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## **FROM LOMÉ III TO LOMÉ IV**

## **REVIEW OF AID FROM THE LOMÉ CONVENTIONS AT THE END OF 1991**

**DEVELOPMENT**

REPORT PREPARED BY THE DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF  
THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN COLLABORATION  
WITH THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK.

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## PREFACE

Article 193.7 of the Third Lomé Convention provided for the preparation by the ACP States and their beneficiary regional organisations, together with the Commission (in collaboration with the European Investment Bank) of annual reports on the management of Community financial and technical assistance. Article 327.1 of the Fourth Lomé Convention provides for a similar report on the management of development finance cooperation. These reports are designed to facilitate the work of the Development Finance Cooperation Committee (DFCC) set up under Article 325 of the Fourth Convention, in examining whether the objectives of financial cooperation are being attained. The reports also look at any general and specific problems resulting from the implementation of that cooperation.

In accordance with Art. 327.2(a) the DFCC shall prepare an annual report, which shall be examined by the Council of Ministers at its annual meeting on the definition of the general guidelines for development finance cooperation.

The present report covering the period up to 31 December 1991 - with particular emphasis on the year 1991 - has been prepared by the Commission in collaboration with the Bank.

## 1. Introduction

In 1991 the Fourth Lomé Convention came into force on 1 September which enabled financial cooperation to commence. However the majority of development activities were still financed under Lomé III. (1)

This report describes the progress made in the implementation of financial cooperation under the Lomé Conventions which were operational in 1991, i.e. the second, third and fourth Lomé Convention.

After a brief overview of the overall performance in respect of the different types of aid in Chapter 2, Chapter 3 looks at the various components of programmed aid and provides inter alia an analysis of national trends and of the progress in larger projects and programmes. (2) (3)

Chapter 4 outlines the structural adjustment policy which started under Lomé III but has gained particular importance under Lomé IV. Moreover, the generation of counterpart funds by the aid programmes financed under structural adjustment adds a new and important dimension to finance cooperation which will also be discussed in that Chapter.

Chapter 5 looks at the different instruments of non-programmed aid and the aid administered by the EIB.

Chapter 6 provides a sectoral analysis of Lomé aid. Procedures for aid implementation are discussed in Chapter 7.

Since 1991 was mostly an important year for the preparation of the new indicative programmes for Lomé IV a detailed presentation of that process and its characteristics is given in Chapter 8.

Finally Chapter 9 summarises the conclusions to the report.

At the outset, it is necessary to be clear on one important issue. The analysis in this report is entirely based on financial data relating to amounts of aid decided by the Commission and the EIB, sums committed in the form of contracts or disbursed. Comparisons are made between situations under different Conventions, between sectors, between different ACP States, citing in each circumstance "above average" or "below

- (1) Lomé III expired in March 1990, the aid to ACP countries was then governed by transitory regulations until ratification of Lomé IV was completed.
- (2) A separate EDF has been set up under each Convention, the 4th EDF in the case of Lomé I, 5th EDF for Lomé II, 6th EDF for Lomé III and 7th EDF for Lomé IV.
- (3) For a description of the different types of aid see point 3 of the Annex. This Annex provides explanatory notes on the principal characteristics and procedures relating to the EDF.

average performance". Such comparisons are not intended to pass judgment on the aid implementation "performance" of individual ACP States. They should, moreover, be seen in the context of the mix of programmes and aid instruments discussed and of the aid objectives they are designed to meet. Analyses of payments in the case of inherently quick disbursing operations such as Stabex, Emergency aid or import support programmes will show different results from those of inherently slower spending rural development or major infrastructure programmes.

Above all, the Community aim is that financial cooperation should be as effective as possible in achieving development objectives. High quality cannot be compromised. The purpose of financial analysis is to contribute to achievement of that aim. Where aid implementation is unduly delayed, interlinkages of operations are frustrated, costs are increased and quality is impaired. Figures on commitments and disbursements of aid must also be seen as measures of progress in realising physical operations which in turn are means of achieving qualitative and quantitative objectives.

## 2. General overview of Lomé aid to ACP countries

### 2.1. EDF aid implementation<sup>(1)</sup>

#### EDF5

Table 2.1 shows that by the end of 1991 funds from the Fifth EDF have now been almost fully allocated. Commitments were over 90% of the envelope and payments were almost 85% of the envelope. The fifth EDF will therefore probably be closed in due course.

#### EDF6

The sixth EDF was still active in 1991 with high levels of commitments and payments. Comparison with the 5th and 4th EDF after 6 years of operation shows that the 6th EDF performed well in the level of approvals (higher than 5th, equal to 4th EDF), had a somewhat lower percentage of secondary commitments compared to the 4th EDF and was slightly behind with payments compared to both other Funds (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2. shows what has already been said in previous reports that it was particularly the programmed aid of the 6th Fund which explained the lower levels of commitment and payment. It should also be noted that a comparison of the three funds is only tentative, the composition of aid and the financial volumes today have changed considerably from the 1st Lomé Convention. As regards programmed aid under EDF the emphasis on rural development with large, multi-component programmes had an impact of slowing down the rate of commitments and consequently payments.

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(1) Three stages of implementation can be distinguished:

- decisions or approvals: also referred to as primary commitments;
- (secondary) commitments relating to contracts awarded;
- payments or disbursements of aid.

To this explanation should be added that in 1991 the situation in some ACP countries was not favourable to development cooperation due to various internal circumstances.

Table 2.3 gives a more detailed presentation of the level of decisions, commitments and payments for the different instruments of aid.

As regards the the relatively low levels of payments and commitments for special loans reflect the fact that often the projects involved combine a percentage of both grants and loans. The beneficiary ACP States tend to draw down the grant element first while the loan element is introduced later when the grant has been fully used. This loan facility has been converted into grants under Lomé IV.

Further under the 6th Fund can be noted the high levels of commitments and payments for emergency aid, aid to refugees and STABEX and low rates for SYSMIN. More details on the factors which explain these results will be given in the following chapters of this report.

#### **EDFY**

Lomé IV only just started its operations in September 1991. Yet a considerable allocation for STABEX was already made by the end of the year. Also various programmes under the new structural adjustment facility were approved under the 7th EDF.

Table 2.1  
EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

	Cumulative Result au 31-12-91	% of the envelope	annual figures		
			1991	1990	1989
Decisions	(mio Ecu)		(MECU)	(MECU)	(MECU)
5th EDF	4536.3	97.7	-64.0 *	14.8	36.0
6th EDF	7246.1	91.7	440.6	855.8	1305.0
7th EDF	857.8	7.9	857.8	-	-
<b>Commitments</b>					
5th EDF	4260.2	91.7	115.2	118.3	127.0
6th EDF	5575.6	70.6	869.3	1297.3	1382.0
7th EDF	398.0	3.7	398.0	-	-
<b>Disbursements</b>					
5th EDF	3947.3	85.0	134.1	187.4	236.0
6th EDF	4170.6	52.8	847.2	1030.3	1016.0
7th EDF	195.5	1.8	195.5	-	-

  

Note: Envelopes of :	EDF 5	EDF 6	EDF 7
Programmed Aid	3109.3	5022.5	6215.0
Non-Programmed Aid	1506.4	2757.4	4685.0
Balances	27.9	121.6	0.0
Total	4643.6	7901.5	10900.0

\* the negative figure is due to  
decommitments resulting from closure of projects

Table 2.2 Aid decisions, secondary commitments and disbursements of EDF under Lome III at the end of 1991 compared with Lome I and II after 6 years

	LOME III		LOME II		LOME I	
	mio ecu	% of the envelope	mio ecu	% of the envelope	mio ecu	% of the envelope
<b>Programmed Aid</b>						
Decisions	4607.1	91.7	2685.4	85.3	2128.8	90.1
Secondary commitments	3079.5	61.3	1980.8	62.9	1707.9	72.3
Disbursements	2145.2	42.7	1461.6	46.4	1205.5	51.0
<b>Non-Programmed Aid *</b>						
Decisions	2571.1	93.2	1434.9	86.5	712.4	96.4
Secondary commitments	2455.9	89.1	1359.2	82.0	700.3	94.8
Disbursements	2013.2	73.0	1176.4	71.0	676.7	91.6
<b>Totals *</b>						
Decisions	7178.2	92.3	4120.3	85.8	2841.2	91.6
Secondary commitments	5535.4	71.2	3340.0	69.5	2408.2	77.7
Disbursements	4158.4	53.5	2638.0	54.9	1882.2	60.7

\* excluding balance transferred from 4 th EDF to the 6 EDF



Table 2.3

Situation of EDF :	Aid as at 31.12.1991 Decisions, Commitments and Payments					
	Decisions		Commitments		Payments	
	Mio ECU	% de la dotation	Mio ECU	% de la dotation	Mio ECU	% de la dotation
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>5 th EDF</b>						
Programmed Aid	3033.5	97.6	2771.9	89.1	2533.9	81.5
Grants	2536.3	98.1	2334.8	90.3	2162.5	83.7
Special Loans	497.2	94.7	437.1	83.3	371.4	70.7
Non programmed Aid	1484.7	98.6	1475.2	97.9	1402.5	93.1
Aids	35.0	100.0	35.0	99.9	15.4	44.1
Rehabilitation Fund	23.3	93.2	23.0	92.0	22.5	90.0
Interest rebates	100.1	90.2	100.1	90.2	79.1	71.3
Emergency Aid	180.1	99.0	180.1	99.0	179.2	98.5
Risk Capital	272.8	98.8	272.2	98.6	258.9	93.8
Syamin	205.0	89.1	200.0	87.0	185.1	80.5
Stabex	668.3	100.0	664.7	99.5	662.3	99.1
Balance 3 rd Fund	18.2	64.9	13.2	47.0	10.9	38.9
<b>TOTAL 5 th EDF</b>	<b>4536.3</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>4260.2</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>3947.3</b>	<b>85.0</b>
<b>6th EDF</b>						
Programmed Aid	4607.1	91.7	3079.5	61.3	2145.2	42.7
Grants	4108.0	92.9	2818.3	63.7	2004.9	45.3
Special Loans	499.1	83.2	261.2	43.5	140.3	23.4
Non programmed Aid	2575.1	93.4	2459.9	89.2	2013.2	73.0
Interest rebates	127.1	78.2	123.1	75.8	44.7	27.5
Emergency Aid	187.8	98.9	181.5	95.5	140.7	74.1
Aid to refugees	97.6	97.6	92.4	92.4	65.8	65.8
Risk Capital	579.3	96.6	570.2	95.0	293.6	48.9
Sysmin	135.8	53.7	47.3	18.7	31.6	12.5
Stabex	1440.5	99.4	1440.5	99.4	1436.7	99.2
Other	7.0	100.0	5.0	71.1	0.0	0.3
Balance 4 th EDF	63.8	52.5	36.2	29.8	12.2	10.0
<b>TOTAL 6 th EDF</b>	<b>7246.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>5575.6</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>4170.6</b>	<b>52.8</b>
<b>7th EDF</b>						
Programmed Aid	279.5	4.5	44.8	0.7	6.5	0.1
Grants	279.5	4.5	44.8	0.7	6.5	0.1
Non programmed Aid	578.4	12.3	353.2	7.5	189.1	4.0
Interest rebates	9.9	3.5	-	0.0	-	0.0
Emergency Aid	7.5	3.0	5.8	2.3	0.5	0.2
Aid to refugees	0.7	0.7	-	0.0	-	0.0
Risk Capital	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Sysmin	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
Stabex	483.7	30.2	318.9	19.9	160.6	10.0
Structural Adjustment.	76.5	6.7	28.5	2.5	28.0	2.4
<b>TOTAL 7eme FED</b>	<b>857.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>398.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>

## 2.2 Overall aid to ACP States

Annex Table 1 shows the total aid - EDF and EIB - approved for each ACP State under the Lomé III Convention. For most countries the main source of aid is the national indicative programme. However, some countries receive large amounts of aid from other instruments such as STABEX.

Special aid for emergency cases and refugees was mainly given to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Sudan and to some lesser extent to Angola and Malawi and regional organised operations.

A majority of countries have benefited from loans financed with risk capital, substantial amounts were lent to projects in Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania, while also regional projects have been largely included. Own resource loans from the Bank went to a smaller number of countries, notably Botswana, Fiji, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

## 3. Programmed aid

### 3.1. National trends in the implementation of programmed aid

Lomé II is coming close to completion

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By the end of 1991, 75 mECU of the total envelope for programmed aid under Lomé II still had to be approved. An amount of 337 mECU remained uncommitted and 575 mECU remained unpaid. (Compare figures for envelopes with decisions, commitments and payments in table 2.1 and 2.3).

Table 3.1. shows the countries where the utilisation of the allocation for indicative programmes were significantly below the average for all ACP States.

Table 3.1

ACP States with significant lower levels of utilisation of funds for indicative programmes under the 5th EDF

Situation at 31.12.1991

Level of:

(percentages of total allocation for indicative programme)

<u>Decision &lt; 90%</u>	<u>Commitment &lt; 80%</u>	<u>Payments &lt; 75%</u>
Barbados	Barbados	Bahamas
Gabon	Belize	Barbados
Guinee Bissau	Jamaica	Belize
Jamaica	Liberia	Jamaica
Sudan	Somalia	Lesotho
Suriname	Suriname	Liberia
Trinidad & Tobago	Tonga	Malawi
	Trinidad & Tobago	Somalia
		Suriname
		Tonga
		Trinidad & Tobago

For various countries, e.g. Gabon, Lesotho and Malawi, the low level of implementation figures can be explained by the fact that completed projects have absorbed less finance than anticipated and for which subsequently funds were decommitted. New finance proposals then had to be prepared but are in most cases expected to be approved in the course of 1992. In other cases problems of political or economical nature caused delays, e.g. in Liberia, Surinam, Sudan and Somalia.

In smaller countries the results shown above could be explained by the slow implementation of one or two projects e.g. in Belize (the Belize City Hospital) and Jamaica (Ocho Rios and Negril Sewerage Systems).

The delays in Trinidad and Tobago are due to cumbersome internal administrative procedures.

#### Progress under Lomé III

Decisions for total programmed aid under Lomé III were 286 mECU in 1991. Thus 91,7% of the financial envelope was allocated to projects and programmes.

Commitments reached almost 685 mECU in 1991 and payments were 646 mECU bringing the total to 61% and 43% respectively of the envelope for programmed aid.

For all national programmes (excluding regional programmes) average percentages of the envelope for approvals, commitments and payments were 92,5%, 62,4% and 44,1% respectively.

In approximately 40 countries the entire financial envelope of indicative programmes had been decided and allocated by the end of 1991.

Table 3.2. shows the ACP countries with significantly lower levels of utilisation of the funds for indicative programmes compared to the averages for all ACP States.

Table 3.2.

ACP states with significant lower levels of utilisations of funds for indicative programmes under the 6th EDF

Situation at 31.12.1991

<u>Level of (see footnote(1))</u>		
<u>Decisions &lt; 80%</u>	<u>Commitments &lt; 60%</u>	<u>Payments &lt; 60%</u>
Antigua & Barbuda	Barbados	Antigua & Barbuda
Barbados	Botswana	Barbados
Gabon	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
Ghana	Congo	Cameroun
Liberia	Ethiopia	Cabo Verde
Madagascar	Equatorial Guinee	Congo
Rwanda	Fiji	Djibouti
Somalia	Ghana	Fiji
Sudan	Guinee Bissau	Kiribati
St. Kitts & Nevis	Liberia	Mali
Suriname	Mauritania	Nigeria
Tuvalu	Mauritius	Seychelles
	Nigeria	St. Vincent
	Sierra Leone	West Samoa
	Somalia	
	Tonga	
	Trinidad & Tobago	
	Tuvalu	
	Vandatu	

(1) Whenever percentages are given in this report for rate of approval, commitment or payment, these should, unless states otherwise, be read as follows:

- . rate of approval = decisions as % of the envelope
- . rate of commitment = (secondary) commitments as % of decisions
- . rate of payment = payments as % of commitments.

Various ACP countries were confronted with internal political problems which hampered a regular continuation of the aid programmes in 1991. Relative low levels of decisions, commitments and payments were therefore observed at year end in Cameroun, Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Rwanda, Somalia, Surinam and Sudan.

In Somalia the EC delegation was evacuated in January 1991 and the activities concerning the Indicative Programme have concentrated on completing ongoing contracts.

The delays in Rwanda were partly explained by the insufficient capability of the national administrations to speed up the preparation of projects and programmes. In Madagascar the relative new approach of the rural development programme and the seven month strike of the public sector delayed implementation. Cofinancing with other donors was necessary for some large projects in Madagascar and Sierra Leone, but this has also resulted in time delays.

In Ghana, difficulties of a political nature in the transport sector, which was one of the priority sectors in the Indicative Programme, continued to block the use of a substantial amount of the envelope. There was also a delay in the auction component of the Import Programme. Yet, two newly decided projects in 1991 (the Porto Rehabilitation Phase II and micro projects) are running smoothly.

In Guinee Bissau the low level of commitments was due to a reorientation of the rural development programme. The nature of the large multicomponent projects in Burkina Faso, Fiji, Mauritania and Nigeria caused an implementation rate of the Indicative Programmes that was slower than expected.

Institutional and administrative problems have resulted in lengthy preparation periods for programmes in Barbados, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tonga and Trinidad & Tobago.

Cabo Verde experienced slow progress in payments due to difficulties of the national administrations to comply with the tender procedures. In Kiribati it was necessary to search for a technical assistance to accommodate the local administration in implementing the aid programme.

In Guinée Equatoriale the local authorities seemed to have problems in reorientating the forestry programme which is the principal sector of intervention for programmed aid.

The programmes in St. Kitts and Nevis were slowed down due to long preparation and procedural delays.

Other countries with low levels of payment were Kiribati, West Samoa, Seychelles and St. Vincent, all having relatively modest indicative programmes which depend heavily on the progress in one or a small number of projects.

In Antigua and Barbuda one big project was suspended while another project was held up depending on commitments from the government for local funding. The implementation of Lomé III in this country was slow and allocations have been rearranged in view of the activities to be undertaken under Lomé IV.

### 3.2 The implementation of large programmes and projects

Seventy nine programmes and projects costing more than 10 mio Ecu in 36 ACP States were approved in the context of national indicative programmes under Lomé III (1).

The details of amount and date of approval, commitment and payments are given in Annex table 7.

A few examples of large projects which show a satisfactory implementation are the Boavida Hospital in Angola, the rural development programme in North Central Africa, the construction of the Blantyre Lingrangwe M1 in Malawi, rural maintenance in Ghana, Mauretania and Togo, the rural development programme in the region of Podor in Senegal and various parts of the large Agricultural Sector Support Programme in Tanzania.

The average commitment rate for large programmes was 60,3% compared to 67,3% for all programmed aid; the payment rate was 60% (70,6% for all programmed aid) (2).

It appeared that 57 projects compared to the total of 79 have had implementation delays when applying the criteria set by the Commission (3). However in 27 project cases the implementation delay had been due to factors which had their effect before 1991.

Thus 30 projects experienced continued implementation difficulties in 1991.

This number was somewhat lower than in 1990. The analysis showed that out of the 32 projects delayed in 1990, 13 made good progress again in 1991.

Examples of projects progressing well again in 1991 are the rehabilitation of the town Praia in Cabo Verde, the food security programme in Mali, three big regional rural development programmes in Nigeria, important infrastructure programmes in Uganda and Tanzania, an economic development programme in Tchad and a smallholder development programme in Zambia.

- (1) The analysis excludes the import support programmes which are discussed in Chapter 4.
- (2) For the definition of commitment and payment rate see footnote 1 on page 11.
- (3) The progress analysis was based on a comparison of individual commitment and payment rates and by looking at movements in the EDF accounts. Where there had been no movement in the accounts for six months or more and/or the rate of commitment and/or payment was 5 percentage points below the average for all large programmes, the project was deemed delayed. For projects approved before 1988 a payment rate of 75% was required. Further analysis was then made to see if the situation of the project had improved during 1991. In general when an increase of approximately 20% points of the commitment and/or payment rate was found the progress in 1991 was considered as satisfactory.

Eleven out of the twenty nine projects which suffered continued delays in 1991 were located in countries with a difficult political situation during the whole year which hampered all development cooperation: Ethiopia (4 projects), Liberia, Somalia, Sudan (2 projects), and Zaire (3 projects).

Similar factors, related to general social and political circumstances, explained slow progress of large projects such as the rural development programme in the province of Mono in Benin, the regional Fedar project in Congo, the strategic food support programme in Rwanda and the rural development programme in the centre zone of Tchad.

Large multi component programmes have sometimes lengthy and complicated preparation procedures. Yet this factor was found to have an impact on the 1991 implementation in only a few cases, particularly projects that were recently approved e.g. the Sanitation Operation in Angola and the rural development programme Saantui Sangmel in Cameroun.

Examples of programmes principally delayed by the procedures for tendering were the development programme for the region of Gorgol in Mauritania.

The rhythm of implementation was more often determined by factors concerning general project management (technical assistance, coordination of participants and programme elements).

Projects that encountered difficulties of this nature were e.g. the rural development programme for the East province in Guinea Bissau, the Cereal Reform Programme in Kenya and the Small Scale Irrigation Programme in Zimbabwe and the Agricultural and food security programme in Rwanda. The Agricultural Livestock Research Support Programme in Kenya required a major revision. The Livestock Development Programme in Côte d'Ivoire was confronted with a disappointing demand for reproductive animals which has also brought the project into financial problems.

Difficulties related to local institutional or administrative complications retarded progress in various countries. Specific examples of large programmes whose implementation suffered from these complexities were the rural development project for the province of Sissilli and the road construction Yako-Ouahigou in Burkina Faso, the Mugamba social economic development programme in Burundi, the Fedar project in Congo, the transport infrastructure programme in Ghana, all big projects but particularly the Sokoto Desert programme in Nigeria, and the Rural Development Programmes in Tchad and in Togo.

The administrative and the more general management problems that hamper an implementation of projects and programmes according to the envisaged schedules are subject of a joint evaluation study on the application of procedures. This study has started in the course of 1991. (Also see Chapter 7.1 of this report for more details on this study).

### 3.3 Regional Cooperation

Article 112 of the Lomé III Convention foresees 1 billion Ecu for the financing of regional programmes and projects.

The total allocation is made up of grants, special loans and risk capital to be financed by the EDF and loans from own resources of the EIB.

The allocation was reduced in 1989 by 15.2 mio Ecu and transferred to the Stabex system.

The total amount of 984.8 mio Ecu for regional cooperation has been allocated to regions except for an amount of 99.8 mio Ecu to be used for a global allocation to all ACP States and a reserve, laid down by Art. 100 of the Convention, and a minimum of 60 mio Ecu for trade promotion.

By the end of 1991 864,2 mio Ecu or 87,8% of the reduced total envelope for regional cooperation was decided.

The amount decided for programmed regional projects was 782 mio Ecu i.e. 88,3% of the envelope of 884.8 mio Ecu which is only marginally below the decision rate for national indicative programmes (92,5%).

Differences existed between various regions. High rates of decision were found in East Africa (93%) and West Africa (88,7%), low percentages in Central Africa (64,3%), Southern Africa (75,1%) and the Pacific (64,1%).

The global allocation for all ACP States and the 60 mio Ecu for trade promotion were fully used up by the end of 1991.

Commitments and payments also increased in 1991. The overall levels of commitment 577,3 mio Ecu (= 66,8% of decisions) and payments 353,5 mio Ecu (= 61,2% of commitments) caught up considerably with the performance for national programmed aid results.

**Table 3.3**  
Regional cooperation  
Approvals, Commitments and Payments by region at end-1991

Region	Approvals	Commitments	Payments
	-----mio Ecu-----		
West Africa	214,9	119,9	41,9
Central Africa	58,5	28,3	11,3
East Africa	203,3	150,7	82,1
Southern Africa	108,2	76,5	61,7
Indian Ocean	21,2	5,7	1,8
Caribbean	61,8	35,6	21,6
Pacific	25,7	17,1	5,8
All ACP	99,3	99,3	99,3
Trade Promotion	71,3	44,3	28,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>864,2</b>	<b>577,3</b>	<b>353,5</b>
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As regards large projects and programmes, costing more than 10 mio Ecu, a total of 18 had been approved under regional cooperation programmed aid. Ten of these projects have experienced delays in their implementation(1). However, only 4 continued to show insufficient progress in 1991. In fact the average rate of commitment and payment for large regional programmes was 70,6% and 70,8% respectively, which is approximately 10 percentage points higher than the corresponding averages for large projects financed from national indicative programmes.

Examples of projects that have advanced well were the Karonga Ibanda road, the rehabilitation of the Beira Port in Mozambique, the Northern Corridor Transport Road in Kenya/Uganda, the Bequia airport construction and the transport programme for Burundi.

In 1991 good progress was also made for the solar energy project in the Sahel, the environment information programme in Burkina Faso and the Bukombe Isaka road in Tanzania.

However projects that suffered continued delays were the Marine Resources Development programme in the Pacific region, the Central Corridor transport programme in Central Africa and the regional education programme in the Caribbean.

One may conclude that regional cooperation, though still marked by the traditional difficulties of coordination and cofinancing succeeded in improving significantly during 1991 which should be considered as an important sign of progress for development cooperation in general, for it has been said on many occasions that regional development is one of the principal roads to stable and harmonized economic growth in ACP States.

### 3.4 Microprojects

Total decisions for micro projects under Lomé III in 1991 were 10,4 mio Ecu for 4 programmes.

Notwithstanding the relative low amounts allocated to this instrument it was demonstrated by an evaluation study carried out in 1990-1991 that micro projects attract growing attention. They have become an instrument much appreciated by the local population in ACP States since they were able to meet many basic needs. It is also for that reason that the Commission has decided to promote the use of this instrument under Lomé IV.

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(1) For criteria see footnote 3 on page ...

Somewhat less than half of all ACP States have included micro projects in their indicative programmes for Lomé IV. The projects are also seen as a means to respond to priority demands of local groups at their own initiative and to promote activities that have an immediate impact on the social and economic circumstances of the population. One may conclude that micro projects are considered to be part and parcel of the development programmes while they can also contribute to participatory development.

### 3.5 Industrial Cooperation and Private Investment

A large number of ACP States have included in the Indicative Programme the private sector as one of the areas in which Community aid under Lomé IV will complement policy measures and actions undertaken by the national authorities.

In the course of 1991, attention has been focused on the identification and appraisal of private sector support projects in the following countries: Burundi, Comores, Congo, Guinea Bissau, Jamaica, Kenya, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo and Uganda.

Depending on the specific needs, these projects can be situated either at:

- macro-economic level to improve the environment in which the private sector operates;
- at intermediary level, e.g. to reorganise financial institutions, to support Chambers of Commerce or other bodies providing services to the local enterprises;
- at the enterprise level, e.g. providing credit line facilities for investment financing, training actions etc.

A financial decision has been taken in 1991 for the extension of a credit facility for the small and medium enterprises in Mali and early 1992 a number of similar projects may be proposed or become operational (e.g. in Congo, Jamaica, Niger).

The Commission services also realised a number of studies and reports which should facilitate the appraisal and implementation of future projects in this field. Mention can be made of a review of Community actions in the sector of small and medium enterprises and in agro-industry.

Operational coordination between the Commission, the European Investment Bank and the CDI was in the forefront of attention in 1991 and will continue to be strengthened during regular meetings in 1992.

In the field of investment protection and guarantee, the preparatory work for launching a joint study on the main clauses of a model protection agreement had well advanced by the end of 1991.

Investment promotion through the organisation of industrial fora whereby European and ACP industrial operators can exchange information on concrete investment opportunities remains an important element of the ACP/EEC industrial cooperation. A successful forum was organised in Libreville in November 1991, covering all the Central Africa States.

In May 1991, the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers approved the new statutes, rules of operation and financial regulation of the Centre for the Development of Industry, thus permitting the Centre to carry out its tasks as foreseen in the relevant articles of Lomé IV.

#### 4. Structural Adjustment

##### 4.1 The Special Debt Programme and import support programmes under Lomé III

The introduction of quick disbursing import support programmes was the Community response to the severe debt problem of ACP States contributing in the short term to the relief of external financial problems. (1)

The Community financing was provided through Art. 188 of the Lomé III Convention which specified the conditions for assistance to resolve problems of a structural nature through the provision of inputs to the productive system, and the Special Debt Programme decided during the Summit in Venice in 1987 and adopted by the Council in December of that year. (2)

The Community programme was integrated in a more comprehensive initiative for the Sub-Sahara African countries coordinated by the World Bank and with the participation of approximately 20 other bilateral and multilateral donors.

The Community Special Debt Programme was planned as the World Bank Programme for a period of three years (1988-1990) and expired on 31.12.1990.

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(1) A description of the objectives of and procedures involved in import support programmes is contained at point 5 of the Annex to this report.

(2) The resources of the debt programme (572 mio Ecu) are made up of 311 mio Ecu of additional resources (211 from the Lomé III programmed aid reserve and 100 mio Ecu covered by a Council Decision of 19.12.87) together with 261 mio Ecu from the normal indicative programme allocation of ACP States.

Table 4.1 shows the results of the import support programmes at end-1991.

52 programmes had been approved in 39 countries (35 programmes covered by the debt programme in 25 countries). The amount of finance approved was 816 mio Ecu (of which 559,7 mio Ecu from the debt programme).

Total payments amounted to 678,7 mio Ecu i.e. 83,1% (1) of the approved amount which is a percentage considerably higher than the comparable percentage for programmed aid under Lomé III (payments for programmed aid are 47,6% of the aid approved at end-1991). This result confirms the quick disbursing nature of the import support programmes.

Most of the programmes were nearly completed by the end of 1991. Only a very few programmes are confronted with implementation delays. Implementation difficulties were related to the lack of interest of the authorities in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago which continued to result in rather slow progress in 1991.

Programmes in Ethiopia and Sudan were delayed due to internal struggles in the region.

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(1) Payments for the debt programme totalled 489,5 mio Ecu i.e. 87,5% of the approved programmed.

**Table 4.1**  
**Lomé III: Sectoral and General Import Support Programmes**  
**Situation of Approvals and Payments as at 31.12.91 (mio Ecu)**

Country	Type	Approvals	Payments
<b>(i) Debt Programme</b>			
Benin	Import/Forex	18.4	17.5
	Import	12.6	12.3
Burundi	Forex	12.0	11.9
Central African Rep.	Import	7.0	6.2
Chad	Import	9.5	9.5
Gambia	Import	5.0	4.9
Ghana	Import/Forex	20.5	16.7
Guinee Bissau	Forex	6.0	6.0
	Import	3.4	1.0
Guinee	Forex	12.5	12.5
Guinee Equitoriale	Import	1.5	1.3
Kenya	Forex	35.0	35.0
	Forex	7.0	7.0
Madagascar	Import	17.3	17.0
	Import	2.5	-
Malawi	Import	42.1	27.6
	Forex	12.5	12.5
Mali	Import	28.5	24.4
Mauritania	Forex	7.0	7.0
Mozambique	Import	40.0	34.8
	Import/Forex	30.0	14.4
Niger	Import	14.0	13.3
Sao Tomé e Príncipe	Import	1.2	1.1
Senegal	Import	11.5	11.5
Somalia	Forex	15.0	14.8
	Import	16.0	14.2
Sudan	Import	15.0	7.8
Tanzania	Forex	24.5	21.8
Togo	Import	10.0	9.7
Uganda	Forex	17.3	17.3
	Forex	15.0	15.0
Zaire	Forex	10.5	10.5
	Forex	19.5	18.8
Zambia	Import/Forex	40.0	39.7
	Forex	20.0	14.3
<b>Sub Total Debt Programme</b>		<b>559.7</b>	<b>489.5</b>
<b>(ii) Other Import Programmes</b>			
Angola	Import	38.5	35.7
Capo Verde	Import	4.0	2.5
Cameroun	Import	15.0	11.9
Ethiopia	Import	10.5	9.7
	Import	24.0	17.9
	Import	17.0	5.5
Guyana	Import	17.3	15.3
Ivory Coast	Import	41.0	38.5
Jamaica	Import	14.2	8.0
Mauritius	Import	3.0	0

Nigeria	Forex	10.0	8.1
Papua New Guinea	Forex	5.5	5.5
Rwanda	Import	12.0	0
Sierra Leone	Import	6.0	1.4
Sudan	Import	17.8	16.8
Surinam	Import	8.5	6.4
Trinidad & Tobago	Forex	12.0	6.0

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Sub total (ii)		256.3	189.2
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Total Import Programmes		816.3	678.7
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Note: "Import" indicates the support for the provision of inputs to the productive sector; "Forex" indicates the programmes that provided foreign exchange facilities.

Table 4.2 shows the breakdown of programmes by their nature. Only four general import programmes were financed in Burundi, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry and Mauritania (1).

The sectoral import support programmes represented the majority of the total number of programmes and have mainly been used in five sectors: agriculture, industry, transport, energy and health and education.

**Table 4.2**  
Breakdown of import support programmes by type.

	Number	Amount mio Ecu	%
General Import Programme	4	37.5	4.6
Sectoral Import Programme	48	778.5	95.4
Sectoral Import Programme			
- Foreign Exchange	12	53.0	6.5
- Kind	37	654.1	80.2
- Foreign exchange/Kind	3	108.9	13.3
<hr/>			
Total	52	816.0	100.0

The Special Debt Programme expired in 1990. The Commission has evaluated the results of the import programmes financed from the resources of the Special Debt Programme in a special report(2).

(1) The low proportion of general import programmes is explained by the fact that they did not strictly fall within the framework of Art. 188 of Lomé III and the limitation of 60 mio Ecu of the amount provided for these programmes in the Council decision of 1987.

(2) The Commission has presented an evaluation on the implementation of the Special Debt Programme to the Member States in note no. 45102 of 10.4.1991.

#### 4.2 Structural adjustment under Lomé IV

The Structural Adjustment programme of Lomé IV can be said to be a partial response to the perceived short-comings of the first generation of structural adjustment programmes (SAPS) recommended by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and key donor countries. It includes policy instruments that are part of a broader effort to make adjustments complimentary to existing programmes. Hence the need for coordination with the Washington Institutions.

Rather than the kind of across-the-board policy mechanisms often associated with structural adjustment programmes in ACP States, the Convention is proposing that ACP States' governments pursue more flexible and selective measures individually tailored and compatible with local circumstances and better suited to achieving the goals of long-term development. The Convention does recognize that the economic and social problems being experienced by ACP States are the result of both internal factors and external developments. Therefore short and medium-term policies must reinforce the long-term development efforts and goals of ACP States.

The primary concern set out in the Lomé Convention is to make adjustment not only economically viable but politically and socially bearable. Areas of consensus include the need to see development as a long-term and endogenous process; it should be human-centred, and integrate the social dimension, but it cannot succeed without the restoration of growth in production, while regional economic cooperation and integration must be enhanced. To implement Lomé IV structural adjustment policy 1150 mio Ecu in grants have been earmarked under the Convention. This amount may be topped up with resources from national indicative programmes.

In accordance with Article 281 of the Convention the Commission notified the eligible countries of the initial allocation (433,5 mio Ecu) that each could receive for adjustment support.

Table annex 8 shows the first instalments allocated to ACP States and the amounts reserved from the Indicative Programmes for structural adjustment.

#### The implementation of assistance

At the end of 1991, eight financing proposals amounting to 150 mio Ecu have been prepared in respect of the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Mali, Papua New Guinea and Uganda. A total of 76,5 mio Ecu from the structural adjustment facility of Lomé IV were decided before year-end.

Most of the other eligible countries will receive initial allocations of adjustment resources in the first semester of 1992 on conditions that their reform programmes remain on course.

Financing decisions require a lot of work in terms of analysis, evaluation, and on-going contacts with the various parties involved in order to ensure that the approach provided for in the Convention is properly taken into account. There are many illustrations of the role of the Commission in this respect: the Commission's involvement in the public spending review in Mauritania, the leadership it exercised in the reform of the cereals sector in Kenya, the role it played in defining the social dimension of adjustment in Togo, its active participation in formulating and implementing priority social programmes in Burkina Faso, its initiatives concerning the social impact of adjustment in Zambia, the link it created in Benin between political reform and budgetary support, etc.

### The incorporation of the regional dimension of adjustment

Regional integration is a fundamental condition for the success of structural adjustment policies. It is also perceived as being a preliminary and indispensable stage before the country in question may participate effectively on the international economic scene. This precludes, though, that the adjustment programme should not clash with the objective of economic integration. The States, the donors and the financial organisations concerned have a decisive role to play both in terms of thought and dialogue on policies, and of financial support; all to ensure a profitable interaction between integration and adjustment.

Such a role could be centred around the following principles:

- to integrate regional interdependence, and the consequences of adjustment measures that may show their effects beyond the borders of the country in question, from the beginning of the diagnosis, i.e. in the concept of the programme;
- to support the harmonisation and coordination of macro-economic and sectoral policies, so as to fulfil the double aim of integration and adjustment;
- to encourage and support the implementation of sectoral policies of reform at the regional level;
- to encourage regional interdependence by supporting the liberalisation of exchanges and establishing preferences at sub-regional level.



### 4.3 Counterpart funds

#### A new policy

An important complementary element of the import support programmes financed by the structural adjustment facility is the policy on counterpart funds.

With the introduction of the Art. 188 facility and the Special Debt Programme under Lomé III the volume of counterpart funds generated by Community instruments increased considerably in many ACP countries. Under Lomé IV the financial volume will increase even more due to not only the structural adjustment facility but also the obligation to constitute counterpart funds related to Stabex transfers, and the Sysmin instrument. Then, Art. 51 of Lomé IV brought counterpart funds generated by food aid into the general policy framework.

The Commission has taken various initiatives to develop a policy on the management of these funds. This resulted in the preparation of a note of instructions setting out the principles on constitution, utilisation and monitoring of counterpart funds(1). Also, following the Commission's presentation of a policy paper, the SPA meeting on 15/17 April 1991 adopted general guidelines on counterpart funds.

Moreover the EC Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the principles for the utilisation of counterpart funds generated by Community instruments on 27 May 1991.

This resolution emphasises the importance of the role of counterpart funds in development cooperation and therefore the necessity of a sound and transparent management of the funds.

The utilisation of funds should be part of a coherent and single budgetary framework, they should be integrated in the general objectives of a reform policy based on economic and financial stabilisation and adjustment.

The Council also called for a coordinated approach between the Community, the Member States and the Bretton Woods institutions in the areas of constitution and utilisation of funds and the procedures for management.

#### The relation with other development cooperation

A result of the new policy orientations is that counterpart funds have become a budgetary issue, they are intended to ensure that in time the countries concerned achieve budget levels and structures which are effective and equitable.

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(1) Instruction note No. 43872 of 14.3.1991

Central to these issues is the fact that counterpart funds, treated until recently as part of a microeconomic approach, would henceforth be integrated (for countries undergoing structural adjustment) into the context of macroeconomic policy and the financial and monetary balances of the countries concerned. In other words, counterpart funds are no longer seen as part of individual, one-off operations, but in the broader context of a country's financial and monetary balances.

The rules relating to the constitution and use of counterpart funds lay down clear procedures for the utilization of funds: the counterpart funds must be utilized as part of a single, consistent budgetary policy covering both current expenditure and investment. Ideally counterpart funds should not be used to finance a particular individual operation; instead they should be targeted at budgetary headings to ensure that they are properly funded.

In this framework, priority is to be given to the social dimension of adjustment, in particular, ensuring that the health and education sectors are adequately covered in conjunction with sectoral reforms introduced or planned in these two areas. Particular attention will be paid to the environment.

Corresponding to the needs and priorities of the States concerned, the resources could also be used for any other action provided for in Article 226.

The prioritisation should not only ensure that the relevant budgetary headings are properly funded, but also that counterpart funds originating from Community instruments have been mobilized, either wholly or in part, for the identified purpose.

The policy on counterpart funds is reflected in the agreements on the utilisation of counterpart funds generated by the programmes of structural adjustment approved in 1991.

All eight programmes have included social sectors in their programme, six have explicitly indicated the sectors of health and education e.g. in Mali 70% of the funds will be allocated to those sectors, in Burkina Faso 41% and, in the Gambia all counterpart funds.

Other allocations are planned for road maintenance (Mali 20%, Uganda 25%), family planning (Burkina Faso 12,5%), agriculture (Uganda 24%) and the restructuring of the public and financial sector of the economy (Benin 84%). In Guyana 15% of the funds are programmed for the support of productive forces of the local economy.

## 5. Non-programmed Aid

### 5.1 Stabex

The year 1990 was the first for which the rules of the Fourth Lomé Convention were applicable. The Commission has established that 67 requests for Stabex transfers were eligible.

After application of Art. 197.3 and 4 of the Convention and the reductions applied on the basis of Art. 203 the total amount of transfers eligible was 1.378,6 mio Ecu.

The available funds to the system for 1990 were 383,7 mio Ecu consisting of the annual allocation of 300 mio Ecu plus 25% in anticipation of the year 1991 (75 mio Ecu) and the interests earned in accordance with Art. 192 of the Convention available at 30 August 1991 (8,7 mio Ecu). This amount was insufficient to cover the reduced total of transfers, which were again reduced by another 10% in accordance with Art. 194.2 of the Convention.

The available resources then still exceeded the transfer by 857 mio Ecu. This made the EEC-ACP Committee of Ambassadors, acting on their mandate from the EEC-ACP Council of Ministers decide on 31 October to agree the following:

- to transfer an additional amount of 100 mio Ecu to the ordinary resources of the year 1990;
- to allocate these additional resources in proportion to the transfer for each combination of country and product.

As a result of this decision the transfers could be met by almost 40% of the eligible amount. The total amount decided, 483,7 mio Ecu, was however the highest ever made.

Due to the suppression of Art. 160.4 of the Third Lomé Convention related to the calculation of transfers it resulted that the resources were now less concentrated in a small number of countries. A total of 33 countries has benefitted from the transfers for the year 1990 as can be seen from Annex Table 4.

As regards products the situation resembled the two previous years where the fall in income from coffee and cocoa explained the major part of the transfer (83.4% of the total amount, of which 67.5% for coffee and 15.7% for cocoa). (See Annex Table 4).

The next report on financial cooperation shall enable the provision of more information on the results concerning the new rules on frameworks of mutual obligations and the utilization of transfers.

It should also be noticed that in the framework of the year 1990 the Community has proposed to the ACP States to cancel the obligations, resulting from the first, second and third Lomé Conventions of reconstitution of the resources of the Stabex system. This proposal was made in the light of the difficult financial situation of ACP States which weakens their economies and could jeopardize their long term development. The Council of Ministers has approved this proposal and decided positively on it in November 1991. At the moment of decision the total amount of outstanding resources was 898.1 mio Ecu.

## 5.2 Sysmin

### 5.2.1 Lomé II

The Council of Ministers decided in October 1991 to transfer a remaining balance of 45,6 mio Ecu from the Lomé II Sysmin allocation to the Lomé IV Stabex allocation.

By the end of 1991, 205 mio Ecu were decided under Lomé II by Sysmin operations, i.e. 89,1% of the envelope of 230 mio Ecu that was left after transfers to Stabex in 1988, 1990 and 1991.

The unused sum of approximately 25 mio was reserved for a project in Jamaica.

Commitments and payments reached 200 mio Ecu and 185 mio Ecu respectively by the end of 1991. The Sysmin instrument under the 5th EDF is therefore almost fully used up.

### 5.2.2 Lomé III

Between 1985 and 1990 the Commission has received nine requests for projects to be financed from Sysmin. Zambia withdrew a request in 1991 while a project in Zaire was rejected as non-eligible. Seven projects have thus been found eligible. By the end of 1991, three projects in Niger, Mauritania and Guinée showed a satisfactory progress in implementation. Four other projects (in Botswana, Togo, PNG and Senegal) have encountered difficulties with the procedures and rules of the system and were therefore still in a preparatory phase by the end of 1991. In all four cases additional finance is also required related to modifications in the programmes.

After transfers to the Stabex system in 1988, 1989 and 1990 an envelope of 253 mio Ecu was left for Sysmin out of the original 415 mio Ecu.

By the end of 1991, 135.8 mio Ecu was definitely decided, (i.e. 53.7% of the envelope), 47.3 mio Ecu was committed and 31.6 mio Ecu was paid.

The Council of Ministers decided in October 1991 that an amount of 52.3 mio Ecu would be transferred to the Stabex system. The remaining undecided sum of approximately 15 mio Ecu was expected to be used for complementary finance for the projects in Botswana, Togo, PNG and Senegal.

### 5.2.3 Lomé IV

The envelope for Sysmin under Lomé IV is 480 mio Ecu. One request was presented in December 1991 by a new member of the Lomé Convention, Namibia. It was based on the difficulties encountered in its uranium industry. The request contained a very comprehensive list of projects to be financed.

With the improvements introduced under Lomé IV it should be expected that the Sysmin instrument will become more effective than under previous Conventions.

### 5.3 Aid to refugees and repatriates

In 1991 the aid decided under Art. 204 of the Third Lomé Convention was 13.4 mio Ecu which made the total of decisions 97.6 mio Ecu. The initial allocation of 80 mio Ecu was therefore increased with unutilised funds of emergency aid (Art. 203) in accordance with the rules laid down in Art. 205 of the Convention.

The total number of operations financed under Lomé III was 118 of which 11 in 1991. The balance (4.5 mio Ecu) at the date of entry into force of Lomé IV has been used, together with funds from emergency aid, for operations in ACP States where Lomé IV was not yet applicable due to non-ratification of the Convention by these countries (Liberia, Somalia).

The principal beneficiary of aid in 1991 was Malawi (4 mio Ecu) for assistance to refugees from Mozambique. Other decisions were made in favour of Liberian refugees in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and for refugees who went to Djibouti and Ethiopia.

The implementation of important other programmes in Sudan, Mozambique and Ethiopia was hampered by the difficult circumstances.

Payments under Art. 204 reached 65.8 mio Ecu i.e. 67.4% of the total of decisions by the end of 1991.

The Commission launched a proposal in 1991 to create a special European Office for emergency humanitarian aid (ECHO). This office was put in place in April 1992.

Furthermore, the Commission, thanks to the experience in particular in relations with the UNHCR and ONGs, with the implementation of Art. 204 of Lomé III the Commission, was able to prepare a financial plan for action under Lomé IV with a first envelope of 15 mio Ecu to be implemented right at the start of the Convention.

### 5.4 The AIDS control programme

Between 1987 and 1991 39 mio Ecu were used from the 5th and the 6th EDF for the programme to combat AIDS in ACP countries. Payments were 15.4 mio Ecu by the end of 1991. The Community strategy was defined in agreement with the Member States and the principal other donors. In a first phase priority was given to centres of blood transfusions. Then, more attention was paid to awareness campaigns and information in particular aimed at the younger population and certain target groups.

In view of the expansion of pandemic in 1991, another objective of aid has recently come into being to support the patients and their families.

The ACP/CEE Council expressed its wish in May 1991 to continue the AIDS Control Programme under Lomé IV.

A meeting of experts from the Member States which took place in October 1991 concluded on the principles of evaluation of the programme and a financial plan which will have a volume of at least 50 mio Ecu from the 7th EDF.

#### 5.5 Aid administered by the European Investment Bank

##### Commitments

EIB operations in the ACP countries grew by over 150% in 1991, thus sharply reversing the decline in activity which had ensued the winding down of Lomé III. This result was achieved in spite of two adverse factors: the late ratification of the fourth Lomé Convention, which was concluded towards the end of the year; and the persistence of difficult economic conditions. In Africa in particular, the combination of sluggish economic growth and burdensome debt service obligations strongly limit the absorptive and consequently borrowing capacity of most countries.

Loans totalled 381.9 million Ecus in 1991, of which 265.5 million were granted on own resources and 116.4 million on risk capital. Of these amounts, 217.5 million and 63.6 million Ecus respectively were drawn on finance made available under the fourth Lomé Convention(1). The balance is accounted for by the completion of projects started in the course of Lomé III. Thus the quasi-totality of risk capital and 67% of the Bank's own resources available under Lomé III have been committed.

##### Geographical breakdown of operations

In 1991, the Bank invested in 33 projects in a total of 24 countries throughout Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The bulk of lending went to Africa, with 314.4 million Ecus (of which, 203.5 million on own resources and 110.9 million on risk capital), or 82% of the total. West Africa, including Nigeria, was the largest recipient of Bank finance (49.8%), followed by Southern Africa (10%), East Africa (7.5%) and Central Africa (5.6%). In addition, a regional loan for 36 million Ecus (9.4% of total lending) was granted to ASECNA (the agency in charge of air traffic safety in the countries of Central and West Africa and Madagascar). The Caribbean and the Pacific regions received respectively 14.7% and 3% of all loans.

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(1) Note that the risk capital operations were not yet all included in the Commission accounts for EDF at the end of 1991.

Lending in the West Africa region totalled 190.3 million Ecus. Over half thereof is accounted for by two loans to Nigeria: one for the development of an offshore condensate field (55 million) and one to strengthen the production and refining capacity of palm oil processing plants (48 million). 30 million Ecus were granted to Mauritania towards developing the exploitation of an iron ore mine. In Guinea, finance for 23 million Ecus was made available to upgrade a plant for the production of alumina and improve the water distribution system of Conakry. Loans to Ghana for 22.8 million Ecus contributed to the rehabilitation of the Akosombo hydropower station and to the modernisation of a secondary aluminium smelter. Smaller loans were extended to Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire.

Southern Africa received 38.1 million Ecus, of which the bulk went to Zimbabwe and Malawi (18 million and 14.8 million, respectively). In Zimbabwe, the resources were used for a project in electricity transmission and distribution; in Malawi they contributed to a project for water supply in Blantyre and finance for the development of SMEs. Other lending went to Mauritius and to Madagascar and the Comores.

In East Africa, 28 million Ecus were granted to DFCs in Kenya (partly, as an Apex type operation) and Tanzania (20 million and 8 million, respectively) towards fostering the development of SMEs. A further 0.54 million went to Kenya to finance a study into the feasibility of a petroleum products pipeline.

In Central Africa, 21.5 million Ecus contributed to modernising and strengthening the electricity network in Eastern Zaire and to rehabilitating banana plantations in Cameroun (19 million and 2.5 million, respectively).

The bulk of lending to the Caribbean countries (56.1 million Ecus total) went to Trinidad and Tobago for the refurbishment of an oil refinery (38 million) and to Jamaica towards supporting SMEs (16 million). A small operation was carried out in Grenada and two feasibility studies financed in St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

In the Pacific region, two countries received EIB finance totalling 11.4 million Ecus: Papua New Guinea, 6 million in favour of small and medium size enterprises; and Fiji, 5 million for an aircraft maintenance centre and 0.4 million to finance technical assistance to a sawmill.

As in previous years, the majority of investments made in the ACP countries was in the form of co-financing with other development institutions.

#### Disbursements(1)

Payments under Lomé III were 191,6 mio Ecu in 1991 compared to 173.5 mio Ecu in 1990 of which 100.5 mio Ecu for loans from own resources and 91,1 mio Ecu for operations financed by risk capital.

(1) See footnote (1) on page 29

By the end of 1991 total payments under Lomé III were 634 mio Ecu of which 327 from own resources and 307 mio Ecu from the risk capital allocation of the 6th EDF. This represents 45% and 54% of the total of commitments, respectively.

Since Lomé IV only came into force in September 1991 no disbursements were made by the end of the year.

### Implementation

As regards financing from own resources, the economic climate continued to be very unfavourable, particularly in Africa, largely because of a deterioration in borrowing capacity coupled with a slowdown, and in some countries even a halt, in investment. In these circumstances, the flexible conditions attaching to risk capital operations were particularly well suited to the situation prevailing in the ACP States, almost all of which benefited from this type of financing. Conditions were significantly better in the Caribbean and Pacific States where operations involved a combination of both forms of financing.

To illustrate the implementation of large projects financed by EIB own resources the following projects have been selected as examples:

The important reorganisation of the electrical sector (in the electrical field) initiated by the Ivory Coast within the context of its privatisation policy has resulted in a certain delay in the application of the plan to carry out a financial restructuration and to rehabilitate the EECI (Energie électrique de la Côte d'Ivoire).

Now that the institutional context has been defined, the Bank's project, which is included within the overall framework of a reorganization of the sector is progressing in a satisfactory manner.

The EIB's financial assistance to the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), in conjunction with Commonwealth Development Corporation and the borrower's own resources, was earmarked for the construction of four tea factories to process greenleaf produced by smallholder tea farmers. Project implementation has been delayed in part due to administrative bottlenecks, (including the guarantee from Government), and in part due to a halt in construction decreed by Government in the context of an in-depth investigation of KTDA's operations. Work resumed mid-1991 and all four factories are now scheduled to be operational by the end of 1992.

Implementation of the Palm Oil I project in Nigeria, involving the construction of new processing facilities at Adapalm Ltd., Risonpalm Ltd. and Okomu Palm Oil Co. in the oil palm belt of Nigeria, made significant progress since early 1991 when adequate technical assistance and management arrangements were put in place. The project will contribute to increase the national production of crude palm oil and refined products in a substantial amount.



A telecommunications project in Zimbabwe consisted principally of the reinforcement of the telex network, subscriber lines, testing and maintenance equipment, and an automatic billing system.

The initially approved project has been slightly modified to take account of the lower than forecast growth of telefax traffic. The resultant savings (about 6% of the loan) have been used for other components.

Disbursement of the Bank's loan is underway. About half the project should be implemented by the forecast completion date of end 1992, the rest being subject to a delay of 6 to 18 months.

## 6. Sectoral breakdown of Community aid

### 6.1 European Development Fund

Details of the aid decisions under Lomé III classified by sector and subsector are shown in Annex Table 6.

Table 6.1 below gives a comparison for major sectors of Lomé II, III and IV by the end of 1991. (1)

The figures for Lomé IV only reflect the position at the very start of its operations and cannot yet be meaningfully compared with the outcome of the other Conventions.

**Table 6.1**  
Sectoral Breakdown of EDF aid approved up to 31.12.91

Sectors	Lomé II		Lomé III		Lomé IV
	mio Ecu	%	mio Ecu	%	mio Ecu
Rural Production	1123	24.8	2122	29.3	66
Transport & Communications	843	18.6	1212	16.7	47
Industry	872	19.2	817	11.3	75
Education & Training	278	6.1	218	3.0	0
Water Engineering	271	6.0	184	2.5	13
Health	126	2.8	128	1.8	0
Stabex	668	14.7	1441	19.9	484
Others*	345	7.7	1124	15.6	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>4526</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7246</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>858</b>

\* Others include emergency aid, aid to refugees; trade promotion for Lomé III and IV, most of the import support programmes and the structural adjustment facility, plus various smaller sectors.

(1) The introduction of a new accounting system in the Commission brought also a slight modification in the codification of sectors which biased a comparison with previous years.

The 1990 annual report on financial cooperation presented a detailed analysis of the comparison and composition of the sectoral breakdown of Lomé II and III.

The principal characteristics will be briefly recalled here.

### Rural Development

The expenditure on rural development which was almost twice as high under Lomé III compared to Lomé II. In relative terms rural development used up almost 30% of all aid under Lomé III compared to less than 25% under Lomé II. This confirms the importance attached to this field of cooperation under the Lomé III Convention.

In comparison with Lomé II resources have been concentrated in particular in the sector of farm drainage with vast programmes in Mali (58.5 mio Ecu) and Niger (63.6 mio Ecu), forestry including a large regional programme (30.3 mio Ecu) and big projects in Uganda and the Central African Republic, and most of all integrated rural programmes for a total amount of 875 mio Ecu with large programmes in 19 countries (see also Annex Table 6).

### Transport and Communications

As regards transport and communications the contribution of Lomé III was 1.2 bio Ecu by the end of 1991. In relative terms this sector was less important under Lomé III (16.7%) when compared to Lomé II (18.6%).

The lower share for transport and communications can be explained by a deliberate shift away from this sector, in particular from roads and bridges, in favour of the rural development strategies.

Yet, all subsectors have received more aid in absolute terms. The principal subsector still remains the construction of roads and bridges (841 mio Ecu), large allocations were made to 21 countries with particularly big projects in Cameroun (45 mio Ecu), Zaire (52.5 mio Ecu) and Somalia (53.8 mio Ecu).

### Industry

The aid to the industrial sector is still voluminous with more than 800 mio Ecu allocated in various subsectors such as the mining and energy sectors. However, the contribution to notably these two sectors has declined compared to Lomé II. This decline can be explained in part by the modest success of the Sysmin instrument. Decisions were only 165 mio Ecu by the end of 1991 compared to more than 300 mio Ecu for Lomé II.

Projects in the energy sector are generally eligible for loan finance from the EIB and have indeed been less often financed by grants under Lomé III as shows the high figure of 370 mio Ecu in loans by the end of 1991.

### Health, social sectors and water engineering

In the health sector the volume of aid was almost equal under Lomé II and III (124 mio Ecu and 128 mio Ecu respectively). There was a stronger emphasis on the operational expenditure (technical assistance, training, operational costs) and health campaigns and less financing of infrastructure (construction, equipment).

The social sector has received less finance under Lomé III than under Lomé II. This can partly be explained by a change in definition: the large multi-component programmes in the rural sector include the social dimension and thereby reduce the number of projects identifiable as pertaining to the social sector.

Another factor is the increase of funds available in local currency from counterpart funds generated by import programmes and food aid which allow more projects to be carried out which can be paid with local money and which are more often to be found in the social sector. (See also Chapter 4.3).

Water engineering too seemed to have received less aid under Lomé III (184 mio Ecu compared to 271 mio Ecu under Lomé II) which could however also be explained by the large definition of rural development programmes.

Some important water supply projects have been financed in Congo and Uganda. Other major urban sanitation and improvement schemes were supported in Angola and Cabo Verde.

### Other sectors

The transfers from the Stabex system increased more than twofold representing nearly 20% of the aid under Lomé III by the end of 1991 (Lomé II : 14.7%).

New instruments classified in Table 6.1 under "others" are the quick disbursing import programmes (multi sector programmes) which are described in detail in para. 4.1, thematic actions, in particular concerning the combat against desertification and drought and against natural disasters (127 mio Ecu by the end of 1991), the aid to refugees and an increase in aid for trade promotion.

### Progress in implementation

Table 6.2 shows for Lomé III the ratios for secondary commitments to decisions and of payments to secondary commitments as at the end of 1990 and 1991.

Table 6.2  
Lomé III Commitment and Payment ratios classified by sector (%)

Sector	Commitments/ Decisions as at 31 December		Payments/ Commitments	
	1990	1991	1990	1991
	Rural Development	48	62	57
Transport and Communications	64	66	51	65
Industry	80	87	52	61
Health, Social sector and Water Engineering	53	67	40	53
Other (Incl. Stabex)	90	93	91	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>

The improvement of the commitment rate that took place in 1991 was confirmed for all sectors as can be seen from Table 6.2. The lowest rate is still that for rural development but the gap with other sectors was relatively small which proves that the programmes in this sector have effectively been progressing. Payment rates improved in all sectors, excluding "others" which had already reached a high level.

### Regional Cooperation

The sectoral distribution of aid for regional cooperation is of course different from that for all of the EDF. In particular the transport and communications sector allows for regional intervention, indeed this sector absorbed 367 mEcu i.e. 41% of the funds allocated to regional cooperation by the end of 1991. The contribution to trade promotion is significantly higher than for the EDF as a whole (8% vs. 2%) which reflects inter alia the aid to international trade fairs and exhibitions.

Thematic actions are often of a regional character, other important regional actions concern the Center for the Development of Industry and the Technical Center for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation.

Comparison of regional cooperation with previous Lomé Conventions is shown in Table 6.3.

The finance decisions made under Lomé IV do not allow a significant breakdown by sector. The total amount was 52.9 mio Ecu by the end of 1991 of which 27 mio Ecu went to industrial projects, 12 mio Ecu to rural production and 8.5 mio Ecu was used for trade promotion.

**Table 6.3**

Distribution of aid decisions for regional cooperation  
classified by sector at end-1991 (%)

	Lomé II	Lomé III
<b>Sectors</b>		
Rural Development(excl CTA)	24	13
Transport & Communications	30	42
Industry (excl CDI)	15	2
Health, Social sector & Water Engineering	11	8
Trade Promotion	5	8
Thematic Actions	2	10
Non-geographic of which:	5	9
CDI	4	5
CTA	-	3
ACP Secretariat	1	1
Others	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**6.2 Aid administered by the EIB (1)**

The industrial sector (including small and medium size enterprises) and the energy sector were the largest recipients of EIB lending in 1991, sustaining thereby the momentum registered the previous year. They accounted respectively for 53% and 31% of total operations. Loans to the infrastructure sector picked up somewhat after the drop of 1990, but still remained fairly marginal compared to the other sectors. It is worth mentioning that some two thirds of all loans have been made in favour of private sector investments.

**Table 6.4**  
*Geographic breakdown of EIB finance in 1991*  
(in million Ecus)

	Total	Own Resources	Risk Capital	Energy	Infra- structure	Industry & Tourism	Global loans & DFCs
Africa	314.37	203.50	110.87	117.60	57.80	101.99	36.98
Caribbean	56.10	53.00	3.10	0.00	0.00	40.10	16.00
Pacific	11.40	9.00	2.40	0.00	5.00	0.40	6.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>381.87</b>	<b>265.50</b>	<b>116.37</b>	<b>117.60</b>	<b>62.80</b>	<b>142.49</b>	<b>58.98</b>
<b>Sectors as % of total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>69.53%</b>	<b>30.47%</b>	<b>30.80%</b>	<b>16.45%</b>	<b>37.31%</b>	<b>15.44%</b>

(1) The activities described in this paragraph include loan finance from risk capital which is funded by the EDF.

Lending for industry (including tourism) and SMEs amounted to 201.5 million Ecus. Within the sector, operations with DFCs (global loans and equity participation) and agro-industry represent the largest share, with 58.98 million and 50.5 million Ecus, respectively. Almost all of the latter, however, is accounted for by a single loan to Nigeria (48 million). This reflects the declining importance of agro-processing as a growth generating and foreign exchange earning instrument, in the light of persistently depressed international commodity prices. Loans to the chemical, mining and manufacturing sectors contributed each 38 million, 30 million and 18.2 million Ecus. The balance is made up by minor operations in the textile and tourism sectors and by the financing of feasibility studies. The relatively small amount of direct lending for manufacturing, together with the continuing importance of global loan operations seems to point to the consolidation of a new pattern of development lending. It is based on the principle that simultaneous investment in small and medium sized projects contributes more to economic development than large industrial projects, in spite of the latter's possible spill-over effects on other sectors.

About half of the finance granted for investments in the energy sector (a total of 117.6 million Ecus) has been absorbed by a large loan to Nigeria to develop an oil condensate field. The balance is made up by loans to the electricity sector, whereby transmission and distribution represent 42.6 million Ecus, and generation 20 million. All energy lending went to Africa.

Two thirds of the operations concerning the infrastructure sector (62.8 million Ecus) are accounted for by a loan to upgrade air traffic control equipment in the ASECNA area. Water services, an aircraft maintenance centre and a small harbour storage facility project make up the balance.

Table 6.5

Sector	Sectoral breakdown of EIB Financing (own resources and risk capital)							
	1989		1990		1991		1986-91	
	m Ecu	%	m Ecu	%	m Ecu	%	m Ecu	%
Energy	10	3,9	53	35,9	118	30,8	370	22,8
Infrastructure	102	39,4	19	12,8	63	16,5	369	22,7
Industry	147	56,7	76	51,3	201	52,7	883	54,4
<i>of which:</i>								
- Global loans	46	17,8	65	43,9	59	15,4	325	20,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## 7. Aid implementation

### 7.1 The study on implementation of aid procedures

The annual reports on the implementation of financial and technical cooperation have consistently recorded that, in general, the pace of implementation of programmes and projects has not reached expected levels. Accordingly, in July 1988, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers resolved as follows:

"While conscious of the importance of ensuring that programmes and projects financed from the EDF are of the highest quality as regards their selection, preparation and implementation, THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS that speedy implementation of EDF aid is equally important and is indeed essential for the development of ACP States, whose economies and populations are under continuous strain and which lack the resources necessary to overcome the problems with which they are faced."

The Council, at its meeting in Fiji in May 1990, adopted a proposal of Vice President MARIN that a joint ACP-EEC study be undertaken on the application of the implementation procedures concerning programmed aid under financial and technical cooperation.

The objective of the study was to examine the application of the procedures adopted in the implementation of EDF programmes and projects under financial and technical cooperation with a view to identifying the problem areas and bottlenecks and to make practical proposals aimed at facilitating the implementation of the programmes and projects. The assignment covered the entire project cycle starting from the establishment of the indicative programmes through project preparation, tendering procedures and project execution.

In May 1991, the Council received and noted the project proposal which included the contents of the study and the modalities for its conduct.

The study was to be conducted jointly by the ACP Secretariat and the Commission, within the framework of the Development Finance Cooperation Committee.

The study commenced in May 1991, immediately after the session of ACP/EEC Council of Ministers which endorsed the project proposal referred to above. Phases I and II of the study concerning the inventory of operations in a project cycle and the identification of bottlenecks, undertaken concurrently and jointly by the ACP Secretariat and the Commission, was concluded in November 1991. In January 1992, a contract was awarded to the EEC consultants chosen by the ACP Secretariat and the Commission for Phase III of the study: the research and analyses of causes of delays in the operations. The work under this contract was scheduled for completion by the end of March 1992.

The outcome of Phases I and II gave an inventory of the procedures, the applicable references, the division of responsibilities between the Community and the ACP States and the identification of the principal bottlenecks at the various stages of project cycle, as well as prescribed and practical time frames. The document was the principal background document for the work in Phase III.

A detailed description of these findings can be found in a document presented to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Jamaica in May 1992(1). This document was a principal background document for the work in Phase III.

As regards payment procedures aid implementation will also be improved by the introduction of an on line accounting system at the central Commission services in Brussels that took place in December 1991.

Apart from a more rapid handling of payments this system will also enable a better and faster compilation of statistics on financial data on Lomé aid.

Furthermore the Commission undertook the effort to produce a manual on financial procedures which should allow all participants in the day-to-day management of the EDF a better understanding of the financial regulation and a speedier action. The manual was still in progress at the end of 1991.

## 7.2 Tenders and Contracts

In accordance with the Financial Regulation for the 7th EDF, the Commission informs the Council each year of any contracts concluded during the year. The Commission gives this information in a special annual report on tenders and contracts. The summary data here presented are to complete the picture on aid implementation.

Table 7.1. shows the change in the proportions of works, supplies and service contracts in successive EDFs.

Table 7.1

Distribution of Works, Supplies and  
Technical Assistance Contracts  
at 31.12.91

EDF	Works	Supplies	Technical Assistance
5	49,7	30,5	19,8
6	43,7	35,8	20,5

(1) Doc. ACP-CEE 2123/92 of 16 April 1992.



The drop in the share of works contracts partly reflects the shift in emphasis from traditional construction type projects to rural development with its high emphasis on human resources. However, the stage of implementation of different Conventions also affects the types of contracts placed, emphasis on technical assistance being relatively more important in the earlier stages of implementation, supplies and works later.

Annex Table 9 gives a breakdown of contracts by nationality of firms as at 31 December 1991.

The high proportion of works contracts shown in Annex Table 9 as going to ACP/PTOMs will be noted - 46% under Lomé III.

1991 showed also a high figure in the percentage of ACP/PTOMs for supply contracts: 18.9%, the same as in 1990. There was also a slight increase in the percentage for technical assistance contracts: 6,5% to 7,2%.

Table 7.2. shows the distribution of contracts under the 5th and 6th EDFs for 1986 to 1991 classified by type of procurement procedure adopted in placing the contracts.

**Table 7.2**  
EDF contracts 1986-1991  
Classified by type of procurement procedure - percentages

	EDF5		EDF6		
	Works	Supplies	Works	Supplies	Services
<u>International tenders</u>					
Open	23.0	46.1	47.4	56.1	-
Accelerated	14.1	-	6.8	-	-
Restricted after publication in OJ	0.9	-	4.8	-	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<u>Other procedures</u>					
Restricted tenders	8.3	10.6	4.7	12.3	46.8
Supplementary restricted tenders	-	-	-	-	3.9
Direct Agreement	8.8	16.8	2.3	10.8	38.7
Annual programmes					
- direct labour	37.3	23.9	32.8	18.7	-
Extension of contracts	7.6	2.6	1.2	2.1	-
Other	-	-	-	-	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>96.7</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>mio Ecu</b>	<b>347.2</b>	<b>243.6</b>	<b>1.092.3</b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>516.2</b>

The figures in Table 7.2 are based on the statistics collected by the end of 1991 and represent approximately 72% and 42% of the financial allocations subject to tendering for the fifth and the sixth EDF. 1)

1) Not all forms of aid are subject to tendering. This is true in particular for most of the aid from STABEX, emergency aid, aid to refugees and interest subsidies. The approximative allocations subject to tender and the amounts covered in the statistics at end-1991 are as follows:

<u>Allocations for tender*</u>	<u>Amount at 31.12.91</u>	<u>%</u>
EDF5 3692	2638	71.5
EDF6 5963	2505	42.0

\* Total envelope minus Stabex, emergency aid and aid to refugees and interest subsidies.

## 8. Lomé IV Programming

The programming of Lomé IV started almost immediately after the signing of the Convention in December 1989.

Both years 1990 and 1991 have been important for the preparation of the Indicative Programmes. The exercise was nearly finished before the Convention was finally ratified and operational in September 1991, when financial cooperation could commence.

It is important to recall here the principles and objectives of the Lomé IV programming since it is the essential stage for the implementation of ACP-CEE cooperation.

### The programming Process

Four major objectives of the programming process could be identified from the Convention as follows:

- (a) consolidation of the Lomé III programming approach;
- (b) introduction of the new cooperation themes provided for in Lomé IV;
- (c) inclusion of the structural adjustment dimension;
- (d) reinforcement of the regional cooperation process, with particular emphasis on economic integration.

The consolidation of the Lomé III programming approach concerns the two principles, namely: concentration of the resources in a limited number of focal sectors and the exchange of views between the Government and the Community; these were carried out effectively in the Lomé IV programming without any significant difficulty for the programmes already concluded. Furthermore, the indicative programmes included reference to the respect and promotion of human rights in accordance with Article 5 of the Convention.

The new themes under Lomé IV have been largely integrated into indicative programmes. These include environmental protection, the role of women in development, support for the private sector and decentralized cooperation.

Support for structural adjustment has been one of the principal innovations of the Lomé IV Convention. Before the end of the first quarter of March 1992, 37 eligible ACP States (in accordance with Article 246 of the Convention) had received notification of the first tranche of structural adjustment resources.

The structural adjustment component reinforces the general objective of long term development which forms the basis of the traditional programming exercise brought forward from Lomé III. In addition to the special resources for structural adjustment support, most of the eligible States have chosen to allocate a part of their programmable resources to supplement the structural adjustment effort.

Regional economic integration has been the primary objective in the formulation of regional programmes already concluded and those in the process of preparation. This element represents one of the most important approaches to viable and coherent development of the ACP States.

The programming process, carried out essentially in the manner of Lomé III, comprised the preparation by the ACP State of the draft indicative programme; discussion between the ACP State and the Delegate on the draft programme; the presentation by the Commission and the European Investment Bank to the Member States (EDF Committee) of the pre-programming document containing the outline of the discussions; and programming missions to the ACP States to finalize and sign the indicative programme.

Early 1992, 61 national indicative programmes (NIPs) had been signed. Of the remaining 8 countries, three (Central African Republic, Namibia and Suriname) were in advanced stages of preparation, while progress on the others (Haiti, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Zaire) was hampered by the political situation in those countries. The programmes already concluded represent 90% of the total programmable resources.

As regards the principal focal sectors, these were essentially the same as for Lomé III, namely:

- Rural development, with emphasis on food security; this sector appeared in 40 programmes and was the principal focal sector in 33 programmes accounting for 50% to 90% of the NIP resources of those States.
- Socio-economic infrastructure appeared in 26 NIPs; transport (19 programmes) and water and energy (8 programmes) were the main areas of interest.
- Human resource development was taken up in 13 NIPs.

However, as opposed to Lomé III, the parties were careful not to tie up funds unnecessarily in favour of a single sector where it was clear that implementation of the projects envisaged in that sector would continue well beyond the period covered by the financial protocol.

Other specific themes covered by the programmes included: protection of natural resources, reforestation, actions against soil erosion and the development of new and renewable energy.

### Regional Programmes

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As could be expected, the coordination of the efforts for the preparation of regional programmes was more time-consuming than for national programming. Coordination of the exercise was however less difficult in the regions which had mandated a regional organisation for the purpose.

The priorities for regional cooperation which were annexed to the national indicative programmes served as the starting point for the regional programmes. Consequently, regional programming took off to a slower start, however, by the end of 1991, with national programmes virtually concluded, the pace of regional programming has accelerated.

Early 1992, three regional programmes had been signed and two more programmes had been presented to the EDF Committee. Significantly, the three programmes so far concluded were for regions with mandated authorities.

The focal sectors in Lomé IV regional programmes have been transport, communications and services, protection of natural resources and the environment, food security and the development of human resources.

## 9. Conclusions

### Total aid finance under the EDF

In the year 1991 financial cooperation with the ACP countries, in particular under Lomé III, continued at high levels of commitments and payments of the EDF. Total decisions were approximately 1,2 bio Ecu, secondary commitments were almost 1,4 bio Ecu and payments were just under 1,2 bio Ecu. The bulk of secondary commitments and payments were made under Lomé III which was now in its 6th year of operation. Yet, decisions were principally made under the new Lomé IV Convention, operational since 1 September 1991, and attained nearly 900 mio Ecu.

1991 was not a remarkable year for financial cooperation but considering the difficult political situation in rather a great number of ACP States, still a good year.

This could be deduced from e.g. the comparison of financial cooperation under Lomé III after 6 years of operation with the previous, Lomé I and II Conventions. The rate of decisions was already higher in the previous years but the commitment and payment rates too had now caught up with the levels attained after an equal period of operation of Lomé I and II.

### The National Indicative Programmes

Programmed aid under Lomé III was still showing relative lower levels of payment. The reasons have been explained in previous reports and are related to the different nature and composition of the large multi component rural development programmes. However, to this should be added that the situation in 1991 was particularly unfavourable to development cooperation in some important beneficiary countries such as Ethiopia, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire and several others. In spite of this the annual payments for programmed aid were 645 mio Ecu.

As regards Lomé III only twelve countries still have to allocate more than 10% of their indicative programme. Nineteen and fourteen countries respectively showed commitment and payment rates significantly below the total ACP average.

The analysis of the implementation of large programmes (costing more than 10 mio Ecu) financed under programmed aid of Lomé III showed a number of projects which were delayed in or before 1990 had made good progress in 1991 e.g. in Cabo Verde, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Tchad and Zambia.

Other projects were still not advancing satisfactorily or were hampered in their execution in 1991. This was true particularly in countries which suffered from a difficult political or economical situation, but was in some cases a result of complicated procedures, general project management or local institutional and administrative factors. Nevertheless, the number of projects delayed in 1991 was lower than in 1990.

As regards Lomé IV, which became operational in September 1991, almost 300 mio Ecu could already be decided for the New Indicative Programmes during the last four months of the year. Commitments were modest, nearly 45 mio Ecu and payments were still low at 6,5 mio Ecu.

#### Regional Programmes

Regional financial cooperation under Lomé III showed an exceptional step forward in 1991. The rates of decision (88%), commitment (61%) and payment (66%) caught up with the percentages for national programmes (92,5%, 67%, 71% respectively). In case of large programmes these figures were even considerably higher than for national programmes.

Again differences between regions existed, with notably high performance rates for East and West Africa.

#### Other forms of programmed aid

Micro projects continued to be a valuable instrument of development cooperation, particularly appreciated by the beneficiary local population. Many countries have included this form of aid in their Lomé IV indicative programme.

Industrial Cooperation and private investment also has been widely introduced in the new Lomé IV programmes. Projects in more than 12 countries were appraised in 1991 and financing decisions were made for credit facilities for small and medium sized enterprises in various countries either by grant or loan finance.

The Structural Adjustment Facility is one of the major financial instrument innovations of Lomé IV. It had a good start in 1991 with eight financing proposals amounting to 150 mio Ecu of which 76,5 mio Ecu were approved from the new facility by the end of the year.

The import support programmes financed by the Art. 188 of Lomé III and/or the Special Debt Programme that expired in 1990 were nearly all completed at end 1991. Total finance decisions were 816 mio Ecu (of which 560 from the Special Debt Programme), payments amounted to 723 mio Ecu resulting in a payment rate 89%. When comparing this figure to the average rate of 45% for all programmed aid the quick disbursing nature of these programmes becomes evident.

#### Non-Programmed Aid

Non programmed aid included different instruments such as Stabex, Sysmin, emergency aid and the EIB finance.

As regards Stabex the total of decisions under Lomé III was 1440 mio Ecu at end 1991. The Lomé IV Convention was immediately active in the last quarter of 1991 and decisions reached 484 mio Ecu, the highest annual figure ever, although this amount only covered nearly 40% of the eligible transfers for the year of application 1990.

The Council of Ministers decided in October to add an additional 100 mio Ecu, coming from unused Sysmin resources under Lomé II and III, to the 7th EDF for Stabex.

The Sysmin instrument showed again a modest success in 1991. Seven projects were financed under Lomé III financing decisions amounting to 136 mio Ecu. Many of the projects showed a disappointing implementation also due to the complicated preparation of the investment schemes. Payments were only 32 mio Ecu by the end of 1991.

The first request under Lomé IV for this instrument was received from Namibia. It is expected that with the new Convention the instrument will be more successful.

Aid to Refugees and repatriates has been well received by many people in 1991. The total envelope of Lomé III was not enough for demand and additional resources were made available by transfer from emergency aid. Total decisions amounted to 97,6 mio Ecu benefitting populations in countries such as Malawi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Djibouti, Sudan and Ethiopia.

The AIDS control programme financed by the 5th EDF progressed well in 1991. Coordinated activities with other donors anticipates a contribution of at least 50 mio Ecu from the 7th EDF.

#### The European Investment Bank

EIB operations grew by over 150% in 1991 thereby reversing the decline in activity which had ensued the winding down of Lomé III and in spite of advance factors related to the sluggish economic growth and burdensome debt service obligations in many ACP countries loans totalled 382 mio Ecu in 1991 of which 266

granted in own resources and 116 mio Ecu in risk capital. Of these amounts 218 mio and 64 mio respectively were drawn on Lomé IV finance. The industrial sector (including SMEs) and the energy sector were the largest recipients of EIB lending in 1991. Within the industrial sector the global loans, equity participation and agro industry represent the biggest share.

The continuing importance of global loans seems to point to the consolidation of a new pattern of development lending based on the principle that simultaneous investment in small and medium sized enterprises contribute more to economic development than large industrial projects in spite of the latter's possible spill-over effects on other sectors.

#### Aid Implementation

The joint ACP/EEC study on the implementation of aid procedures has well advanced in 1991. Phases I and II relating to the identification of bottlenecks and delays in the various stages of the project cycles were concluded.

This enabled the continued evaluation of the causes of delays and will eventually lead to valuable conclusions and recommendations for the day to day execution of development cooperation.

The introduction of an on line accounting system at the Commission services in Bruxelles and the preparation of a manual on financial procedures are two positive measures which took place in 1991 and which should contribute to a swifter implementation of financial cooperation.

#### Programming of Lomé IV

Finally it should be appreciated that 1991 was a most important year for the preparation of Lomé IV. Almost all national indicative programmes were concluded introducing the elements such as e.g. environmental aspects, the role of women, participatory development, the principles of respect of human rights, of the new Convention into a cooperation philosophy that has already matured under previous Conventions.

Regional programmes were lagging somewhat behind but should also become available in the course of 1992.

## ANNEX

### EXPLANATORY NOTES ON INSTRUMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION UNDER THE LOME CONVENTIONS

#### 1. List of ACP Countries

Angola	Madagascar#
Antigua & Barbuda*#	Malawi*+
Bahamas#	Mali*+
Barbados#	Mauritania*
Belize*	Mauritius#
Benin*	Mozambique*
Botswana*+	Niger*+
Burkina Faso*+	Nigeria
Burundi*+	Papua New Guinea#
Cameroon	Rwanda*+
Cape Verde**	St. Christopher & Nevis**
Cent. African Republic*+	St. Lucia*#
Chad*+	St. Vincent & Grenadines**
Comoros*#	Sao Tome & Principe**
Congo	Senegal
Djibouti*	Seychelles*#
Dominica*#	Sierra Leone*
Equatorial Guinea*	Solomon Islands*#
Ethiopia*	Somalia*
Fiji#	Sudan*
Gabon	Suriname
Gambia*	Swaziland*+
Ghana	Tanzania*
Grenada*#	Togo*
Guinea*	Tonga*#
Guinea Bissau*	Trinidad & Tobago#
Guyana	Tuvalu*#
Ivory Coast	Uganda*+
Jamaica#	Western Samoa*#
Kenya	Vanuatu*#
Kiribati*#	Zaire
Lesotho*+	Zambia+
Liberia	Zimbabwe+
Dominican Republic (added in Lomé IV)#	
Haiti (added in Lomé IV)*#	
Namibia (added in Lomé IV)*	

\* Least developed ACP States # Island ACP + Landlocked ACP

#### 2. List of organisations associated with implementation of regional cooperation.

SADCC	: Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
PTA	: Preferential Trade Area
CEAO	: Economic Community of West Africa
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
CILSS	: Inter State Committee in the fight against drought in the Sahel
OMVS	: Organisation for exploitation of the resources of the Senegal river
ASECNA	: Association for air navigation security in Africa
CARICOM	: Caribbean Community
OECS	: Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
SPEC	: South Pacific Economic Commission
IOC	: Indian Ocean Commission



### 3. Financial Cooperation Principal Characteristics and Procedures

Each ACP-EEC Convention provides for a general envelope of aid to be allocated from the EDF during the Convention. In addition, it provides for loans by the European Investment Bank (EIB) from its own resources which may benefit from interest rate subsidies from the EDF.

Aid from the EDF consists of

(i) Programmed aid\* in the form of grants are included in a five year indicative programme prepared for each ACP country.

(ii) Non-programmed aid

- stabilization of export earnings from agricultural commodities (STABEX)
- special financing facility for mining products (SYSMIN)
- emergency aid
- risk capital (managed by EIB)\*\*
- interest subsidies on loans from the own resources of the EIB

(iii) Structural Adjustment Facility

This facility has been introduced under Lomé IV in the form of grants. It continues similar aid programmes financed from the Special Debt Programme and Art. 188 of the Lomé III Convention.

The structural adjustment aid may be topped up with an amount (maximum 10%) of the allocation for National Indicative Programmes.

Details of the amounts provided under the various aid headings under Lomé I, II and III and those to be provided in Lomé IV are as follows:

	million ECU			
	Lomé I	Lomé II	Lomé III	Lomé IV
Total Convention	3393	5329	9001	12100
EDF	3003	4644	7901	10900
- grants	2096	2945	4999	7995
of which Structural Adjustment Facility	-	-	-	1150
- special loans	421	525	600	-
- risk capital	96	275	600	825
- STABEX	390	669	1449	1600
- SYSMIN	-	230	253	480
EIB "own resources" loans up to	390	685	1100	1200

\* The Lomé Conventions I, II and III also provided special loans (40 year duration, 10 years grace, interest at 1% - 0.50% for least developed ACPs, under Lomé III)

\*\* Under Lomé III and IV, part of the amount provided for risk capital has been included in the national allocation of the indicative programmes for least developed ACP States.

The procedures for allocation of non-programmed aid are based on the relevant provisions contained in the corresponding Articles of the Lomé Conventions.

At the beginning of each Convention, the Commission informs each ACP State of the total programmed aid to be allotted to it.

The award of programmed aid is very much dependent on the EDF decision cycle. Broadly speaking, five distinct stages can be identified:

1. Preparation of indicative programmes by ACP States in agreement with the Commission and the EIB;
2. Project preparation by the ACP States and their examination by the Commission;
3. Project approval by the Commission of a project financing proposal, following favourable opinion of the EDF Committee\*;
4. Project execution on the basis of contracts awarded by the ACP States, generally following invitation of international tenders open to firms in the Member States and ACP States;
5. Payments of aid to contractors. Such payments are made in European currency to contractors in the Member States or in national currency, where the contractors are nationals of the ACP State concerned, or in respect of local costs incurred by contractors from Member States.

While there is some overlapping between the five stages discussed above (some of the stages also apply to non programmed aid), most of the programming of aid takes place in the early years of each Convention, approval and commitment stages are spread out over several years and payments may be made over a number of years. In this regard, while each Lomé Convention runs for up to five years,\*\* the Community legislation (the Internal Agreement and the Financial Regulation) relating to each EDF remains in force until the funds provided by the relevant Convention are paid out.

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\* The EDF Committee is composed of representatives of the Member States and is chaired by the Commission representative.

\*\* Lomé IV will run for 10 years, the financing provided for in the financial protocol relating to the first 5 years of the Convention.

#### 4. Programmed Aid

Lomé III envisaged more precise definition than in the past of programme content and also stressed the importance of the work done in preparation for programming. This approach was continued for Lomé IV.

On the question of content, it was jointly established that rigour and coordination were increasingly necessary in the management of domestic resources and also in the use of funds from external sources. The Community and the ACP States considered that the best way of securing this coordination and of making cooperation more effective was to situate a growing proportion of its operations in the context of support for sectoral policies because:

- such an approach enables Community operations to be more closely adjusted to the priority sectoral objectives established by each of the ACP States;
- support for sectoral policies makes it possible to use a very wide range of forms of aid (aid for maintenance, technical assistance, training, etc.) in addition to investment projects;
- such support means that for each operation, over and above its own merits, greater weight is given to its contribution to the success of the sectoral policy, so maximising its economic impact.

For this to succeed, the bulk of the Community financial resources placed at each State's disposal must, in the first instance, be focused on a limited number of sectors, or even a single sector. Without such concentration, there is a danger that Community operations would be thinly spread over a large number of highly diversified objectives and that they would have little chance of securing maximum economic impact.

Secondly, this approach means that, on the basis of exchanges of views between representatives of the ACP State and the Commission, the measures and operations most likely to ensure the attainment of the objectives which the ACP State has set itself for the sector concerned have to be specified, irrespective of whether the measures have to be taken by the ACP State itself or on the responsibility of the Community.

Lastly, it presupposes effective coordination between the Commission and the main providers of funds (including, obviously, the Member States) in order to ensure that operations in the focal sectors receiving Community aid are coordinated and complement each other.

It is laid down in the Conventions that certain individual operations may be identified, in addition to the focal sectors, in the case of the continuation of projects which were begun under the preceding Convention and which are clearly deserving of priority.

Support for sectoral policies involves a far more demanding approach than in the past, and this has meant a change in the programming process.

The amount of aid is known at the outset, and this assures stable and predictable relations, and no extraneous considerations interfere.

On the basis of an analysis of the social and economic situation in each State conducted by the Commission in conjunction with the main providers of funds, exchanges of views commence between the Commission delegate in each ACP State and the representatives of the State concerned in order:

- to ensure that the Community is aware of the development objectives and priorities of the State concerned;
- to identify the focal sector or sectors for Community aid;
- to seek the most appropriate ways and means of attaining the objectives set.

It is not until the preparatory work has been completed that the programming mission, led by the Commission, and with the participation of the European Investment Bank, goes to each ACP State.

The indicative programme of Community aid is then drawn up with the national authorities; it sets out the sectors chosen, and within this framework, the indicative guidelines for Community aid; it identifies the most appropriate ways and means of implementing them, and determines the operations to be conducted outside the context of support for sectoral policies.

While the compilation of the indicative programme thus marks the end of a process, it is neither possible nor advisable for this document to fix, once and for all, all the conditions, measures and operations to be applied by the State and the Community in order to attain the objectives set. Programming must be sufficiently flexible to enable the action taken to be constantly adjusted in line with the objectives.

##### **5. Structural adjustment and the import support programmes**

The problems of structural adjustment cannot be appreciated in isolation from the programming process because the two components - adjustment and programming - both contribute to the objective of long-term development.

As provided for by the Convention, most countries eligible for specific adjustment support have opted to use part of their indicative programme to supplement such support.

This interdependence between programming and adjustment has provided the backdrop to the implementation of the Convention, notably in terms of eligibility, the distribution of resources, the priority areas for Community aid or dialogue concerning the reforms carried out by the countries in question. It has also been taken into account in relations with the other donors (especially the IBRD and the IMF), and in the Community's involvement in wider initiatives, such as the SPA.

The Lomé Convention describes two categories of countries eligible for adjustment assistance:

- (i) those already receiving support (financial or other) from the main multilateral donors, which are automatically eligible;
- (ii) those carrying out an "autonomous" adjustment process, which, to become eligible, must show - on the basis of a joint assessment - that they effectively fulfil the criteria laid down in the Convention (seriousness of imbalances, scope of reforms).

At the programming stage the Commission focused on the first category of countries. Since the question of eligibility had been settled, it was after all only natural to assess the adjustment process under way and work out what strategy to follow to ensure that adjustment and programming backed and strengthened each other.

This approach has not prevented the Commission from carrying out an initial assessment for some of the other countries of the reform process under way and even from taking active steps either to help a country to introduce its reform programme or to assist with negotiations between a country and the World Bank and the IMF.

The structural adjustment support takes the form of import programmes which are quick disbursing both by their nature and because of the speedy procedures involved in their execution.

Two types of programmes can be distinguished: the sectoral and the general import programmes.

Sectoral import programmes (SIP) are divided into:

- Imports in kind
- provision of foreign exchange (forex) to import specified goods (the "positive list").

A forex SIP based on a positive list of eligible imports presupposes a realistic exchange rate policy together with a transparent system for allocation of foreign exchange to importers. The choice of this type of programme has in general been influenced by the desire for quick execution and for the best possible sectoral impact.

General Import programmes (GIP) involve provision of foreign exchange for all products with the exception of those set out in a "negative list". Establishment of a GIP presupposes effective implementation in the country of macro-economic reforms.

Both GIP/SIP in forex have a number of common features:

- . they require a central institution to organise and control the programmes. This is generally supported by technical assistance which may be provided jointly by a number of donors;
- . they also generate counterpart funds whose use is decided jointly by the Commission and the National Authorising Officer;
- . they require close monitoring by the Commission Delegate and the ACP authorities for the duration of programmes.

The Commission has issued two policy guideline papers on the application of the structural adjustment policy and the use of counterpart funds generated by inter alia the import programme support.

## 6. STABEX

STABEX - the system for stabilisation of export earnings from agricultural commodities - was first introduced in Lomé I with the objective of providing funds to ACP countries to cover shortfalls in earnings brought about by fluctuations in prices or output of agricultural products exported to EEC countries.\*

A total of 390 million ECU was provided for the system in Lomé I and this was increased to 660 million ECU in Lomé II, 1449 under Lomé III and to 1600 mio Ecu under Lomé IV\*\*.

Eligibility for assistance is based on the two following criteria:

1. A product is eligible if, the year prior to the year of application, it represented 5% of a country's total export earnings to all destinations (4% in the case of sisal).
2. A country is eligible if there has been a drop in earnings of at least 4.5% - as compared to an average for the six years minus the lowest and the highest figures, preceding the year of application.\*\*\*

\* While, in general, STABEX takes into account only exports to the EEC, by derogation from the general rule, in the case of 13 ACP countries which, because of their geographical situation do not have the EEC as a natural outlet, exports to all destinations are taken into consideration.

\*\* Including increases agreed by the Council in July 1988, July 1989, March 1990 and December 1991 respectively.

\*\*\* 1.0% in the case of least developed ACP States.

Transfers have been used to maintain financial flows in the sector concerned or for the purpose of promoting diversification.

ACP countries are required to give an account of what is done with the aid funds.

STABEX aid takes the form of grants.

#### 7. SYSMIN\*

The "Special Financing Facility" or SYSMIN system was first provided for in Lomé II to assist ACP States heavily dependent on mining exports to the Community to remedy the harmful effects on their incomes of serious temporary disruptions affecting the mining sector. 230\* million ECU was provided for the Facility in Lomé II, and 253\* mio ECU in Lomé III, taking the form of special loans (40 years duration, 10 years grace, interest at 1% - 0.50% for least developed ACPs). Lomé IV provides 480 mio Ecu in the form of grants.

The products covered by SYSMIN under Lomé IV are copper and cobalt, phosphates, manganese, bauxite and alumina, tin, iron ore, uranium. Countries can apply for SYSMIN aid if the relevant products have, on average, represented more than 15% of their total exports for 4 years (10% for least developed countries) or 20% or more of their export earnings from all mining products (12% for LDLIC).

Award of aid follows case by case analysis of possibilities for reestablishing viable operations in the sector concerned. Most SYSMIN aid involves cofinance with other donors e.g. European Investment Bank, World Bank Group, African Development Bank.

#### 8. Financial assistance administered by the EIB

Financial assistance administered by the Bank consists of loans from its own resources (mainly from borrowings on the capital markets) and aid in the form of risk capital from EDF resources.

In accordance with the division of responsibilities between the Commission and the EIB provided for under the Convention, financing applications with respect to productive projects or action programmes in industry (including agricultural processing), mining and tourism, and energy production schemes linked to investment in these sectors are submitted to, and appraised by, the Bank. The EIB is also empowered to finance infrastructure projects of benefit to the economy in such sectors as transport and telecommunications. In providing loans, the EIB takes into account the economic and financial situation of the ACP country concerned as well as factors which

\* These figures take account of adjustments to the figures originally provided in Lomé II and III.

can give assurance that the debt will be serviced. The Bank makes the granting of loans conditional upon the receipt of suitable forms of security and requires a guarantee from the country concerned or other first-class guarantees. Loans from the EIB's own resources generally attract interest rate subsidies for which an overall sum is set aside out of EDF grant funds (280 mio ECU under Lomé IV). The interest rate subsidy is 4%, but when necessary it is automatically adjusted so that the interest rate actually borne by the borrower will be neither less than 3% nor more than 6%.

Risk capital may be granted through the acquisition of holdings or by means of quasi-capital assistance. Holdings taken in the capital of enterprises or development banks in the ACP States are of a temporary and minority nature and are destined for transfer, at an appropriate time, to nationals or institutions of the ACP States. Quasi-capital assistance may be provided in the form of loans subordinated to the redemption of other bank claims or in the form of conditional loans whose repayment, maturity and interest payments depend on the attainment of the level of return or production expected from the project. This capital is a form of financial aid particularly well-suited to the difficult financial situation and economic conditions facing the majority of the ACP States. The total provided in Lomé IV for risk capital is 825 million ECU.

## 9. Cofinancing

### A. Forms of cofinancing

Lomé III and IV provide for two types of cofinancing, joint or parallel, preference being given to the solution that is best from a cost and efficiency viewpoint:

- joint financing: all financing resources are placed in a common fund and disbursements made according to the progress of the project and in proportion to the respective contributions;
- parallel financing: each financial contribution is assigned from the outset to a separate part of the project, which is treated independently of the others.

There is, however, a definite preference for joint financing, which avoids competition between different sources of financing and makes it possible to rationalise financial procedures and checks.

### B. Cofinancing procedures

Lomé IV lays down (Article 251) that "with the agreement of the parties concerned, necessary measures shall be taken to coordinate and harmonise operations of the Community and of the



other cofinancing bodies in order to minimize the number of procedures to be implemented by the ACP States and to allow those procedures to be made more flexible". This point is crucial since, under Community rules, participation in invitations to tender, in other procedures for the award of contracts and in the contracts themselves, is normally confined to Member States and ACP States. Article 296 of Lomé IV provides, however, for participation by non-Community and non-ACP countries in contracts financed by the Community where the Community participates in the financing of regional or interregional schemes involving such third countries and in the joint financing of projects with other providers of funds.

#### 10. Financing and Technical Cooperation - Implementation Procedures.

**Financing Agreement :** The legal instrument which determines the rights and obligations of the beneficiary ACP State(s) and the Community in respect of projects and programmes aided by the EDF. The agreement which is signed by the Government(s) concerned and the Commission covers financing provisions, rules relating to tendering and placement of contracts and contains a technical description of the aided project and of the manner in which aid is to be implemented.

Amounts provided for in financing agreements which remain unspent are recycled into the EDF allocations for the ACP States concerned.

**Loan Contract (abolished under Lomé IV):** Where aid to projects consists of special loans, the financing agreement is completed by a loan contract with the borrower which sets out the conditions for execution and reimbursement of the loan and of interest obligations. Where the special loan is made to a body other than an ACP Government, it must be covered by a guarantee agreement with the Government.

**Tendering and Contracts:** The fundamental principle applied to competition for EDF contracts is that of equal opportunity for bidders in the Community and in the ACP States. Only in exceptional cases are third countries permitted to bid (e.g. where projects involve cofinancing with such countries). Normally, competition takes the form of open international tendering. Contracts are awarded by the authorities of the ACP country concerned with the approval of the Commission Delegate. In exceptional cases (e.g. where a bid although not the lowest, is considered by the national authorities to be economically the most advantageous) the Commission may decide to accept that bid.

Despite the general practice of international tendering, Lomé IV also provides for restricted tendering, contracts by direct agreement or performance of contracts through public works departments in the case of operations relating to emergency aid, and to actions of urgent or minor nature. In order to benefit ACP bidders for EDF financed contracts, an accelerated tendering procedure may be applied to works worth less than 5 million ECU\* and a preference of 10% on works contracts and of 15% on all supplies contracts is given to ACP firms.

\* Less than 4 mio Ecu under Lomé III

**Payments Procedures:** The basic concern of the Commission in respect of EDF payments is that each beneficiary State should not have to prefinance EDF aid from its national budget. With this in mind, payments are made directly to firms who supply goods and services; this is true both in respect of payments in ACP currencies authorised locally and for payments in European currencies authorised by the Commission.

In the case of supply contracts, 60% may be paid to the supplier, where he provides a bank guarantee, at the time of signature of the contract, a further 30% on provisional acceptance by the authorities of the ACP State and the last 10% on final acceptance.

## Annexe Tableau 1

LOME III — Situation au 31.12.91

Pays	Aide programmée	Aide non programmée			- Décisions					(10) Total (1)+(8). +(9)	(11) BEI Ress.prop. +(9)
	(1) Décisions	(2) Bonific. d'intérêts	(3) Aide d'urgence	(4) Aide aux Réfugiés	(5) Capital risque	(6) Stabex	(7) Sysmin	(8) Total aide non progr.	(9) Investiss. Transf.		
Angola	81.76	0.00	14.90	3.13	4.00	0.00	0.00	22.03	0.00	103.79	
Antigua/Barbuda	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	2.29	
Bahamas	3.62	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.29	0.08	7.00	17.60
Barbados	3.89	1.41	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.41	0.66	6.96	7.20
Belize	7.95	0.33	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	2.11	13.38	2.50
Benin	89.48	0.00	0.34	0.12	13.50	17.72	0.00	31.68	3.08	124.23	
Botswana	30.40	3.91	0.43	0.45	4.55	0.00	21.65	30.99	0.78	62.16	24.00
Burkina Faso	106.30	0.00	0.35	0.00	9.87	7.32	0.00	17.54	6.58	130.42	
Burundi	107.98	0.00	0.21	0.75	12.00	44.50	0.00	57.45	0.68	166.11	
Cameroun	98.41	0.00	0.14	0.00	1.00	198.76	0.00	199.90	3.45	301.76	
Cabo Verde	24.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.15	27.65	
Centrafrique	64.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	31.22	0.00	41.22	0.74	106.77	
Comores	20.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	9.56	0.00	11.56	0.27	32.21	
Congo	42.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	68.03	
Cote D'Ivoire	79.93	17.16	0.88	1.44	0.00	365.26	0.00	384.73	0.89	465.56	87.10
Djibouti	15.98	0.00	0.50	1.22	2.00	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.17	19.87	
Dominique	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	1.21	0.00	5.01	0.00	11.01	
Ethiopia	209.52	0.00	49.45	10.69	31.00	98.19	0.00	189.33	0.16	399.01	
Fidji	16.99	3.87	0.30	0.00	1.00	0.26	0.00	5.44	0.00	22.43	22.50
Gabon	20.62	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00	3.22	0.00	23.85	
Gambia	20.71	0.00	0.21	0.00	5.70	13.72	0.00	19.62	0.24	40.57	
Ghana	71.83	4.13	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	27.13	0.00	98.96	21.00
Grenade	5.44	0.00	0.09	0.00	2.80	2.53	0.00	5.42	0.00	10.86	
Guinee	106.84	0.00	1.06	2.32	19.00	0.00	35.00	57.38	0.00	164.22	
Guinee Bissau	33.84	0.00	0.08	0.00	3.50	2.88	0.00	6.46	0.17	40.47	
Guinee Equator.	11.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	9.83	0.00	13.83	0.33	25.46	
Guyane	20.41	0.00	0.25	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.25	0.06	24.72	
Jamaica	36.72	6.75	0.77	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	9.52	1.96	48.20	34.25
Kenya	134.53	12.63	0.44	0.05	7.50	70.90	0.00	91.50	0.00	226.04	69.00
Kiribati	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.46	0.31	9.27	
Lesotho	41.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.50	3.14	0.00	12.64	0.37	54.53	
Liberia	31.84	0.00	6.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.31	0.01	38.15	
Madagascar	87.98	0.00	0.25	0.00	32.33	4.51	0.00	37.09	0.21	125.27	
Malawi	105.01	1.91	4.38	13.47	13.50	21.70	0.00	54.96	0.27	160.24	10.50
Mali	136.96	0.00	0.76	0.00	20.50	20.27	0.00	41.53	2.45	180.94	
Mauritius	27.17	4.41	0.07	0.00	5.81	2.95	0.00	13.23	0.23	40.62	28.00

Annex Table 1

LOME III — Situation as at 31.12.91

Country	Programmed Aid	Non Programmed Aid				- Decisions					(10) Total (1)+(8) +(9)	(11) EIB Own resourc.
	(1) Decisions	(2) Interest Bonif.	(3) Emergengy Aid	(4) Aid to Refugees	(5) Risk Capital	(6) Stabex	(7) Sysmin	(8) Total non- progr.aid	(9) Investm. Transfers			
Mauritania	58.32	3.67	0.76	1.55	21.50	0.00	18.00	45.48	0.00	103.80		
Mozambique	152.10	0.00	17.68	13.60	15.00	21.45	0.00	67.73	0.00	219.82		
Niger	121.12	0.00	0.37	2.72	14.30	6.61	12.45	36.45	0.84	158.40		
Nigeria	213.46	30.87	1.13	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	1.09	251.54	213.00	
Ouganda	130.82	0.00	2.95	6.21	15.00	0.00	0.00	24.16	3.57	158.55		
Papua New Guin.	34.47	5.23	0.00	0.73	5.50	110.01	18.00	139.47	0.23	174.16	33.00	
Rwanda	76.65	0.00	1.89	0.22	12.00	61.91	0.00	76.02	0.24	152.90		
St.Chris.&Nevis	2.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	4.26		
St.Lucie	5.88	1.16	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	0.00	9.04	6.00	
St.Vincent	6.99	0.67	0.09	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00	3.56	0.00	10.54	3.00	
Salomon Islands	16.89	0.00	0.43	0.00	2.00	31.27	0.00	33.70	0.12	50.70		
Samoa West	9.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	4.20	11.12	0.00	15.54	0.06	24.59		
Sao Tome&Principe	5.98	0.00	0.11	0.00	2.10	1.63	0.00	3.84	0.03	9.85		
Senegal	108.50	0.00	1.63	4.38	22.32	106.95	15.00	150.27	3.40	262.17		
Seychelles	6.18	0.28	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.78	0.00	7.95	1.50	
Sierra Leone	59.79	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.40	61.68		
Somalie	90.97	0.00	9.56	4.19	15.40	0.00	0.00	29.15	4.25	124.37		
Sudan	94.87	0.00	42.32	21.05	22.00	63.93	0.00	149.30	4.16	248.34		
Suriname	13.31	0.00	0.10	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	3.10	1.12	17.53		
Swaziland	25.50	1.07	0.00	1.51	7.00	0.00	0.00	9.58	0.09	35.17	6.00	
Tanzania	172.06	0.00	0.10	0.00	34.50	8.91	0.00	43.51	0.69	216.26		
Tchad	89.00	0.00	1.18	1.84	8.20	40.39	0.00	51.60	2.75	143.36		
Togo	60.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.30	21.10	15.70	46.10	0.12	107.13		
Tonga	6.50	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.80	3.77	0.00	5.91	0.03	12.44	2.00	
Trinidad&Tobago	13.71	2.32	0.10	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	5.42	6.27	25.39	12.00	
Tuvalu	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	1.05		
Vanuatu	6.70	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	19.29	0.00	19.84	0.13	26.66		
Zaire	162.34	7.78	1.11	2.06	12.00	0.00	0.00	22.94	0.06	185.34	50.00	
Zambia	91.97	0.00	0.55	0.65	11.70	0.00	0.00	12.90	0.78	105.66		
Zimbabwe	76.93	11.17	0.00	1.29	0.15	0.00	0.00	12.61	0.00	89.54	70.00	
										0.00		
Gen.Proj all acp	1.00	0.00	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.18	1.83		
Regional projects	781.63	2.71	21.63	0.00	44.20	0.00	0.00	68.54	5.82	855.99	21.00	
										0.00		
Total	4607.11	127.06	187.80	97.62	579.32	1440.47	135.80	2568.07	63.82	7239.00	741.15	

The column 8 does not include "Other" of the 6th EDF's table 2.3 which contains 7 mio ECU :

- Aids programme 4 mio Ecu
- Structural Adjustment 3 mio Ecu

a) See footnote (1) on page 29.

<u>Annex Table 2</u>		LOME II	Programmed Aid	
E.D.F.5		Situation	as at 31-12-91	
		(1)	(2)	(3)
Country		approved	committed	paid
Antigua/Barbuda	-	2.70	2.46	2.10
Bahamas	-	2.10	1.77	1.51
Barbados	-	3.19	2.74	2.25
Belize	-	5.50	0.59	0.51
Benin	-	54.92	51.65	39.70
Botswana	-	22.82	21.10	18.39
Burkina Faso	-	84.48	82.19	74.09
Burundi	-	76.97	71.06	61.72
Cameroun	-	68.86	68.51	56.08
Capo Verde	-	15.94	15.54	15.41
Centrafrique	-	48.94	45.44	41.85
Comores	-	13.70	12.71	11.92
Congo	-	31.34	31.11	30.88
Cote D'Ivoire	-	53.62	48.98	46.67
Djibouti	-	5.34	5.11	4.91
Dominique	-	3.47	3.47	3.43
Ethiopia	-	140.24	132.01	128.93
Fidji	-	12.99	11.37	10.42
Gabon	-	14.35	14.28	14.12
Gambia	-	13.99	13.62	12.29
Ghana	-	60.05	48.42	45.55
Grenade	-	3.50	3.45	3.41
Guinee	-	73.83	71.64	67.02
Guinee Bissau	-	20.75	19.38	18.95
Guinee Equator.	-	7.83	7.80	7.75
Guyane	-	14.57	13.93	13.24
Jamaica	-	23.04	18.67	16.96
Kenya	-	87.82	80.99	69.69
Kiribati	-	4.00	3.17	3.05
Lesotho	-	26.12	22.61	21.62
Liberia	-	29.99	19.77	16.87
Madagascar	-	77.46	71.51	68.52
Malawi	-	79.26	71.27	54.47
Mali	-	95.79	88.98	78.63
Mauritius	-	20.37	19.17	19.03
Mauritanie	-	41.46	39.09	34.88
Niger	-	79.64	72.73	71.69
Nigeria	-	49.89	44.65	37.46
Ouganda	-	87.01	81.68	75.23
Papua New Guin.	-	22.97	19.34	18.18
Rwanda	-	78.40	75.06	73.03
St.Chris.&Nevis	-	2.19	1.97	1.97
St.Lucie	-	3.63	3.59	3.57
St.Vincent	-	3.61	3.58	3.55
Salomon Islands	-	11.99	11.64	10.39
Samoa West	-	6.20	6.20	6.15
Sao Tome&Principe	-	3.97	3.97	3.85
Senegal	-	67.86	65.17	56.91
Seychelles	-	3.50	3.50	3.50
Sierra Leone	-	48.44	45.26	38.69
Somalie	-	78.37	61.16	55.24
Soudan	-	87.83	83.40	79.75
Suriname	-	13.00	8.58	6.68

Swaziland	-	18.13	16.87	13.87
Tanzania	-	119.87	111.51	105.62
Tchad	-	61.89	60.58	57.76
Togo	-	39.96	39.14	37.23
Tonga	-	3.98	2.84	2.79
Trinidad&Tobago	-	9.20	6.91	5.33
Tuvalu	-	0.97	0.96	0.96
Vanuatu	-	4.25	4.25	4.25
Zaire	-	95.37	83.97	79.38
Zambia	-	57.96	52.74	46.81
Zimbabwe	-	46.80	43.29	37.63
Regional	-	575.28	511.75	470.18
Gen.Proj.all ACP	-	0.56	0.56	0.56
Total		3023.95	2762.38	2524.94

Note: Totals for programmed aid exclude cost for administration.

Annex 3  
E.D.F. 6

LOME III                      Programmed Aid  
Situation as at 31.12.1991

Country	(1)	(2)	(3)
	approved	committed	paid
Angola	81.76	67.31	56.37
Antigua/Barbuda	0.79	0.74	0.44
Bahamas	3.62	2.36	1.81
Barbados	3.89	1.88	0.90
Belize	7.95	7.14	4.93
Benin	89.48	69.52	61.93
Botswana	30.40	17.99	13.28
Burkina Faso	106.30	52.60	18.68
Burundi	107.98	73.66	50.52
Cameroun	98.41	85.10	43.47
Capo Verde	24.50	18.36	9.35
Centrafrique	64.80	55.78	45.36
Comores	20.38	14.43	11.21
Congo	42.03	23.16	7.06
Cote D'Ivoire	79.93	72.25	63.88
Djibouti	15.98	13.54	6.56
Dominique	6.00	6.00	5.64
Ethiopia	209.52	100.93	70.49
Fidji	16.99	8.93	3.91
Gabon	20.62	19.02	14.54
Gambia	20.71	18.00	14.30
Ghana	71.83	33.94	25.61
Grenade	5.44	5.01	4.95
Guinee	106.84	78.88	54.93
Guinee Bissau	33.84	20.02	14.36
Guinee Equator.	11.30	5.39	4.57
Guyane	20.41	19.40	17.61
Jamaica	36.72	25.37	15.90
Kenya	134.53	82.41	62.12
Kiribati	6.50	5.35	2.01
Lesotho	41.52	35.88	27.23
Liberia	31.84	11.34	6.96
Madagascar	87.98	59.28	50.55
Malawi	105.01	95.49	79.36
Mali	136.96	98.02	49.49
Mauritius	27.17	8.53	5.65
Mauritanie	58.32	33.21	25.27
Mozambique	152.10	101.59	79.29
Niger	121.12	89.31	64.16
Nigeria	213.46	88.85	41.40
Ouganda	130.82	106.31	77.00
Papua New Guin.	34.47	28.46	24.08
Rwanda	76.65	44.73	28.54
St.Chris.&Nevis	2.76	2.52	2.12
St.Lucie	5.88	4.40	3.01
St.Vincent	6.99	5.43	2.91
Salomon Islands	16.89	10.76	7.45
Samoa West	9.00	6.99	3.10
Sao Tome&Principe	5.98	5.55	4.24
Senegal	108.50	93.26	57.40
Seychelles	6.18	4.46	2.61
Sierra Leone	59.79	31.34	21.09
Somalie	90.97	32.75	32.06
Soudan	94.87	60.47	49.95
Suriname	13.31	9.92	8.26

Swaziland	-	25.50	22.45	14.89
Tanzania	-	172.06	134.21	97.44
Tchad	-	89.00	62.05	46.25
Togo	-	60.90	47.96	34.89
Tonga	-	6.50	0.26	0.23
Trinidad&Tobago	-	13.71	6.70	6.32
Tuvalu	-	0.91	0.34	0.25
Vanuatu	-	6.70	4.01	2.69
Zaire	-	162.34	111.65	71.09
Zambia	-	91.97	64.99	51.71
Zimbabwe	-	76.93	51.95	36.20
Regional	-	781.63	489.63	322.72
Total		4606.11	3069.51	2144.51

Note : totals for programmed aid exclude cost for administration.



Annex Table 4

Breakdown by country

	Amount in Ecu	%
Côte d'Ivoire	91,171,740	18.85
Cameroun	67,377,239	13.93
Ethiopia	64,588,449	13.35
Uganda	36,985,649	7.65
Sudan	31,752,600	6.56
Kenya	29,870,422	6.18
PNG	24,948,713	5.16
Madagascar	21,554,856	4.46
Tanzania	19,178,230	3.97
Rwanda	16,572,166	3.43
Burundi	16,549,007	3.42
Haiti	11,650,382	2.41
Others*	51,473,000	10.64
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>483,678,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* 21 countries receiving less than 2 mio Ecu.

Breakdown by product

Coffee & related products	326,368,014	67.48
Cocoa & related products	76,974,084	15.91
Cotton & related products	20,611,229	4.26
Copra & related products	11,090,744	2.29
Leather & Hides	10,261,799	2.12
Squid, Octopus, Seiches	9,583,712	1.98
Palmtree products	8,236,370	1.70
Others	20,555,000	4.2
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>483,678,080</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Annex Table 5

Lomé III : EIB finance to ACP States to end-1990

Region/Country	Own Resources					Risk Capital									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1986	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1986	
							/91								
<b>Southern Africa</b>	2.5	47.0	16.0	36.0	9.0		110.5	5.0	27.7	30.0	4.0	8.7		75.4	
Angola									4.0					4.0	
Botswana		11.0	13.0				24.0		5.0					5.0	
Lesotho								3.5			3.0			6.5	
Malawi	2.5	4.0	3.0		1.0		10.5	1.5	2.5	8.0		1.5		13.5	
Mozambique									3.0	6.0		6.0		15.0	
Swaziland				6.0			6.0		3.0	3.0	1.0			7.0	
Zambia									10.2	13.0		1.2		24.4	
Zimbabwe		32.0		30.0	8.0		70.0								
<b>Western Africa-Sahel</b>								13.5	41.3	37.4	12.0		9.1	113.3	
Burkina Faso										4.5	6.0		2.6	13.1	
Cape Verde										3.0				3.0	
Chad										2.2	6.0			8.2	
Gambia										5.7				5.7	
Mali										20.5				20.5	
Mauritania									15.0	1.5			5.0	21.5	
Niger									14.3					14.3	
Senegal								13.5	12.0				1.5	27.0	
<b>Coastal W. Afr.</b>	41.2	46.9	45.0	43.0	100.0		321.1		13.5	16.5	38.8		5.8	74.6	
Benin									6.5		7.0			13.5	
Ghana	17.0				4.0		21.0		7.0		13.0		2.8	22.8	
Guinea Conakry										16.5	6.0			22.5	
Guinea Bissau											3.5			3.5	
Ivory Coast	24.2	16.9			46.0		87.1								
Liberia															
Nigeria		30.0	45.0	43.0	50.0	45.0	213.0						3.0	3.0	
Sierra Leone											9.3			9.3	
Togo															
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	15.0	37.0	28.0	18.5			98.5	18.8	71.0	36.7	30.4	21.2	0.8	178.8	
Burundi								3.0		2.5	6.5			12.0	
Comores									2.0					2.0	
Djibouti										2.0				2.0	
Ethiopia									21.0	10.0				31.0	
Kenya		27.0	25.0	17.0			69.0		7.5					7.5	
Madagascar								3.3	15.5	5.7		5.2	0.8	30.4	
Mauritius	15.0	10.0	3.0				28.0	3.5	3.0					6.5	
Rwanda											12.0			12.0	
Seychelles				1.5			1.5				1.5			1.5	
Somalia									13.0		2.4			15.4	
Sudan								9.0		13.0				22.0	
Tanzania									7.0	3.5	8.0	3.0		21.5	
Uganda									2.0			13.0		15.0	

(Annex Table 5)

Region/Country	Own Resources						Risk Capital							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1986	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1986
							/91							/91
Central Africa	50.0						50.0	14.0	2.1	16.0	10.0		13.0	55.1
Cameroun													1.0	1.0
Gen. Afr. Rep										10.0				10.0
Congo								10.0		16.0				26.0
Equ. Guinea								4.0						4.0
Gabon														
Sao Tomé e Príncipe									2.1					2.1
Zaire	50.0						50.0						12.0	12.0
Total Africa	108.7	130.9	89.0	97.5	109.0	45.0	580.1	51.3	155.6	136.6	95.2	29.9	28.7	497.3
Caribbean	21.5	16.9	6.0	31.0	4.2		82.8	2.0	8.1	2.8	13.4	1.0	1.0	28.3
Antigua & Barbuda											1.5			1.5
Bahamas	8.5	9.1					20.6							
Barbados				3.0	4.2		7.2			0.1	1.0			1.1
Belize		2.5					2.5		1.0					1.0
Dominica									3.8					3.8
Grenada									1.8		1.0			2.8
Guyana											4.0			4.0
Jamaica	10.0	5.3		16.0		3.0	34.3					1.0	1.0	2.0
St. Christ. & Nevis									1.5					1.5
Ste Lucia	3.0		3.0				6.0	2.0						2.0
St Vinc. & Grenadines			3.0				3.0			2.8				2.8
Suriname											3.0			3.0
Trinidad & Tobago							12.0	12.0			2.9			2.9
Pacific	20.5		12.0	21.0			57.5	1.0	1.6	7.7	0.3	2.0		12.6
FIJI	3.5			19.0			22.5	1.0						1.0
Kiribati														
Pap. New Guin.	17.0		12.0			4.0	33.0			3.5				3.5
Solomon Islands									0.1			2.0		2.1
Western Samoa										4.2				4.2
Tonga				2.0			2.0		1.5		0.3			1.8
Tuvalu														
Vanautu														
Regional Projects		6.0	15.0				21.0		21.0	19.7			22.0	62.7
TOTAL	150.7	153.7	122.0	149.5	113.2	52.0	741.2	54.3	186.2	166.8	108.9	32.9	51.7	600.9(1)

(1) Cancellations not taken into account.

Annex Table 6

EDF 6:

Total Approvals, Commitments and Disbursement at 31-12-1991  
classified by Major Sectors and Subsectors and by main  
beneficiary ACP States.

Sector/Subsector and main (*) beneficiary ACP States	Approved	Total aid committed	Disbursed
	mio ecus		
<b><u>TRADE PROMOTION</u></b>	129.4	88.2	62.7
General	28.6	19.6	12.7
structures & trade policies	17.5	17.5	17.5
of which : Uganda	17.3	17.3	17.2
Exhibitions & expositions	21.1	19.4	14.4
Develop. trade and services	20.7	10.9	7.9
Tourism	31.7	15.9	7.6
<b><u>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</u></b>	218.7	139.6	78.0
General	39.7	28.4	17.6
Infrastructure	61.4	30.2	15.7
training	88.2	58.4	29.8
of which : Nigeria	30.0	18.9	6.6
Coop. cult. & social	22.1	15.9	12.1
<b><u>WATER ENGINEERING, URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; HOUSING</u></b>	183.8	139.1	54.6
Village water engineering	31.4	22.6	11.1
Water supplies	78.9	68.4	25.8
of which : Congo	10.0	10.0	4.2
Uganda	19.5	16.0	4.4
Urban sanitation	32.2	21.0	5.0
of which : Angola	13.1	2.0	1.1
Urban improvement	31.4	20.5	7.8
of which : Cap Vert	19.8	13.7	6.2
<b><u>HEALTH</u></b>	127.9	77.0	54.5
General	83.3	46.2	33.0
of which : Tchad	12.0	10.9	9.2
Angola	22.4	21.3	16.0
Nigeria	34.1	6.5	2.8
Infrastructure	42.1	28.5	20.4
<b><u>TRANSPORT &amp; COMMUNICATIONS</u></b>	1211.8	805.7	527.6
General	47.0	36.6	32.9
of which : Guyana	19.8	18.8	17.1

Sector/Subsector and main (*) beneficiary ACP States	Approved	Total aid committed	Disbursed
	mio ecus		
<b>Roads and Bridges</b>	841.0	528.4	362.7
of which : Zambia	10.0	1.0	0.9
Lesotho	10.3	10.0	8.1
Madagascar	14.4	10.1	8.5
Niger	15.1	9.9	9.3
Mauritanie	15.2	15.0	13.5
Burundi	17.8	16.2	14.7
Mozambique	17.8	2.2	0.8
Kenya	18.2	15.1	8.8
Ouganda	20.3	19.5	17.2
Burkina Faso	20.5	11.4	3.0
Tchad	20.9	19.7	16.0
Ghana	21.9	3.3	2.6
Togo	23.3	19.0	16.3
Tanzanie	29.0	14.8	0.5
Malawi	29.2	27.0	26.6
Benin	30.9	27.7	26.3
Sierra Leone	35.1	14.3	11.6
Papua N.G.	37.1	14.2	12.6
Cameroun	45.0	45.0	10.6
Zaire	52.5	21.7	12.7
Somalia	53.8	0.3	0.3
<b>Railways</b>	86.9	63.6	46.6
of which : Sudan	11.7	0.2	0.2
Mozambique	25.7	22.8	20.6
<b>Ports &amp; rivers</b>	70.0	50.2	31.8
of which : Ethiopia	10.0	10.0	3.6
Tanzanie	15.4	13.7	12.8
Ghana	21.0	4.5	1.0
<b>Airports</b>	73.7	63.3	29.1
<b>Telecommunications</b>	87.8	63.4	24.4
of which : Sierra Leone	10.5	9.3	5.8
Senegal	12.0	12.0	8.9
Mozambique	13.8	0.5	0.3
<b>RURAL PRODUCTION</b>	2122.1	1324.0	837.9
<b>General</b>	390.5	226.9	162.9
of which : Sudan	10.1	6.5	2.9
Liberia	27.0	8.3	5.3
Angola	38.6	38.6	35.8
Kenya	88.7	49.7	42.0
Nigeria	138.9	53.0	23.5
<b>Plantations</b>	87.5	53.3	38.4
of which : Cote d'Ivoire	21.0	20.3	17.5
Uganda	21.9	16.7	9.8
Ethiopia	38.1	10.7	7.4
<b>Farm Drainage</b>	174.2	98.7	48.4
of which : Tchad	15.0	8.9	6.3
Madagascar	21.6	11.9	9.5
Mali	58.5	29.1	0.9
Niger	63.6	38.6	25.5

Sector/Subsector and main (*) beneficiary ACP States	Approved	Total aid committed	Disbursed
		mio ecus	
Agriculture	298.5	204.7	141.8
of which : Mozambique	10.3	5.6	1.3
Togo	11.5	6.2	1.7
Cameroun	15.0	11.9	11.9
Zambia	24.5	14.9	7.8
Sudan	27.7	19.2	15.7
Malawi	49.7	46.8	33.9
Ethiopia	53.5	23.0	17.2
Cooperatives	23.5	22.0	16.5
of which : Zimbabwe	23.5	22.0	16.5
Livestock rearing	62.9	29.4	17.5
of which : Centrefrique	10.0	7.9	5.9
Fisheries	52.6	29.3	19.1
Forests	103.2	56.6	42.3
of which : Uganda	11.6	8.1	3.6
Centrefrique	25.0	24.4	20.3
Other	54.5	48.6	36.6
of which : Sudan	18.2	17.2	17.1
Integrated programmes	874.8	554.6	314.3
of which : Cote d'Ivoire	11.0	4.3	2.4
Zimbabwe	14.0	0.9	0.1
Benin	16.5	7.2	3.6
Centrefrique	20.3	14.9	11.9
Niger	21.8	21.3	11.6
Guinea Bissau	23.8	10.6	5.4
Tchad	28.0	9.4	4.6
Mauritanie	35.0	10.4	4.2
Congo	36.0	21.6	6.6
Cameroun	37.6	27.0	19.3
Mali	44.4	35.1	19.8
Ethiopia	50.2	19.1	9.2
Rwanda	51.0	34.1	19.1
Zaire	65.5	48.5	22.2
Burundi	66.8	35.7	19.9
Guinea	70.0	49.2	32.2
Burkina Faso	77.0	35.3	12.3
Tanzania	85.1	68.5	51.1
Senegal	97.0	81.8	45.9

Sector/Subsector and main (*) beneficiary ACP States	Approved	Total aid committed	Disbursed
		mio ecus	
<b><u>THEMATIC ACTIONS</u></b>	139.4	90.4	58.9
Drought & Desertification	84.6	38.4	10.5
Natural disasters	40.0	37.5	34.8
of which : Mozambique	40.0	37.5	34.8
<b><u>EXCEPTIONAL AID &amp; STABEX</u></b>	1709.3	1698.5	1625.6
Disasters	187.8	181.5	140.7
of which : Angola	14.9	14.9	12.1
Mozambique	17.7	17.3	14.1
Sudan	42.3	41.1	34.1
Ethiopia	49.5	47.3	38.6
Stabex	1440.5	1440.5	1436.7
of which : Samoa	11.1	11.1	11.1
Gambia	13.7	13.7	13.7
Benin	17.7	17.7	17.7
Vanuatu N.H.	19.3	19.3	19.3
Mali	20.3	20.3	20.3
Togo	21.1	21.1	21.1
Mozambique	21.5	21.5	21.5
Malawi	21.7	21.7	21.7
Centrefrique	31.2	21.2	31.2
Solomon	31.3	31.3	27.7
Tchad	40.4	40.4	40.4
Burundi	44.5	44.5	44.5
Rwanda	61.9	61.9	61.9
Sudan	63.9	63.9	63.9
Kenya	70.9	70.9	70.9
Ethiopia	98.2	98.2	98.2
Senegal	107.0	107.0	107.0
Papua N.G.	110.0	110.0	110.0
Cameroun	198.8	198.8	198.8
Cote d'Ivoire	365.3	365.3	365.3
Refugees & repatriates	74.3	70.3	47.0
of which : Ethiopia	10.3	10.3	4.0
Mozambique	13.5	13.0	10.2
Sudan	17.9	16.6	13.5

Sector/Subsector and main (*) beneficiary ACP States	Approved	Total aid committed	Disbursed
	mio ecus		
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	817.2	711.2	433.3
General	188.4	171.2	111.1
of which : Zambia	10.5	10.5	10.1
Mauritius	12.2	5.3	3.7
Tanzania	13.3	13.2	9.5
Extractive	165.4	94.3	60.9
of which : Niger	12.5	8.3	5.4
Ghana	13.0	13.0	3.7
Senegal	15.0	0.0	0.0
Togo	15.7	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	20.2	16.5	14.0
Ethiopia	21.0	21.0	20.5
Botswana	21.7	0.0	0.0
Guinea	35.0	24.2	12.9
Metals	17.0	17.0	12.0
of which : Guinea	13.0	13.0	12.0
Chemicals	30.7	30.7	29.7
of which : Zambia	18.2	18.2	18.2
Manufacturing	60.5	60.0	35.7
of which : Tanzania	12.0	11.5	3.0
Agro industry	80.1	74.9	39.1
of which : Nigeria	14.2	9.2	0.3
Congo	16.0	16.0	7.3
Energy projects	174.2	169.5	85.8
of which : Centrefrique	10.0	10.0	0.0
Western Samoa	11.4	9.4	4.1
Uganda	11.7	11.0	0.0
Niger	14.3	14.3	0.6
Madagascar	15.5	15.5	4.0
Benin	18.4	18.3	17.4
Sudan	19.0	19.0	17.0
Mali	21.0	21.0	14.9
Mining & Energy potential	90.1	86.8	56.7
of which : Zaire	12.0	12.0	0.0
Somalia	13.0	13.0	9.6
Tanzania	16.5	16.5	12.6
Mauritania	23.0	19.8	18.3



Sector/Subsector and main (*) beneficiary ACP States	Approved	Total aid committed  mio ecus	Disbursed
<b>OTHER</b>	586.6	501.9	437.2
General Technical Assistance	46.4	38.3	23.5
Multisectoral programmes	518.5	446.0	400.5
of which : Togo	10.0	9.9	9.7
Nigeria	10.0	10.0	8.1
Senegal	11.5	11.5	11.5
Burundi	12.0	11.9	11.9
Trinidad & Tobago	12.0	6.0	6.0
Rwanda	12.0	0.0	0.0
Guinea	12.5	12.5	12.5
Malawi	12.5	12.5	12.5
Jamaica	14.2	13.0	8.0
Sudan	15.6	11.2	7.8
Madagascar	17.2	17.1	17.0
Mali	18.5	18.5	14.4
Uganda	18.8	15.0	15.0
Zaire	19.5	19.5	18.8
Benin	19.6	12.6	12.3
Zambia	20.5	16.3	14.3
Ghana	20.5	19.0	16.7
Tanzania	24.5	23.9	21.8
Mozambique	30.0	20.6	14.4
Somalia	31.0	29.4	29.0
Cote d'Ivoire	41.0	41.0	38.5
Ethiopia	51.5	40.3	33.2
<b>TOTAL SECTORS</b>	<b>7246.1</b>	<b>5575.6</b>	<b>4170.6</b>

(\*) Subsectors and beneficiary States are listed where the amount approved is more than 10 mio ECU.

Annex Table 7

Programmed Aid  
Projects costing more than 10 Mio ECU  
Situation as at 31.12-1991

Countries/Projects	Approved	committed	paid	date of Approval
ANGOLA	81.76	67.31	56.37	
-BOAVIDA HOSPITAL	22.43	21.28	15.96	88.11
-SANITATION OPER LUANDA	13.00	1.88	1.07	90.10
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	35.43	23.16	17.03	
BENIN	89.48	69.52	61.93	
-REHAB. ROUTIERES	24.30	23.97	22.55	87.10
-DEV RURAL PROV MONO	16.50	7.23	3.61	88.10
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	40.80	31.20	26.16	
BURKINA FASO	106.30	52.60	18.68	
-PROG INT SOURUO	44.00	28.96	9.83	88.02
-DEV RUR PROV SISSILLI	31.50	4.97	1.52	89.05
-RENF ROUTE YAKO OUAHIGOU.	15.50	11.14	2.89	90.03
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	91.00	45.06	14.24	
BURUNDI	107.98	73.66	50.52	
-DEV SOCEC CANKUZO	34.82	25.50	15.22	87.12
-DEV SOCEC MUGAMBA	32.00	12.16	4.72	89.05
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	66.82	37.66	19.94	
CAMEROUN	98.41	85.10	43.47	
-DEV RURAL BASSIN BENOUE	25.00	24.64	17.95	87.12
-CONSTR ROUTE YAOUNDE AYOS	42.70	42.70	9.80	88.10
-POL DEV RURAL SAA NTUI	10.30	0.63	0.29	91.03
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	78.00	67.97	28.04	
CAP VERT	24.50	18.36	9.35	
-AMENAG. VILLA DE PRAIA	19.80	13.68	6.23	88.04
CENTR AFRIQUE	64.80	55.78	45.36	
-PNDE PROJ NAT DEV ELEV	10.00	7.91	5.90	87.07
-PROG DEVEL REGION NORD	25.00	24.40	20.29	87.07
-DEVEL REGION CENTRE SUD	20.30	14.92	11.88	88.06
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	55.30	47.23	38.07	
CONGO	42.03	23.16	7.06	
-FEDAR POOL&CUV ACT REG	36.00	21.62	6.59	88.06
COTE D'IVOIRE	79.93	72.25	63.88	
-PALM PLANT. VILLAGE	20.85	20.17	17.54	87.01
-LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	11.00	4.34	2.43	89.05
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	31.85	24.50	19.97	
ETHIOPIE	209.52	100.93	70.49	
-NORTH SHEWA DEV RURAL	24.00	10.27	5.68	87.09
-SOUTH SHEWA DEV RURAL	26.20	8.87	3.59	88.06
-PADEP CENTRAL SEHA	53.40	22.94	17.10	88.06
-PEASANT SECTOR COFFEE PROD	38.10	10.67	7.45	88.12
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	141.70	52.74	33.82	

Countries/Projects	Approved	committed	paid	date of Approval
GHANA	71.83	33.94	25.61	
-TRANSPORT INFRA PROG	21.00	2.61	2.06	87.04
-PROTS REHAB PROJ. PHAS 2	20.00	3.45	0.00	91.05
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	41.00	6.06	2.06	
GUINEE	106.84	78.88	54.93	
-DEV RURAL MARITIME	40.00	29.17	20.96	87.07
-DEV RURAL HAUTE GUINEE	30.00	19.98	11.26	87.07
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	70.00	49.15	32.22	
GUINEE BISSAU	33.84	20.02	14.36	
-DEV RURAL PROV EST	23.80	10.57	5.44	87.12
GUYANE	20.41	19.40	17.61	
-INFRA REHAB IRP	17.25	16.87	15.31	88.05
KENYA	134.53	82.41	62.12	
-AGR LIVEST RES PROG	20.00	5.83	3.01	87.07
-NORTH CORRIDOR TRANSP PROG	14.50	14.50	8.41	87.07
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	34.50	20.33	11.42	
LIBERIA	31.84	11.34	6.96	
-SEDP SOUTH EAST DEVEL PROG	27.00	8.27	5.25	87.10
MADAGASCAR	87.98	59.28	50.55	
-REHABIL ROUTE RN4	10.00	10.00	8.48	87.09
MALAWI	105.01	95.49	79.36	
-BLANTYRE LINRANGWE M1	16.46	16.46	16.46	86.07
MALI	136.96	98.02	49.49	
-PROG SOUT STRATEG ALIM	17.00	14.54	10.03	87.11
-PROG SECUR ALUM REGION	21.40	14.55	5.13	88.03
-REHAB AMEN HYDRO AGRIC	57.70	28.32	0.10	89.07
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	96.10	57.41	15.26	
MAURITANIE	58.32	33.21	25.27	
-PROG ROAD MAINTENANCE	15.00	14.82	13.44	87.09
-APPUI DEV REGION GORGOL	35.00	10.43	4.21	88.01
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	50.00	25.25	17.65	
MOZAMBIQUE	152.10	101.59	79.29	
-REHAB NACALA RAILWAY	25.00	22.11	19.91	87.01
NIGER	121.12	89.31	64.16	
-ENTRETIEN RN1	15.00	9.73	9.17	87.04
-PROG PETITE IRRIGATION	21.56	21.09	11.46	87.04
-GD IRRIG VAL FLEUVE NIGER	63.60	38.54	25.42	88.06
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	100.16	69.37	46.05	

Countries/Projects	Approved	committed	paid	date of Approval
<b>NIGERIA</b>	213.46	88.85	41.40	
-OIL PALM BELT RUR DEV	68.84	25.77	11.40	88.06
-N-EAST ARID ZONE DEV PROG	35.00	14.84	5.99	88.07
-SOKOTO DESERT	30.60	8.80	3.38	88.11
-MIDDLE BELT PROG	33.00	5.48	2.02	89.11
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	167.44	54.88	22.78	
<b>UGANDA</b>	130.82	106.31	77.00	
-NRTHERN CORRIDOR ROADS	19.50	18.76	16.76	87.10
-KAMPALA INFRASTR PROG	19.50	15.98	4.44	10.89
-FARMING SYST SUPP PROG	13.00	8.77	3.61	90.01
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	52.00	43.50	24.81	
<b>PAPUA NEW GUINEE</b>	34.47	28.46	24.08	
-BROWN RIVER VERMAURI ROAD	11.80	8.40	7.65	88.11
<b>RWANDA</b>	76.65	44.73	28.54	
-PROG APPUI STAT ALIM	51.00	34.14	19.08	87.12
<b>SENEGAL</b>	108.50	93.26	57.40	
-PROG APPUI DEV REG.PODOR	97.00	81.76	45.91	87.07
<b>SIERRA LEONE</b>	59.79	31.34	21.09	
-CONSTR FADUGU KUBALA ROAD	17.50	12.85	11.46	87.12
-REC WATERLOO MASTAKA ROAD	16.80	1.30	0.00	91.05
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	34.30	14.16	11.46	
<b>SOMALIE</b>	90.97	32.75	32.06	
-JUBA VALLEY ROAD	50.60	0.00	0.00	89.07
<b>SUDAN</b>	94.87	60.47	49.95	
-JEBEL MARRA RUR DEV PR	15.80	10.84	8.65	87.02
-NUBA MOUNT RURAL DEV PR PH	11.45	7.92	6.77	87.07
-SRSP RAILWAYS SUP PROG	11.50	0.00	0.00	88.11
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	38.75	18.76	15.42	
<b>TANZANIE</b>	172.06	134.21	97.44	
-FOOD SECURITY AGRI SECT PR	20.80	16.36	13.83	87.01
-COFFEE PROD MARK AGRIC SEC	17.80	14.43	11.29	87.01
-VECHIC TRAC PEPAIR AGRI SE	11.60	11.12	10.09	87.01
-FEEDER ROAD MAINT AGRIC SECT	20.00	16.04	8.64	87.01
-REHAB ZANZIBAR PORTS	15.38	13.66	12.73	87.07
-FEEDER ROADS IN SOUTH WEST	16.00	10.75	0.00	90.12
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	101.58	82.36	56.57	
<b>TCHAD</b>	89.00	62.05	46.25	
-RENFOR MAINTENANCE CAPAC	19.50	18.32	14.64	87.04
-RENF HEALTH SYST	12.00	10.95	9.16	87.06
-PROG RURAL DEV	15.00	8.90	6.33	87.06
-ADER PROG APPUI DEV ECON RURAL	28.00	9.42	4.58	89.03
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	74.50	47.58	34.71	

Countries/Projects	Approved	committed	paid	date of Approval
TOGO	60.90	47.96	34.89	
-PROG DEV RURAL BASSAR	10.30	5.95	1.58	88.07
-REHAB INFRASTR ROUTIERE	23.20	19.01	16.33	89.04
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	33.50	24.96	17.91	
ZAIRE	162.34	111.65	71.09	
-DEV RUR KIVU	40.00	32.82	14.48	87.07
-REHAB ROUTE MATAOK KINSHA	22.50	16.77	7.81	87.12
-APEK PROG ARRIER PAYS ECO	25.00	13.71	4.21	88.11
ZAMBIE	91.97	64.99	51.71	
-SMALLHOLDER DEV PROJ COPPERBELT	12.00	9.55	5.87	87.06
-SMALLHOLDER DEV CENTR PROV	12.35	5.28	1.87	88.09
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	24.35	14.83	7.73	
ZIMBABWE	76.93	51.95	36.20	
-ASSIST AGRI FINAN CORPORAT	23.50	21.99	16.49	88.04
-SMALL SCALE IRRIG PROG	14.00	0.89	0.08	89.11
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	37.50	22.88	16.57	
PROJ. REGIONAUX	763.23	487.10	303.28	
-Coop.Agricole Budg 86	25.07	24.00	23.92	86.07
-Coop.IndustrielleBudg 86	43.96	38.85	35.70	86.07
-Karonga Ibanda road	10.00	10.00	9.96	87.04
-Rehabil port Beira Mozamb	44.70	39.00	37.42	87.04
-North corrid transp Kenya	22.50	20.07	19.78	87.07
-North corrid Ouganda road	21.00	20.18	14.54	87.10
-Corridor central	11.00	9.61	6.56	87.10
-Pac reg marin res dev progfiji	10.70	7.16	2.65	88.12
-Amenag basin fouta djalon	30.00	10.59	2.57	88.12
-Sahel util energ solair photovolt	34.00	16.61	3.84	89.04
-Form inform environn Burkina	10.00	3.80	1.56	89.05
-Bequia airport constr	16.50	16.50	11.27	89.10
-Desenclav transp Burundi	16.00	16.00	11.78	89.12
-Log etud Inst reg educ	10.00	1.25	0.68	90.03
-Block trains 50 Tanz-Ouganda	30.00	28.45	16.91	90.04
-Bukambe Isaka road Tanzania	37.00	30.90	8.41	90.05
-Utilis ecosyst forest Congo	24.00	0.05	0.00	90.09
-Rehab route Godomney Bohicon	18.50	0.00	0.00	91.05
tot. projects > 10 mio Ecu	414.93	293.00	207.54	

Annex Table 8

ACP States eligible for adjustment  
Expected allocations (mio ECU)

	First Instalment	NIP	Total
1. Benin	13.0	11.0	24.0
2. Burkina	12.5	10.0	22.5
3. Burundi	12.0	0.0	12.0
4. Cameroun	18.5	4.0	22.5
5. Central. Afr. Rep.	9.5	0.0	9.5
6. Chad	10.0	10.0	20.0
7. Comores	3.5	0.0	3.5
8. Congo	6.0	0.0	6.0
9. Côte d'Ivoire	15.5	0.0	15.5
10. Dom. Rep.	13.5	8.5	22.0
11. Dominica	0.5	0.0	0.5
12. Gabon	5.0	0.0	5.0
13. Gambia	2.0	2.0	4.0
14. Ghana	9.0	11.0	20.0
15. Guin. Bissau	4.5	0.0	4.5
16. Guinea	14.0	0.0	14.0
17. Guyana	4.5	0.0	4.5
18. Jamaica	2.5	4.6	7.1
19. Kenya	23.5	16.5	40.0
20. Lesotho	8.5	0.0	8.5
21. Madagascar	10.0	0.0	10.0
22. Malawi	17.0	0.0	17.0
23. Mali	16.0	15.0	31.0
24. Mauritania	8.5	0.0	8.5
25. Mozambique	30.0	15.0	45.0
26. Nigeria	25.0	30.0	55.0
27. Niger	12.0	15.0	27.0
28. Papua New Guinea	7.0	4.0	11.0
29. Rwanda	17.5	0.0	17.5
30. Sao Tome & Principe	1.5	0.0	1.5
31. Senegal	15.0	0.0	15.0
32. Tanzania	30.0	0.0	30.0
33. Togo	10.0	7.0	17.0
34. Trinidad & Tobago	3.0	0.0	3.0
35. Uganda	17.0	17.8	34.8
36. Zambia	16.0	9.5	25.5
37. Zimbabwe	10.0	0.0	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>433.5</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>624.4</b>
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**ANNEX TABLE 9**  
**EDF contracts classified by nationality of firm as at 31 December 1991**

Fifth EDF								
Nationality of firms	Works		Supplies		Tech. Assistance		Total	
	mEcu	%	mEcu	%	mEcu	%	mEcu	%
Belgium	47.6	3.6	28.9	3.6	46.3	9.3	125.1	4.7
Denmark	1.6	0.1	4.3	0.5	17.7	3.4	23.6	0.9
Germany	95.3	7.3	142.0	17.7	113.7	21.7	350.9	13.3
Greece	0	0.0	0.9	0.1	13.9	2.6	15.0	0.6
France	264.3	20.2	158.3	19.7	105.3	20.1	527.9	20.0
Ireland	0	0.0	11.1	1.4	12.5	2.4	23.6	0.9
Italy	129.3	9.9	89.2	11.1	50.3	9.6	268.8	10.2
Luxembourg	0	0.0	2.5	0.3	8.3	1.6	10.8	0.4
Netherlands	5.1	0.4	54.8	6.8	36.0	6.9	95.9	3.6
United Kingdom	92.8	7.1	207.2	25.8	84.9	16.2	384.8	14.6
ACP/OCT	652.9	49.8	94.8	11.8	32.6	6.2	780.3	29.6
3rd Countries	21.9	1.7	9.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	31.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,301.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>803.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,637.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>49.7</b>		<b>30.5</b>		<b>19.8</b>		<b>100.0</b>	

Sixth EDF								
Nationality of firms	Works		Supplies		Tech. Assistance		Total	
	mEcu	%	mEcu	%	mEcu	%	mEcu	%
Belgium	42.8	3.9	67.1	7.5	56.7	11.0	166.6	6.6
Denmark	0	0.0	7.2	0.8	26.5	5.1	33.6	1.3
Germany	49.6	4.5	110.0	12.3	72.8	14.1	232.4	9.3
Greece	0	0.0	0.9	0.1	7.6	1.5	8.5	0.3
Spain	0.2	0.02	18.2	2.0	11.4	2.2	29.8	1.2
France	251.5	23.0	126.5	14.1	93.7	18.2	471.7	18.8
Ireland	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	11.8	2.3	12.8	0.5
Italy	160.8	14.7	81.6	9.1	45.5	8.8	287.8	11.5
Luxembourg	0.9	0.08	4.4	0.5	9.0	1.7	14.3	0.6
Netherlands	19.0	1.7	96.1	10.7	41.5	8.0	156.6	6.3
Portugal	16.2	1.5	38.5	4.3	20.9	4.0	75.5	3.0
United Kingdom	53.4	4.9	158.0	17.6	81.6	15.8	293.0	11.7
ACP/OCT	497.7	45.6	156.5	17.4	37.4	7.2	691.6	27.6
3rd Countries	0	0.0	30.9	3.4	0.1	0.0	31.0	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,092.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>896.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>516.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,505.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>43.6</b>		<b>35.8</b>		<b>20.6</b>		<b>100.0</b>	

