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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL
AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL
AND OF THE MEMBER STATES MEETING IN THE COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY
AND DEVELOPMENT, ADOPTED ON 28 NOVEMBER 1991

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1. INTRODUCTION

1. *The Resolution adopted by the Council on 28 November last year sets out concrete guidelines, procedures and lines of action to enable the Community and its Member States to take more cohesive and consistent initiatives to promote human rights, democracy and good governance in developing countries. This should boost the effectiveness and credibility of their action in this field.*
2. *The Resolution aims to give human rights and democracy more weight in Community development cooperation policy. The guidelines it contains should make Community action in this direction more cohesive and consistent.*
3. *The implementation of those guidelines, the grounds for the initiatives taken and the effectiveness of such action all require thorough periodic appraisal so that, where necessary, improvements or changes can be made to the Community's policy and to the policies conducted by Member States.*
Provision has therefore been made for the Commission to send the Council an annual report on how the Resolution is being implemented, hence this document. While seeking to satisfy this legitimate requirement, the report is necessarily confined to outlining the situation from a Community angle and it should therefore be supplemented with information on how the Member States themselves have implemented the Resolution.

11. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POSITIVE MEASURES

4. As the Resolution stresses, respect for human rights, democratic and pluralist structures and good governance are the prerequisites for equitable and sustainable development. Their promotion must therefore be a central aim of our development policy and one which is not only underpinned by the available financing sources but which is taken into consideration when devising and implementing our development cooperation projects and programmes. Of course, to be effective, the measures taken must square with our development aid policies.

However, financial and technical support for such action is not enough in itself. What is really needed in the developing countries are structural and effective changes, in law and in practice, which safeguards and promotes human rights and the democratic process. The focus should be on supporting local initiatives along these lines.

A. AVAILABLE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

5. Specific budget headings

These are:

- A-3030 (Defence of human rights) with a budget this year of ECU 2.8 million. Created a few years ago, this heading earmarks subsidies for NGOs pursuing humanitarian aims and defending human rights in connection with projects to be undertaken in developing countries, Central and Eastern European countries and elsewhere, and in the Community itself, and aiming to combat racism and xenophobia, rehabilitate torture victims, offer practical help to victims of human rights abuses, train those called upon to teach others about human rights, reinforce respect for the rights of the child, and help children who are victims of human rights abuses.
- B7-5078 (Support for the democratisation process in Latin America) with a budget this year of ECU 10 million. This heading was created in 1990, initially to support the democratisation process in Central America and Chile. Starting this year, however, it is being used to finance measures to foster the process of democratization throughout Latin America.
- B7-5053 (Support for operations promoting human rights and democracy in the developing countries) with a budget this year of ECU 10 million. The heading was created this year following the communication from the Commission to the Council and Parliament in April last year entitled "Human rights, democracy and development cooperation policy". It is stipulated that the funds are to be used in close connection with Community development policies.

6. General financial and technical cooperation credits

Article 5(3) of Lomé IV states that "at the request of ACP States,EDF resources may be allocated.... to the promotion of human rights in the ACP States through specific schemes, public or private...., particularly in the legal sphere.... Resources may also be given to support the establishment of structures to promote human rights. Priority shall be given to schemes of regional scope."

Articles 1 and 2 of the recently adopted Regulation on financial and technical assistance to, and economic cooperation with, the ALA developing countries refer explicitly to human rights, democracy and good governance. Article 5(7) states that aid, financial or technical, should be allocated inter alia "to specific projects for the spread of democracy, good governance and human rights."

Budget heading 87-5010 (Community contribution towards NGO schemes for developing countries) has a budget this year of ECU 110 million which may be used, as it has been for some years now, to implement the recommendations in both the Resolution of 28 November last year and Articles 5 and 20 of the Lomé IV.

The counterpart funds generated by Community Instruments as part of cooperation to finance the development of ACP countries may also be used to finance projects which support the spread of democracy and promote human rights.

B. TYPE OF ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE

7. The activities which are eligible are those which deal with human rights and the spread of democracy and good governance, and which are carried out by the State, various non-governmental groups in developing countries or both. As a guide, the following types of action may be distinguished:

8. Activities to strengthen the rule of law

These include: backing for institutional reforms, which covers support for newly founded national parliaments; measures to strengthen the independence and efficiency of the judiciary and to make the penal system more humane; help with the drafting of new democratic constitutions and electoral codes; support for good governance through, for example, greater openness in the management of public finances, regional administrative decentralization and participatory local government.

9. Support for the transition to democracy

This consists mainly of support for elections which will probably become more widespread in view of recent moves towards democracy, especially in Africa. Activities could include pre-election measures (e.g. the electoral code and register, training for polling station

officials and public awareness campaigns), basic items (such as electoral and/or identity cards, election forms, voting slips, envelopes and polling station facilities) and flanking measures (including transport, technical assistance and electoral specialists). It should be noted that the European Parliament has lent its support by sending observers to some elections.

10. Action to strengthen the civil society of developing countries

In the medium term, these activities will systematically strengthen and extend democracy by involving the communities covered by development programmes. More especially, support will be given to schemes by local associations to promote democratic structures and protect human rights, and encouragement given to the participation of grass roots associations in various development fields as part of decentralized cooperation. This could also include support for associations involved in development programmes, information activities, backing for press freedom and measures to strengthen public education programmes in schools and the media.

C. GUIDELINES FOR PRIORITY ACTION

11. From among all these positive measures, a selection should be made of those which are vital for sustainable development on the basis of whether or not their effects can be sustained in terms of development, human rights and democracy.

Support for the political process is now a top priority (particularly in Africa), representing as it does the first step towards more lasting change.

In the short term, and given that specific requests are being made for such measures during the critical transition to democracy, support must be given to formal political processes which are the first outward signs of a willingness to change.

As regards support for the electoral process, Community action has chiefly focussed on pre-election measures as these have a more far-reaching effect than specific ad hoc measures such as preparation of the electoral code and register.

We must obviously see to it that our action remains politically neutral and unbiased. Steps should also be taken to ensure that the switch to democracy is genuine and not just superficial.

12. The rule of law and support for the principles of good governance constitute a second priority area which should shore up the foundations of democracy.

The dialogue with national authorities as part of structural adjustment support programmes and the institutional support activities financed by these programmes are making a significant contribution in this particular area.

Besides its financial support, Community involvement in the structural adjustment process in ACP States increasingly acts as a precursor to any political, economic or social change in these countries. Such support strengthens the foundations for good governance and should therefore be seen as contributing to greater respect for it. (See the Commission communication to the Council of 4 December 1991, "Progress report on the Community's involvement in the structural adjustment process in the ACP States" - SEC(91) 2320 final).

In the light of the Resolution on structural adjustment adopted by the Council on 4 May last, particular care should be taken to ensure compatibility and consistency between democratization and structural adjustment where both processes are being undertaken together.

13. Priority must also be granted to those activities which establish or shore up the democratic foundations of the civil society. This entails consolidating non-governmental structures, empowering local communities by letting them take a direct part in development work and strengthening individual and group capacities for action and defence. Special attention should also be given to the position and rights of women.

Against this background and given the importance of the various initiatives to promote decentralized cooperation, NGOs in Europe and above all the developing countries themselves have a major role to play (the former also often support the latter).

Two kinds of organization should be distinguished: the first covers those specializing in human rights and democracy, including associations which promote and defend both, and legal association, etc., while the second consists of development NGOs.

The development NGOs even those with a traditional socio-economic brief make a *de facto* contribution to widening the number and scope of participants and initiatives in each society. Many NGO operations focus more specifically on support for social structures which guarantee the diverse nature of a society capable of upholding its rights. Also in this second group are networks of local NGOs and associations in the developing countries with broader remits, including the representation and defence of their members, as well as NGOs which promote the rights of particular groups.

D. CHOICE AND USE OF AVAILABLE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

14. The above guidelines and last November's Resolution highlight the complementary nature of the two types of available financial instrument, i.e. the range of financial and technical cooperation credits (EDF, ALA, MMI, NGDO financing, etc.) and specific budget headings.

Such complementarity is absolutely vital as credits under specific budget headings are necessarily limited. As a result, developing countries need to be aware that failure to attach more importance to this new form of cooperation or to use the cooperation funds granted to them for activities in this field will certainly reduce the impact of Community efforts.

E. APPRAISAL OF POSITIVE MEASURES

15. In line with the recommendations of the Council Resolution, the above guidelines and the scope for using available resources, the Community has already supported a wide range of activities to foster human rights and the democratization process in developing countries (see attached lists of activities and projects already decided).

16. A. Drawing on budget heading B7-5053, the Commission has undertaken a range of activities to support the transition to democracy in many ACP countries.

Community contributions total some ECU 3.6 million and have been granted for practical support for elections in Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Lesotho and Niger and for pre-election activities in Senegal, Angola, Madagascar and Ghana.

In the case of Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Niger and Angola, financing from heading B7-5053 has been supplemented by around ECU 1.2 million in counterpart funds, while for Senegal, Angola and Madagascar, an extra ECU 4.6 million has come from the EDF.

Support for the transition to democracy in Mali, Togo, Gabon and Zaire has been financed solely through counterpart funds totalling about ECU 2.8 million.

All these activities have been undertaken in close cooperation with the Member States and the principal aid donors.

While it would be premature at this stage to try to assess the practical impact of each operation, there is no doubt that in places such as Angola and Madagascar, the Community contribution has had a very significant effect.

B. As regards Central America, the Commission is looking into the possibility of supporting a number of projects with a bearing on the electoral process from heading B7-5078. These projects cover the training of officials and technicians in Central American and Panamanian electoral bodies, a census in seven districts in Nicaragua and support for the Panamanian people's participation in a democratic referendum on 15 November this year.

A substantial support under heading B7-5053 had been accorded (through the Cambodian Ligue on Human Rights) to the democratisation process and to the promotion of human rights in Cambodia for the next elections, as foreseen in the peace agreement of Paris of October 1991.

17. The Community has supported a whole range of initiatives by various institutions and organizations, governmental and non-governmental, to promote and protect human rights and to instill and bolster democratic principles in developing countries.

Particular mention should be first made of support for initiatives having an international or regional character or impact.

The Commission is taking an active part in preparations for the UN World Conference on Human Rights next June.

It has agreed to help (from heading B7-5053) developing countries and their human rights NGOs with the costs of attending regional gatherings and the World Conference. Support from heading B7-5078 has also been offered to prepare for the Latin American and Caribbean regional conference called in the run-up to next June's meeting.

Funds from heading B7-5053 have also been made available via a specialized NGO, Interights, for legal assistance to the African Commission on Human Rights.

In South America, the Community has decided to help finance (from heading B7-5078) a conference on democratization in the southern cone which follows on from the similar 1991 conference on Central America.

As part of its activities in Central America, the Community has supported a number of regional projects (from heading B7-5078) implemented by regional or national institutes or associations. These include projects to amend the penal code for minors in line with international conventions on children's rights, to protect minors in detention, and to set up a Central American workshop to promote life and peace studies with the support of government bodies, NGOs and social groups.

The Commission is looking into the possibility of Community support (again from heading B7-5078) for the following measures relevant to all Central American countries: a programme of institutional support for the commission on the defence of human rights, social communication and human rights in Central America and Panama, the training of the armed forces and police in human rights issues, and support for the University of Central America for promotion and education in the human rights field.

Mention should be also made of the particular importance of the multiannual programme on the promotion of human rights in Central America which was agreed at the eighth San José Ministerial Conference on 24 and 25 February this year in Lisbon by the ministers of EC Member States, the Commission and ministers from Central American countries. The programme's aims are threefold and cover:

- legal and institutional assistance (improving laws on the protection of human rights with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups);
- promotion (among the public and certain specifically affected groups) of the awareness of and instruction in the standards and procedures relating to the protection of human rights;
- cooperation with national institutions, and measures to strengthen their operational capabilities.

Activities under this programme will receive around ECU 1.5 million a year for four years from heading B7-5078. The Commission has already financed the first meeting of an expert committee (responsible for overseeing the programme) in Managua from 9 to 12 September and is currently examining the first set of projects.

18. The Community has also supported NGOs (in Europe and in developing countries) specializing in the promotion and defence of human rights, whose initiatives and activities are likely to have a positive effect in developing countries.

This has taken the form of assistance for the publication of a "Human Rights Litigation Manual" in Nigeria, the organization of seminar on the role of women in the multi-party process in Mozambique, the promotion of human rights in Cambodia and the Philippines, a human rights training project for representatives of seven indigenous peoples in Costa Rica, and a similar project for the indigenous peoples of Panama.

19. The Community has systematically encouraged NGDOs to work towards strengthening the democratic fabric of developing countries and defending the rights of certain groups.

Among the activities which the Commission has decided to co-finance from heading B7-5010 are:

- NGO activities for peasant association and shanty town networks, particularly in Africa and Latin America, including the defence and promotion of the rights of those concerned;
- activities for ethnic minorities, street children and prostitutes trying to return to normal life, particularly in Latin America and Asia.

The Community has also co-financed NGDO projects to foster a return to democracy and general respect for human rights, particularly in Chile, Central America, Colombia and, last but not least, in South Africa.

20. In its many initiatives in Latin America, the Community has attached special importance to activities for target groups or for the rights and interests of certain vulnerable sections of the population.

The Commission has decided to support: the establishment of a residential and open home for children and adolescents in Guatemala; assistance for street girls and adolescents in Guatemala City; the organization of training workshops on the situation and rights of refugees in Mexico; help with the demobilization, repatriation and reintegration of members of the Nicaraguan resistance, and the teaching and promotion of human rights via the Archdiocese of Guatemala. A whole range of other projects are currently being devised to support initiatives by a number of organizations for street children in Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia and Brazil, and for minors in detention in Panama and Honduras, etc.

21. The Community has staunchly supported NGOs working for the victims of human rights abuses. A total of ECU 160 000 from heading A-3030 has been earmarked for NGOs helping to rehabilitate

the victims of torture or organized violence in Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Philippines, and giving practical, direct aid (medical, psychological, educational or legal) to former political prisoners, abused women and children, and displaced persons, etc. A contribution has also been made under heading B7-5053 towards the legal costs of a trades unionist in Malawi.

22. The Community has also supported organizations involved in human rights awareness and communication activities. Resources from heading B7-5053 will be granted for projects covering a series of reports on the move towards democracy in a number of African countries, a Pan-African television series, training in ethical issues for journalists in the new African press, and the setting-up of an "alert network" to deal with attacks on press freedom.

Funds from heading A-3030 have also been used to finance projects covering a report on the political situation and human rights violations in Argentina and an analysis of similar violations in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Finally, resources from heading B7-5078 have gone to support the running of a "truth" commission in El Salvador, responsible for investigating serious acts of violence committed there since 1980.

23. The Community has also encouraged initiatives to strengthen the rule of law, democratic structures and good governance in developing countries.

As a continuation of its activities for Chile, the Commission has decided to contribute ECU 1 606 500 from heading B7-5078 to a State management and decentralization programme to assess what is needed for decentralization, improve the system of justice and the running of parliament, and pave the way for regional and local decentralization. It is also giving ECU 1 456 875 to a "democratisation and participation programme", which aims to promote the spread of democracy in local government and improve public administration at local level.

The following projects for Central America, which are already under way or in the pipeline, have also received or will receive general or institutional support: an international symposium on democracy and the democratic process in the region; the peace commission in El Salvador, COPAZ; the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights initiative on training for the armed forces and police, and initiatives aimed at modernizing the Guatemalan legal system and defending property rights as part of the democratization process in Nicaragua.

III. REACTIONS AND MEASURES IN THE EVENT OF SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS OR DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

24. While giving priority to positive measures, the 28 November 1991 Resolution provides for a range of negative responses in the event of grave and persistent human rights violations or the serious interruption of democratic processes. It is not, however, always easy to draw the line between positive and negative measures because what at first sight appears to be a

negative measure may ultimately turn out to be a positive contribution to settling a conflict or unblocking, if not improving a situation which had been deemed reprehensible. In addition, in some cases where the Community has decided to take the most extreme measure of suspending cooperation, this has gone hand in hand with a stepping up of operations of direct benefit to the neediest sections of the population (see points 27 and 29).

In any case, a number of principles must be followed in this area: the measures taken must be guided by objective and equitable criteria; they must be tailored to the circumstances and graduated according to the gravity of each case; they must avoid penalizing the population of the country in question and particularly its poorest sections.

Following the typology given in the Resolution, various "negative" reactions or measures have been taken since November last year.

25. Confidential démarches

Each year the Community and its Member States make many representations on human rights (over 150 last year) to governments the world over, either via the Presidency's Ambassador or the Troika of Heads of Mission, including the Commission representative, or by all the partners collectively. Most are confidential and are intended either to help people subjected to arbitrary or discriminatory treatment or to express the concern of the Community and its Member States at particularly serious threats to human rights, such as torture or summary executions. Such démarches are confidential in order to engage third countries in a constructive dialogue on human rights rather in public quarrels which could be counterproductive.

26. Public statements

The Community and its Member States also publish a great many statements (some 120 last year) on issues connected with respect for human rights and democratic processes in non-member countries. These statements, which are widely circulated, are repeatedly brought directly to the attention of the governments concerned. They are intended to heighten public awareness of human rights issues and bring pressure to bear on the governments in question to change their attitudes.

Some of the most pertinent statements include:

- ZAIRE: statements issued on 27 September 1991, calling for an agreement on Zaire's future policy guaranteeing the rule of law, the organization of free elections, respect for human rights; on 22 January 1992, deploring the suspension of the sovereign national conference; on 17 February 1992 condemning the attack by the security forces on the population of Kinshasa.
- INDONESIA: a statement issued on 3 December 1991, calling for a detailed inquiry by independent experts into the incidents in Dili, East Timor, and a review of cooperation

between the Community and Indonesia if there was no change in the situation, and supporting a fair, comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the East Timor question, in compliance with the principles of the UN Charter and in the light of the need to defend human rights and fundamental freedoms and full respect for the territory's interests and aspirations.

- TOGO: a statement issued on 23 December 1991, appealing for the continuation of the democratic process on the basis of dialogue.
- BURUNDI: a statement issued on 8 January 1992 appealing for national reconciliation and the promotion of human rights.
- KENYA: statements issued on 21 November 1991 calling for the release of political prisoners and the introduction of political reforms including multi-party democracy, respect for human rights, freedom of expression and greater openness in economic and political decision-making; on 24 March 1992 expressing the Community's concern at the adverse effects of violence on the process of political reform.
- ALGERIA: a statement issued on 17 February 1992, calling on the authorities to restore the democratic process, with due regard for human rights, political tolerance and pluralism.
- MYANMAR: a statement issued on 20 March 1992, calling on the military government to guarantee human and civil rights and to abstain from further military action against minorities.
- PERU: a statement issued on 8 April 1992, calling on President Fujimori to restore democratic institutions as soon as possible with the full participation of the political parties and respect for human rights within the framework of the rule of law.
- EQUATORIAL GUINEA: statements issued on 15 April 1992, expressing the Community's concern at arbitrary arrests and detentions and calling for the protection of human rights and dialogue between all the social and political forces with a view to achieving democracy; on 23 September 1992, expressing the concern of the Community and its Member States at the violence shown by the police in detaining members of the opposition, calling on the authorities to release detainees, underlining the need to comply with Article 5 of the fourth Lomé Convention and recalling the Resolution of 28 November 1991.

Although in most cases the public statements issued in the context of political cooperation are made in reaction to human rights violations, statements have also been made in order to encourage positive developments in the field of human rights and democracy. This was particularly the case for:

- ZAIRE: a statement issued on 21 October 1991 welcoming the formation of a government of consensus.

- ZAMBIA: a statement issued on 5 November 1991 welcoming the fact that elections had been conducted in an exemplary democratic way.
- EL SALVADOR: a statement issued on 16 January 1992 expressing the hope that effective implementation of the final peace agreements between the government and the FMLN would lead to peace, internal reconciliation and the country's reconstruction, which would be of prime benefit to the people themselves.
- MOZAMBIQUE: a statement issued on 17 March 1992 encouraging peace negotiations and welcoming the signing of the third protocol on electoral law and citizens' rights.
- ANGOLA: a statement issued on 1 October 1992 congratulating the Angolan people for holding general and presidential elections, which constituted a democratic success and served as an example to other countries in the region.

27. Changes in the content or channels of cooperation programmes

In the event of human rights violations, and to avoid penalizing the population, the Resolution provides that the Community and its Member States may adjust cooperation activities with a view to ensuring that development aid is of more direct benefit to the poorest sections of the population of the country concerned. Such an adjustment may involve the choice of partners for projects (using non-governmental networks) or a change in the type or content of cooperation programmes.

In countries where official cooperation has been suspended, the Commission has decided to maintain NGO co-financing on two conditions:

- (i) that there is no interference by the government responsible for the situation and its officials;
- (ii) that support is given only to projects directly concerning the immediate requirements of those in need or the diversification of the structures of civil society or human rights, and therefore the promotion of grassroots democracy.

In compliance with these principles, the Commission has so far this year (up to mid-September) financed 17 NGO projects totalling ECU 3 914 million in Zaire, Haiti, Malawi and the Sudan. Some of the projects, for example in Zaire and Haiti, focus on the promotion of democracy: support for NGO networks, workers' cooperatives and peasant farmers' associations. Others cover health, training, food security, the promotion of women, integrated rural development and so on.

The budget heading for decentralized cooperation can also be used for the same purpose. Because of insufficient funding it will only happen once this year - an operation (ECU 600 000) is being set up in Haiti to support peasant farmers' associations and safeguard a minimum level of food security. ALA funds are also being redeployed in this way in Peru.

28. Deferment of signatures or decisions necessary for the implementation of the cooperation process

On the basis of the 28 November 1991 resolution, the Community has in some cases decided to slow down the pace of cooperation, for example, by delaying the signing of certain financing agreements because of serious developments in the field of human rights or the democratic process.

29. Suspension of cooperation

- SUDAN: Before the resolution was adopted the Commission had decided not to embark on the Lomé IV Indicative programming exercise. This position, which has so far been maintained, has also meant the freezing of Stabex transfers.
- HAITI: On 30 September 1991, President Aristide, democratically elected in February that year, was overthrown by a military coup d'état. On 3 October 1991 the Community and its Member States issued a statement within the framework of European political cooperation, in which they roundly condemned the military coup, expressed their firm support for the legitimate authorities and called for an immediate return to the rule of law and the reinstatement of those democratically elected. As an immediate and direct consequence of the coup Community aid was suspended (except for humanitarian and emergency aid), which also entailed a stop to all Lomé IV financial and technical cooperation.

When these events took place, the Lomé IV Indicative programme was being negotiated with the legitimate authorities. As a result it has not been signed.

- ZAIRE: On 22 January 1992, the Community and its Member States suspended their aid programme with the exception of humanitarian aid.
- MALAWI: In conformity with the conclusions of the meeting of the Advisory Group on Malawi in May this year, according to which the government had made no progress in the field of human rights and good governance, the Commission decided to suspend new projects for this country, apart from humanitarian projects, aid to refugees and projects already under way.

IV. REFERENCE TO HUMAN RIGHTS IN AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Resolution of 28 November states that human rights clauses shall be inserted into future cooperation agreements. The inclusion of them in economic and cooperation agreements with non-member countries is one of the most striking elements of the Community's approach in that it:

- highlights the paramount importance attached by the Community to respect for human rights and the democratic process;

- fosters economic and social rights, particularly as regards education and health, alongside civil and political liberties;
- opens the way for a wide range of appropriate measures to combat human rights violations.

Now that the Resolution has been adopted, references in agreements to human rights and democratic values have become increasingly conspicuous and progressively more binding.

Initially, such references were incorporated only into the preambles of some agreements and therefore had no obvious practical consequence. Then, a reference appeared in the third of the Lomé Convention which has been clarified and reinforced in Lomé IV (art. 5). Such references are now routinely inserted in the body of agreements in the form of either:

- a "democratic basis" clause which stipulates that the agreement "in its entirety shall be based on respect for the democratic principles and human rights which inspire the domestic and external policies" of the contracting parties, or
- an "essential component" clause which stipulates that the agreement "in its entirety shall be based on respect for the democratic principles and human rights which inspire the domestic and external policies" of the contracting parties and "which constitute an essential component of the agreement."

This year's cooperation agreements with developing countries include:

- a) "democratic basis" clauses for the agreements with Paraguay (3 February), Uruguay (16 March) and Macao (15 June);
- b) "essential component" clauses for the agreements with Brazil (29 June) and the Andean Pact (26 June).

This is evidence of the positive and innovative approach by the Community to human rights and democratic values.

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE B7-5053I. ACTIONS D'APPUI AUX PROCESSUS DE TRANSITION DEMOCRATIQUE (B7-5053, FCP, FED)A. Appui matériel aux processus électoraux

Il s'agit d'aides financières permettant l'achat de matériel électoral (imprimés électoraux, bulletins de vote, encre indélébile, équipement divers de bureaux de vote...)

MAURITANIE

Montant total : 370.000 Ecus

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053

BURKINA FASO

Montant total : 490.000 Ecus

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 270.000

FCP : 220.000

MALI

Montant total : 411.000 Ecus

Source de financement : FCP : 411.000

TOGO

Montant total : 1.500.000 Ecus

Source de financement : FCP : 1.500.000

KENYA

Montant total : 1.960.000 Ecus

Source de financement : FED : 1.960.000

LESOTHO

Montant total : 442.000 Ecus

Source de financement : Ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 280.000

FCP : 162.360

NIGER

Montant total : 375.000 Ecus

Source de financement : Ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 315.000

FCP : 60.000

B. Appui à des actions préalables à des processus électoraux

SENEGAL

Montant total : 1.500.000 Ecus

Titre : appui à des opérations liées à l'élaboration d'un nouveau code électoral

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 200.000

FED : 1.300.000

ANGOLA

Montant total : 5.000.000 Ecus

Titre : Assistance technique nationale et internationale pour préparer le processus électoral. Fourniture de matériel électoral.

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 1.000.000

FCP : 700.000

FED : 3.300.000

MADAGASCAR

Montant total : 839.000 Ecus

Titre : Assistance technique et juridique pour la préparation du processus électoral.

Source de financement : Ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 800.000

FED : 39.000

GABON

Montant total : 485.000 Ecus

Titre : Appui au recensement électoral

Source de financement : FCP : 485.000

GHANA

Montant total : 350.000 Ecus

Titre : Assistance technique pour la préparation d'un processus électoral

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 350.000

ZAIRE

Montant total : 80 milliards de Zaïres

Titre : Appui matériel à la Conférence Nationale Souveraine

Source de financement : FCP : 80 milliards de Zaïres

II. APPUI A DES ONG OEUVRANT POUR LA PROMOTION ET LA DEFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

INTERIGHTS

Montant total : 75.000 Ecus

Titre : ONG, située à Londres - Assistance Juridique à la Commission Africaine des Droits de l'Homme.

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 75.000

ICFTU

Montant total : 20.000 Ecus

Titre : Assistance Judiciaire à M. Chihana, syndicaliste du Malawi.

Source de financement : Ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 20.000

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS PROJECT

Montant total : 22.000 Ecus

Titre : ONG basée à Lagos (Nigeria). Assistance légale par le biais de la réalisation du "Human rights litigation manual".

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 22.000

AFRICAN EUROPEAN INSTITUTE

Montant total : 111.000 Ecus

Titre : ONG néerlandaise - Assistance pour un Séminaire au Mozambique sur le rôle des femmes dans le multipartisme.

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 111.000

LIGUE CAMBODGIENNE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Montant total : 420.000 Ecus

Titre : Assistance à la ligue Cambodgienne des droits de l'homme qui s'occupe de promouvoir les droits de l'homme au Cambodge..

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 420.000

PHILIPPINE ALLIANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATES

Montant total : 36.000 Ecus

Titre : ONG philippine - Assistance en vue de financer le programme d'activité de cette ONG.

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 36.000

CONFERENCE MONDIALE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Montant total : 500.000 Ecus

Titre : Assistance aux frais de participation des PVD et des ONG de ces pays, spécialisées dans le domaine des droits de l'homme.

Source de financement : ligne budgétaire B7-5053 : 500.000

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE 75078/1992
Projets engagés en Amérique Centrale

I. Isthme centroaméricain

1. Institut lationaméricain des Nations Unies pour la prévention du délit et le traitement du délinquant (ILANUD)

Adaptation de la justice pénale des mineurs aux Conventions Internationales sur les droits de l'Enfant et appui à la protection des mineurs privés de liberté.

Montant : 150.000 Ecus.

2. Association Centraméricaine de Familles de Détenus-Disparus (ACAFADE)

Atelier centroaméricain de promotion de l'éducation pour la vie et la paix avec des organismes gouvernementaux, ONG's et groupes sociaux.

Montant : 63.000 Ecus.

3. Comité d'experts du Programme Pluriannuel de Promotion des Droits de l'Homme en Amérique Centrale.

Financement de la Commission d'Experts du Programme Pluriannuel des Droits de l'Homme.

Montant : 110.000 Ecus.

II. Costa Rica

4. Ministère des Relations Extérieures du Costa Rica.

Appui à la préparation de la Conférence régionale d'Amérique latine et Caraïbes sur les Droits de l'Homme, préparatoire à la Conférence Mondiale des Droits de l'Homme organisée par les Nations Unies.

Montant : 100.000 Ecus.

5. Commission des Droits de l'Homme du Costa Rica.

Projet de formation des représentants de sept peuples indigènes du Costa Rica dans le domaine des Droits de l'Homme.

Montant : 73.000 Ecus.

6. Université de Costa Rica

Appui au colloque international sur la démocratie et le processus démocratique en Amérique centrale.

Montant : 30.000 Ecus.

III. El Salvador

7. Commission de la Vérité.

Appui au fonctionnement de la Commission de la Vérité, chargée d'investiger sur les actes graves de violence perpétrés depuis 1980.

Montant : 200.000 Ecus.

IV. Guatemala

8. Centre de Développement Intégral Communautaire (CEDIC)

Appui à l'institution " Centre de Développement Integral Communautaire" afin de créer un foyer permanent et un foyer ouvert pour les mineurs et adolescents.

Montant : 103.655 Ecus.

9. "Seulement pour les Femmes"

Dans le cadre du projet "Enfants de la Rue", appui à l'Institution "Seulement pour les Femmes", chargée de l'assistance aux fillettes et adolescentes de la rue de la Ville de Guatemala.

Montant : 101.000 Ecus.

10. "Archevêché du Guatemala"

Education et promotion des droits de l'homme.

Montant : 100.000 Ecus

V. Mexique

11. "Académie Mexicaine des droits de l'homme"

Appui à l'Académie des droits de l'homme pour l'organisation d'ateliers de formation sur la situation et les droits des réfugiés au Mexique.

Montant : 41.000 Ecus

VI. Nicaragua

12. Commission Internationale d'Appui et de Vérification

Appui à l'action de la OEA dans le cadre de la Commission Internationale d'Appui et de Vérification en Amérique centrale pour la démobilisation, rapatriement et réinsertion des membres de la résistance du Nicaragua.

Montant : 263.000 Ecus

VII. Panama

13. CONAPIP

Droits de l'homme des peuples indigènes

Montant : 53.000 Ecus

14. Fundacion Arias (Panama)

Appui à la participation démocratique du peuple panaméen lors du référendum du 15 novembre 1992.

Montant : 300.000 Ecus

LIGNE BUDGETAIRE A-3030

1. **Madres de Plaza de Mayo - Argentina**
20.000 ECU
Reportage sur la situation politique et violations des droits de l'homme en Argentine.
2. **B'TSELEM - Israeli Information Centre for human rights in the occupied territories - Israel**
15.000 ECU
Analysis of information on killings, house demolition, school closure, collective punishment and interrogation.
3. **Centro for the Victims of Torture - Nepal**
25.000 ECU
Programme of psychological rehabilitation of torture victims and their dependents. Self help schemes for such families.
4. **Fundacion Social Colombiana "CEDAVIDA" - Colombia**
30.000 ECU
Medical assistance for torture victims, legal help to victims of property confiscation, technical training and education.
5. **Fundacion Argentina de Medicina Social (FUNDAMESO) - Argentina**
20.000 ECU
Rehabilitation of victims of organised violence.
6. **Association for Health and Counselling - Sri Lanka**
20.000 ECU
Rehabilitation programmes for ex-detainees, abused women, displaced persons, traumatised children and orphans.
7. **Medical Action Group - The Philippines**
25.000 ECU
Medical Assistance to political prisoners and torture victims, extension of the service to far flung areas.
8. **Médecins du Monde - Paris**
20.000 ECU
Projet d'accompagnement psycho-éducatif des ex-prisonniers politiques au Chili (continuation of programme)
9. **Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo - Argentina**
20.000 ECU
The search for the children of the disappeared in Argentina from 1976-83. Psychological and legal assistance for children and families concerned.