



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

9555/91 (Presse 217)

1538th Council meeting
DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION
Brussels, 28 November 1991

President: Mr JAN PRONK,
Minister for Development Co-operation
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Erik DERYCKE

Minister for Development
Co-operation

Denmark:

Mr Hendrik WØHLK

State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Hans-Peter REPNIK

Parliamentary State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Economic
Co-operation

Greece:

Mr PAPASTAMKOS

State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Spain:

Mr Inocencio ARIAS

State Secretary for
International Co-operation
and Latin America

France:

Mrs Edwige AVICE

Minister for Co-operation
and Development

Ireland:

Mr Sean CALLEARY

Minister of State at the Department of
Foreign Affairs with special
responsibility for Overseas Aid

Italy:

Mr Frederico DI ROBERTO

Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

Luxembourg:

Mr Joseph WEYLAND

Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Netherlands:

Mr Jan PRONK

Minister for Development Co-operation

Portugal:

Mr José Manuel DURAO BARROSO

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs
and Co-operation

United Kingdom:

Mrs Lynda CHALKER

Minister for Overseas Development

o

o

o

Commission:

Mr Manuel MARIN

Vice-President

Mr Abel MATUTES

Member

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council and the Representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council adopted the Resolution in Annex I.

CO-ORDINATION OF EMERGENCY AID

The Council adopted the Resolution in Annex II.

UNTYING OF AID

Vice-President MARIN presented to the Council the Commission's recently adopted communication on the subject of untying - at Community level - the bilateral aid granted by Member States under their co-operation policies with third countries.

The Council noted the presentation and delegations' initial reactions and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the Commission proposal in preparation for a detailed discussion by the Ministers at a forthcoming Development Council meeting.

FACT-FINDING MISSIONS TO ETHIOPIA AND BANGLADESH

The President informed the Council of two fact-finding missions, one to Ethiopia (20 and 21 August 1991), the other to Bangladesh (20 to 22 October 1991).

Portugal informed the Council that it intended to organize a similar mission to Angola early in 1992 under the Portuguese Presidency.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

The Council adopted a joint guideline on the Regulation implementing financial and technical assistance to and economic co-operation with the ALA developing countries. This Regulation reflects the Community's resolve, confirmed on a number of occasions by the European Council, to reinforce its co-operation with regions of the world where the level of development is still inadequate and to do so via an increased, co-ordinated and multi-faceted effort on the part of the Community and its Member States.

This Regulation will enable the guidelines on co-operation with the ALA developing countries for the 1990s, which the Council adopted on 4 February 1991, to be implemented.

While confirming traditional fields of action, the Regulation also covers new priorities relating in particular to the environment, the human dimension of development and the promotion of human rights and economic co-operation.

In accordance with the conciliation procedure, this common position will be forwarded to the Parliament.

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

STABEX FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED ALA DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

After an initial discussion on extending the STABEX LLDC system, the Council agreed, at the Commission's request, that examination of the Commission's proposal be held in abeyance and resumed in the light of the outcome of the 8th UNCTAD session which will take place in Colombia in February 1992 and of further discussions by Council bodies.

PROGRAMMING OF LOME IV

The Council heard a statement by the Commission on the outcome of the programming of Community aid under the new ACP-EEC Convention, which came into force on 1 September 1991.

It welcomed the highly satisfactory results of the exercise, reflected in the signing of numerous indicative programmes, which embody the priorities of the new Convention and which are the fruit of the Commission's very constructive dialogue with the ACP States.

The Council noted that the Commission intended to pursue its efforts to complete the entire programming exercise as soon as possible; for a very few countries, it had not been possible to conclude programming because of the domestic political situation.

EC INVESTMENT PARTNERS

The Council adopted a joint guideline on the draft Regulation implementing the "EC Investment Partners" financial facility for countries of Asia, Latin America and the Mediterranean for a three-year trial period.

This facility, launched by the Commission as a pilot scheme in 1988, is designed to promote mutually beneficial investment by economic operators in the Community, particularly in the shape of joint ventures with local operators in the countries eligible.

In accordance with the conciliation procedure, the joint guideline will be forwarded to the Parliament.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT UNCED

The Council adopted the statement in Annex III.

REHABILITATION PLAN FOR ANGOLA

The Council adopted the conclusions in Annex IV on a Community platform to assist Angola's social and economic reconstruction.

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIAL FOOD AID PROGRAMME FOR AFRICA

Having heard a report by Vice-President MARIN on the implementation of the special food aid programme for Africa decided on in May 1991, the Council thanked the Commission for its work, which, with the stipulated quantities mobilized and for the most part already consigned, had enabled the targets set for the aid to be met in full.

EVALUATION OF CO-OPERATION

The Council welcomed the Commission's co-operation evaluation report for 1990. The Council considered that significant progress had been made in this area in recent years and stressed the need for similar advances in the future.

The Council also took note of a memorandum on the subject submitted by the French delegation which it asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine.

EAST TIMOR

The Council considered the situation in East Timor, about which it expressed its grave concern.

In this connection, the Presidency informed the Council that the Netherlands would stay all decisions on further aid to Indonesia until the findings of the

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

commission of enquiry were available and had been assessed.

DISPLACED REFUGEES IN KHARTOUM

The Council expressed grave concern at the transfer of a very large number of refugees from camps near Khartoum towards desert regions where living conditions were very difficult.

The Ministers agreed on the need for representations to be made to the Sudanese Government in the framework of EPC and for the issue to be referred to the appropriate bodies of the United Nations.

**RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL AND OF THE MEMBER STATES MEETING IN
THE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. The Council recalls the European Council Resolution of 29 June 1991 which stated that respect for human rights, the rule of law and the existence of political institutions which are effective, accountable and enjoy democratic legitimacy are the basis for equitable development. It also recalls the 1986 declaration of Foreign Ministers of the Community on Human Rights (21 July 1986) and reaffirms that respecting, promoting and safeguarding human rights is an essential part of international relations and one of the cornerstones of European co-operation as well as of relations between the Community and its member States and other countries. In this regard it stresses its attachment to the principles of representative democracy, of the rule of law, of social justice and of respect for human rights.

2. The Council shares the analysis contained in the Commission's communication of 25 March 1991 and acknowledges that human rights have a universal nature and it is the duty of all states to promote them. At the same time, human rights and democracy form part of a larger set of requirements in order to achieve balanced and sustainable development. In this context, account should be taken of the issue of good governance as well as of military spending.

The Council considers it important that the Community and its Member States should have a common approach aimed at promoting human rights and democracy in developing countries. Such an approach would improve the cohesion and consistency of initiatives taken in this field. The objective of the present resolution is to formulate concrete guidelines, procedures and lines of action.

3. The Community and its Member States recognize the necessity of a consistent approach towards human rights, democracy and development in their co-operation with developing countries. Development co-operation is based on the central place of the individual and has therefore in essence to be designed with a view to promoting - in parallel with economic and social rights - civil and political liberties by means of representative democratic rule that is based on respect for human rights. They endorse, on the basis of these principles the following approaches, instruments and activities.
4. The Community and its Member States will give high priority to a positive approach that stimulates respect for human rights and encourages democracy. An open and constructive dialogue between them and the governments of developing countries can make a very important contribution to the promotion of human rights and democracy. Various initiatives can be undertaken, for example, through active support for
 - countries which are attempting to institute democracy and improve their human rights performance;
 - the holding of elections, the setting up of new democratic institutions and the strengthening of the rule of law;

- the strengthening of the judiciary, the administration of justice, crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;
- promoting the role of NGOs and other institutions which are necessary for a pluralist society;
- the adoption of a decentralized approach to co-operation;
- ensuring equal opportunities for all.

At the request of the Commission or one of the Member States, the possibility of increased assistance to developing countries in which substantive positive changes in human rights and democracy have taken place will be examined.

5. The Council stresses the importance of good governance. While sovereign states have the right to institute their own administrative structures and establish their own constitutional arrangements, equitable development can only effectively and sustainably be achieved if a number of general principles of government are adhered to: sensible economic and social policies, democratic decision making, adequate governmental transparency and financial accountability, creation of a market-friendly environment for development, measures to combat corruption, as well as respect for the rule of law, human rights, and freedom of the press and expression. The Community and Member States will support the efforts of developing countries to advance good governance and these principles will be central in their existing or new development co-operation relationships.

6. While, in general, a positive and constructive approach should receive priority, in the event of grave and persistent human rights violations or the serious

interruption of democratic processes, the Community and its Member States will consider appropriate responses in the light of the circumstances, guided by objective and equitable criteria. Such measures which will be graduated according to the gravity of each case could include confidential or public démarches as well as changes in the content or channels of co-operation programmes and the deferment of necessary signatures or decisions in the co-operation process or, when necessary, the suspension of co-operation with the States concerned.

The Member States and the Commission will exchange immediate information concerning such measures and consider joint approaches in reaction to violations. They will be informed in such cases through the EPC communications network and particular cases may be further discussed within the Council framework.

7. The Community's response to violations of human rights will avoid penalising the population for governmental actions. Rather than simply discontinuing development co-operation, the Community and the Member States may adjust co-operation activities with a view to ensuring that development aid benefits more directly the poorest sections of the population in the country, for example through non-governmental or informal networks, while at the same time establishing a certain distance vis-à-vis the government concerned. Such adjustment will focus on the choice of partners of projects and of the type of co-operation programmes. In all cases, however, humanitarian and emergency aid, which directly benefit vulnerable populations, will continue to be made available.

8. The Council welcomes the efforts undertaken in recent years by developing countries to move towards democracy. It is recognized that governments have to build the

political, economic and social structures to support democracy and that this is a gradual process which will sometimes take a relatively long period. The Community and its Member States will support the process and hold regular informal exchanges of views on the best possible course of action in order to achieve lasting results as speedily as possible.

9. The Council attaches very great importance to the question of military spending. Excessive military expenditure not only reduces funds available for other purposes, but can also contribute to increased regional tensions and violations of international law as well as often being meant and used for purposes of internal repression and denial of universally recognized human rights.

Moreover, in a period in which donor countries are engaged in a process leading to levels of armament not exceeding sufficiency levels, development co-operation with governments which maintain much larger military structures than needed will become difficult to justify. In the dialogue with their partners in developing countries, the Community and its Member States will stress the negative effects of excessive military spending on the development process. They will consider adopting concrete measures in their co-operation in order to encourage developing countries to reduce their military expenditure, which is often excessive in relation to their legitimate security needs, and simultaneously to implement development projects of an economic and social nature, with particular emphasis on the education and health sectors. With this in mind, they may consider increasing support for countries which achieve substantial reductions in their military expenditure, or reducing support for countries which fail to do so. The Council recognises the need for restraint

and transparency in the transfer of conventional weapons to developing countries. It will further examine the question of military spending by developing countries along these lines. The Community and its Member States will request countries with which development co-operation relationships are maintained to co-operate voluntarily with the new UN register of arms transfers.

10. The Community and its Member States will explicitly introduce the consideration of human rights as an element of their relations with developing countries; human rights clauses will be inserted in future co-operation agreements. Regular discussions on human rights and democracy will be held, within the framework of development co-operation, with the aim of seeking improvements.

In order to facilitate timely support by the Community for initiatives in developing countries aiming at the promotion of respect for human rights and the encouragement of democracy and good governance it is intended to expand resources devoted to these ends within the overall allocations available for development. Sound activities in third world countries promoting human rights and democracy, both by governments and by non-governmental entities, will be eligible for financial support. The Community and its Member States undertake in addition to integrate the promotion of respect for human rights and the advancement of democracy in their future co-operation programmes.

The Commission will transmit an annual report to the Council on the implementation of this resolution.

In addition to the consultations and meetings which can be convened as stipulated in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, a meeting will be held annually by representatives of the Commission and Member States to consider policies and

specific lines of action to further enhance respect for human rights and establishment of representative democratic rule.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

CO-ORDINATION OF EMERGENCY AID

1. The Council, taking account of the conclusions of the Council on 27 May 1991 recalls and reaffirms its resolution of March 1977 on the co-ordination of Community and Member States' emergency and humanitarian aid, completed by the modalities adopted on 28 November 1977. It stresses in particular the importance of coordination as a means of increasing the effectiveness of emergency aid and underlines the need for close co-ordination with the UN in efforts to strengthen the international response to emergency situations.
2. The Council recognises the positive results achieved by the Commission and Member States in the framework of this resolution which have increased the effectiveness of European emergency aid.
3. It recommends to the Commission and Member States to continue and to amplify these co-ordination efforts in Europe and on the ground, and to take appropriate administrative and other measures to this end. It notes the need to continue to work closely with the NGOs which may be responsible for the implementation of much of the emergency aid. These efforts will be complementary to those necessary at the UN level.

4. It invites Member States and the Commission to take measures in order to transmit in due time the necessary information as regards their decisions as well as to ensure closer co-ordination on the ground, including that of the use of military logistic facilities.
5. The Council further agrees that meetings, presided by the Commission, of correspondents on Emergency Aid shall be convened by the Commission on its own initiative or exceptionally at the request of a Member State.

The correspondents will be experts who are involved bilaterally in emergency aid. In addition to dealing with actions of co-ordination of emergency relief operations, such as exchange of information, setting up of combined operations, they will contribute to the stocktaking of available emergency aid means of the Commission and Member States including that of NGOs. Furthermore, they will be informed, as necessary, by the Commission about emergency food aid actions undertaken by the Community and in particular the work of the Food Aid Committee. They may also contribute, through the information provided, to the co-ordination and preparation of emergency aid issues in meetings of UN agencies.

6. The Council supports the formation of co-operation links between the Commission and one or more Member States in order to implement emergency aid where it is clear that such co-operation has an operational advantage over other kinds of channels and aid.
7. The Council requests the Commission to complete, in conjunction with Member States, its stocktaking of emergency aid policy, of resources and possibilities including an evaluation of experience gained in the recent past with the latest logistic facilities available to itself and the

ani/BS/jw

Member States, in order to be better equipped for co-ordinated action in this field and so as also to be able to establish as effectively as possible from that basic information to what extent a co-operation link for the implementation of emergency aid affords a comparative advantage. The stocktaking may also make a contribution to discussions on the matter in the UN.

Council Statement
on Development Aspects of the United Nations Conference
On Environment and Development (UNCED)

1. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 provides a unique opportunity for enhanced cooperation between all nations with a view to achieving sustainable development worldwide.

The European Community and its Member States acknowledge their responsibilities in this process, have played a leading role in the preparatory work so far and pledge their full commitment to contribute to a successful outcome of the Conference. They will work towards adopting at Rio in 1992 an Earth Charter and a relevant and effective Agenda 21, signing the biodiversity and climate change conventions and adopting a declaration on forests to be reinforced thereafter by an international legally binding convention.

The Council has had a preliminary discussion on the UNCED process and in particular the development aspects which they consider to be of great importance. The Council is fully committed to securing that the EC and its Member States continue to play an active and constructive role in the negotiations. The Council emphasizes the need to achieve a positive result that takes into account the special interests and concerns of developing countries.

2. The issues under consideration at UNCED deserve full attention, as each of them forms an important element of a strategy for sustainable development. They should be dealt with in such a way that a balanced and integrated approach to environment and development will be secured.
3. The European Community and its Member States are fully committed to build a strengthened partnership with Governments in the developing world based on mutual commitments by all countries in the light of their relative capacities and their common but differentiated responsibilities.

This principle implies good governance and effective integration of economic, social and environmental policies in all countries.

4. The European Community and its Member States agree on the need for new and additional resources to assist developing countries to deal with global environmental externalities. They also agree on the need for more funding for implementing sustainable development policies at the national level. They believe that the Global Environment Facility should play a leading role in helping developing countries tackle global environmental problems.
5. The European Community and its Member States are committed to cooperate with developing countries to improve their access to environmentally sound technologies, increase the transfer of such technologies on a fair and most favourable basis and to enhance their capacity to use and develop these technologies.
6. The Council agreed that development issues form an important part of the work of UNCED, and therefore welcomed and agreed to the suggestion to hold a joint informal meeting of the

Development and Environment Council under Portuguese
Presidency, early in 1992, in order to thoroughly discuss
these issues before the 4th session of the Preparatory
Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment
and Development.

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

ANNEX IV

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS
on a Community Platform
to assist Angola's social and economic reconstruction

Whereas, following the signature of the peace agreement of Estoril, the Community and its Member States issued, in the framework of European Political Co-operation, a declaration on 31 May 1991 in which they reiterate their commitment to participate, as far as their means allow, in the reconstruction of Angola;

Whereas the President of Angola, on the occasion of his visit to the Commission of the European Communities, on 26 and 27 September 1991, called for reinforced European assistance during the current period of democratization and social and economic rehabilitation of his country, especially in the field of the urgent social reintegration of demobilized military personnel, refugees and displaced people and of the reconstruction of the social and economic infrastructure of Angola;

Having regard to the Commission position on this matter,

THE COUNCIL HAS ADOPTED THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS:

1. The Community and its Member States, responding to the Angolan appeal, express their willingness to support Angola in the framework of the process of peace, national reconciliation, social and economic reconstruction, and

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

democratization of the country, with a special effort and in a co-ordinated way, through the existing channels of co-operation.

2. The Community and its Member States, to this end, will strengthen their internal co-ordination efforts, both in Angola and Europe, in order to participate together, where possible with other donors, in the social and economic rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for Angola.
-

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

FISHERIES POLICY

Prices for the 1992 fishing year

The Council adopted the Regulations fixing for 1992 the guide prices for fisheries products listed in Annex I A, D and E (fresh products) and Annex II (frozen products) to Regulation No 3796/81, and the Community producer price for tuna for use by the canning industry.

For the various species the 1992 prices and the percentage change against the 1991 prices are as follows:

A. Guide prices for fresh products: ECU/tonne ⁽¹⁾

| | | <u>% change</u> <u>against 1991</u> |
|---|-----|--|
| 1. Herrings | | |
| - from 1.1 to 31.7 and from 1.10 to 31.12.1992 | 256 | - 3 |
| - from 1.8 to 30.9.1992 | 217 | - 10 |
| 2. Sardines | | |
| (a) Atlantic | | |
| - EEC of Ten | 476 | + 1 |
| - Spain and Portugal | 413 | + 1 |

(1) The guide prices for fresh products are used to determine the Community withdrawal prices and, for the species listed in Annex I E, the Community selling price.

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|
| (b) Mediterranean | 458 | 0 |
| 3. Picked dogfish | 877 | + 1 |
| 4. Catshanks | 757 | - 1 |
| 5. Redfish | 923 | + 2 |
| 6. Cod | 1 316 | + 4 |
| 7. Coalfish | 666 | + 2 |
| 8. Haddock | 966 | + 5 |
| 9. Whiting | 822 | + 1 |
| 10. Ling | 955 | + 2 |
| 11. Mackerel (scomber scombrus) | 261 | - 1 |
| 12. Mackerel (scomber japonicus) | 322 | 0 |
| 13. Anchovies | 950 | + 2 |
| 14. Plaice | | |
| - from 1.1 to 30.4.1992 | 796 | + 3 |
| - from 1.5 to 31.12.1992 | 1 085 | + 3 |
| 15. Hake | 3 073 | + 2 |
| 16. Megrin | 1 922 | + 1 |
| 17. Ray's bream | 1 557 | 0 |
| 18. Monkfish | | |
| - with head | 2 159 | + 1 |
| - without head | 5 081 | + 1 |
| 19. Shrimps | 1 685 | + 3 |
| 20. Edible Crab | 1 482 | - 1 |
| 21. Norway Lobster | | |
| - whole | 4 392 | 0 |
| - tails | 7 736 | - 10 |

| B. Guide prices for frozen products: ECU/tonne ⁽¹⁾ | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| 1. Sardines | 388 | 0 |
| 2. Sea-bream | 1 362 | 0 |
| 3. Squid (loligo patagonica) | 927 | - 9 |
| 4. Squid (ommastrephes sigittatus) | 808 | 0 |
| 5. Squid (illex argentinus) | 808 | 0 |
| 6. Cuttlefish | 1 639 | 0 |
| 7. Octopus | 1 427 | + 8 |

| C. Producer price for tuna: ECU/tonne ⁽²⁾ | | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Tuna (albacore) | 1 070 | - 7 |

Common organization of the market

The Council adopted the Regulation on the common organization of the market in fishery products.

The new Regulation is a consolidation of the rules in force and will replace the various Regulations it has incorporated.

(1) The guide prices for frozen products serve as a reference for the grant, under certain conditions, of private storage aid.
(2) The Community producer price for tuna serves as a reference for the grant, under certain conditions, of an allowance to producers' organizations.

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

Conservation and management of fishery resources in the Mediterranean

The Council adopted the Regulation providing for the Community to contribute to the funding of studies and pilot projects in preparation for the introduction of a system for the conservation and management of fishery resources in the Mediterranean.

Under this Regulation, studies and pilot projects will be carried out, under conditions to be determined by the Commission, in the following priority areas:

- the structures of traditional fisheries;
- the development of specialized fisheries such as sponge, coral, sea-urchin and seaweed fisheries;
- the control of fishing activities;
- the development of a statistical network;
- the co-ordination of research and of the use of scientific data.

Technical measures for the conservation of fishery products

The Council adopted the Regulation amending Regulation No 3094/86 laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.

28.XI.1991

ani/BS/hmcg

The purpose of the amendment is to preserve the protection area for juvenile mackerel belonging to the western mackerel stock off the Cornish coast beyond 30 November 1991.

RESEARCH

The Council adopted common positions with a view to adopting Decisions on:

- the specific research and technological development programme in the field of human capital and mobility (1990-1994);
- the specific research and technological development programme in the field of biotechnology (1990-1994).

The Council further adopted the Decision on the specific research and training programme in the field of nuclear fission safety (1990-1994).

(see Press Release 8747/91 (Presse 179)).



Bruxelles, le 27 novembre 1991

NOTE BIO (91) 385 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX
cc. aux Membres du Service du Porte-Parole

433

Conseil Développement du 28 novembre 1991 (X. Prats)

Le Conseil Développement se réunira le 28 novembre à 10h00 sous la présidence du Ministre Jan PRONK.

Le thème principal à l'ordre du jour est celui des rapports entre Droits de l'Homme, démocratie et la politique de développement.

La Commission, à l'initiative du Vice-Président MARIN et du Commissaire MATUTES en accord avec le Président DELORS, a transmis le 19.3.1991 au Conseil et au Parlement européen une communication sur les Droits de l'Homme, la démocratie et la politique de coopération au développement (cfr. note P-20 et MEMO 15/91).

La Commission souhaitait ainsi stimuler une réflexion et dégager des lignes de conduite cohérentes et générales applicables aux relations à établir entre les orientations politiques de coopération au développement, le respect et la promotion des Droits de l'Homme et l'appui aux processus démocratiques dans les pays en voie de développement.

Dans sa communication, la Commission met l'accent particulièrement sur les actions positives de promotion des droits et de la démocratie.

La discussion au Conseil se situe dans la perspective de l'inclusion de la coopération au développement dans le champ d'application d'une politique extérieure et de sécurité commune de la Communauté. Un premier débat a eu lieu aux Conseils Développement du 27.5.91 et du 6.7.1991 (informel à Apeldoorn).

Sur base de ces discussions, les ministres devraient être en mesure d'adopter cette fois-ci une résolution du Conseil et des Etats membres permettant d'insérer plus clairement la problématique en matière de droits de l'homme et de démocratie dans les orientations des politiques de coopération et, en même temps, d'assurer que les réactions politiques à des situations dans ces domaines tiennent dûment compte des objectifs et des particularités de la coopération.

La résolution devrait pour l'essentiel confirmer l'analyse faite par la Commission dans sa communication, et souligner à la fois l'opportunité de promouvoir le respect des droits de l'homme et la démocratie par des mesures positives, et la nécessité de mesures négatives de la part de la Communauté dans les cas de violations graves et persistentes des droits de l'homme.

A noter que lors du dernier Conseil Européen à Luxembourg (28-29.6.1991) la Présidence avait également inclus dans ses conclusions, un chapitre sur le problème des droits de l'homme.

Voici les autres thèmes principaux du Conseil :

- Coordination des aides d'urgence

Le Vice-Président MARIN présentera la décision de la Commission de créer l'Office européen de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence (cfr note P-69), une réorganisation des services qui vise à une meilleure rationalisation et visibilité des actions de la Commission en la matière. Ils discuteront également des modalités de coordination des actions de la Communauté et des Etats membres.

- Déliement de l'aide

Le Conseil avait demandé à la Commission, lors de la réunion informelle d'Apeldoorn, de lui transmettre une communication analysant le problème du déliement à l'échelle des Douze des aides bilatérales des Etats membres. La Commission présentera ses points de vue à ce sujet, sans pour autant faire des propositions précises à ce stade.

Le déliement des aides bilatérales n'est pas un thème nouveau : les premières tentatives datent du début des années '70 tant au niveau de l'OCDE (en vue d'autoriser des achats dans l'ensemble des pays membres du CAD) que de la Communauté (déliement au niveau des six Etats membres de l'époque). Mais aucune de ces initiatives n'a eu de succès. La Commission espère, avec sa communication, donner lieu à un débat en profondeur au Conseil qui lui permette de formuler des propositions concrètes.

- Bilan de la programmation de Lomé IV

La Commission présentera l'état des travaux de programmation des aides de Lomé IV depuis sa signature (le 15.12.1989) et son entrée en vigueur (le 1.9.1991).

Le VP MARIN avait indiqué sa volonté ferme de conclure pour l'essentiel l'exercice de programmation avant l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention. En effet, cet objectif politique a été pratiquement atteint : la programmation a été menée à terme pour la presque totalité des 69 pays ACP, et 57 programmes indicatifs nationaux ont été déjà signés (celui de la République Dominicaine sera également signé lors de la visite officielle du Vice-Président MARIN les 5 et 7 décembre prochain). Restent seulement quelques pays dont les difficultés politiques ou économiques ont rendu impossible un dialogue de la Commission avec les autorités nationales.

- La reconstruction nationale en Angola

L'Angola vit actuellement un processus de paix qui permet d'être modérément optimistes sur l'avenir du pays lui-même et de l'Afrique australe.

Le Vice-Président MARIN soulignera l'importance de concerter l'action des Douze, avec la Commission, afin d'apporter un effort conjoint de la Communauté pour la reconstruction économique et sociale de l'Angola, notamment en ce qui concerne l'intégration sociale de militaires démobilisés (plus de 1 million de personnes) et la réhabilitation des infrastructures du pays.

- Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement (UNCED)

La Commission a approuvé, le 31.10.1991, une communication sur les orientations de la Communauté en vue de la Conférence de Rio de juin 1992.

La discussion devrait essentiellement apporter des éléments de réflexion en vue du Conseil Environnement qui se réunira le 10 décembre, et en vue de la réunion conjointe des ministres du développement et de l'environnement de l'OCDE (Paris, 2-3 décembre).

- Programme spécial Famine en Afrique

Le Vice-Président MARIN présentera l'état d'exécution de ce programme spécial de la Commission (cfr note BIO(91)168). La totalité des 400.000 tonnes de céréales du programme ont été mobilisées. Les Etats membres, de leur côté, ont apporté plus de 200.000 tonnes supplémentaires au programme.

N.B. : Le Conseil traitera également des thèmes de la compétence de M. MATUTES, qui feront l'objet d'une note BIO séparée.

Amitiés



B. DETHOMAS

Bruxelles, le 27 novembre 1991

Note Bio 385 (suite 1) aux Bureaux Nationaux
cc aux Membres du Service du Porte-Parole

CONSEIL DEVELOPPEMENT

(J. Vale de Almeida)

Trois points inscrits à l'ordre du jour du Conseil Développement du jeudi, 28 novembre, relèvent des compétences de M. MATUTES :

1) Réglement PVD-ALA (pays en voie de développement d'Amérique Latine et d'Asie)

Il s'agit d'un instrument juridique visant à mettre en oeuvre les nouvelles orientations pour la coopération avec les PVDALA approuvées formellement en début d'année par la Communauté.

La seule divergence existante concerne le traitement à donner aux pays les plus avancés au sein du groupe PVDALA. Les ministres devront se mettre d'accord sur une formule de rédaction qui permette l'envoi du règlement au Parlement Européen, dans le cadre de la procédure de concertation.

2) Stabex PMA-ALA (pays les moins avancés d'Amérique Latine et Asie)

Les ministres seront saisis de deux questions de fond : faut-il poursuivre ou non l'application du système STABEX (stabilisation des recettes de l'exportation) en faveur des pays les moins avancés d'Amérique Latine et d'Asie, qui arrive à expiration le 13.12.1991?

Faut-il établir un système "ad hoc" pour des pays d'Amérique Centrale? Plusieurs délégations se demandent s'il ne serait pas plus opportun de soutenir les PMA par d'autres moyens et notamment par le financement de projets de développement.

Une décision du Conseil sur l'avenir de cet instrument ne sera de toute façon possible qu'après l'adoption d'un avis par le PE.

3) ECIIP (EC International Investment Partners)

L'ECIIP (ancienne "facilité Cheysson") est un instrument d'ingénierie financière destiné notamment à promouvoir la coopération entre entreprises européennes et entreprises des pays en voie de développement.

La Commission a proposé il y a quelques mois l'extension de l'application de cet instrument pour une période de cinq ans. Depuis lors, les discussions au sein du Conseil ont permis un large consensus sur l'utilité de cet instrument.

Cependant, trois questions restent à résoudre :

- la couverture géographique
- la durée
- le type de "comité" chargé de la gestion

Les discussions auront comme base une proposition de compromis de la Présidence, le point étant toutefois également inscrit à l'ordre du jour du Conseil Affaires Générales du lundi, 2 décembre.

Amitiés,
B. Dethomas

Bruxelles, le 28 novembre 1991.

**NOTE BIO (91) 385 (suite 2) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX
cc. aux Membres du Service du Porte-Parole**

433

CONSEIL DEVELOPPEMENT (Xavier Prats)

Les ministres sont parvenus en fin de matinée à un accord sur une résolution du Conseil et des Etats membres réunis au sein du Conseil sur les droits de l'homme, la démocratie et le développement.

Outre le texte du Conseil Européen de Luxembourg (29/06/91) et une déclaration des ministres des affaires étrangères (21/07/86), il s'agit de la première fois que la Communauté se dote d'une approche cohérente et globale sur les rapports qui doivent régir entre le respect des droits de l'homme, la promotion et la sauvegarde de la démocratie et la politique de coopération au développement.

Voici les points saillants de cette résolution, qui confirment l'analyse contenue dans la communication de la Commission de mars dernier (cfr note P-20) :

- La CEE et les Etats membres reconnaissent la nécessité d'adopter une approche cohérente en matière des droits de l'homme et de démocratie dans leur politique de développement. Cette politique doit être conçue de manière à promouvoir les libertés civiles et politiques par le biais d'un régime démocratique représentatif basé sur le respect des droits de l'homme.
- La Communauté privilégiera une approche positive, en apportant un soutien aux pays qui s'efforcent d'instaurer la démocratie : appui pour la tenue d'élections et la création d'institutions démocratiques, renforcement du système judiciaire et du rôle des ONG, etc.
- Le Conseil estime que le développement ne peut être efficace et durable que si l'on adopte des politiques économiques et sociales judicieuses, des mesures de lutte contre la corruption et de respect des droits de l'homme, ainsi que si l'on respecte la liberté de la presse et de l'expression. Une bonne gestion publique ("good governance") est essentielle.
- Dans le cas de violation grave et persistante des droits de l'homme, la Communauté et les Etats membres pourront adopter des mesures de sanctions en s'inspirant de critères objectifs et équitables. De telles mesures pourront aller jusqu'à la suspension de la coopération.
- La Communauté envisagera d'adopter des mesures concrètes visant à encourager la réduction de dépenses militaires vis-à-vis des pays dans lesquels celles-ci dépassent fortement les dépenses sociales et ne se justifient pas par des besoins légitimes de sécurité.

Le vice-président Marin s'est déclaré très satisfait en constatant que les Etats membres ont confirmé l'analyse faite par la Commission et ont ainsi instauré les bases d'une approche cohérente et globale de la Communauté dans un domaine particulièrement important.

Le Conseil a également approuvé une résolution sur la coordination de l'aide d'urgence de la Communauté.

Après avoir entendu une présentation de la part du vice-président Marin de la création de l'Office Européen d'Aide Humanitaire d'Urgence, les Etats membres ont félicité la Commission de cette initiative et marqué leur accord sur un texte qui prévoit essentiellement :

- Une meilleure coordination entre Etats membres et Commission, notamment sur le terrain, pour ce qui concerne les informations des aides d'urgence bilatérales et communautaires;
- La tenue de réunions des correspondants d'aide d'urgence, présidées par la Commission et à l'initiative de celle-ci ou exceptionnellement d'un Etat membre. Le but de ces réunions sera d'entreprendre des actions de coordination d'opérations d'urgence.
- L'établissement d'un inventaire dressé par la Commission sur toutes les ressources disponibles (y compris les facilités logistiques militaires qui sont mises à la disposition par les Etats membres : tentes, couvertures, transports militaires, etc.), afin de pouvoir réagir de façon rapide et coordonnée en cas d'urgence.

A noter qu'il s'agit de la première fois que le Conseil adopte une résolution sur ce problème de coordination d'aide d'urgence depuis une résolution de mars 1977.

A suivre.



Amitiés,
Bruno Dethomas

Bruxelles, le 29 novembre 1991.

**NOTE BIO (91) 385 (suite 3) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX
cc. aux Membres du Service du Porte-Parole**

CONSEIL DEVELOPPEMENT (Xavier Prats)

Dans la soirée, le Conseil a traité l'ensemble des points qui restaient à l'ordre du jour :

- Soutien à la reconstruction de l'Angola :

Le Président angolais, M. DOS SANTOS, avait demandé lors de sa visite récente à la Commission (26-27/9/91) que l'aide communautaire à son pays soit renforcée. Le Vice-Président MARIN a donc demandé au Conseil de coordonner les positions des Etats membres. Le Conseil s'est en effet déclaré disposé à consentir un effort spécial pour aider l'Angola dans le cadre du processus de paix, et les Etats membres ont décidé de renforcer leur coordination interne (aussi bien en Angola qu'en Europe), afin de participer avec d'autres donateurs aux programmes de reconstruction du pays.

- Délitement de l'aide :

Le Vice-Président MARIN a présenté aux Ministres la communication que la Commission avait adopté sur le déliement au niveau communautaire des aides bilatérales accordées par les Etats membres dans le cadre de leurs politiques de coopération respectives. Après un bref tour de table, le COREPER a été chargé de préparer une discussion sur le fonds prévue pour la prochaine session du Conseil Développement.

- Programmation de Lomé IV :

Le Conseil a vivement félicité la Commission du bilan très satisfaisant de l'exercice de programmation de Lomé IV qui s'est traduit d'ores et déjà par la signature de la presque totalité des programmes indicatifs nationaux des pays ACP. Ces programmes suivent les priorités définies par la nouvelle Convention.

Le Vice-Président MARIN a souligné les enseignements principaux qu'on peut tirer de cet exercice : la coopération a été mise en oeuvre dans un climat de dialogue et de consensus avec les pays ACP; les points d'application prioritaires de la programmation demeurent le développement rural (production, élevage, pêche et sociales), ainsi que les infrastructures socio-économiques; le nouveau chapitre de l'appui à l'ajustement structurel ont permis de vérifier une large convergence entre ACP, Etats membres et Commission.

- Programme spécial d'aide alimentaire pour l'Afrique :

Après avoir entendu le rapport de M. MARIN sur la mise en oeuvre de ce programme approuvé en mai dernier, le Conseil a félicité la Commission pour ses efforts qui ont permis d'atteindre les objectifs fixés par le programme. Toutes les quantités prévues par le programme (400.000 tonnes) ont en effet été mobilisées.

- UNCED :

Le Conseil a adopté une déclaration sur les aspects de développement de la Conférence des N.U. sur l'Environnement et le Développement (UNCED), qui se tiendra à Rio en Juin prochain. Le Conseil a ainsi tenu à souligner l'importance des aspects spécifiquement de développement de cette Conférence.

Le Conseil a décidé de tenir une réunion informelle conjointe des Conseils développement et environnement, sous présidence portugaise.

La présidence a également fait rapport sur les missions d'information en Ethiopie (20-21/8/91) et au Bangladesh (20-22/10/91). Le Portugal a informé le Conseil de son intention d'organiser sous sa présidence une mission similaire en Angola au début 1992.

Le Conseil a exprimé sa profonde préoccupation sur la situation à Timor Est, et la présidence a informé que les Pays-Bas ne décideront aucune nouvelle aide à l'Indonésie tant que le résultat de la commission d'enquête ne sera pas disponible.

Le Conseil a également manifesté son inquiétude face au transfert des réfugiés de camps près de Khartoum (Soudan) vers des zones plus désertiques où les conditions de vie sont très difficiles.

Amitiés,



B. DETHOMAS

MESSAGE ID: WRUE0293

INBOUND MESSAGE RECEIVED ON NOV 29 AT 11:10 [ASSIGNED// WRUE0293]
21877 COMEU B
COMPUTER MESSAGE :

FROM : C.E.C. - G.P.P.
TO : C.E. WASHINGTON - WASHINGTON
REF : 1333097590 - 29-11-1991 16:59

DISTRIBUTION

| | |
|----------|--|
| H.D. | |
| D.H.D. | |
| ADM/POL | |
| A G R | |
| COM./TR. | |
| DEVT. | |
| ECO/FIN | |
| P.P.A. | |
| S&T | |
| SUP. AG. | |
| T.E.E. | |
| C.F. | |
| | |

037094

DG GPP BERL 1/6

CCE M210 PH
/ZCZC
/GPP46
/GPP108
/MQ13
/ZZZ

BRUXELLES, LE 29 NOVEMBRE 1991.

NOTE BIO (91) 385 (SUITE 3) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

CONSEIL DEVELOPPEMENT (XAVIER PRATS)

DANS LA SOIREE, LE CONSEIL A TRAITE L'ENSEMBLE DES POINTS QUI
RESTAIENT A L'ORDRE DU JOUR :

- SOUTIEN A LA RECONSTRUCTION DE L'ANGOLA :

LE PRESIDENT ANGOLAIS, M. DOS SANTOS, AVAIT DEMANDE LORS
DE SA VISITE RECENTE A LA COMMISSION (26-27/9/91) QUE
L'AIDE COMMUNAUTAIRE A SON PAYS SOIT RENFORCEE. LE VICE-
PRESIDENT MARIN A DONC DEMANDE AU CONSEIL DE COORDONNER
LES POSITIONS DES ETATS MEMBRES. LE CONSEIL S'EST EN
EFFET DECLARE DISPOSE A CONSENTIR UN EFFORT SPECIAL POUR
AIDER L'ANGOLA DANS LE CADRE DU PROCESSUS DE PAIX, ET LES
ETATS MEMBRES ONT DECIDE DE RENFORCER LEUR COORDINATION
INTERNE (AUSSI BIEN EN ANGOLA QU'EN EUROPE), AFIN DE
PARTICIPER AVEC D'AUTRES DONATEURS AUX PROGRAMMES DE
RECONSTRUCTION DU PAYS.

- DELIEMENT DE L'AIDE :

LE VICE-PRESIDENT MARIN A PRESENTE AUX MINISTRES LA

COMMUNICATION QUE LA COMMISSION AVAIT ADOPTE SUR LE DELIEMENT AU NIVEAU COMMUNAUTAIRE DES AIDES BILATERALES ACCORDEES PAR LES ETATS MEMBRES DANS LE CADRE DE LEURS POLITIQUES DE COOPERATION RESPECTIVES. APRES UN BREF TOUR DE TABLE, LE COREPER A ETE CHARGE DE PREPARER UNE DISCUSSION SUR LE FONDS PREVUE POUR LA PROCHAINE SESSION DU CONSEIL DEVELOPPEMENT.

- PROGRAMMATION DE LOME IV :

LE CONSEIL A VIVEMENT FELICITE LA COMMISSION DU BILAN TRES SATISFAISANT DE L'EXERCICE DE PROGRAMMATION DE LOME IV QUI S'EST TRADUIT D'ORES ET DEJA PAR LA SIGNATURE DE LA PRESQUE TOTALITE DES PROGRAMMES INDICATIFS NATIONAUX DES PAYS ACP. CES PROGRAMMES SUIVENT LES PRIORITES

DEFINIES PAR LA NOUVELLE CONVENTION.

LE VICE-PRESIDENT MARIN A SOULIGNE LES ENSEIGNEMENTS PRINCIPAUX QU'ON PEUT TIRER DE CET EXERCICE : LA COOPERATION A ETE MISE EN OEUVRE DANS UN CLIMAT DE DIALOGUE ET DE CONSENSUS AVEC LES PAYS ACP. LES POINTS D'APPLICATION PRIORITAIRES DE LA PROGRAMMATION DEMEURENT LE DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL (PRODUCTION, ELEVAGE, PECHE ET SOCIALES), AINSI QUE LES INFRASTRUCTURES SOCIO-ECONOMIQUES. LE NOUVEAU CHAPITRE DE L'APPUI A L'AJUSTEMENT STRUCTUREL ONT PERMIS DE VERIFIER UNE LARGE CONVERGENCE ENTRE ACP, ETATS MEMBRES ET COMMISSION.

- PROGRAMME SPECIAL D'AIDE ALIMENTAIRE POUR L'AFRIQUE :

APRES AVOIR ENTENDU LE RAPPORT DE M. MARIN SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE CE PROGRAMME APPROUVE EN MAI DERNIER, LE CONSEIL A FELICITE LA COMMISSION POUR SES EFFORTS QUI ONT

PERMIS D'ATTEINDRE LES OBJECTIFS FIXES PAR LE PROGRAMME. TOUTES LES QUANTITES PREVUES PAR LE PROGRAMME (400.000 TONNES) ONT EN EFFET ETE MOBILISEES.

- UNCED :

LE CONSEIL A ADOPTE UNE DECLARATION SUR LES ASPECTS DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA CONFERENCE DES N.U. SUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT (UNCED), QUI SE TIENDRA A RIO EN JUIN PROCHAIN. LE CONSEIL A AINSI TENU A SOULIGNER L'IMPORTANCE DES ASPECTS SPECIFIQUEMENT DE DEVELOPPEMENT DE CETTE CONFERENCE.

LE CONSEIL A DECIDE DE TENIR UNE REUNION INFORMELLE CONJOINTE DES CONSEILS DEVELOPPEMENT ET ENVIRONNEMENT, SOUS PRESIDENCE PORTUGAISE.

LA PRESIDENCE A EGALEMENT FAIT RAPPORT SUR LES MISSIONS D'INFORMATION EN ETHIOPIE (20-21/8/91) ET AU BANGLADESH (20-22/10/91). LE PORTUGAL A INFORME LE CONSEIL DE SON INTENTION D'ORGANISER SOUS SA PRESIDENCE UNE MISSION SIMILAIRE EN ANGOLA AU DEBUT 1992.

LE CONSEIL A EXPRIME SA PROFONDE PREOCCUPATION SUR LA SITUATION A
TIMOR EST, ET LA PRESIDENCE A INFORME QUE LES PAYS-BAS NE
DECIDERONT AUCUNE NOUVELLE AIDE A L'INDONESIE TANT QUE LE
RESULTAT DE LA COMMISSION D'ENQUETE NE SERA PAS DISPONIBLE.

LE CONSEIL A EGALEMENT MANIFESTE SON INQUIETUDE FACE AU TRANSFERT
DES REFUGIES DE CAMPS PRES DE KHARTOUM (SOUDAN) VERS DES ZONES
PLUS DESERTIQUES OU LES CONDITIONS DE VIE SONT TRES DIFFICILES.

AMITIES,
B. DETHOMAS

SENT BY SPP AT : FRI NOV 29 10:38:27 MET 1991

+++ END OF TEXT +++

FROM C.E.C - G.P.P
TO C.E. WASHINGTON - WASHINGTON
REF 1333098035 - 29-11-1991 14 28

DISTRIBUTION

| | |
|----------|---------|
| H.D. | AVA |
| D.H.D. | CPB |
| ADM/POL | TO |
| A.G.R. | ALL |
| COM./TR. | SECTION |
| DEVT. | HEADS |
| ECO/FIN | |
| P.P.A. | |
| S&T | |
| SUP. AG. | |
| T.E.E. | |
| C.F. | |
| | |