhi Sisulu, the editor of the *New Nation*;
 3. Calls again for the opening of negotiations to achieve a non-racial democracy in a single united South Africa, which can only take place after:
 - (a) the release of Nelson Mandela and all other prisoners held for political reasons;
 - (b) the ending of the state of emergency and granting of the freedom of speech and assembly to the whole population;
 - (c) the removal of restrictions on the press;
 4. Welcomes the Dakar meeting between Afrikaner white liberals and the ANC;
 5. Welcomes also the positive response of the Presidency of the EC Council of Ministers towards the proposal of Rev. Alan Boesak to convene a Conference of South African opposition groups in Europe to formulate a strategy for negotiations, but insists that such a Conference is no substitute for further effectively implemented economic pressures;
 6. Points out, furthermore, that there is no sign that the South African government is prepared to enter into meaningful negotiations and also that the majority of the white population, who alone have the opportunity to exercise political power through the ballot box, have again supported that government;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

7. Concludes, therefore, that in order to achieve a peaceful transition through negotiations and to avoid the bloodbath of which the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group warned, the rest of the world has an even greater responsibility to bring effective pressure to bear upon the South African government and those who maintain it in power,
8. Points out that South Africa's main trading partners, many of them being Member States of the European Community, are those best able to exert such pressure;
9. Expresses grave anxiety that the restrictive measures agreed by the certain countries and regional bodies, notably the European Community and its Member States, have not been fully implemented and enforced;
10. Asks the Community Foreign Ministers to renew their practice of including the question of South Africa on the agenda for all their political cooperation meetings;
11. Calls urgently on all the Member States to abide by the agreements which they made in European political cooperation and, where they have so far failed to do so, to embody the trade restrictions in binding legal provisions, implement them conscientiously, closely monitor compliance with them, investigate suspected violations and, where necessary, mete out stiff penalties;
12. Calls on the EEC Commission, Council and Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the European Parliament, in accordance with their respective competences, to proceed with the preparation of further measures, which could be adopted as Community legal instruments and which would at least match the provisions of the United States of America;
13. Calls urgently on the ACP and EEC countries to stop their airlines flying to South Africa and to introduce a ban on landings by South African Airways planes;
14. Repeats its proposal that, in view of the need for world-wide coordination and monitoring, the European Community should consider establishing a secretariat to monitor events in South Africa and the coordination, enforcement and effectiveness of restrictive measures and to make factual, balanced and dispassionate reports of its findings;
15. Notes the failure of the current Presidents-in-Office of the ACP and EEC Councils of Ministers to respond to the Joint Assembly's request for written reports on the initiatives taken to achieve such coordination and monitoring and concludes that no such initiatives have yet been taken;
16. Decides to monitor the implementation of all restrictive measures and to discuss this subject at its next meeting;
17. Asks its own Co-Presidents to distribute, in advance of that meeting, a written report summarising the measures agreed throughout the world and their implementation;
18. Requests the Commission of the European Communities, the ACP Secretariat, the EEC Council Secretariat and the services of the European Parliament to give their help and assistance in compiling this report;
19. Invites the Presidents-in-Office of the ACP and EEC Council of Ministers at the time of the Assembly's next meeting to participate fully in the proposed debate on these issues;
20. Points out that if restrictive measures against South Africa are not also applied against Namibia, as long as it is occupied by South Africa, such measures will be seriously prejudiced, calls therefore for the full application of such measures to Namibia;

21. Draws attention to the detention of prominent leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the National Union of Namibian Workers, including the SWAPO Vice-President, Hendrick Witboi, and the General Secretary of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia, Ben Uulenga;
 22. Urges the Member States of the European Community to pursue a common policy to achieve genuine independence for Namibia on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435;
 23. Welcomes the initiative taken by the People's Republic of Angola in re-establishing contacts with the United States of America aimed at finding an early solution to the question of Namibia;
 24. Condemns the execution on 1 September 1987 of Moses Jantjief and Mlamli Mielies, despite world-wide interventions on their behalf; deplors the continued detention of 33 political prisoners on Death Row and calls for their sentences to be commuted, and expresses its deep concern at reports that three of them have already been secretly executed;
 25. Welcomes the recent prisoners exchange of 133 Angolans, Klaas de Jonge and Pierre André Albertini, for the South African Major Wynand du Toit, but regrets that Hélène Passtoors was not included and asks for her immediate release;
 26. Asks that allegations of torture and maltreatment of child detainees be thoroughly investigated and those responsible brought to justice; welcomes the release of most of the detainees under 16 years of age, and expresses the hope that the children remaining in custody will be swiftly brought to trial; expects that normal principles of justice and mercy will be taken into consideration by the Court;
 27. Condemns the widespread use of violence by Mine Security Forces during the recent miners' strike in South Africa, where dozens of miners who were striking for equal pay have been killed and many more made redundant, and deplors the use of the migrant labour system by mining corporations, including, recently, to replace sacked miners;
 28. Asks that new urgent measures be adopted in favour of refugees, including those resulting from mass dismissals from the South African mines, as well as the victims of military action and natural catastrophes;
 29. Welcomes the Community's increased programme of positive measures for the victims of apartheid, notes the efforts of the South African government to prevent those opposed to it receiving international support, and urges that, if possible, the programme be expanded along the already mutually agreed principles and guidelines;
 30. Deplores South Africa's continued economic and military destabilisation of the SADCC States, a policy which has led to loss of many lives and cost those states, directly and indirectly, much more than all the development aid which they have received during this period;
 31. Calls upon the European Community and its Member States to increase substantially the assistance given to the SADCC States, so that these countries can reduce their economic dependence on South Africa, particularly in the transport sphere;
 32. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION (1)

On EEC aid to Mozambique

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on Mozambique adopted by the institutions provided for by the Lomé Conventions;
 - B. whereas the acts of violent destruction and sabotage perpetrated by external forces are holding up the economic recovery of the country;
 - C. whereas Mozambique is having to devote increasing budgetary funds to guaranteeing the security of individuals and property within its frontiers;
 - D. having regard to the persistent food crisis which is affecting more than six million people and the factors behind it;
- 1. Requests the institutions of the Lomé Convention and the European Community to:
 - (a) increase the level of food aid as long as the situation continues, and establish programmes of non-food aid, in particular clothes and tools and aid in the health sector;
 - (b) step up measures designed to create self-sufficiency in food, particularly by means of programmes to resettle the two million displaced persons;
 - (c) draw up as a matter of urgency, and in cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, specific programmes for the return to Mozambique of 500 000 people now in neighbouring states;
 - (d) participate actively in the reinforcement of local logistical facilities in order to improve the channelling of all aid, and particularly that transported by sea, to its proper destination;
 - 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the signatory States of the Lomé Convention.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Mozambique

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas more than 600 people living in the villages of Homoine and Mandlakaza in Mozambique have been massacred by the self-styled Renamo, a group armed by the *apartheid* regime;
- B. having regard to the testimony of Monsignor Erchezaray, a special envoy of Pope John Paul II, who described as 'a vision of horror' the ruins of the city of Luabo, occupied for more than a year by the same group of mercenaries;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- C. having regard to the testimony resulting from numerous visits by competent organizations and individuals who were able to witness the tragic situation of a large part of the Mozambique population which is affected by the shortage of food, has been forced to migrate en masse and is deprived of the means and tools of work as a result of the systematic destruction of production and transport infrastructures and of centres of production, and of the destabilization measures perpetrated by South Africa and by this same group which is armed by South Africa;
- D. whereas this terrorist group has received practical and back-up facilities in a number of EEC Member States, where they issue propaganda and claim responsibility for acts of destruction and terrorism;
- E. having regard to the recent official declarations by the Portuguese Government explicitly prohibiting the use of its territory for the activities of this terrorist group;
 - 1. Vehemently condemns the activities perpetrated by groups armed and supported by South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique;
 - 2. Expresses its solidarity with the people of Mozambique;
 - 3. Calls on the international community and the European Community to grant emergency food aid to Mozambique and to provide any special means of transport which prove appropriate, as a response to the urgent appeal launched by the Government;
 - 4. Calls on the Governments of the Member States of the European Community to take effective measures to prevent their territory being used for activities hostile to the People's Republic of Mozambique, such as those engaged in by that group armed by South Africa;
 - 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Angola

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the accumulated loss of human life and destruction of economic resources in Angola, caused by armed aggression from within the territory of occupied Namibia, the occupation of the territory of Angola itself and the South African Government's support of the forces of UNITA;
- B. whereas the efforts of the Angolan Government to defend the independence of Angola and encourage peace in the region have entered an active phase;
- C. whereas the representatives of UNITA are *personae gratae* in several capital cities of the European Economic Community and their destabilising, armed activity supported;
 - 1. Considers that the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Resolution 435/78 is a prerequisite, to be effected as soon as possible, for reaching an overall solution in this whole region of southern Africa;
 - 2. Supports the Angolan Government's efforts to achieve a peaceful situation of this kind;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

3. Condemns, therefore, all direct or indirect support given by certain Community circles to the forces which are opposed in the country to the process of independence for Namibia, and to peace at Angola's frontiers and within Angola;

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

RESOLUTION (1)

on the visit by the President of the People's Republic of Angola to Portugal and the current negotiations concerning Angola and Namibia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
 - whereas the meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is being held in Lisbon at the same time as the official visit to Portugal by the President of the People's Republic of Angola,
 - whereas the situation of destabilization in southern Africa in general and Angola in particular has been a matter of constant concern for the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,
 - aware that important negotiations are under way with a view to establishing a just and honourable peace in Angola and Namibia,
1. Welcomes the constructive attitude evidenced by the opening of these negotiations;
 2. Urges the negotiators to continue their efforts to achieve peace so that the peoples in the region and throughout the world may benefit from it;
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the results of the mission to Suriname

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
- having regard to the visit to Suriname in April/May 1987 by a delegation from the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

1. Welcomes the report prepared by the delegation and particularly the fact that it represents the unanimous view of the members of the delegation,
2. Approves the conclusions contained in the report;
3. Notes particularly that the Suriname government has stated its intention to organise free and democratic elections during the second half of 1987, for which international observers are to be invited; believes that political developments in Suriname are a step forward and that all parties concerned should be encouraged to continue their efforts;
4. Believes that the process of referendum and elections are a step forward towards the conditions believed by the Netherlands to be implied in the 1975 Treaty, and trusts that this, together with the evident need for Suriname to have stability and a sense of nationhood, will cause a rapid resumption of Dutch aid, albeit following mutually agreed improved procedures than in the past;
5. States its willingness to assist constructively in furthering stability, democracy and freedom in Suriname including the reactivation of the 1975 Dutch-Suriname Treaty; urges the immediate re-establishment of full diplomatic relations at ambassador level between Suriname and the Netherlands, following normal diplomatic practice and in a spirit of mutual goodwill;
6. Requests the Co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Council to convene an urgent meeting on the border problems between Suriname and French Guyane, in particular to discuss the situation of refugees and the flow of arms and men to the rebel groups;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the governments of the Member States of the European Community and to the governments of the ACP States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on North/South interdependence

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. stressing the need for increased public awareness of North/South interdependence and Europe's shared responsibility to play a more constructive role in helping to solve the economic and social problems which confront humanity;
- B. noting the conclusions of the Council of Development Ministers following their 1164th meeting of 21 May 1987 on 'Increasing Public Awareness in the Community on Development Issues';
 1. Calls on the Commission, all Members of the European Parliament, all Members of the Assembly and Member States to fully and actively support the European public campaign on North/South interdependence and solidarity which is being organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with European Community institutions in the Spring of 1988;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and all Members of the European Parliament.

RESOLUTION (1)

on coffee

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the Resolution on Coffee adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987;
- B. recalling the need to improve the methods of international cooperation in commodities considering the failure of the seventh UNCTAD;
- C. whereas several ACP States mainly depend on agriculture and their economies utterly depend on agricultural products such as coffee which represents more than 90 % of their income earnings in certain cases and more than 60 % in most cases;
- D. having regard to the failure of the meeting held in February 1987 within the International Coffee Organization between producers and consumers to discuss the reintroduction of quotas;
- E. considering that the Community market is the main outlet for ACP States' coffee exports;
 1. Welcomes the provisions of the third Lomé Convention on increased cooperation in agricultural commodities between the European Community, its Member-States and the ACP States;
 2. However notes with concern that the downward trend of the price of coffee has had the disastrous effect of reducing considerably the export earnings of ACP producing States, thus entailing a loss of almost one billion ECUs in 1987; compromising the progress of their development plans, and worsening the debt crisis besetting them;
 3. Further notes that the Stabex resources are not sufficient enough to compensate the losses suffered by ACP States;
 4. Draws attention to the ever-increasing economic difficulties which the ACP States will encounter if the quotas are not reintroduced by September 1987;
 5. Calls upon the European Community and its Member-States party to the 1983 International Agreement and privileged partners of the ACP States, to comply with the letter and spirit of the said Agreement, in particular Articles 1 to 50 thereof, and strongly recommends:
 - that the meeting of producer and consumer countries within the ICO to be held this month in London should lead to a final agreement on fresh quotas for coffee, without any reduction in the quota of the ACP States,
 - that the necessary pressure be brought to bear on the other consumer countries so that positive proposals could be found for stabilizing the price of coffee,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

— meanwhile, it would be advisable to adopt the proposal which the producers put up at the ICO meeting in February 1987;

6. Instructs the Co-Presidents to forward this Resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and to Member-States' governments.

RESOLUTION (1)

on cocoa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the Resolution on cocoa adopted unanimously by the Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987);
- B. having regard to the high dependence of a large number of ACP States on agricultural commodities such as cocoa;
- C. having regard to the failure of recent discussions on the management of a buffer stock for cocoa;
- D. considering the importance of the Community's market for the export of cocoa from ACP States, and the preponderant role the EEC plays, in international bodies;
- E. deeply concerned by the worsening difficulties which developing countries encounter in servicing their debt, in a situation of a generalized fall in the prices of commodities;
- F. acknowledging the pressing need for concrete and positive action to be adopted in that regard;
 1. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention on the mechanism for following up and managing agricultural commodities;
 2. Calls upon the Community and its Member-States to do all they can to ensure:
 - that discussions are resumed on the management of the buffer stock for cocoa,
 - that the ceiling of the stock is able to guarantee and defend cocoa prices fixed at 16 000 SDR/tonne on world markets;
 3. Instructs the Co-Presidents to forward this Resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and Member-States' governments.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the Portuguese market for ACP sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling that during the negotiations for Portugal's accession to the Treaty of Rome it was established that an annual supply of 300 000 tonnes of raw cane sugar was necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Portuguese sugar refining industry;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- B. recalling also that the negotiations for Portugal's accession to the Third ACP-EEC Convention resulted in access for ACP sugar being limited to 75 000 tonnes outside of the Sugar Protocol arrangements;
- C. observing that this quantity reduces the export quotas for traditional ACP suppliers to the Portuguese market;
- D. drawing attention to the decision of ACP-EEC Council of 14-15 May 1987 to continue discussions under Article 130 paragraph 2 section (c) of the Convention in the light of the ACP's dissatisfaction with this outcome;
- E. being convinced that there is still an unsatisfied demand for sugar in the Portuguese market, and that this demand can be met by sugar from ACP sources;
 - 1. Exhorts the Community to adopt a positive approach to the ACP request for a quota for ACP sugar in the Portuguese market which would satisfy the needs of the Portuguese refiners and the interests of ACP sugar supplying states;
 - 2. Insists that negotiations in respect of sugar provided for under the Protocol of Accession of Portugal to the Lomé III Convention should be engaged into without further delay and completed within the prescribed time limit;
 - 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and to Member States' governments.

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the resolution on ACP sugar adopted unanimously in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987;
- B. noting that the Community has again imposed a freeze on 1978/1988 prices for EEC sugar;
- C. being alarmed at the implications for ACP sugar producers if this freeze is applied once more to the ACP guaranteed price in disregard of the economic factors, relevant to ACP sugar supplying states, as outlined in their memorandum submitted to the Commission on 23 October 1986;
- D. pointing out that such a freeze would mean that the ACP guaranteed price would not have increased for the last three years despite the fact that the importation of ACP sugar in no way contributes to the surplus in the EEC sugar sector;
- E. drawing attention to the Community's stated intention to reformulate the rules and regulations governing its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP);
- F. recalling that the Common Organisation of the sugar market within which the Protocol is implemented shall in no way prejudice the Community's commitment to purchase and import specific quantities of cane sugar at guaranteed prices negotiated annually taking into account all relevant economic factors (Article 1 and 5 of the Sugar Protocol);

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

1. Calls on the Community to consider the special problems of the ACP sugar supplying states — in particular, the unique freight costs which they have to bear, their small landlocked and island characteristics and their heavy dependence on sugar export incomes — in its offer of a guaranteed price for the 1987/1988 delivery period which would ensure a reasonable level of increase;
2. Draws the special attention of the Community to the adverse consequences upon the sugar industries and the economies of the ACP States of the combined effect of a restrictive pricing policy in respect of Community sugar prices and an automatic alignment of ACP guaranteed prices with such internal prices;
3. Demands that the new sugar regime of the Community should in no way prejudice the implementation of the provisions of the Convention with particular regard to the joint determination of the ACP guaranteed price;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and to the Governments of Member States of the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

against the imposition of a levy on molasses

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. bearing in mind the objectives of the Lomé Convention which are *inter alia* to promote trade between the ACP States and the Community;
 - B. noting that in that spirit some twenty ACP States have been traditionally supplying cane molasses to the Community;
 - C. noting further that the supply of over 500 000 tonnes per annum of this product by the ACP States represents an income of over 50 million ECU essential in the economic development of these states;
1. Recommends that the Community grant the ACP States new concessions in this sector, pursuant to Article 130 of the Third Lomé Convention;
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the authorities of the Commission and the Member States.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on restrictions affecting the operation to Europe of subsonic jet aircraft of African airlines which do not conform to noise standards

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September 1987 to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the objectives, principles and areas of ACP-EEC cooperation as defined in the Third Convention signed in Lomé on 8 December 1984, in particular Article 84 section 3 (a) relating to the creation of conditions fostering the movement of goods at national, regional and international level;
- B. acknowledging that air transport contributes to promoting and speeding up the economic, cultural and social development of ACP States;
- C. recognizing the need to ensure the establishment and maintenance of air services, between EEC Member States and the ACP countries, that would accord to each contracting party and its air carriers equal and fair opportunities of sharing in the advantages derived from the air transport system;
- D. noting with concern the coming into force, on 1 January 1988, of the regulation on the noise standards of subsonic aircraft which do not conform to the provisions of Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention;
- E. noting further with concern that the provisions have been proposed by the Commission of the European Communities with the aim of implementing, in advance and as soon as possible, the provision of Chapter 3, Volume 1 of Annex 16 Volume 1 to the Chicago Convention;
- F. considering that these restrictions will affect the operation to Europe of the air services of African airlines nearly all of whose fleets are made up of aircraft which do not meet the noise standards set under Chapters 2 and 3 of Volume 1 of Annex 16 of the Chicago Convention;
- G. considering further that these noise restrictions will have a major adverse effect on the operation of airlines and on the overall development of air services with Europe;
- H. considering the financial difficulties African airlines face in their attempt to finance the cost of conversion of their aircraft which do not comply with the recommended standards, or to purchase in the near future aircraft conforming to the said standards;
- I. considering that the economic situation of ACP States is generally difficult and that the application, as from 1 January 1988, of the noise standards set under Chapter 2 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention would impose additional economic hardships and entail financial and technical difficulties for their national airlines;
- J. noting that the International Civil Aviation Organization, in pursuance of its Resolution A26-11 passed at the Twenty-sixth session of its Assembly (September/October 1986), is in favour of its contracting States granting to developing countries, through mutually acceptable temporary agreements, exemptions for aircraft not in compliance with the standards set under Chapter 2, and abstaining from adopting unilateral measures against aircraft which do not meet the standards laid down in Chapter 3 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention;
- K. taking note of Resolution CM/Res. 1118 (XLVI) adopted in July 1987 by the Organization of African Unity on restrictions affecting the operation to Europe of subsonic jet aircraft of African airlines which do not conform to the noise standards;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- L. having regard to the importance for citizens of the European Community of reducing noise pollution in the vicinity of airports;
1. Requests the Commission of the European Communities and its Member States
 - (a) to discuss with ACP States the problem of noise standards to be applied to ACP airlines using EEC airspace, and possible ways of helping ACP airlines in respect of this;
 - (b) on a case by case basis, to consider granting derogations beyond 31 December 1989 to ACP States in respect of their use of aircraft and to allow the immediate granting of regional exemptions to African airlines for the continued use, after 1 January 1988, of their aircraft which do not meet the noise standards set under Chapter 2 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention, with a view to ensuring that air services are maintained between the Lomé Convention contracting states and ACP States concerned, and their airlines are guaranteed fair and equal opportunities of sharing in the advantages derived from the air transport system;
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Chad

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the European Parliament resolution (Doc. 1-667/83) of 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad;
- B. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg on 24 September 1984;
- C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986 in Swaziland on the situation in Chad;
- D. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986 in Vouliagmeni (Greece) on the situation in Chad;
- E. having regard to resolution AHG/DFT/Res. 10 (XXIII), adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the OAU at its 23rd ordinary session in Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, on the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
- F. having regard to the OAU's efforts to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to a just and lasting peace in Chad;
- G. whereas the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya may endanger international peace and security, particularly in the region concerned;
- H. noting the laudable efforts by the OAU to reach a negotiated and peaceful settlement to the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
- I. concerned to ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific members of the Lomé Convention;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

1. Reiterates its support to the government and the people of the Republic of Chad who are experiencing a painful situation of war and aggression which have resulted in heavy losses of human life, the destruction of fauna and flora as well as of essential infrastructures;
2. Deplores the fact that this situation impedes the realization of programmes of development undertaken by the government and the people of Chad;
3. Reiterates its support for the Government of the Republic of Chad;
4. Undertakes to support the efforts by the OAU and its *ad hoc* committee to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to a permanent settlement of the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
5. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take every possible step within the appropriate bodies with a view to promoting the restoration of a just and lasting peace between the parties concerned;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to monitor the implementation of this resolution, to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Community Member States and of the ACP members of the Lomé Convention, and to report to the next session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the reconstruction of Chad

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to Resolution 40/219 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 29 December 1985 and previous resolutions on assistance for reconstruction, recovery, development, urgent humanitarian aid and special aid for Chad;
- B. whereas war and drought are jeopardising all the reconstruction and development efforts undertaken by the Chad Government;
- C. considering that the situation of war being experienced by the people of Chad is likely to obstruct directly the realization of the Lomé Convention objectives;
- D. noting the need for special reconstruction and development aid for Chad;
 1. Notes with satisfaction the round table conference on aid for Chad organized by the United Nations Development Programme on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed at the international Conference on emergency aid for Chad; held in November 1982;
 2. Expresses its gratitude to various States, particularly those of the European Community, and to governmental and non-governmental organisations which have responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Chad Government and of the Secretary General of the United Nations by providing aid to Chad;
 3. Appeals to the international community and particularly to the Member States of the European Community and ACP to make their contribution to the economic and social development and reconstruction of a Chad afflicted by war, drought and invasions from locusts and predators;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

4. Asks for urgent humanitarian aid for the people suffering from the effects of war, drought and invasions of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;
5. Asks the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take every possible measure within the appropriate bodies to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of technical and material financial aid for Chad;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the governments of the Member States of the Community and the ACP members of the Lomé Convention and to report to the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

RESOLUTION (1)

on shelter for the homeless especially in the ACP States and in the European Community

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1987 'International Year of Shelter for the Homeless';
- B. whereas the aims of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are:
 - (a) to focus attention on the plight of the most disadvantaged sections of the world's population who are inadequately sheltered and live in conditions of squalor, unhealthiness and insecurity;
 - (b) to generate the commitment of governments, international organisations and aid agencies, non-governmental organisations in favour of the homeless especially those of developing countries already affected by problems of refugees, displacement of persons, hunger, debt, natural disasters;
- C. whereas the right to shelter and to decent and adequate housing is an internationally acknowledged basic human right and necessity;
- D. whereas the situation of homelessness is likely to be further aggravated by the negative phenomenon of unparalleled urban explosion, widening the gaps between urban and rural economies thus impeding the process of development of ACP and other developing countries;
- E. having regard to the report drawn up by Mr A.A. Lacenda de Queiroz on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment of the European Parliament which drew attention to the growing alarming phenomenon of the existence of more than a million homeless people in the Member States;
 1. Calls upon the Community and its Member States and the ACP as well as their respective non-governmental organisations and local communities at large to intensify their support for the International Year of the Homeless;
 2. Invites the Community and the ACP to engage in dialogue with a view to undertaking a concerted effort and adopting appropriate measures at all levels in order to encourage and reinforce self-organisation of the local communities, enhance the local artistic capabilities and material

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

resources, strengthen the cultural identities of the populations, having regard at the same time to the special needs of women and children;

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

RESOLUTION (1)

on solidarity between the Lomé Convention partners

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas the Lomé Convention links 66 ACP countries to the Community and its Member States;
- B. whereas the Lomé Convention represents a unique instrument of cooperation in international relations because of its inherent qualities and development potential;
- C. reaffirming the Community's duty to offer the best possible conditions for cooperation to the ACP countries;
- D. recalling in this connection the resolution on increasing the refund for soft wheat adopted in Swaziland on 29 January 1986;
- E. having regard to the EC Commission's recent proposals concerning a special programme for 100 million ECU for poor and heavily indebted countries in Africa south of the Sahara;
- F. having regard to a number of recent upsets in trade flows particularly regarding cereals;
 - 1. Stresses 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;
 - 2. Recalls the indispensability of solidarity between the ACP countries and the Community which must be interpreted as a two-way rather than one-way solidarity;
 - 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States and the ACP countries.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Chad

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad (Doc. 1-667/83);
- B. having regard to the resolutions on the situation in Chad adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville, by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 21 September 1984 in Luxembourg and by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986 in Athens;
- C. having regard to the restoration of national unity as a result of the policy of reconciliation adopted by the Chad authorities;
- D. whereas the situation in Chad has developed in such a way that the theory of an internal conflict within Chad is no longer tenable;
- E. whereas the OAU Charter reaffirms the inviolability of frontiers inherited from colonialization;
- F. concerned to ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States;
 1. Points out that peace and security are absolutely essential for the success of any development effort;
 2. Welcomes the ceasefire established between the opposing parties on Friday, 11 September on the initiative of the OAU;
 3. Welcomes the efforts by the President of the OAU, whose conciliation mission to the Chad and Libyan authorities has brought about an improvement in the conflict, and wishes the OAU *ad hoc* committee every success;
 4. Encourages the Heads of State of Chad and Libya to make resolute overtures for peace;
 5. Recommends that, in the event of persistent disagreement over the integrity of the territory of Chad, the matter be the subject of international arbitration;
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the governments of the Community Member States, the governments of the ACP members of the Lomé Convention, the President-in-Office of the OAU and the Libyan Government.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation as regards cooperation between the ACP States of the Pacific and the European Community

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having received the minutes of the meeting of the Bureau at Apia (Western Samoa) from 15 to 17 July 1987;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

1. Welcomes the fact that for the first time a parliamentary body of the Lomé Convention has held a meeting in the Pacific region;
 2. Notes that this visit revealed a very serious economic situation in the ACP States of the Pacific;
 3. Stresses the need to consolidate cooperation between the Community and the ACP States of the Pacific region;
 4. Notes that the specific geographical, economic and socio-cultural features of the Pacific area make it a special and unique region;
 5. Asks that these specific features be fully taken into account in the implementation of the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention;
 6. Welcomes the priority accorded by the ACP States of the Pacific in their indicative programmes to agricultural development and regional cooperation;
 7. Emphasizes the cardinal importance for these states, because of their special characteristics, of regional cooperation, an instrument ideally suited to their economic and social development;
 8. Expresses its deep concern at the difficulties encountered between the ACP States of the Pacific and the Community authorities concerning the implementation of their regional cooperation programmes;
 9. Considers that the various provisions of the Third Lomé Convention concerning regional cooperation should be interpreted and applied with the greatest possible flexibility and adaptability in order to enable the ACP States of the Pacific to gain the greatest benefit from them;
 10. Recalls in this connection the provisions of Article 262 of the Third Lomé Convention to the effect that specific provisions and measures shall be established to support island ACP States in their efforts to overcome the specific natural and geographical difficulties and obstacles hampering their development;
 11. Recalls also that by virtue of Article 232, exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis to the rule regarding the use of funds for purchases of goods or payments for services in the Member States of the Community and the ACP States;
 12. Believes that these various provisions and above all the spirit of the Convention should make it possible to implement regional cooperation in the Pacific region which takes particular account of the needs of the ACP States and their specific characteristics;
 13. Asks the Commission to step up cooperation with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC) as part of the identification and preparation of projects;
 14. Asks the Commission to make provision for increased technical assistance, both as regards the quality and numbers involved, for the implementation and initial operating phase of national and regional projects in the Pacific region;
 15. Believes that regional cooperation must be operated in the Pacific with maximum flexibility to take account of the specific characteristics of the region and avoid any damaging unwieldiness and delays;
 16. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Communities.
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RESOLUTION (1)

on the illegal and illegitimate occupation of East Timor by Indonesia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is meeting in Portugal (Lisbon), a Member State of the EEC and the Lomé Convention, whose historical responsibilities to East Timor are sanctioned by its own constitution;
- B. having regard to the existence of cooperation agreements between the EEC and the Member States of ASEAN, of which Indonesia is a member;
- C. whereas the various Lomé Conventions take their inspiration from the universal principle of the self-determination and independence of peoples;
- D. having regard to the convergent views of the Portuguese authorities and the authorities of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese on the question of East Timor;
 1. Condemns the illegal and illegitimate occupation of East Timor by Indonesia;
 2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence;
 3. Calls on the parties concerned to resolve the question of East Timor in the context and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter;
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the promotion of international labour standards and on ACP-EEC-ILO cooperation

The ACP-EEC Joint Committee,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on the social aspect of Lomé III and the role of the social partners, in particular those adopted on 30 January 1986 in Ezulwini and on 25 September 1986 in Vouliagmeni;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- B. noting the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 9 March 1987 concerning compliance with international labour standards;
- C. welcoming the progress made each year with the consultation of the ACP-EEC economic and social sectors;
- D. welcoming likewise the fact that in 1987, for the first time, the Commission has consulted the social partners on the preparation of the next Community scheme of generalized preferences;
- 1. Stresses once again that one of the fundamental objectives of Lomé III is to promote in a practical way the full enjoyment of social rights by individuals and peoples in the signatory States of the ACP-EEC cooperation Convention;
- 2. Considers that the international labour conventions drawn up under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (ILO), to which virtually all the signatory States of Lomé III belong, constitute precious instruments for the achievement of social progress;
- 3. Invites the Contracting Parties of the Lomé Convention which have not already done so to adhere to and ratify these ILO instruments without further delay especially in so far as they can contribute to ACP-EEC cooperation;
- 4. In view of this, insists that cooperation between the ILO, the ACP and the EEC be consolidated and extended to ensure better implementation of all the social provisions contained in Lomé III and to benefit from the rich experience of tripartite (government - employees - employers) procedures in the development field;
- 5. Considers that closer cooperation with the ILO will enable greater importance to be attached to the crucial problems of social and vocational training and the development of social, health and labour inspectorate services;
- 6. Reaffirms the importance of active involvement by the social partners at the various levels of ACP-EEC cooperation and in particular in implementing the objectives as regards social progress and promoting international labour standards in the countries concerned;
- 7. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission and the economic and social sectors, both in the ACP States and in Europe, acting within their respective terms of reference, to channel the various instruments of ACP-EEC cooperation towards effective promotion of international labour standards;
- 8. Instructs its Bureau to ensure that this resolution is followed up and, if appropriate, to set up the *ad hoc* working party envisaged in the above resolution of 30 January 1986, in close cooperation with the International Labour Office, the ACP social and economic sectors and the Community's Economic and Social Committee.

RESOLUTION (1)

on protecting farmers' incomes in the ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas because of progress in research and the rapidity with which such progress is disseminated, there is likely to be an increase in productivity, particularly in the agricultural sectors of the developed and the recently industrialized countries,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- B. whereas this increase and the inevitable expansion in the supply of agricultural products on world markets will speed up the existing trend towards a fall in the world prices of agricultural products, notably cereals;
- C. whereas, moreover, the expected increases in food production in many developing countries are unlikely to take place at the same rate as in countries with the most developed agricultural sectors;
- D. whereas, therefore, this will inevitably widen the disparity between the production costs of ACP producers and world prices, that is, the offer price for imports of similar or competing products;
- E. whereas this development will seriously threaten the viability of food production in these developing countries;
 - 1. Considers that it will be impossible to maintain and, *a fortiori*, develop this food production at price levels equivalent to world import prices;
 - 2. Believes, therefore, that producers in the developing countries must be guaranteed a price level which is not subject to world prices but is, on the contrary, substantially higher than the existing level;
 - 3. Is aware, however, that it would be impracticable and unjust to try, in all cases, to pass on to consumers in the developing countries the full cost of applying a price which, on the other hand, it is felt must be guaranteed to producers to ensure an adequate level of earnings;
 - 4. Notes that the budgetary cost resulting from any difference between the price guaranteed to producers and the consumer price could place an unbearable strain on the public finance of the countries concerned;
 - 5. Advocates, therefore, that the instruments established by the Lomé Convention be extended, in particular through:
 - (a) the creation by the European Community of a fund designed to cover part of the budgetary cost resulting from the price guarantee given to food producers in the developing countries;
 - (b) the mobilization of budgetary resources by the states concerned by introducing a mobile levy on imports of food products, which would be used to maintain some degree of price realism and would thereby help to stabilize the disparity between consumer prices and the prices paid to producers in the developing countries;
 - 6. Considers, finally, that without questioning the vital need to improve their self-sufficiency in food, the developing countries must avoid any exaggeration in this respect and must seek to establish a balance between food production and the export crops which are essential for investment budgets and for servicing the debt;
 - 7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Committee of Ambassadors, the President of the European Parliament, the President of the Commission of the European Communities, the President of the OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the problem of indebtedness in ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
 - having regard to the resolutions related to ACP debt, and in particular the 1986 General Report 'Towards 2000' adopted by the Joint Assembly,
- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly adopted a resolution on indebtedness on 5 February 1987;
 - B. whereas that resolution, *inter alia*, requested the European Commission to draft concrete proposals for the creation of a European Trust Fund for Development to be financed by the sale of 0,7 % of gold reserves held by Community Member States over a period of time, the proceeds of which should provide interest-free loans to ACP States;
 - C. whereas the increasing indebtedness of many ACP States, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, is causing severe development problems and has resulted in net financial outflows from some developing countries whose foreign exchange earnings including aid are exceeded by debt and interest payments;
 - D. whereas the ACP States have a total external debt exceeding 87 billion US dollars and whereas that of sub-Saharan Africa alone exceeds 78 billion US dollars with a debt servicing commitment of between 12 billion US dollars and 14 billion US dollars;
 - E. whereas their repayment problems have been exacerbated, *inter alia*, by a decline in commodity prices unparalleled since the 1930s, by sluggish world economic growth, and by protectionist trade policies in developed countries;
 - F. whereas the World Bank warned last year that Africa's attempts to help itself will fail without additional resources in the form of new aid and debt relief;
 - G. whereas the International Monetary Fund has recently proposed tripling its structural adjustment facility which provides soft loans to the poorest developing countries;
 - H. whereas the Paris Club has agreed in principle to a plan for rescheduling the poorest countries' government-to-government debt over a period of between 15 and 20 years with a grace period for repayment and substantially reduced interest;
 - I. whereas one of the conclusions of the June Economic Summit in Venice recommends that an agreement be reached before the end of 1987 on the problem of the poorest countries, and in particular the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, in the light of proposals made by some countries attending the Venice Summit and by the International Monetary Fund;
1. Urges the European Community and its Member States to take positive action, in the form of intensified consultation with other creditor governments, financial institutions, and ACP governments, to ensure the implementation of the Venice Summit recommendation on indebtedness by the end-of-year deadline;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

2. Urges the European Community and its Member States in addition to give rapid but careful consideration to the imaginative scheme for a European Trust Fund for Development which could provide much needed assistance to developing countries at little cost to Community tax-payers;
 3. Recognizes the importance of ACP debt to the international banking system, welcomes the action of lenders in writing-off portions of this debt in certain circumstances; and urges Community Member States to facilitate such write-offs by providing tax or other incentives;
 4. Asks that the Bureau of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly be explicitly instructed to monitor the problems of indebtedness considered in the report of the Working Group on the Problem of Indebtedness and in this resolution;
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States, the Council and Commission.
-

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF ACP AND EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS

The representatives of the ACP and EEC economic and social interest groups, meeting at the Brussels headquarters of the Economic and Social Committee on 26 and 27 November 1987, on the initiative of the ACP/EEC Joint Assembly, adopted, with one dissenting vote, this

R E S O L U T I O N

to be forwarded to the joint ACP/EEC bodies, the institutions of the European Community, ACP and EEC socio-economic operators, and national authorizing officers in the ACP countries.

Brussels, 27 November 1987

The conference participants:

1. welcome the fact that encouragement of private investment in the ACP countries has a specific role in the Lomé III Convention without calling into question the importance of public investment, the one being complementary to the other;
2. stress that, with such a multi-track approach to cooperation and development, the public authorities and all the non-governmental groups should be able to provide effective support for the various development measures. Direct cooperation between non-governmental ACP and EEC operators can make a valuable contribution here;
3. note that, in the interests of harmonious development, private investors must take account of the economic and social priorities of the host countries, including environmental priorities;
4. emphasize the importance of basic infrastructure, not only road networks, railways, water supplies, communications, etc., but also the existence of a credit and banking system, so that private investment has every chance to succeed;
5. recognize that private investment must pursue an objective which is of benefit to both the investor and the development of the host country, especially as regards employment and vocational training. Investors must adhere to the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles on Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy; governments are urged to ratify and implement the conventions on the freedom of association and minimum social standards;
6. reiterate that the chances of success are improved by the existence of long-, medium- and short-term programmes for the development of the ACP countries in which private investment can play a part;
7. stress the role which the economic and social organizations must play, given their experience not only in vocational training but also in the setting-up of investment programmes in the ACP States;
8. point out that the flow of private investment is severely threatened by political instability; this will have to be offset by guarantee systems against non-commercial risks (organized at international level or by the investor's country of origin); and emphasize that political stability depends on social justice and a democratic society;
9. consider that ACP indebtedness is one of the main obstacles to development and to private investment, and recommend that effective solutions to this problem be sought at world level as a matter of urgency;

10. stress the importance of local, regional and international markets for the sale of the products and the use of the raw materials and human resources available in the ACP countries, so that investments can have their full impact on development; the role of trade must be emphasized here;

11. draw particular attention to the importance of easy access to indispensable information;

12. stress the need to strengthen and develop the financial system of the host country, so as to stimulate the transfer of private capital, and suggest that greater use be made of private-sector bank channels for setting up lines of credit stemming from Community aid; the redistribution of these credits to firms must be pursued;

13. consider that optimum use of human resources and training efforts (basic education, management, training of technicians, training of marketing and export experts, training in rehabilitation and maintenance, etc.) is vital in order to attract private investment, and point out that all investment should involve an education and training effort so that it can further the development policy of the host country;

14. stress that unfavourable bureaucratic systems and legislation are liable to discourage private investment;

15. consider that the best form of private investment is the joint venture, which enables an optimum transfer of technology to the host countries and the training of entrepreneurs. The Centre for the Development of Industry and other international organizations can play a greater and better-adapted promotion role in this system;

16. consider that cooperatives should be covered by the private investment concept as joint-venture partners in the ACP and EEC countries, and as management agents and consultants;

17. stress the importance, for the development of ACP countries, of not only capital investment but also the transfer of capital goods (appropriate and assessed at their true value) and all the various new forms of investment (twinning, exchange of know-how);

18. emphasize the continuing importance of ACP rural development, in which private investment can play a crucial role, inter alia to ensure self-sufficiency in food;

19. in this context, draw attention to the importance of a healthy, dynamic agricultural sector for the success of investment in the ACP countries;

20. stress the need to encourage the formation of national capital in the ACP countries, more particularly in the agricultural sector;

21. reiterate that the role of women is of prime importance, particularly in the agricultural sector and that women have specific needs in the areas of training and access to credit;

22. point out that trade circles must be involved as of now in the work of the Centre for the Development of Industry and the Technical Centre for Agricultural Cooperation, and urge the early organization of a meeting with the ACP/EEC Council, pursuant to Article 23 of the Lomé Convention:

23. recommend that the next conference be devoted, at least in part, to a stock-taking of the implementation of the Lomé III Convention, with the next Convention in mind, particular attention being paid to the role of the socio-economic organizations;

24. recommend that effective steps be taken to implement the measures set out in this Resolution and those which were approved at the tenth annual conference but which have not yet been applied, and suggest to this end that the ad hoc Joint Committee meet twice a year, inter alia to monitor progress in this matter and have the necessary discussions with all the parties involved in the implementation of the Convention;

25. stress that recent protectionist trends in world trade, and the repercussions of the present monetary and financial disorder will further disadvantage the vulnerable and poor in the developing countries:

26. insist on compliance with and application of all the provisions of the Convention concerning migrant workers, particularly in the area of vocational training;

27. unreservedly condemn the system of apartheid in South Africa, declare their solidarity with the countries bordering on South Africa, which have to bear the brunt, and call for rigorous economic measures against the apartheid regime.

European Communities — Council

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