

**ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOME**

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

**(1985)**

Brussels, 30 JUL. 1986

0029

Mr P. PFLIMLIN  
Mr J. T. KOLANE  
Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC  
Joint Assembly  
European Parliament  
LUXEMBOURG

Sirs,

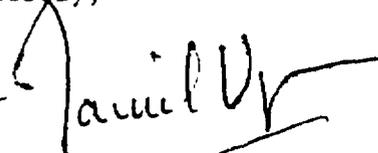
At its meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados on 24 and 25 April 1986, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the question of the Annual Report which it has to publish pursuant to Article 269 paragraph 4 of the third ACP-EEC Convention and instructed the Chairmen of the Committee of Ambassadors, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the Council of Ministers, to finalize this report and to forward it to the Joint Assembly.

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

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

Yours sincerely,

  
Edwin CARRINGTON

  
Daniel VIGNES

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The second ACP-EEC Convention having expired on 28 February 1985, 1985 was essentially a year of transition between the Second and the Third Convention. The latter, it will be recalled, was signed in Lomé on 8 December 1984.

Pending entry into force of the new Convention, which requires ratification by the ten Member States of the Community and by at least two-thirds of the ACP States, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, as instructed by the Council of Ministers, adopted a decision <sup>(1)</sup> on 22 February 1985 concerning the transitional measures to take effect as from 1 March 1985. These measures are described in II below.

The adoption of transitional measures enabled the usual work and normal operation of the Convention's institutions to continue during 1985. The period was also put to good use to make advance preparations for certain new features of the Third Convention.

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<sup>(1)</sup> No 2/85.

1985 was a year of major difficulties for a great many ACP States. The disastrous drought and famine situation prevailing in a number of African countries was a matter which particularly occupied the attention of the institutions of the Convention. A remarkable effort on the part of the international Community in collaboration with the authorities of the countries concerned enabled millions of lives to be saved. The seriousness of the situation amply justified the priority which the new Convention gives to achieving self-sufficiency and food security. At the end of 1985 the harvest prospects in the countries concerned seemed relatively good.

The task in the years ahead will therefore be to assist the stricken economies along the road to recovery and to use the resources and instruments of the Convention to avoid a repetition of the tragedy which occurred in 1985. The dialogue between the Community and the ACP States, which goes on continuously within the Convention's institutions, will have its part to play in that endeavour.

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## II. TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

By its decision (<sup>1</sup>) of 19 December 1984, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers delegated powers to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors to adopt transitional measures upon the expiry of the 2nd ACP-EEC Convention.

At the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 18 January 1985 the Community submitted to the ACP States a number of proposals for extension of the validity of certain chapters of the Second Convention and the advance implementation of some of the provisions in the new Convention. On 22 February 1985, after the ACP States had examined these proposals, the Committee of Ambassadors adopted provisions which were to be implemented from 1 March 1985 until the entry into force of the new Convention or until 28 February 1986 at the latest.

The chapters of the Second Convention whose validity has been extended in full or in part include trade co-operation, the system of stabilization of export earnings, mineral products, investment, industrial, agricultural, financial and technical co-operation and the provisions relating to the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States.

The provisions of the future Convention implemented in advance were those relating to the institutions, derogation from the rules of origin (except in the case of applications already submitted) and the method of calculating Stabex transfers.

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(<sup>1</sup>) No 7/84.

The Committee of Ambassadors also adopted measures to ensure continuity in the operation of the Centre for Industrial Development and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation.

The ACP States, the Community and the Member States of the Community stated at that same meeting that they would take all practical steps to enable the maximum number of the new provisions of the new Convention to be implemented as soon as it came into force.

As far as it was concerned, the Community undertook to take decisions unilaterally to give effect as from 1 March 1985 to certain measures provided for in the new Convention (market access for products coming under the CAP, the Protocol on Rum and bananas).

Throughout 1985 the Convention bodies continued their proceedings with the aim of enabling the decision taken by the Committee of Ambassadors on 22 February 1985 to be implemented. They studied in particular the setting up of the Commodities Committee (Article 47 of Lomé III), the ACP-EEC ad hoc Working Party responsible for ensuring implementation of the investments chapter of the future Convention, the experts' Working Party on available agricultural products (Article 34 and Annex III to Lomé III), the TCA Advisory Committee and the Governing Board of the CDI. The outcome of discussions on these topics is given below in the part of the report devoted to sectoral matters.

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### III. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS <sup>(1)</sup>

#### 1. Council of Ministers

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its tenth ordinary meeting in Luxembourg on 21 June 1985: the meeting was chaired by Mr Pascal NZE, Minister of Planning, of the Republic of Gabon, President-in-Office of the Council of ACP Ministers. The Community spokesman was Mr Mario FIORET, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic and President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities. The Commission of the European Communities was represented by Mr Lorenzo NATALI, Vice-President, with responsibility for development.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This section makes brief, general reference to a number of specific questions examined in 1985. A detailed analysis of these questions will, however, be found in section IV.

At this tenth ordinary meeting the Council, after reviewing progress in implementing the joint statement of 22 February 1985 on transitional measures (see II above), took note of the Commission's intentions as regards programming. It then examined a number of issues affecting trade between the contracting parties of the Convention. These were the Community's generalized preferences scheme for 1986 on which consultations with the ACP States were due to be held, the problem of the use of vegetable oils and fats in cocoa products, the authorized aflatoxin content of products imported into the Community and finally the arrangements applicable in the Community to fresh beans from the ACP States. The Council noted the importance attached to these issues by the ACP States and agreed on the desirability of holding consultations within the appropriate convention body.

The Council also tackled a number of specific points relating to STABEX, in particular the utilization of any balances left over from the second Convention, the implementation of the declaration on Article 166 of the Third Convention (report by the joint panel of experts) and the application of the system, in certain cases, to products exported to all destinations (Article 150(3) of Lomé III).

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As far as implementation of the Protocol on Sugar was concerned, problems relating to the allocation of undelivered quantities, allowing for the accession of Portugal to the Community and guaranteed prices for 1985/1986 were raised.

As far as customs co-operation was concerned, the Council welcomed the fact that two requests for derogations from the rules of origin (tufted carpets from Jamaica and fishing requisites from Malawi, Kenya and Mauritius) had been settled by the relevant joint Committee. It also instructed the same Committee to examine a request from Mauritius concerning tinned tuna.

As regards industrial and agricultural co-operation, the Council looked in particular at implementation of the new structures laid down in the Third Convention for the Centre for the Development of Industry (Governing Board) and for the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (Advisory Committee). It delegated powers to the Committee of Ambassadors to settle these questions and to adopt texts relating to their operation under Lomé III. The question of the Community's offer to make available agricultural produce available in the Community to the ACP at preferential rates was also studied by the Council (see Article 34 of the Third Convention).

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The Council discussed drought, famine, desertification in the ACP States and the measures which had been and could be taken to bring them under control.

After taking note of a progress report on the work of the Article 108 Committee and its bodies in 1985, the Council discussed the consequences for the interests of the ACP States of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. It agreed to begin the work of negotiating the protocol provided for in Article 284 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention in the autumn.

Other matters reviewed by the Council included the situation in Southern Africa and the provisions in the new Convention relating to students and migrant workers in the Community who were ACP nationals.

2. Article 108 Committee

This Committee, which was set up under Article 108 of the Second Convention with the task of looking into measures for improving the implementation of financial and technical co-operation, met at Ministerial level in Luxembourg on 20 June 1985. Its Chairman subsequently reported to the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers at its meeting on 21 June on the work of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies. The Council took note of the Committee's report and asked it to complete its work on assessing Community aid, examining typical difficulties met with in implementing financial and technical co-operation and preparing for implementation of the various provisions on financial and technical co-operation in the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

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### 3. ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors met four times in 1985. This exceptional number of meetings was a consequence partly of the need to introduce measures for the transition from the Second to the Third Convention and partly of the fact that, owing to pressure of work due to the conclusion of the negotiations on the renewal of the Convention, it had not proved possible for the Committee to meet during the second half of 1984.

The first two meetings, on 18 January and 22 February 1985, were mainly devoted to preparing and adopting transitional measures (see II above). They were chaired by Mr CALAMIA (Ambassador of Italy), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee. The ACP co-Chairman was Mr DIARRA (Ambassador of Mali), Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors. Apart from the transitional measures, these meetings also provided an opportunity to examine matters of mutual interest, including

- the famine in Africa and Community assistance measures;
- utilization of the STABEX and Sysmin balances left over from Lomé II;
- management of the STABEX system and ACP-EEC trade;
- implementation of the sugar protocol;

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- ACP-EEC co-operation in industrial and agricultural development;
- inclusion of St Christopher and Nevis in the list of least-developed ACP States and in the list of island ACP States;
- enlargement of the Community (consequences for the ACP States of the accession of Spain and Portugal).

The 20th meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors was held in Brussels on 7 June 1985 under the chairmanship of Mr SAHADEO (Ambassador of Guyana), Chairman of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors. The Community spokesman was Mr CALAMIA (Ambassador of Italy), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee. At the opening of the meeting, the Community spokesman congratulated the ACP States on the tenth anniversary of the Georgetown Agreement, signed on 6 June 1975, whereby the ACP States officially formed themselves into a group of states. This meeting was mainly devoted to preparing the items which were to appear on the agenda for the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 21 June 1985.

The last meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors in 1985, the 21st, was held in Brussels on 22 November 1985 under the chairmanship of Mr WEYLAND (Ambassador of Luxembourg), Chairman of the Permanent Representatives Committee. The spokesman for the ACP States was Mr MONGO SO'O (Ambassador of Cameroon). This meeting reviewed the progress

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made and the developments that had taken place on both sides since the June meeting of the Council, in particular as regards preparations for implementation of the new convention, trade issues, the situation in the African States affected by the drought and other matters relating to administration of the Convention. The Committee also looked at the situation in southern Africa. In the latter context the spokesman for the Community spoke of the grave concern aroused in the Member States by the very serious violations of human rights in South Africa and by the apartheid system. He also described the measures which the Community and its Member States had taken to contribute to the abolition of apartheid.

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4. Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and Joint Assembly

The Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC consultative Assembly held its last meeting <sup>(1)</sup> in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 January to 1 February 1985.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented by the President of the ACP Council of Ministers, Mr NAMALIU (Papua New Guinea) and by the President of the Council of the European Communities, (Mr FIORET (Italy)). Both co-Presidents and Mr NATALI, member of the Commission of the European Communities, spoke several times in the debate.

Discussions at this meeting centred mainly on matters relating to the Third Convention and the food situation in Africa. They led to the adoption of numerous resolutions. These are listed in Annex I.

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<sup>(1)</sup> It will be recalled that under the Third Lomé Convention (Articles 276 and 277) provision is made for a single consultative body - the Joint Assembly - which performs the functions of the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee under Lomé II.

The Joint Assembly provided for in the Third ACP-EEC Convention, held its inaugural meeting in Inverness (Scotland) from 23 to 27 September 1985. The official opening session was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Anne of the United Kingdom, who, like Mr PFLIMLIN, President of the European Parliament and Mr KOLANE, Speaker of the National Assembly of Lesotho, addressed the meeting. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented by its co-Presidents, Mr GOEBBELS (Luxembourg), President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities, and Mr FONG POEN (Suriname), President of the Council of ACP Ministers.

Discussions at the Inverness meeting were largely devoted to the results of the Lomé III Convention negotiations: the Assembly noted with satisfaction that many features of the new Convention had originated from Assembly initiatives. Delegates also looked at the problem of the ACP States' debt and the situation in South Africa.

The Resolutions in Annex II were adopted following the discussions. They were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers so that it could take note of them.

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5. Annual meeting of representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social interests

The annual meeting between representatives of the ACP and EEC interests and a delegation from the ACP-EEC Joint Committee was held in Brussels on 18, 19 and 20 September 1985. The meeting was chaired by Mr BERSANI and Mr GANGA ZANDZOU, co-Chairmen of the Joint Committee, and was attended by Mr CAPODILISTA, Vice-President of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities.

At the meeting participants' comments related mainly to the social, cultural and human features of the new Lomé Convention. The priority accorded to rural development and the achievement of food security and self-reliance was also emphasized. The absence of representatives of economic circles on the bodies responsible for advising the governors of the Centre for the Development of Industry and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development was regretted by several speakers.

Following its discussions the meeting adopted the final declaration, as given in Annex III, which was forwarded to the Joint Assembly, the ACP-EEC Council and the Commission of the European Communities.

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IV. SPECIFIC AREAS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

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1. Trade co-operation

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

- cocoa products: proposal for a Community Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption

The ACP States reaffirmed within the joint bodies, and in particular at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the importance of cocoa products for their economies and also their misgivings concerning the above proposal for a Directive. This Directive is designed to permit certain vegetable fats other than cocoa butter to be used throughout the Community for the manufacture of chocolate, subject to a maximum limit of 5% of the total weight of the end product and provided that their presence is indicated on the label.

The Community confirmed that it was aware of the importance of cocoa products to the ACP States and that no legislation would be adopted in the matter without prior consultations with the ACP States.

The two Parties agreed to hold consultations on the matter within the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Trade Co-operation once the results of a technical meeting (Commission/ACP) were known. A report on this technical meeting, which was held on 10 October 1985, was submitted to both parties at the end of October. It was still being examined at the end of the year.

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With regard to the negotiations for a new International Cocoa Agreement, both Parties:

- = expressed their satisfaction at the profitable collaboration which had already taken place in Geneva between the ACP States and the Community, and
- = also confirmed their desire to achieve a satisfactory and equitable agreement.

- aflatoxine: proposal for a Community Directive amending Directive 74/63/EEC on the fixing of maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs

The ACP States stressed at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers the importance they attached to this question, particularly as regards groundnut products, and their misgivings about the above Commission proposal.

The Community stated that the Council had not yet begun its technical examination of the Commission proposal.

Both parties agreed to hold consultations on the matter in the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on Trade Co-operation before any legislation was adopted by the EEC Council.

The technical examination was still continuing in the relevant Council bodies at the end of 1985.

- Rum

On 26 February 1985 the EEC Council adopted a Resolution opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for rum, arrack and tafia originating in the ACP States <sup>(1)</sup> for the period 1 March 1985 to 30 June 1985. Subsequently the Council adopted a corresponding Regulation covering the period 1 July 1985 to 30 June 1986 <sup>(2)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 488/85, OJ No L 61, 1.3.1985.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 1815/85, OJ No L 169, 29.6.1985.

- Arrangements applicable within the Community to fresh ACP beans

The ACP States reiterated the importance they attached to finding a solution to the difficulties being encountered by imports of this product into the Community.

The two parties agreed to continue their examination in the Sub-Committee on Trade Co-operation.

(b) Community's generalized preferences scheme

In the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers both parties emphasized their interest in seeing that consultations on the GSP were conducted as efficiently as possible. The ACP States urged the Community to take greater account of their interests when deciding each year on the GSP.

The Community confirmed that the Commission proposal for the 1986 GSP would be forwarded to the ACP States as soon as the Commission had drafted it. The Community would expedite the examination of the ACP States' comments and would be ready to hold consultations on the matter.

The ACP States subsequently forwarded a memorandum on the Commission proposal to the Community in October 1985. Consultations were then held on 27 November in the ACP-EEC Working Party on the GSP.

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(c) Study by the Working Party on the Evolution of ACP-EEC Trade

In October 1985 the Community forwarded to the ACP States, within the framework of the discussion in the Working Party on the Evolution of ACP-EEC Trade, a study prepared by the Institute of World Economy of the University of Kiel, together with comments from the Commission.

At its meeting on 22 November 1985 the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors instructed the Working Party to examine the study as quickly as possible and to report back to it by mid-February 1986.

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(d) Exchange of views on the new round of multilateral negotiations (GATT)

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, both parties welcomed the fact that several consultation meetings had taken place in Geneva in 1985. The Community stated its intention of maintaining close contact with the ACP States throughout the new round of negotiations.

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## 2. Customs co-operation

- Derogation from the rules of origin

The ACP-EEC Customs Co-operation Committee adopted three decisions derogating from the definition of the concept of "originating products" in order to take account of the special situation of:

- Jamaica with regard to 220 000 square yards of tufted carpets falling within heading No 58.02 of the Common Customs Tariff for the period 1 March 1985 to 2 October 1986 <sup>(1)</sup>;
- Malawi, Kenya and Mauritius as regards certain fishery items <sup>(2)</sup>;
- Mauritius with regard to its production of canned tuna, for an amount of 1 000 tonnes, for the period 1 March 1985 to 29 February 1988 <sup>(3)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> Decision No 1/85 of 7 June 1985 (OJ No L 244, p. 12/13, 12.9.1985.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Decision No 2/85 of 7 June 1985 (OJ No L 244, p. 14, 12.9.1985.  
<sup>(3)</sup> Decision No 3/85 of 16 July 1985 (OJ No L 244/85, 12.9.1985.

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3. Export earnings from commodities

(a) STABEX

At its 10th ordinary meeting the Council examined in particular the utilization of STABEX balances left over from the Second Convention, noting that the total unused balance might amount to around 100 MECU. By Decision No 7/85 it delegated powers to the Committee of Ambassadors to take the appropriate decisions, subject however to observance of the principle that this unused balance should be allocated to those ACP States whose requests for transfers in respect of 1980 and 1981 could not be met in full for lack of adequate resources. The Council has not yet taken a decision on a proposal from the ACP States for also using any further unused balances to make up the shortfalls of the 1980 and 1981 years of application. The Council did, however, endorse a proposal from the ACP States that the special interests of the least developed countries should be taken into consideration when this unused balance was distributed. At its meeting on 22 November 1985 the Committee of Ambassadors agreed to begin examining the matter on the basis of the proposals which the Community had undertaken to submit to it.

The Council approved the report drawn up by the panel of experts mentioned in the declaration on Article 166 of the Third Convention which had the task of making proposals for improving the functioning of the system. The panel's recommendations covered, in particular, methods of calculating transfers, statistical and customs co-operation and the various forms to be used (requests for transfers, use made of resources transferred, etc.), while a number of other questions were dealt with in a supplementary report to the Committee of Ambassadors.

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With regard to the requests submitted by a number of ACP States during the negotiations on the 3rd Convention for their exports to be eligible for the "all\_destinations" derogation (Article 150(3) and declaration in Annex XLIII), a Commission report on seven of the twelve requests concerned and a Community position reaching the conclusion that none of the seven requests should be granted were put before the Council and the Committee of Ambassadors. The Commission reserved the right to submit a further report when the five outstanding requests had been examined. The Committee of Ambassadors agreed to look into the whole matter when the supplementary report was available.

The Council further noted that it had not yet been possible for the Committee of Ambassadors to complete its examination of the Community proposals providing, under the First Convention, for the reconstitution of the transfers made in favour of the Congo and Gabon for year of application 1975.

Finally the Council adopted a decision (No 5/85 of 21 June 1985) amending an earlier decision (No 4/82) whereby nutmeg and mace, among other things, had been included in the list of STABEX products. This amendment specifies how these two products are to be taken into account from the point of view of classification of the products and implementation of the STABEX system.

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In Decision No 3/85 adopted through the delegation of powers to the Committee of Ambassadors, the Council of Ministers granted an "all destinations" derogation to exports from Kiribati for year of application 1983. This derogation takes account of the fact that owing to exhaustion of its phosphate deposits copra has become its most important export product, this, however, being a product which in the early 1980s was exported to countries other than the Community.

The Commission notified the Committee of Ambassadors that total requests for transfers lodged by the ACP States for year of application 1984 which had been accepted by the Commission had only reached a figure substantially lower than the resources available (approximately 159 MECU). The Commission had made 15 transfers in respect of the losses in export earnings of 11 ACP States totalling approximately 32 MECU, which left an outstanding balance of in the region of 127 MECU.

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(b) Sugar

- Guaranteed prices

During the negotiations (commenced on 30 April 1985) between the ACP States and the Community on guaranteed prices for preferential sugar for the 1985/1986 delivery year, the Community proposed raising these prices by 1,3% in the case of white sugar and by 1,15% in the case of raw sugar as compared with the prices for the 1984/1985 year.

It was not possible to reach any agreement on this basis during the period covered by the report, since the ACP States, which mainly export raw sugar, are pressing for the same rate of increase for raw sugar as for white sugar. When the Community, despite a suggestion from the Commission along these lines, did not accede to this request, the ACP States requested in December that the matter, together with a number of other problems relating to sugar, be referred to a special meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

For questions concerning imports of ACP sugar by Portugal, the ACP States, in the context of the negotiations on the Accession Protocol (see point 12), reiterated their request for the quantity of ACP sugar to be increased, to take account of the increases in the number of ACP States covered by the Protocol on sugar and in the number of Community Member States.

The parties involved continued their discussions on a joint declaration concerning review of the implementing conditions for the guarantee under the Protocol on Sugar (Article 2(2) of the Protocol). They instructed the co-Presidents to draw up a new draft declaration on the basis of the discussions.

Following decisions taken by the Commission in January 1985 to reallocate 25 000 tonnes of sugar which had become available owing to a failure to deliver, the ACP States requested - particularly at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in June 1985 - that the Council of Ministers review these Commission decisions. After the Community had expressed the opinion that the Commission alone was empowered to take decisions in the matter, the ACP States proposed that legal experts from both parties should look into the interpretation of Article 7(4) of the Protocol. The relevant sub-committee was instructed to study this problem.

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4. Industrial co-operation

The Second ACP-EEC Convention having expired on 28 February 1985, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adopted a decision on the transitional measures to apply as from 1 March 1985. Among other things, this decision provided for the application during the transitional period of the provisions on industrial co-operation contained in Title V of the Second Convention. By the same decision, the Committee on Industrial Co-operation was empowered to exercise the necessary powers to ensure continuity in the operations of the Centre for the Development of Industry (CDI) and to conduct preparations for the entry into force of the provisions of the new convention, and in particular to set up the governing Board of the CDI.

Thus, throughout 1985, the activities of the joint institutions were focussed on both the continuing implementation of the provisions of the Second Convention concerning industrial co-operation and preparation of the measures to be taken under the Third Convention.

(a) Proceedings of the Council of Ministers

At its meeting in Luxembourg on 21 June 1985 the Council expressed its satisfaction at the arrangements made in the field of industrial co-operation as regards both the transitional arrangements and the preparations for implementation of the new Convention. It welcomed in particular the appointment of Dr AKINRELE as Director and of Mr MOSGARD as Deputy Director of the CDI.

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The Council agreed on the approach to be followed regarding the Governing Board of the CDI, with rotation of the chairmanship every two and a half years.

The Council also adopted a decision delegating powers to the Committee of Ambassadors for the adoption of the texts relating to the CDI referred to in Article 73(6) of the Third ACP-EEC Convention, which deal with the Centre's statute and its financial and staff regulations.

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

The Committee on Industrial Co-operation met on 18 July and 20 November 1985. It examined a number of questions concerning the Centre for Industrial Development, some of which concerned the provisions of the new Convention.

- 1984 annual report of the CDI

The Committee expressed satisfaction at the excellent quality of this report, which was even larger and clearer than the previous reports and very easy to read. It agreed to the report.

- Decision giving a discharge in respect of the CDI's accounts for 1984

Pursuant to the CDI's financial regulation, the Committee, acting on a report from the auditors, adopted, at its meeting on 20 November 1985, a Decision giving a discharge to the Director of the Centre in respect of implementation of the Centre's 1984 budget.

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- Implementing decisions relating to the conditions of employment of the staff of the CDI

The Committee took a number of implementing decisions relating to the conditions of employment of the staff of the CDI mainly relating to the pay of the Centre's employees.

- Study on light industries and agri-industries

The Committee asked the Commission to finance, at a cost of 75 000 ECU to be charged to EDF appropriations (regional co-operation), a study on light industries and agri-industries.

- Setting up the CDI's Governing Board

At its meeting on 18 July the Committee appointed the members of the Governing Board of the CDI, the ACP States having provisionally nominated the members of the Advisory Council (under the Second Convention) to sit on the Board.

The Committee was informed at its meeting on 20 November 1985 of the inaugural meeting of the Governing Board, a new CDI body created by the Third ACP-EEC Convention. In particular it noted that the Board had adopted the CDI's 1986 budget, this being a task entrusted to it under the new Convention.

- Statutory texts concerning the CDI

Article 73(6) of the Third Convention stipulates that the Centre's statute, financial and staff regulations and rules of procedure are to be adopted by the Council of Ministers.

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With a view to preparation of the adoption of these texts by the Committee of Ambassadors, to which powers have been delegated in this respect (see (a) above), the Committee on Industrial Co-operation began examining the draft Decisions on the CDI's statute and rules of operation and its financial and staff regulations. These draft texts will be finally adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors as soon as possible by the written procedure.

- Decision on the operation of the CIC

The Committee also examined a draft Decision of the Council of Ministers relating to the composition of the CIC and the detailed rules for its operation; this would be adopted formally by the Council of Ministers under the written procedure.

(c) Activities of the CDI <sup>(1)</sup>

- Introduction

The year 1985 was marked by a number of events of considerable significance for the future of CDI.

On 28 February, the Second Lomé Convention expired and the transitional period into Lomé III commenced. The contracts of employment of current staff were extended to the end of the year, as well as the provisions for CDI under the Lomé II Convention.

The Directorate of CDI was reconstituted. On 15 May Dr. Isaac Akinrele took over as Director and Mr. Jens Mosgard became Deputy Director.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This summary was drawn up by the management of the Centre.

### Joint Governing Board

Under Lomé III, a Joint Governing Board was set up to replace the Advisory Council. Its membership consists of 24 persons with substantial experience in the private or public industrial and banking sectors, or in industrial development planning and promotion. They were chosen on a personal basis on the grounds of their qualifications, from among nationals of the signatory States of the Lomé III Convention. One representative each from the Council of the European Communities, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Investment Bank and the General Secretariat of ACP States, also participate in the Board meetings.

The Joint Governing Board held its inaugural meeting on the 3rd of October during which it examined the proposals from the Director for the organisation of CDI during Lomé III. It also examined the budget and work programme for 1986.

The Director's proposals highlighted the problems that will confront CDI because of the inadequate budget allocation for the Convention period; and they recommended a number of belt-tightening measures including staff restructuring. The Board elected Mr Michel Delefortrie of Belgium as Chairman and Mr. K. Lazare Soré from Burkina Faso as Vice Chairman.

The Executive Committee of the Board, meeting under mandate on 17 October, adopted the Director's organisational proposals as well as the budget and work programme for 1986, with some amendments.

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### New priorities and working method

The new Convention, under its Industrial Cooperation Chapter, has introduced new priorities for CDI. These are directed towards the rehabilitation of ACP industries, in particular the small and medium-sized enterprises which are to be restored to full capacity utilisation, the processing of local raw materials and the mobilisation to the optimum of local factor endowments as inputs for industrial production. CDI is also to assist the marketing of ACP manufactures in domestic, regional, and external outlets including the EEC.

With a view to responding to these priorities, CDI has adopted a new working method. This involves planning its activities instead of responding to ad hoc requests from ACP States. Under this method an industrial potential survey of each ACP State is carried out to draw up an inventory of potential interventions within the competence and capacity of CDI. Thereafter an indicative budget and work programme for the Convention period is established. A work programme established in this way for an ACP State can, of course, be updated from time to time. Before the end of 1985, work programmes had been established for 17 ACP States.

### Industrial cooperation environment

The political and economic environment for ACP-EEC industrial cooperation was given a boost by the introduction of a chapter on investment in the Third Lomé Convention. In this chapter, the European Community and the ACP States have jointly undertaken to encourage and promote private investment for the development of industrial cooperation; and to study measures which will facilitate an increased and more stable flow of private capital to ACP States. The scope and appropriate mechanisms of a joint ACP-EEC investment insurance and guarantee system, complementary to existing national systems, are also to be examined.

On the ACP side, there is growing trend favouring the improvement of the investment climate, through the revision of investment codes to attract private foreign capital. Many ACP countries have now made it possible for companies to repatriate their profits through retaining some portion of their export earnings. What is further required is the facilitation of government approvals for projects and the centralisation of all operations concerning foreign investors.

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However, the growing indebtedness of many ACP States continues to cripple efforts to promote new industrial investments. The scarcity of foreign exchange resources and the failure to obtain debt rescheduling facilities, have checked the flow of international investment capital to ACP States. The Development Banks and Finance Companies, while offering some leverage through economic operators of the European Economic Community, have received an insufficient response to make an impact on the ACP economic scene.

Therefore, there is a need by all parties to the Lomé Convention, to show greater commitment to the enunciated objectives of industrial cooperation.

CDI, during the period of the new Convention, will gear itself to the identification and exploitation of opportunities for industrial joint ventures and other forms of cooperation between ACP and EEC industrialists.

#### A growing and indispensable niche

One of the significant developments in the industrial cooperation chapter of the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention during the last few years, has been the increasing recognition of the important role the private sector should play in fostering the industrial development of ACP States. The Lomé III Convention gave new emphasis to this by introducing instruments which encourage the direct involvement of economic and social partners in industrial cooperation programmes. CDI, in this context, has the special and unique role of mobilising private sector investment for the small and medium-sized industries of ACP States.

During 1985, CDI brought into contact no less than 500 industrialists, investors, consultants and project promoters, from the private sector. CDI's mediation during contact meetings has acquired the role of confidence-bridging between negotiating partners. It also gives a moral authority to joint venture agreements. This role occupies a growing and indispensable niche in the process of promoting ACP-EEC cooperation for the industrial projects of ACP States.

The irony is, however, that CDI has a diminishing financial capacity to extend the scope of this role. CDI thus looks forward to the new horizon that should emerge under the proposed ACP-EEC investment insurance and guarantee scheme, to enlarge the framework for private sector participation in ACP-EEC industrial cooperation.

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Computerisation of accounts and salaries

Accounts and the calculation of salaries have been fully computerised since the 1st of January 1985. This allows the Directorate to be informed immediately and continuously of the status of accounts (commitments and payments). In this way, the execution of the budget can be controlled and monitored continuously and effectively.

The Administration Division has also been collaborating with the operational Divisions to introduce project management by computer.

Accounts as at the end of 1985

The following percentages show the extent to which the 1985 budget was utilised :

	<u>Committed in 1985</u>	<u>Paid out in 1985</u>
	%	%
Title I	100	94
Title II	100	86
Title III	90	39
GRAND TOTAL	95	65

Positive budgetary performance

The utilisation of the budget for any year can only be measured over a two year period. This is because funds committed in one year may be paid out, or disbursed, any time up to the end of the following year.

It is now possible to obtain a clear and accurate picture of CDI's utilisation of its budgets over a number of previous years. The following figures show a distinct upward trend in the percentage of the yearly budget actually disbursed by CDI.

<u>Budgetary year</u>	<u>% disbursed (over 2 years)</u> <u>of each year's budget</u>
1982	74%
1983	84%
1984	87%
1985	90% (estimated)

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### Analysis of CDI's assistance

Diagrams 1 and 2 illustrate aspects of the analysis by type of assistance.

A slight increase in the total number of interventions was achieved in 1985. This increase was achieved despite the high level of uncertainty imposed on CDI's operations due to the formal termination of Lomé II on the 28th of February 1985, necessitating the introduction of transitional arrangements for the rest of the year. Bearing in mind the delay in readapting the budget and work programme and that staff who left CDI could not be replaced, the increased number of interventions is really significant in terms of productivity and cost-efficiency.

The distribution of interventions between the ACP regions followed the pattern of previous years, except that the figure for West Africa has been inflated by the carry-over of interventions initiated in 1984. It is hoped that the imbalance between regions can be further reduced in the future through the introduction of a new policy of planning intervention programmes for each country.

The analysis by sector of CDI assistance in 1985 confirms the prognosis implied by CDI's organisation chart for Lomé III, for the priority sectors for ACP States i.e. food, agro-allied, clay based, chemicals and plastic, and engineering and metal-working industries.

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DIAGRAM 1

BREAK-DOWN BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE FROM 1981

Total number  
of interventions  
since 1981

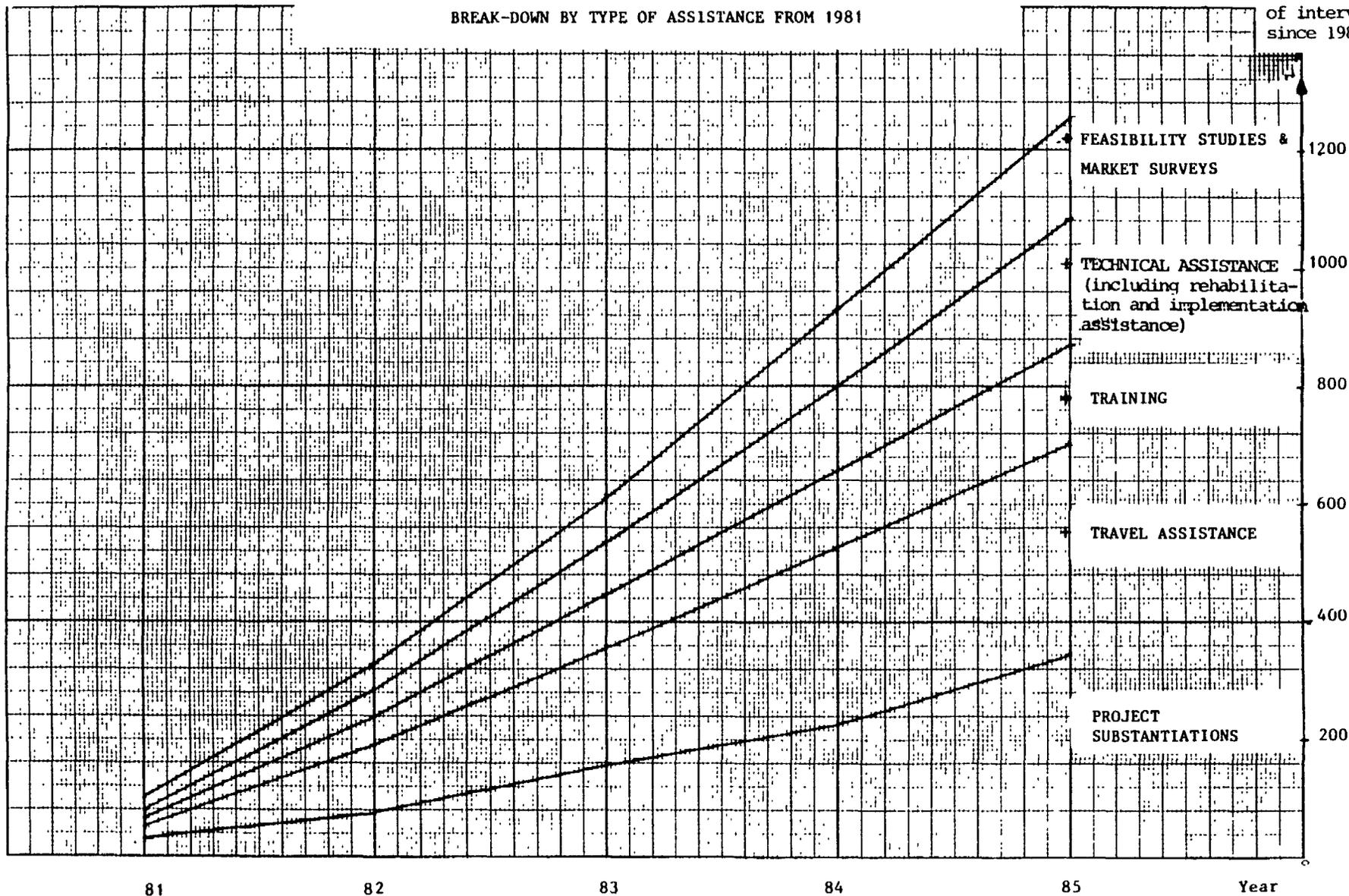
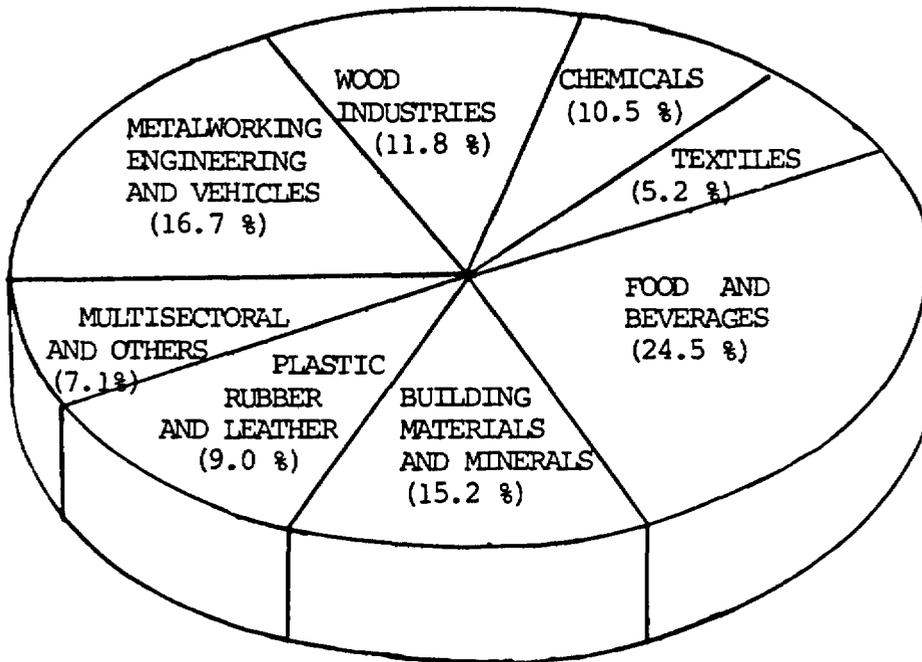


DIAGRAM 2

ANALYSIS OF CDI'S ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR FOR 1985



Total Number of Interventions  
in 1985 : 323

Growth in results achieved

Table 1 shows the trend of growth in the number of CDI interventions that have had a direct impact on production.

The 1985 figures show a dramatic rise in the number of CDI-assisted projects that went into production. Although some of them are relatively small in investment terms, while others cannot be accurately quantified, information at our disposal shows the additional investment to total over Ecu 5.9 million, resulting in the creation of 450 new employment places.

If this statistic is compared with that of 1984, it will be seen that a considerable reduction in the cost of investment per job created was achieved. The cost of investment per job dropped from Ecu 47,000 in 1984 to Ecu 13,000 in 1985. This is indicative of a swing towards more labour-intensive industrial projects.

It is to be further noted that many of these projects are of a modular type i.e. they can be reproduced again and again in other ACP States.

TABLE 1 : RESULTS ACHIEVED BY CDI TO DATE

YEAR	81	82	83	84	85	CUMULATIVE FIGURES SINCE 1981
CDI-assisted projects which entered production *	4	9	12	16	23	64
CDI rehabilitation interventions which had positive effects on production	16	12	19	21	18	86
CDI training interventions which had positive effects on production	6	19	26	31	31	113
TOTALS	26	40	57	68	72	263

\* These figures cover projects initiated under Lomé I, plus implemented adapted technology projects and the re-starting of units that were completely idle.

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(d) Activities of the European Investment Bank in the industrial sphere

Overall, industry received 51% of total financing directly-financed industrial projects accounting for nearly 33% and assistance to development banks for 18%.

Effects of projects financed (ACP)

For projects in the industrial sector alone, the average cost of the employment created amounts to 160 000 ECU in the case of individual projects (not including plantations) and to five times less in the case of global loan appropriations. However, the main aim of a number of the industrial projects financed is not the creation of jobs but the development or rehabilitation of undertakings which are economically and financially viable.

Financing granted in 1985 in the ACP States and the OCT

More than half the amount involved in the operations relates to industrial investment (124,9 million), in particular the agri-industry (18,5%), assistance to development banks (18,3%) and the manufacturing sector (16,3%). The amount allocated from current global loans fell from 38 million in 1984 to 33,8 million in 1985 for 82 small and medium-sized investment schemes, more especially in the agri-industrial sector (18%), the extractive industry (9%), the wood-processing industry (7%) and tourism (4%). An important aspect of activities in the industrial sector is the relatively large proportion of operations whose object was the rehabilitation, renovation or starting up of the undertakings, 29% of risk capital being intended for such operations.

Investment financed individually or by global loan allocations should contribute towards the direct creation of some 6 000 jobs, mainly in the industrial and agri-industrial sectors; in industry, the average investment cost per job created was 160 000 ECU in the case of individual projects and five times less in that of global loan appropriations.

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5. Agricultural co-operation

The transitional measures provide for application of the Second Convention's provisions on agricultural co-operation during the transitional period. They further empower the Subcommittee on Co-operation for Agricultural and Rural Development, under the authority of the Committee of Ambassadors, to ensure continuity in the running of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (TCA) and to make preparations for implementation of the new provisions, and in particular to set up the TCA Advisory Committee.

(a) Proceedings of the Subcommittee on Co-operation for Agricultural and Rural Development

It was against this background that the Subcommittee met on 20 February and 11 December 1985. It dealt with a number of points concerning the TCA in particular.

- Activity Report of the TCA for 1983-1984

The Subcommittee welcomed this report <sup>(1)</sup> and the large number of activities the TCA had succeeded in undertaking in 1984 despite certain initial difficulties which it had encountered. The Subcommittee asked the Centre's Director to send it as quickly as possible, as part of preparations for implementing the new Convention, a multiannual outline of the Centre's activities, accompanied by an estimate of expenditure for the next three years, and to include such information in future reports.

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<sup>(1)</sup> For the contents of this Report, see 1984 Annual Report of the Council of Ministers, pp. 35-37.

- Activity programme and draft budget of the TCA for 1985

The 1985 budget was finalized by the Subcommittee and finally adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors (see 1984 Annual Report, p. 38).

- Activity programme and draft budget of the TCA for 1986

At its meeting on 11 December 1985 the Subcommittee approved the activity programme for 1986 and made a detailed examination of the 1986 draft budget. It agreed to the overall structure of the budget and to the overall appropriations. The 1986 budget will be finally adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors on the basis of the decision taken in the meantime on the EDF contribution.

- Appointment of the Centre's two auditors

The Subcommittee appointed Mr Harm ROZEMA, Principal Administrator at the Court of Auditors of the European Communities and Mr Vasdev HASSAMAL, Financial Controller at the ACP General Secretariat, as auditors of the TCA accounts.

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- Setting up the TCA Advisory Committee

The Subcommittee began discussions on setting up the TCA Advisory Committee. So that the Committee could meet as soon as possible, the Subcommittee decided to adopt the operating rules and appoint members of the Advisory Committee by the written procedure as soon as possible.

- Extending TCA staff contracts

In accordance with Article 6 of the Decision of the Committee of Ambassadors on the transitional measures, the Committee of Ambassadors decided at its 19th meeting on 22 February 1985 to extend the contracts of the Director of the TCA and of his principal assistant until 31 December 1985. It also authorized the Director to extend the contracts of the Centre's employees for the same period. Since it was not possible for the Third Convention to enter into force on that date, the Subcommittee decided to extend the contracts for a further period ending on 28 February 1986, when the current transitional measures expired.

- TCA statutory texts for the Third Convention

The Subcommittee agreed to go ahead with drawing up the draft decisions on the TCA's operating rules, financial regulation and the conditions of employment applicable to staff of the TCA by means of the written procedure so that they could be adopted by the Committee of Ambassadors at its next meeting, scheduled for February 1986.

(b) Activity report of the TCA <sup>(1)</sup>

Preamble

Though the Centre was operational during 1984, it was mainly concerned with administrative matters such as finding suitable office accommodation, drawing up rules and regulations for operation and management. It had engaged only three secretaries, one administrative officer and the messenger-driver, apart from the Director and the Technical Adviser, Deputy to Director. The four Technical Advisers were recruited during the latter part of the year, three of whom in December 1984. Thus it can be said that the TCA has had a first full operational year during 1985 with a staff of eleven.

All the activities programmed for 1985 have been realised in time as scheduled.

The Centre was officially inaugurated on 6 February 1985. In May 1985 the TCA's branch office in Brussels temporarily located in the ACP house was transferred to 4, rue de l'Industrie.

Studies sponsored by TCA

- Food trends in ACP countries (IFPRI)

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was entrusted by the TCA with the preparation of a paper presenting background material on food and related data for ACP States. These data cover population and land use, particularly for food production, trends in output, consumption and trade of basic food staples during the past two decades and are based on statistics from FAO and the UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. The study was available in 1985 in English and the French version is almost ready too.

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<sup>(1)</sup> This summary was drawn up by the management of the Centre. .../...

- Scientific and technical information on rural development

In preparation of its seminar on this topic, TCA had five basic documents prepared by experts in related domains within the area. These five studies were compiled into a publication now available in both English and French.

- The potential role of agroforestry in ACP countries in combating environmental degradation and desertification

TCA requested ICRAF (International Council for Research in Agroforestry) to prepare studies on the two above-named subjects. The studies have just been received both in English and French versions and are now being edited prior to publication.

- Seed programmes for ACP countries: present situation and future prospects (IAC)

This is a study commissioned by the TCA in preparation of its seminar on the topic in September 1985. It was done by IAC (International Agricultural Centre) of Wageningen.

- Forecasting, surveillance and early warning systems for pests of crops in ACP countries, GTZ

The GTZ (German Agency for Technical Co-operation) prepared this study for TCA in view of its sponsored seminar on this related topic in June 1985 in U.K.

- Other studies

The following studies have been commissioned during 1985 by TCA but are not yet available:

= Possibilities for reducing post-harvest fish losses in West Africa (CEASM/TDRI) (Centre d'Etude et d'Action Sociales Maritimes) (Tropical Development Research Institute)

.../...

- = Guidelines for the Development of Milk Production Systems in the Tropics (ILCA, R. Preston)
  
- = Matching livestock systems with available feed resources in tropical countries (ILCA, R. Preston)

Publications sponsored by TCA

- Bananas and plantains information bulletin (IRFA)

IRFA (Institut de Recherche sur les Fruits et Agrumes) has been publishing information on fruit production for over 40 years and TCA has decided to collaborate with that institute in the editing of an information bulletin called "Bananas and Plantains" and in its dissemination with a view to establishing an international information network.

This monthly bulletin containing a bibliography of all publications since 1945 was started in January 1985 and is expected to end in 1986. Readers can use them for identifying and requesting the documents of interest to them.

- Atlas of pasture potential in the Sahel (IEMVT)

TCA is sponsoring this compilation of all information existing on the Sahel countries into an atlas to be prepared by the "Institut d'Elevage et de Medecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux" (IEMVT). This atlas will provide planners and technical officers with pertinent data for an effective exploitation of the natural resources available.

This study started in 1985 with Chad and is expected to cover all the countries of the Sahel by 1988.

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- Tissue culture and rapid multiplication in the Philippines. German potato programme (GTZ)

Obtaining disease-free planting material for starting potato cultivation has always constituted a major problem. A solution is the production of first generation potato plants through tissue culture. The technique is described in this study which has been published by the TCA.

- Facts and figures on ACP countries

TCA has published a brochure of statistical information on ACP States. These include the gross national product (GNP), growth rate, agricultural production and population numbers.

- The role of veterinary auxiliaries in livestock production in Africa (GTZ/IEMVT)

This is a publication resulting from a seminar held on the topic in Burundi. It contains a description of the role of veterinary auxiliaries and its importance for several ACP States for a faster and more effective supply of simple drugs currently utilised by livestock owners.

- Co-publication of two volumes in the series "LE TECHNICIEN D'AGRICULTURE TROPICALE": CROP STORAGE AND THE PLANTAIN (Maison Neuve et La Rose/ACCT)

Two previous volumes published by "Maison Neuve et La Rose" entitled "LE RIZ PLUVIAL" and "LE MAIS" were highly acclaimed and already out of print. The ACCT (Agence de Coopération Culturelle et Technique) is providing financial assistance together with the TCA in the printing of a new edition of 1,000 copies so as to meet the large demand. The publication of two new titles in the series "LE BANANIER PLANTAIN" and "LE STOCKAGE DES PRODUITS VIVRIERS SOUS LES TROPIQUES" is being supported by the TCA. The English versions of these publications will be out during 1986.

- SPORE (Earthscan/Periscoop)

This is a bimonthly bulletin of TCA started with the collaboration of Earthscan and Periscoop in October 1985 with a major objective of stimulating the demand for scientific and technical information in ACP States. It will also feature information on the activities of the Centre and provide an update on new scientific and technical findings and bibliographic references, while discussing subjects affecting ACP States.

- Others

TCA is contributing articles on major topics of agricultural interest to the "Courier".

Apart from the above-named publications, TCA also publishes the full proceedings of its seminars and its annual report, programme of work and budget and during 1985 a pictorial account of its official inauguration ceremony.

Information Services

- Compilation of a directory of European sources of scientific and technical information on agricultural development available to ACP States (KIT)

With the collaboration of the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam (KIT), TCA is actually preparing this inventory of European sources of information on tropical agriculture. As a next exercise TCA will prepare an inventory of all ACP sources of information.

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- Question-Answer Service

TCA is currently running this service to be utilised by ACP research and other agricultural and rural development workers. Questions are received and answered either directly or referred to the competent people who can do so. Bibliographical or copies of articles are also provided on request.

- SYSTRAN system of translation

To help break the linguistic barrier, TCA has been experimenting with SYSTRAN system of translation as a faster and cheaper means of translation of documents.

- Inventory of Agricultural Research Projects in the Caribbean (FAO/UWI)

TCA is helping the University of West Indies which is preparing an inventory of all agricultural research work being undertaken in the Caribbean to be included in the CARIS (Current Agricultural Research Information System) project of the FAO.

Technical meetings organised by TCA

-- The role of agrometeorology in forecasting pest outbreaks, U.K.

TDRI was entrusted with its organisation and this meeting was held in June at Fulmer Grange in England. It assembled participants from 13 ACP countries out of 18 invited and from three EC countries. A representative of FAO was present as well.

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- Research network for drought resistance, Burkina Faso

This regional meeting grouped together 14 participants from African States where drought is of regular occurrence and four from EC States with representatives of the Commission and the ACP Secretariat. It was held in Burkina Faso in September with the collaboration of CIRAD (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement). It enabled research workers in drought-prone areas to exchange views and collaborate in the establishment of a research network.

- Primary animal health care in Africa, Malawi

This meeting meant for Anglophone African States was in a way a follow-up of the meeting held in Burundi in October 1984 for Francophone African States and was held in Malawi in September. It was organised in collaboration with GTZ and ODA (Overseas Development Administration) and was attended by Veterinarians from 15 African States and five EC Member States as well as representatives of IBAR (Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources) EC, WB (World Bank), IEMVT, CTVM (Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine), FAO and ILCA (International Livestock Centre for Africa) to discuss primary health care services for livestock in Africa.

- Seed production in ACP countries, Cameroon

Together with IAC (International Agricultural Centre) of Wageningen, TCA organised this meeting in Cameroon in October 1985. It was attended by 13 horticulturists from ACP States (21 invited), five EC States and representatives from the Commission of the EC, the FAO and IITA (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture). The meeting reviewed the actual seed production systems in several ACP States, more particularly of small scale producers and discussed ways of improving them.

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- Smallholder livestock development, Western Samoa

IRETA (Institute for Research, Extension and Training in Agriculture), organised this regional meeting in Western Samoa in November 1985 on behalf of TCA. Only Pacific States took part in this meeting and all ACP Member States of the region were present as well as representatives from FAO in Bangkok and Tonga and the IRD (Institute for Rural Development) in Tonga. The meeting discussed constraints of smallholder livestock development in the South Pacific islands and reviewed the research results available for alleviating such constraints.

- Agronomic Research in the Caribbean, Trinidad

In collaboration with CARDI (Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute) and ISNAR (International Service for National Agricultural Research) TCA organised this meeting to review the recommendations of the 1985 ISNAR report on ways of improving CARDI's action programme of research in the region and to discuss the means of disseminating the research results among the Member States of the region. The meeting took place in Trinidad in December and was attended by all Caribbean ACP Member States, two EC Member States and the IDRC (International Development Research Centre).

- Realisation of Africa's potential for food production, Netherlands

This was a Conference financed by the Government of the Netherlands and organised jointly by TCA, KIT and the University of Wageningen. It was held within the premises of KIT (Royal Tropical Institute) in Amsterdam in November and was attended by Ministers or Heads of Departments of Agriculture from 10 African States and EC Member States, representatives of the EC Commission and the Assistant President of IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) who also

chaired the Conference. The objectives of the Conference was to examine the ways and means through which Africa south of the Sahara could improve its agricultural and food production.

Participation in other meetings

- Rain-fed rice, Indonesia

A rice research worker from Ivory-Coast was financed by TCA to attend a meeting organised by IRRI (International Rice Research Institute) and INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique).

- Poultry production, Germany

TCA financed the participation of some nationals from the ACP States to a symposium on poultry production in tropical countries held in June at Goslar, Germany by DLG (German Agricultural Society).

- Agricultural Systems (France)

TCA was represented at a seminar organised by CIRAD (Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement) in Montpellier, France, in August where agricultural systems were discussed.

- Edible legumes

TCA financed the participation costs for three ACP delegates to a meeting on edible legumes in Africa which was held in Niger in November 1985.

Meetings at TCA

- Genetic conservation in ACP countries

Professor Lennart Kahre (Chairman of the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, Director of the Swedish Seed Testing and Certification Institute) delivered a lecture at TCA in January 1985 on the problems and possibilities of maintaining plant genetic resources in ACP countries. The audience included TCA staff and visiting scientists from the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom.

- Matching tropical livestock systems to resources

Dr T.R. Preston, a world renowned research worker on tropical livestock problems with long experience in Latin America, Caribbean region and Africa addressed about 70 scientists and post graduate students from ACP and EC countries assembled at the TCA on the problems of livestock policies in Africa indicating guidelines for the formulation of rational feeding policy for livestock geared to the available resources.

- Presentation of films "Peasantry ... the hush of silence"

Mr Belkin of ICAD (Institute of Cultural Action for Development) made a presentation of 8 video cassettes recording the rural society and the problems it faces. These social documents made by a professional video communications team are very informative and are aimed at those involved in development problems as teachers.

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Other activities

- Setting up of focal points

The preparatory work to set up focal points initiated in 1984 was continued. In EC Member States, focal points are now established in the Netherlands, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium and Greece.

In ACP States, apart from the participants in technical meetings of the TCA who are de facto in our mailing lists and thus constitute a very important network of correspondents, formal working relations have now been established with:

IITA International Institute of Tropical Agriculture,  
Nigeria

IRETA Institute for Research, Extension and Training in  
Agriculture, Western Samoa

ISABU Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi

CARDI Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development  
Institute, Trinidad

- Assistance to Sao Tomé

Following a request by the Ministry of Agriculture of Sao Tomé, the TCA provided it with some assistance in the purchase of a few essential items of laboratory equipment and subscription to journals.

- Assistance to Caribbean Farm News

A modest sum has been contributed by TCA to this bulletin of the Caribbean region as it is considered to be a very important source of information for many farmers of the region.

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- Translation

When an interesting manual or article of great interest is available in only one language, TCA assists in its translation so that both French and English-speaking scientists in ACP States may have access to the document.

6. Drought, desertification, famine and other disasters in the ACP States

Throughout 1985, and particularly at the meetings of the Committee of Ambassadors on 18 January and 22 November and of the Council of Ministers on 21 June, the two parties exchanged views and information about the disastrous drought and famine situation in a number of African countries and the measures which the Community intended taking in collaboration with other donors to help save the threatened populations to the maximum extent possible.

Thus, on 18 January 1985 at the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors, the Community spokesmen described the measures taken pursuant to the conclusions of the Dublin European Council at the beginning of December 1984, which envisaged the supply by the Community and its Member States of 1,2 million tonnes of cereals or their equivalent - out of the total estimated needs of 2 million tonnes - to bridge the gap until the next harvest in the worst hit African countries.

In furtherance of this undertaking, the Community decided by the accelerated procedure in December 1984 to grant additional aid of 500 000 tonnes of cereals, financed as to 80 MECU under Article 137 of Lomé and as to 95 MECU under Article 950 of the 1984 Community budget.

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While expressing his gratitude for this assistance, the spokesman for the ACP States said he thought that the battle was only just beginning and that additional emergency measures might prove necessary.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meeting on 21 June 1985 reviewed the implementation of the Dublin Plan. The need to step up and extend to all ACP States drought and famine observation and monitoring machinery (early warning systems, etc.) was stressed. An appeal was also addressed to coastal countries to facilitate the transport of food aid to the stricken countries and populations.

Finally, at its meeting on 22 November, the Committee of Ambassadors, took note of a report from the Community on the implementation of the plan, the objectives of which it was emphasized had been reached or even exceeded. The Commission representative considered that, as the moment of acute crisis had now passed in most of the regions affected, what had to be done now was to contribute towards the rehabilitation and recovery of the economies, particularly rural ones, of the countries affected. The Commission had accordingly prepared a plan, which had been approved in broad outline by the Council of the European Communities.

At the same meeting on 22 November the ACP spokesman stated the views of the ACP Group on what measures should be taken to tackle the root causes of the problem of famine.

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## 7. Investment

The investment chapter of the Third ACP-EEC Convention (Articles 240 to 247) emphasizes the need to promote and protect either party's investments on their respective territories and in this context affirms the importance of concluding between States, in their mutual interest, investment promotion and protection agreements.

In order to ensure additional private capital flows to the ACP States, the new text envisages:

- undertaking a joint study of the scope and appropriate mechanisms of a joint ACP-EEC insurance and guarantee system, complementary to existing national systems;
- exploring the use of private sector market insurance.

Provision is also made for a number of other studies, in particular concerning specific measures to improve the attractiveness to investment of the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States and into ways of overcoming or reducing the host country risk for individual investment projects.

Lastly, in Article 247(3), the contracting parties agree to launch all the above studies in the shortest possible time and, in any event, not later than one year after the entry into force of the Convention.

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In order to comply with this provision, the ACP States, the Community and the Member States of the Community undertook at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 22 February 1985 to take practical steps during the transitional period to permit the immediate application of the provisions on investment as soon as the new Convention entered into force.

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on 22 November 1985 the Community put forward a proposal on the composition and terms of reference of the joint working party which would be given the task of following up implementation of the investment chapter of the Third Convention. The ACP Spokesman expressed a number of misgivings about some features of this proposal. In these circumstances it was agreed, at the wish of both parties, that the two chairmen would remain in contact in order to work out an approved text so that the Working Party could meet as soon as possible.

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## 8. Situation in Southern Africa

The very disturbing situation prevailing in Southern Africa in 1985 was a matter given particular attention by the bodies of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers <sup>(1)</sup>.

At the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 21 June 1985 the ACP spokesman again condemned the apartheid system and the acts of aggression committed by the South African armed forces against certain neighbouring states. On their side, the Community spokesmen expressed their understanding of the emotion with which the ACP side had spoken of the dramatic situation in Southern Africa. They stated what positions and decisions had been taken by the Community to promote the search for peaceful, negotiated solutions to the problems of the region. They also observed that the accession of Angola and Mozambique to the Lomé Convention would enable the dialogue on all the economic and political problems of Southern Africa to be considerably intensified. <sup>(2)</sup>

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<sup>(1)</sup> It will be recalled that the Final Act of the Third ACP-EEC Convention contains a joint declaration in which the Contracting Parties "proclaim their determination to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid which constitutes a violation of human rights and an affront to human dignity".

<sup>(2)</sup> The declarations made by the ACP and Community spokesmen appear in the Annex to the draft minutes of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (ACP-CEE 2196/85).

At the last meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 22 November 1985, the Community representative announced the latest developments in the EEC Council on the question of what attitude to take in the face of the deteriorating situation in South Africa. <sup>(1)</sup> In particular he

- spoke of the recent visit (30 August - 1 September 1985) which three European Ministers and a Commission Representative had made to South Africa, and the conclusions drawn by the EEC Council from their report;
- stated that the Community had begun considering what positive steps could be taken to provide aid to the non-white population and political refugees;
- announced that on 19 November 1985 the Member States had decided to strengthen the Code of Conduct for Community undertakings with subsidiaries, branches or agencies in South Africa.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The Community declaration appears in the Summary Record of the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 22 November 1985 (ACP-CEE 2277/85).

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9. Students and migrant workers

Referring to the provisions in Annex IX to the Final Act of Lomé III, the ACP States asked at the meeting of the Council of Ministers on 21 June 1985 for a working party to be set up to look into the problem of ACP students in the Community and to examine specific proposals on the subject. The Council agreed at that meeting to ask the Committee of Ambassadors to look into the matter.

Subsequently, at the meeting of the Committee of Ambassadors on 22 November 1985, the ACP States repeated their request and submitted proposals relating to the composition, organization of work and terms of reference of the Working Party. The Community spokesman said that the Community would examine the ACP proposals.

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10. Financial and technical co-operation

(a) Proceedings of the Council of Ministers

Following the meetings of the Article 108 Committee (Ministerial level) and of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Suva at the beginning of May 1984, work continued on evaluating and studying typical difficulties encountered in implementing co-operation.

The Council heard a progress report from the Article 108 Committee (see paragraph (b) below) and asked it to complete its work quickly.

(b) Proceedings of the Article 108 Committee

In the period under review the Article 108 Committee held two meetings at authorized representative level in Brussels on 14 June and 13 December 1985 and one meeting at Ministerial level in Luxembourg on 20 June 1985, the day before the tenth meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

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The Committee examined the Commission report (Article 119 Report) on the management of financial and technical co-operation in 1983. The Committee agreed that the Commission would submit its next report in the form of a report on ten years of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé I and II (1975 to 1984); this report would be submitted to the ACP-EEC Council at its 1986 meeting.

It was agreed that this report would include a section on the implementation of the various specific provisions concerning the least-developed, landlocked and island states; this section would constitute an updating of the various communications submitted by the Community to the ACP States in 1982 and 1983.

On the basis of the preparatory work done by the Technical Working Party, the Committee finalized draft texts on sectoral evaluation (road infrastructure, animal production and technical assistance) and typical difficulties in implementing financial and technical co-operation. These texts will be submitted to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at its 1986 meeting for final approval.

The Committee also looked at measures relating to the implementation of the Third ACP-EEC Convention. In this context the ACP States submitted a draft work programme for the Committee set up under Article 193 of the new Convention.

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The Committee finally noted with satisfaction publication in "The Courier" No 90 (March-April 1985) of the Libreville (1982), Brussels (1983) and Suva (1984) Resolutions of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on financial and technical co-operation and the Article 108 Committee report of 1 May 1984 on the implementation of financial and technical co-operation. It considered that this publication played a part in improving the system for the communication of information between the institutions of the Convention and the businessmen and traders involved in financial and technical co-operation, both within the ACP States and in the Community and its Member States.

(c) Statistical results of the 4th and 5th EDF

The following tables illustrate the situation as regards commitments and payments under the 4th and 5th EDF at the end of the year covered by this report.

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(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 4

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS

AT

31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME										I	
	I		I		I		I		I			I
	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10		
I INVESTM.	I MICRO-PROJECTS	I LINKED TEC COOP	I GENERAL TEC COOP	I TRADE PROMOT.	IIndustr. COOPERA.			I LOANS ON SP. TERMS	I PART TOT 1 TO 9	I		
BAHAMAS	-	-	45	352	238	-	-	-	1.136	1.771		
BARBADE	375	-	130	396	87	-	-	-	1.598	2.586		
BENIN	30.460	-	4.099	2.575	-	-	-	-	350	37.484		
BOTSWANA	14.038	-	55	1.430	513	1.900	-	-	650	18.585		
BURUNDI	45.018	1.172	2.046	4.086	-	-	-	-	4.960	57.282		
CAMEROUN	25.381	403	4.430	2.230	353	-	-	-	20.782	53.579		
CAP-VERT	3.516	84	300	100	-	-	-	-	-	4.000		
CENTRAFRIQUE	32.477	130	2.299	1.911	89	227	-	-	-	37.133		
COMORES	5.422	-	669	120	70	-	-	-	-	6.281		
CONGO	22 032	-	57	1.047	107	-	-	-	6.706	29.949		
COTE D'IVOIRE	9.274	300	1.412	3.525	2.353	-	-	-	22.804	39.667		
DJIBOUTI	462	315	747	928	-	-	-	-	-	2.452		
DOMINIQUE	460	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	540		
ETHIOPIE	111.825	858	931	4.025	500	-	-	-	-	118.140		
FIDJI	1.500	996	500	230	-	-	-	-	6.674	9.900		
GABON	111	-	548	1.180	124	-	-	-	7.412	9.375		
GAMBIE	9.856	44	330	932	-	-	-	-	-	11.162		
GHANA	23.121	857	851	2.588	1.010	-	-	-	19.570	47.997		
GRENADE	1.639	243	38	80	-	-	-	-	-	2.000		
GUINEE-CONAKRY	26.023	830	1.096	115	-	10.000	-	-	25.400	63.464		
GUINEE-BISSAU	16.908	-	1.016	1.398	155	-	-	-	-	19.477		
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.772	-	86	142	-	-	-	-	-	7.000		
GUYANE CO-OP	4.212	166	764	631	-	126	-	-	6.819	12.716		
HAUTE-VOLTA	51.424	1.125	4.040	3.134	68	-	-	-	7.000	66.792		
JAMAIQUE	4.581	298	7	3.290	1.790	-	-	-	8.627	18.593		
KENYA	26.880	2.420	1.025	3.300	400	215	-	-	37.758	71.998		
KIRIBATI	3.227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 227		

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 4

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT

31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I INVESTM.	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERA.			I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
LESOTHO	14.090	280	543	3.809	-	-	-	-	3.000	21.722
LIBERIA	15.522	300	795	3.265	300	-	-	-	4.800	24.981
MADAGASCAR	49.852	2.060	2.401	6.795	1.465	-	-	-	6.000	68.573
MALAWI	46.926	893	1.123	3.275	618	3.282	-	-	11.606	67.723
MALI	66.992	-	2.226	2.392	-	322	-	-	1.376	73.308
MAURICE	2.896	-	330	700	-	623	-	-	10.608	15.157
MAURITANIE	31.334	-	1.159	761	-	-	-	-	-	33.254
NIGER	64.231	-	1.296	2.789	111	-	-	-	-	68.427
NIGERIA	2.320	-	1.264	4.900	188	-	-	-	-	8.672
UGANDA	59.575	-	578	3.502	-	171	-	-	9.715	73.541
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	3.622	515	681	1.436	-	-	-	-	3.501	9.755
RWANDA	52.841	-	1.809	1.382	-	-	-	-	2.564	58.596
SAINTE LUCIE	860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SALOMON	718	-	29	50	32	-	-	-	6.760	7.589
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.385	660	404	115	-	-	-	-	890	4.454
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	1.219	-	489	90	-	-	-	-	-	1.798
SENEGAL	30.525	340	2.953	4.304	631	590	-	-	19.334	58.677
SEYCHELLES	1.982	381	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	2.403
SIERRA LEONE	23.463	740	771	2.300	-	-	-	-	3.770	31.044
SOMALIE	44.862	-	8.503	3.737	-	-	-	-	-	57.102
SOUDAN	61.593	426	6.844	5.064	382	381	-	-	15.000	89.639
SURINAM	932	452	121	941	500	-	-	-	11.500	14.446
SWAZILAND	6.205	75	-	2.000	70	-	-	-	3.497	11.847
TANZANIE	67.163	-	1.518	575	29	529	-	-	32.850	102.663
TCHAD	37.908	380	521	5.075	-	-	-	-	7.550	51.434

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I INVESTM.	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERA.	I	I	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
TOGO	27.044	375	290	5.498	19	-	-	-	2.278	35.504
TONGA	2.756	-	193	60	33	-	-	-	130	3.172
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	520	2.280	-	146	-	-	2.260	5.205
TUVALU	400	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605
ZAIRE	76.690	-	2.816	8.304	122	-	-	-	8.033	95.966
ZAMBIE	18.750	300	2.669	4.970	507	-	-	-	17.595	44.791
SOUS-TOTAL	1.292.647	18.623	70.364	120.235	12.864	18.510	-	-	362.863	1.896.106
PROJETS REGIONAUX	160.035	-	14.215	25.781	12.754	9.737	-	-	72.064	294.586
SOUS-TOTAL	160.035	-	14.215	25.781	12.754	9.737	-	-	72.064	294.586
COMORES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DJIBOUTI	1.192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.192
GUADELOUPE	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.400	1.700
GUYANE FRANCAISE	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.068	1.517
MARTINIQUE	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.463	1.729
MAYOTTE	1.430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1.780
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.238	500	-	400	-	-	-	-	900	3.038
VANUATU (FRANCE)	895	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.383
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	696	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	2.100	3.026
REUNION	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.250	2.650
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	600
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.258
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	4.875	150	885	3.603	-	-	-	-	8.042	17.554
BELIZE	558	-	53	-	-	55	-	-	2.860	3.526
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F. 4

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT

31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROGRAMME										I I 10 I PART TOT I	
	I	I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9		
	I INVESTM.	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERA.	I	I	I	I LOANS ON I SP.TERMS		
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	491
CARAIBES	3.404	-	459	30	60	-	-	-	-	1.819	5.772	
DOMINIQUE	1.954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.954	
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	
KIRIBATI	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	
VANUATU (R-U)	895	235	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.383	
MONTSERRAT	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINT VINCENT	2.735	-	322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.057	
SAINTE LUCIE	2.180	65	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.341	
SALOMON	292	550	157	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.629	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	461	461	
SOUS-TOTAL	26.805	1.735	2.708	4.663	60	55	-	-	-	23.825	59.851	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	300	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	9.865	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.865	
SOUS-TOTAL	10.165	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.365	
TOTAL	1.489.562	20.358	87.293	150.880	25.678	28.302	-	-	-	458.752	2.260.824	

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 4

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG							I PAYMENTS I		
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 15	I 17 I GEN TOT. I REP. 16	I	I	I
BAHAMAS	-	-	80	-	-	1.851	1.696			
BARBADE	-	50	258	-	1.215	4.109	3.031			
BENIN	20.367	19	1.824	350	-	60.044	55.248			
BOTSWANA	-	2.670	1.061	1.750	1.253	25.319	23.072			
BURUNDI	1.486	2.055	1.857	480	-	63.160	57.440			
CAMEROUN	4.065	2.297	3.652	4.992	4.207	72.793	63.556			
CAP-VERT	1.207	1.341	33	3.580	-	10.161	9.756			
CENTRAFRIQUE	7.830	986	2.339	-	-	48.287	45.535			
COMORES	-	2.869	436	12	-	9.598	8.709			
CONGO	7.362	166	2.161	3.083	-	42.721	42.203			
COTE D'IVOIRE	15.000	125	3.374	925	7.097	66.187	55.759			
DJIBOUTI	-	1.310	49	1.000	-	4.811	4.437			
DOMINIQUE	-	3.900	180	-	-	4.620	4.557			
ETHIOPIE	14.420	4.651	1.835	-	-	139.047	131.840			
FIDJI	2.115	3.589	447	119	3.864	20.032	19.451			
GABON	6.703	-	1.619	-	-	17.697	17.227			
GAMBIE	7.515	749	761	2.358	-	22.545	22.042			
GHANA	5.176	2.725	2.003	222	1.864	59.988	59.317			
GRENAD	-	451	131	-	-	2.582	2.555			
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	3.035	1.677	300	442	68.918	67.638			
GUINEE-BISSAU	11.288	452	1.196	-	-	32.413	31.186			
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	300	25	-	-	7.325	6.813			
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	981	3.200	-	16.897	16.839			
HAUTE-VOLTA	7.262	-	2.751	7.608	1.636	86.048	75.409			
JAMAIQUE	-	1.175	1.418	-	-	21.186	15.698			
KENYA	-	1.339	2.412	1.241	8.465	85.456	82.971			
KIRIBATI	-	-	-	-	-	3.227	2.025			

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 4

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT

31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG							PAYMENTS		
	11 STABEX	12 EXCEPTI. AID	13 MANAGEM. EX.	14 RISK CAPITAL	15 INTEREST RATES	16 GEN TOT. 10 TO 15	17 GEN TOT. REP. 16			
LESOTHO	-	1.146	1.026	98	-	23.992	21.000			
LIBERIA	7.587	-	1.230	365	1.235	35.398	28.726			
MADAGASCAR	5.748	1.518	3.107	2.286	-	81.232	75.868			
MALAWI	-	2.575	1.470	1.552	2.259	75.579	71.093			
MALI	9.781	1.018	2.883	6.360	-	93.350	86.918			
MAURICE	-	4.537	876	35	1.996	22.600	17.951			
MAURITANIE	37.000	1.427	2.552	-	3.637	77.870	75.937			
NIGER	22.654	7.661	3.132	860	950	103.684	98.564			
NIGERIA	-	-	1.050	-	9.023	18.745	16.397			
UGANDA	20.595	3.327	1.400	350	-	99.214	79.158			
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	-	-	603	1.600	1.124	13.082	11.683			
RWANDA	609	5.926	1.860	3.000	-	69.991	68.353			
SAINTE LUCIE	-	1.000	223	180	-	2.263	2.184			
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SALOMON	-	-	-	-	-	7.589	7.552			
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	2.837	-	166	-	-	7.458	7.458			
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	300	117	-	-	2.215	2.182			
SENEGAL	65.106	4.598	3.760	7.440	1.766	141.348	137.142			
SEYCHELLES	-	-	106	580	-	3.090	3.085			
SIERRA LEONE	3.977	-	1.231	-	-	36.252	31.952			
SOMALIE	1.932	13.346	2.208	212	-	74.800	67.173			
SOUDAN	41.776	4.916	3.008	6.500	-	145.889	135.562			
SURINAM	-	-	1.179	-	-	15.624	10.391			
SWAZILAND	13.225	29	566	1.106	2.025	28.798	27.768			
TANZANIE	20.702	314	2.256	7.750	92	133.776	122.827			
TCHAD	7.336	300	2.606	7.500	-	69.176	64.563			

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F. 4

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31.12.85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG							I PAYMENTS I	
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 15	I 17 I GEN TOT. I 16	I	I
TOGO	3.627	-	2.122	3.043	356	44.651	41.406		
TONGA	1.208	165	116	-	-	4.660	4.603		
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	929	-	1.537	7.671	5.096		
TUVALU	-	-	-	-	-	605	601		
ZAIRE	-	18.987	3.389	5.636	-	123.978	111.506		
ZAMBIE	-	16.384	1.974	3.253	1.512	67.914	63.419		
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>377.496</b>	<b>125.728</b>	<b>81.704</b>	<b>90.925</b>	<b>57.553</b>	<b>2.629.512</b>	<b>2.424.127</b>		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	6.133	2.572	303.291	256.495		
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.133</b>	<b>2.572</b>	<b>303.291</b>	<b>256.495</b>		
COMORES	2.326	-	-	-	-	2.326	2.326		
DJIBOUTI	692	-	-	-	-	1.884	1.884		
GUADELOUPE	-	-	338	-	-	2.038	1.876		
GUYANE FRANCAISE	-	-	82	-	-	1.599	1.599		
MARTINIQUE	-	-	285	-	-	2.014	2.014		
MAYOTTE	-	-	152	-	-	1.932	1.298		
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	132	-	1.514	4.684	4.590		
VANUATU (FRANCE)	715	-	23	-	-	2.122	1.619		
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	-	108	850	-	3.984	2.068		
REUNION	-	-	371	-	-	3.021	2.834		
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	-	-	39	-	-	639	639		
TER. AUSTRALES FR	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.466		
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	53	-	-	2.311	2.287		
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	1.331	-	-	18.885	17.302		
BELIZE	342	-	187	-	-	4.055	3.997		
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

## (CUMULATIVE) E.D.F 4 SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31.12.85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG						I PAYMENTS I	
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MANAGEM. I EX.	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I GEN TOT. I 10 TO 15	I 17 I GEN TOT. I REP. 16	I I I
CAIMANS	-	-	18	-	-	509	351	
CARAIBES	-	-	146	54	-	5.971	2.526	
DOMINIQUE	2.893	-	-	-	-	4.847	4.847	
FALKLAND	-	-	20	200	-	241	122	
KIRIBATI	2.283	-	121	-	-	2.574	2.557	
VANUATU (R-U)	715	-	23	-	-	2.122	1.619	
MONTSERRAT	-	-	28	-	-	442	442	
PITCAIRN	-	-	47	-	-	47	47	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	39	-	-	39	39	
SAINT VINCENT	-	500	222	-	-	3.779	3.750	
SAINTE LUCIE	-	-	162	-	-	2.503	2.458	
SALOMON	2.173	-	217	-	-	4.019	3.708	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER.OCEAN INDIEN (R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	9	-	-	216	234	
TUVALU	175	-	20	-	-	194	194	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	21	-	-	482	479	
SOUS-TOTAL	12.316	500	4.195	1.104	1.514	79.481	69.872	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	11.258	5.790	-	-	17.048	14.410	
TOUS TER. PTOM FR	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	
TOUS TER. (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	6.697	-	-	16.563	16.527	
SOUS-TOTAL	-	11.258	12.487	-	-	34.111	31.437	
TOTAL	389.812	137.487	98.386	98.162	61.640	3.046.395	2.781.931	

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.										I
	I 1 I CAPITAL I PROJ	I 2 I MICRO- I PROJ	I 3 I LINKED I TEC COOP	I 4 I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I 5 I TRADE I PROMOT.	I 6 I INDUSTR. I COOPERAT	I 7 I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I 8 I TA. SM. I UND.	I 9 I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I 10 I PART TOT I 1 TO 9	
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	787	847	
BAHAMAS	1.521	-	477	30	-	-	-	-	-	2.028	
BARBADE	2.820	-	145	350	385	-	-	-	-	3.700	
BELIZE	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	
BENIN	31.306	1.300	118	3.322	235	-	-	-	6.400	42.682	
BOTSWANA	9.440	-	719	5.900	1.100	-	-	-	2.325	19.484	
BURUNDI	43.090	1.677	945	5.000	15	-	-	-	11.650	62.377	
CAMEROUN	21.850	457	2.769	433	1.004	-	-	-	17.928	44.441	
CAP-VERT	11.944	246	154	1.185	-	-	-	-	-	13.529	
CENTRAFRIQUE	38.960	406	493	1.915	-	-	-	-	4.700	46.474	
COMORES	7.552	260	966	1.022	10	-	-	-	-	9.809	
CONGO	16.000	-	213	1.588	236	400	-	-	12.000	30.437	
COTE D'IVOIRE	9.350	5.040	569	517	2.325	-	-	-	18.306	36.107	
DJIBOUTI	4.100	-	380	100	-	-	-	-	-	4.580	
DOMINIQUE	2.824	189	134	222	-	-	-	-	-	3.369	
ETHIOPIE	102.160	-	484	5.152	-	-	-	-	31.000	133.796	
FIDJI	4.400	2.600	960	1.400	496	-	-	-	-	9.856	
GABON	3.715	-	3.604	600	72	-	-	-	5.095	13.086	
GAMBIE	8.352	432	221	2.886	53	-	-	-	-	11.943	
GHANA	31.004	500	1.156	2.491	63	-	-	-	7.000	42.214	
GRENADE	2.879	-	31	306	120	-	-	-	-	3.336	
GUINEE-CONAKRY	45.548	2.017	3.328	1.160	1.670	855	-	-	6.945	61.522	
GUINEE-BISSAU	13.650	1.300	883	2.612	11	-	-	-	-	18.456	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	3.250	145	1.103	302	-	-	-	-	-	4.800	
GUYANE CO-OP	11.193	-	545	1.200	19	-	-	-	-	12.957	
HAUTE-VOLTA	56.938	3.055	5.360	2.210	-	-	-	-	7.000	74.563	
JAMAIQUE	7.615	-	3.850	4.912	-	-	-	-	9.100	25.477	

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 5

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31.12.85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.										I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	IIndustr. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9	
KENYA	38.077	4.738	4.296	3.181	1.132	-	-	-	11.000	-62.424	
KIRIBATI	3.234	173	234	350	-	-	-	-	-	3.992	
LESOTHO	5.991	-	8.677	4.031	826	-	-	-	8.800	28.325	
LIBERIA	10.765	2.000	1.456	1.261	-	-	-	-	4.700	20.182	
MADAGASCAR	49.105	4.730	899	5.115	286	-	-	-	9.800	69.934	
MALAWI	44.847	2.200	793	8.955	246	-	-	-	11.800	68.842	
MALI	54.655	500	1.311	4.318	436	-	-	-	16.400	77.620	
MAURICE	7.450	2.098	311	1.100	1.745	-	-	-	7.700	20.404	
MAURITANIE	27.360	200	168	100	48	-	-	-	8.700	36.576	
NIGER	61.522	905	1.523	3.308	204	-	-	-	8.000	75.462	
NIGERIA	12.000	-	713	18.030	-	-	-	-	-	30.743	
UGANDA	46.820	1.100	3.052	4.810	24	-	4.300	-	-	60.106	
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	1.960	-	131	3.500	581	-	-	-	4.430	10.602	
RWANDA	43.750	1.800	1.347	5.705	49	-	-	120	11.900	64.671	
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2.200	
SAINTE LUCIE	2.865	31	527	245	18	-	-	-	-	3.686	
SAINT VINCENT	3.015	-	165	245	15	-	-	-	-	3.440	
SALOMON	3.370	-	543	2.070	-	-	-	-	-	5.983	
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.050	50	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	6.200	
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	3.853	-	166	30	-	-	-	-	-	4.049	
SENEGAL	24.206	2.660	2.089	5.948	1.083	-	-	-	17.300	53.285	
SEYCHELLES	2.400	582	-	475	141	-	-	-	-	3.598	
SIERRA LEONE	15.772	2.210	1.206	5.050	11	-	-	-	2.400	26.649	
SOMALIE	41.151	-	2.578	5.470	680	-	-	-	-	49.879	
SOUDAN	78.010	1.400	1.766	3.372	75	1.200	-	-	-	85.823	
SURINAM	2.690	-	162	-	64	-	-	-	2.700	5.616	

## (CUMULATIVE) E.D.F 5 SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31.12.85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1 CAPITAL PROJ	2 MICRO- SMSU PROJECTS	3 LINKED TEC COOP	4 GENERAL TEC COOP	5 TRADE PROMDT.	6 INDUSTR. COOPERAT	7 AGRICULT. COOPERAT	8 TA. SM. UND.	9 LOANS ON SP. TERMS	10 PART TOT 1 TO 9
SWAZILAND	7.006	404	821	3.556	49	-	-	-	4.700	16.536
TANZANIE	88.615	1.500	607	1.780	601	-	-	-	11.620	104.723
TCHAD	50.100	1.000	715	834	-	-	-	-	-	52.649
TOGO	19.976	1.935	1.520	5.591	356	-	-	-	6.880	36.257
TONGA	2.920	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	3.020
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	366	150	1.124	5.313	-	-	-	-	-	6.953
TUVALU	839	148	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	999
VANUATU	3.060	420	90	180	-	-	-	750	-	4.500
ZAIRE	63.264	482	3.610	4.022	-	-	-	-	16.655	88.033
ZAMBIE	22.750	2.120	1.723	4.690	795	920	-	-	2.000	34.998
ZIMBABWE	15.450	6.555	1.579	3.010	336	-	-	-	8.100	35.030
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>1.358.422</b>	<b>61.715</b>	<b>75.580</b>	<b>162.759</b>	<b>17.614</b>	<b>3.375</b>	<b>4.300</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>316.320</b>	<b>2.000 956</b>
<b>PROJETS REGIONAUX</b>	<b>229.662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.028</b>	<b>39.900</b>	<b>37.112</b>	<b>29.565</b>	<b>3.468</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.788</b>	<b>420.523</b>
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>229.662</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.028</b>	<b>39.900</b>	<b>37.112</b>	<b>29.565</b>	<b>3.468</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.788</b>	<b>420.523</b>
MAYOTTE	1.250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.250	2.500
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	1.890	530	50	950	-	-	-	-	-	3.420
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	850	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	2.200
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VANUATU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALLIS ET FUTUNA	2.400	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.500
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	1.450	-	663	2.646	555	583	-	-	-	5.897
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
CARAIBES	330	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
FALKLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 5

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31.12.85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED INDICATIVE PROG.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I CAPITAL I PROJ SMSU	I MICRO- I PROJECTS	I LINKED I TEC COOP	I GENERAL I TEC COOP	I TRADE I PROMOT.	I INDUSTR. I COOPERAT	I AGRICULT. I COOPERAT	I TA. SM. I UND.	I LOANS ON I SP. TERMS	I PART TOT I 1 TO 9
MONTSERRAT	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	228
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500
SOUS-TOTAL	8.170	1.380	1.101	3.596	555	583	-	-	2.850	18.235
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	3.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.000
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1.984	-	85	368	1.857	-	-	-	1.000	5.294
SOUS-TOTAL	4.984	-	585	568	1.857	-	-	-	1.000	8.494
TOTAL	1.601.238	63.095	89.294	206.823	57.139	33.523	7.768	870	388.958	2.448.708

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 5

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT

31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.						I PAYMENTS I				
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MINING I PRODUCTS	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I GEN TOT I 10 TO 15	I 17 I GEN TOT I REP. 16	I	I	I	I
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	200	-	-	-	1.047	149				
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	2.028	293				
BARBADE	-	-	-	-	1.933	5.632	2.189				
BELIZÉ	-	-	-	600	312	1.012	995				
BENIN	4.148	1.499	-	4.500	-	52.829	17.194				
BOTSWANA	-	215	-	-	6.299	25.998	10.093				
BURUNDI	11.610	200	-	6.500	-	80.687	34.312				
CAMEROUN	17.337	1.600	-	-	20.925	84.303	48.652				
CAP-VERT	527	1.200	-	1.745	-	17.001	5.888				
CENTRAFRIQUE	4.181	500	-	5.100	-	56.255	36.934				
COMORES	6.575	444	-	161	-	16.989	10.982				
CONGO	-	-	-	480	5.261	36.178	33.264				
COTE D'IVOIRE	54.525	793	-	-	10.576	102.002	83.050				
DJIBOUTI	-	342	-	2.301	-	7.223	4.671				
DOMINIQUE	3.030	500	-	1.000	-	7.899	7.103				
ETHIOPIE	10.781	48.248	-	12.500	-	210.326	118.783				
FIDJI	2.141	4.329	-	7.800	6.786	30.912	17.887				
GABON	-	-	-	2.500	9.392	24.977	18.382				
GAMBIE	14.289	48	-	-	-	26.280	18.416				
GHANA	63.937	4.390	-	13.600	-	124.141	80.419				
GRENADE	3.963	-	-	2.400	-	9.699	7.859				
GUINEE-CONAKRY	-	1.100	-	2.689	1.092	66.403	27.505				
GUINEE-BISSAU	3.398	-	-	3.800	-	25.653	13.417				
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	-	2.000	-	6.800	987				
GUYANE CO-OP	-	-	3.000	4.000	-	19.957	6.605				
HAUTE-VOLTA	1.047	525	-	7.000	-	83.134	38.814				
JAMAIQUE	3.239	-	-	5.000	733	34.448	11.895				

(CUMULATIVE) E.D.F 5 SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.							I PAYMENTS I		
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MINING I PRODUCTS	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I GEN TOT I 10 TO 15	I 17 I GEN TOT I REP. 16	I	I	I
KENYA	31.086	2.400	-	1.550	8.570	106.030	68.128			
KIRIBATI	1.599	-	-	200	-	5.791	2.402			
LESOTHO	1.291	75	-	6.000	-	35.699	16.435			
LIBERIA	-	-	-	700	507	21.389	5.581			
MADAGASCAR	6.114	1.819	-	21.170	-	99.037	45.571			
MALAWI	4.669	424	-	13.500	1.187	88.622	28.903			
MALI	9.954	14.060	-	3.400	-	105.034	54.086			
MAURICE	-	77	-	500	750	21.731	8.427			
MAURITANIE	-	4.360	-	7.000	-	47.936	24.702			
NIGER	-	13.602	-	-	3.564	92.628	44.242			
NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	5.121	35.863	7.255			
UGANDA	-	4.500	-	10.000	-	74.606	41.807			
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	41.852	-	-	13.800	1.363	67.617	56.938			
RWANDA	7.706	2.000	2.840	700	-	77.917	45.071			
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	2.200	-			
SAINTE LUCIE	1.350	220	-	1.000	-	6.256	4.021			
SAINT VINCENT	-	200	-	-	-	3.640	2.965			
SALOMON	3.790	-	-	-	-	9.773	5.782			
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	5.064	146	-	3.325	-	14.735	14.371			
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	7.010	80	-	40	-	11.179	9.694			
SENEGAL	64.880	2.145	-	4.189	5.608	130.107	98.220			
SEYCHELLES	-	240	-	4.000	-	7.838	3.395			
SIERRA LEONE	13.554	-	-	-	-	40.203	21.747			
SOMALIE	2.788	16.250	-	9.560	-	78.477	51.775			
SOUDAN	32.195	17.500	-	10.200	-	145.719	100.477			
SURINAM	-	-	-	4.250	-	9.866	2.281			

(CUMULATIVE)

E.D.F 5

SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT

31/12/86

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.							PAYMENTS		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I	I	I
	I STABEX	I EXCEPTI. I AID	I MINING I PRODUCTS	I RISK I CAPITAL	I INTEREST I RATES	I GEN TOT I 10 TO 15	I GEN TOT I REP. 16	I	I	I
SWAZILAND	8.189	130	-	37	2.117	27.009	14.462			
TANZANIE	19.244	504	-	11.000	-	135.471	73.817			
TCHAD	6.133	11.740	-	2.000	-	72.522	36.941			
TOGO	28.834	550	-	-	1.521	67.163	54.563			
TONGA	4.011	1.400	-	2.325	-	10.756	8.066			
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	5.160	12.113	6.960			
TUVALU	142	-	-	125	-	1.266	591			
VANUATU	-	200	-	3.000	-	7.700	2.969			
ZAIRE	-	2.765	40.000	18.200	-	148.998	86.150			
ZAMBIE	-	1.550	83.000	1.500	8.540	129.588	72.572			
ZIMBABWE	-	7.495	-	5.396	6.666	54.587	24.567			
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>506.184</b>	<b>172.565</b>	<b>128.840</b>	<b>244.342</b>	<b>113.983</b>	<b>3.166.870</b>	<b>1.802.679</b>			
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	25.914	1.335	447.772	210.061			
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.914</b>	<b>1.335</b>	<b>447.772</b>	<b>210.061</b>			
MAYOTTE	-	370	-	-	-	2.870	370			
NOUVELLE CALEDONIE	-	-	-	1.000	-	4.420	2.032			
POLYNESIE FRANCAISE	-	164	-	1.500	740	4.604	2.550			
TER. AUST. FRANCAISE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
VANUATU	8.932	-	-	-	-	8.932	8.932			
WALLIS ET FUTUNA	-	-	-	-	-	2.500	1.197			
ANTILLES NEERLANDAIS	-	-	-	3.240	1.228	10.364	6.199			
BRUNEI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
CAIMANS	-	-	-	-	818	1.318	660			
CARAIBES	-	-	-	-	-	400	46			
FALKLAND	-	300	-	-	-	300	300			

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(CUMULATIVE) E.D.F 5 SITUATION OF COMMITMENTS - PAYMENTS AT 31/12/85

IN 000 ECUS	FUNDS ASSIGNED NOT COVERED BY IND. PROG.						I PAYMENTS I	
	I 11 I STABEX	I 12 I EXCEPTI. I AID	I 13 I MINING I PRODUCTS	I 14 I RISK I CAPITAL	I 15 I INTEREST I RATES	I 16 I GEN TOT I 10 TO 15	I 17 I GEN TOT I REP. 16	I
MONTERRAT	-	80	-	-	165	335	245	
PITCAIRN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINTE HELENE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SAINT KITTS - NEVIS	-	-	-	1.000	-	1.000	612	
SAINT VINCENT	913	-	-	-	-	913	913	
TER. ANTARTIQUE (R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TER. OCEAN INDIEN (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TURKS ET CAICOS	-	-	-	-	-	228	93	
ILES VIERGES	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>9.845</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.740</b>	<b>2.950</b>	<b>38.684</b>	<b>23.333</b>	
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	
TOUS TER. PTOM FRANC	-	-	-	-	-	100	5	
TOUS TER.(R-U)	-	-	-	-	-	100	77	
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	-	-	-	3.000	2.529	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	-	-	-	-	-	5.294	1.020	
<b>SOUS-TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.994</b>	<b>3.631</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>516.029</b>	<b>173.479</b>	<b>128.840</b>	<b>276.996</b>	<b>118.268</b>	<b>3.662.321</b>	<b>2.041.020</b>	

(d) Activities of the European Investment Bank in the ACP countries and the OCT

(i) Overall picture

In 1985 finance provided by the Bank amounted to 235 million, comprising 167,8 million of subsidized loans from own resources and 67,2 million of risk capital assistance. In spite of the persistence of a very difficult economic situation, aggravated by climatic hazards, financing increased; this meant that the full amount of risk capital provided for under the Lomé II Convention (291 million) could be committed; commitments on own resources amounted to 577,5 million, i.e. 82% of the intervention ceiling laid down. Aid was granted to 26 ACP States, 19 in Africa, 4 in the Caribbean and 3 in the Pacific, and to 3 OCT. Since the entry into force of the First Lomé Convention, the Bank has provided assistance to 60 of the 64 ACP States.

(ii) Breakdown by sector

Overall, industry received nearly 51% of the total (directly financed industrial projects 32,8%, global loans 17% and other assistance to development banks 1%), energy 27%, telecommunications 12%, transport 3,4%, water supplies 3% and studies for projects financed by risk capital 4%.

The financial year was marked by a rise in new aid to development banks; 82 credits totalling 33,8 million were allocated under current global loans, the average amount per allocation being approximately 410 000 ECU as in 1984. The relatively large proportion of operations aimed at rehabilitation, renovation and the provision of initial aid for existing projects should also be stressed. Thus 29% of all risk capital assistance went into financing this type of aid.

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(iii) Effects of the projects financed (ACP)

The total cost of investment projects which the Bank helped to finance, estimated on the basis of provisional cost estimates, was of the order of 800 MECU. On the basis of the appraisal files, the direct effect on employment in the projects financed may be estimated at about 6 000 jobs.

(iv) Breakdown of financing according to the level of development of the ACP States concerned

More than 65% of the risk capital assistance went to the least-developed ACP States, according to the classification in Article 155 of the Second Lomé Convention; nearly 83% of the loans from the Bank's own resources were granted to the other ACP States.

Nearly 80% of the loans from own resources were granted in countries with a per capita income of more than US \$410 and nearly 60% of risk capital assistance went to the poorest ACP countries (per capita GDP of US \$410 or less).

The following table shows the breakdown by sector of the Bank's activities in the ACP States and the OCT in 1985 under the Lomé Conventions.

(v) Finance granted to the ACP States and OCT in 1985

The Bank provided assistance in 26 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and 3 Overseas Countries and Territories. It granted 18 loans totalling 167,8 million from its own resources and risk capital assistance amounting to 67,2 million in 25 cases. Thus total finance for the year amounted to 235,0 MECU, as against 160,7 MECU in 1984 and 137,6 MECU in 1983. The level of aid provided was still largely influenced by the limited number of investment opportunities of a certain size and the economic situation in most of these countries, which was still difficult and aggravated by the climatic hazards. The loans from own resources were accompanied by interest subsidies from the resources of the European Development Funds.

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BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR OF THE BANK'S OPERATIONS IN THE ACP STATES  
AND THE OCT IN 1985 UNDER THE LOME CONVENTIONS

(in millions of ECU)

	Loans from own resources	Risk capital operations	Total	S E C T O R S			
				Industry		Energy	Infra- structure
				Total	including aid to Develop- ment Banks		
<u>AFRICA</u>	<u>110.20</u>	<u>53.40</u>	<u>163.60</u>	<u>84.90</u>	<u>20.96</u>	<u>41.00</u>	<u>37.70</u>
Botswana	10.00		10.00			10.00	
Burkina		7.00	7.00	7.00			
Cameroon	22.00		22.00			22.00	
Chad		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
Congo	24.10		24.10	18.00			6.10
Equatorial Guinea		2.00	2.00			2.00	
Guinea		2.71	2.71	2.71			
Ivory Coast	22.00		22.00	22.00			
Kenya	22.00		22.00				
Lesotho		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Madagascar		6.00	6.00	6.00			
Malawi	7.50	2.00	9.50	9.50	6.00		
Mali		3.40	3.40	3.40			
Mauritania		7.00	7.00				7.00
Seychelles		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		
Sudan		10.00	10.00	4.00		6.00	
Suriname		4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25		
Swaziland		0.04	0.04	0.04			
Zambia		0.50	0.50			0.50	
Africa (regional)	2.60	0.50	3.10			0.50	2.60
<u>CARIBBEAN</u>	<u>29.60</u>	<u>4.10</u>	<u>33.70</u>	<u>16.00</u>	<u>16.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>5.70</u>
Barbados	5.60		5.60				5.60
Guyana		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
St Vincent		0.10	0.10				0.10
Trinidad and Tobago	24.00		24.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
<u>PACIFIC</u>	<u>16.00</u>	<u>8.10</u>	<u>24.10</u>	<u>24.00</u>	<u>6.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.10</u>
Fiji	16.00	6.00	22.00	22.00	4.00		
Solomon		0.10	0.10				0.10
Vanuatu		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00		
<b>TOTAL ACP</b>	<b>155.80</b>	<b>65.60</b>	<b>221.40</b>	<b>124.90</b>	<b>42.96</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>43.50</b>
<u>OCT</u>	<u>12.00</u>	<u>1.60</u>	<u>13.60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13.60</u>	<u>-</u>
French Polynesia	4.00		4.00			4.00	
Montserrat	0.90		0.90			0.90	
Netherlands Antilles	7.10	1.60	8.70			8.70	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>167.80</b>	<b>67.20</b>	<b>235.00</b>	<b>124.90</b>	<b>42.96</b>	<b>66.60</b>	<b>43.50</b>

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In 1985 the Bank provided assistance to 19 African countries; aid was granted for the first time to Equatorial Guinea.

In the Congo, loans totalling more than 24 MECU will contribute, on the one hand, to developing oil palm growing in the country's northern region and, on the other hand, to improving and extending the international telephone service.

In Cameroon, the Bank granted a loan of 22 Million for the construction of a dam on the river Mapé to the north of Yaoundé so that the Edéa and Song-Loulou power stations can operate normally in all seasons.

In Kenya, a loan (22 Million) was granted for the improvement and expansion of telecommunications; this third phase is designed to cover both local lines and internal trunk lines as well as international links and telex services.

In the Ivory Coast, two grants of aid totalling 22 million will contribute to the development of the agri-industrial sector. A loan of 19 million was granted to the Société Palminindustrie via the State, for planting palm trees and building two oil mills, and another loan of 3 Millions to the Société SACO for modernizing cocoa processing and plant equipment in its factory in the Abidjan industrial zone.

In Botswana, a loan of 10 million was granted for the installation of a fourth unit (33 MW) in the Morupule power station, which uses local coal. This extension is to meet increased demand, particularly from the mining industry.

In the Sudan, two grants of aid totalling 10 million have been made. One is for financing the extension to the Roseires hydro-electric power station, which will increase the reliability of Sudan's electricity supplies and the other is for development of the Gebeit gold mine re-opened in 1982.

In Malawi, two grants of aid totalling 6 million were made to the Investment and Development Bank of Malawi (INDEBANK) to finance small or medium-sized projects and the acquisition of holdings.

Additionally, a loan of 3,5 million will finance the building of a tea factory to process crops from the Kavuzi plantation.

In Burkina, aid amounting to 7 million was granted to the State so that it could cover shareholders' advance to the Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation Minières du Burkina (SOCREMIB) for additional investment for working the Poura gold mine.

In Mauritania, a loan of 7 million was for rehabilitation of the installations of the Société Nationale d'eau et d'électricité (SONELEC). The aid from the bank is for improving the town of Nouadhibou's water and electricity supplies.

In Madagascar, aid of 6 million will assist in the renovation and modernization of a textiles factory in Antsirabé which uses local cotton. This firm's output should meet about 80% of national demand.

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In Suriname, global aid of 4 million should enable a development bank to finance small and medium-sized industrial, agri-industrial, forestry, mining and tourist undertakings as well as the rehabilitation of units already in existence.

In addition, aid of 250 000 ECU was granted for technical assistance to the same bank.

In Mali, the Bank granted aid of 3,4 million for improving the operation of the Dioro rice mill, which had received finance for the first time in 1978.

In Lesotho, the Bank made a second grant of global aid to the development bank to finance small and medium-sized investment schemes, in particular through the acquisition of holdings.

In the Seychelles, global aid of 3 million was granted to the development bank for financing small or medium-sized projects in the industrial, agri-industrial and tourist sectors.

In Guinea, two grants of aid totalling 2,7 million will assist in setting up a banking institution which will operate in both the national and international fields under the name of the Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de Guinée (BICIGUI). In one case 2,1 million was made available to the State for its share in the subscribed capital of the future bank and in the other case the aid is intended to enable the Bank to acquire a holding on behalf of the EEC in the capital of this new institution.

In Equatorial Guinea, the Bank granted aid of 2 million to the State to help it to subscribe to the capital of the new power company (ENERGE) and to give this company a shareholders' advance. This assistance will help finance the building of a hydro-electric power station on the river Riaba.

In Chad, aid of 2 million was awarded to the State, which will make the funds available to the Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôts (BTCD) and the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Tchad (BIAT) for the rehabilitation of small or medium-sized undertakings.

The Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BDEAC) of which Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Chad are members, was granted aid of 2,6 million for enlargement of the Brazzaville river port, which is of regional importance.

Lastly, 3 amounts of aid totalling 1,04 million will finance the study for an oil pipeline in Zambia, a method for recovering methane gas in Zaire and aid to the NIDCS in Swaziland.

The Bank provided assistance to four countries in the Caribbean:

In Trinidad and Tobago, two loans totalling 24 million are for:

- financing small or medium-sized investment schemes in the industrial and tourism sectors,
- extending the electricity grid.

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In Barbados, the Bank awarded a 5,6 million loan for the purchase of equipment for handling containers in the port of Bridgetown through which transit traffic for the neighbouring ACP States also passes.

In Guyana, aid of 4 million was granted to the development bank for the financing of small and medium-sized undertakings in the industrial, agri-industrial, forestry and fisheries sectors and the replacement, maintenance or reconstitution of the stocks of raw materials of these small and medium-sized undertakings.

In St Vincent and the Grenadines, assistance of 0,1 million ECU is for financing a study on the establishment of a landing strip on the island of Bequia for communications with St Vincent.

In the Pacific, three countries received assistance from the Bank.

In Fiji, three loans totalling 22 million were granted; the first two (18 million) are for financing the building of a saw mill integrated with the wood-chip manufacturing plant on Viti Levu. The third is a global loan to the Fiji Development Bank to finance small and medium-sized industrial, agri-industrial, fisheries and tourist businesses.

In Vanuatu, global aid of 2 million is to enable the development bank to finance small and medium-sized investment projects in industry, the agri-industrial sector, tourism, energy and transport.

In the Solomon Islands, aid of 0,1 million will finance a study on the modernization and merging of two shipyards.

In the OCT, four loans were granted to three countries:

In the Netherlands Antilles, two loans of 8,7 million are to assist in the extension of a water desalinization and electricity production plant in Curaçao, in particular by the addition of a 25 MW unit to the power station.

In French Polynesia, a 4 million loan was granted for extension of the electricity network.

In Montserrat, the Bank granted a loan of 0,9 million for increasing electricity production capacity and the medium-voltage grid.

The following summary gives details of these operations.

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1. LOANS FROM BANK'S OWN RESOURCES

ACP STATES - AFRICA

CONGO

Extending oil palm plantations from 2 150 ha to 5 000 ha and building of an in situ processing plant at Quesso in the north of the country

Sanghapalm via the People's Republic of the Congo 18,0

Extending the international telecommunications' service  
People's Republic of the Congo for the Office National des  
Postes et Télécommunications  
2 083,4 million francs CFA 6,1

CAMEROON

Construction of a dam on the Mape to assist supplies to the Edéa and  
Song-Loulou power stations on the Sanaga during the dry season  
Société Nationale d'Electricité du Cameroun 22,0

IVORY COAST

Agri-industrial palm-oil production complex involving the development  
of more than 5 000 ha and an oil mill at Blidouba in the South-West  
Republic of the Ivory Coast for Palminindustrie 19,0

Modernization of cocoa-bean processing plant in the Abidjan suburbs  
Société Saco-Sa 3,0

KENYA

Extending and modernizing the local, internal trunk and satellite  
telecommunications network  
Kenya Post and Telecommunications Corporation 22,0

BOTSWANA

Moropule power station; fourth 33 MW coal-fired unit  
Botswana Power Corporation 10,0

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MALAWI

Conditional global loan to the Investment and Development Bank of Malawi Limited to finance small and medium-sized industrial, agri-industrial, transport and tourist businesses 4,0

Factory for processing tea leaves, irrigation of plantations, plant for shelling macadamia nuts  
Kavuzi Tea Co Ltd 3,5

REGIONAL

Enlarging the container terminal at the port of Brazzaville  
Agence Transcongolaise des Communications via the Banque de Développement des Etats d'Afrique Centrale 2,6

ACP STATES - CARIBBEAN

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Global loan to the Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Corporation for financing small and medium-sized industrial, agri-industrial and tourist businesses 12,0

Electricity grid  
Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission 12,0

BARBADOS

Installation of container handling equipment at the port of Bridgetown  
Barbados Port Authority 5,6

ACP STATES - PACIFIC

FIJI

Sawmill integrated with the woodchip manufacturing plant at Drasa in the west of the island of Viti Levu  
Joint Venture Company via the State of Fiji 12,0

Global loan to the Fiji Development Bank for financing small and medium-sized industrial, agri-industrial, fisheries and tourist businesses  
\$F 3,4 million 4,0

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OCT

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Upgrading the Mundo Nobo power station by the addition of a 25 MW unit  
Kompania di Awa i Elektrisidat di Korsou N.V. via the Government of the Federation of the Netherlands Antilles 7,1

FRENCH POLYNESIA

90 KW and 20 KW electricity lines to link up a number of hydro-electric power stations in Tahiti  
Société de Transport d'énergie Electrique en Polynésie via the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique  
496,8 million francs CFP 4,0

MONTSERRAT

Enlarging the electricity production capacity (1,5 MW diesel generator) and the capacity of the medium voltage grid  
Montserrat Electricity Services Limited  
EC\$ 1,733 million 0,9

2. RISK CAPITAL ASSISTANCE FROM EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND RESOURCES

ACP STATES - AFRICA

SUDAN

Exploitation of a gold mine  
Conditional loan to Sudan-Minex Gold Mining Venture via the Sudan Government 4,0

Addition of a 7th unit to the Roseires hydro-electric power station  
Conditional loan to the National Electricity Co-operation via the Sudan Government 6,0

BURKINA

Exploitation of a gold mine at Poura to the West of Ouagadougou  
Conditional loan to the Republic of Burkina Faso for financing a shareholders' advance in the Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation Minière du Burkina 7,0

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MAURITANIA

Rehabilitation of water and electricity production and distribution installations  
Conditional loan to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the Société Nationale d'Eau et d'Electricité 7,0

MADAGASCAR

Overhaul and modernization of plant, mainly in the finishing shop of a textiles factory at Antsirabé and improvements in the la Souete cotton plantations  
Conditional loan to the Antsirabé cotton works via the Democratic Republic of Madagascar  
3 million Malagasy francs 6,0

SURINAME

Conditional loans to the Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank N.V.  
- Global loan for financing small and medium-sized business investment in the industrial, agro-industrial, forestry, mining and tourism sectors  
5,2 Suriname Guilders 4,0  
- Technical assistance for the duration of the global loan  
0,3 million Suriname Guilders 0,2

MALI

Additional investment to ensure satisfactory operation of the Dioro rice mill (additional storage and steam recuperation facilities)  
Conditional loan for Riserie de Dioro (Opération Riz Segou)  
- Republic of Mali 3,4

LESOTHO

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized business investment in the industrial, agri-industrial, mining and tourism sectors  
Conditional loan to the Lesotho National Development Corporation 3,0

SEYCHELLES

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized business investment in industry and tourism  
Conditional loan to the Seychelles Development Bank 3,0

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GUINEA

Creation of a new bank to operate nationally  
(Commercial and Development) and internationally  
- Conditional loan to the Republic of Guinea to enable  
it to take holdings in the equity capital of the  
Banque internationale pour le Commerce et  
l'Industrie de Guinée - BICIGUI 2,1  
- Acquisition of a holding in the capital of BICIGUI,  
on behalf of the Community 0,6

MALAWI

Global loan for financing small and medium-sized  
industrial, agri-industrial, transport and  
tourist businesses  
Conditional loan to the Investment and Development  
Bank of Malawi Ltd 2,0

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Hydro-electric power stations in the Riaba province  
Conditional loan to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea 2,0

CHAD

Global loan for the rehabilitation of small and  
medium-sized businesses  
Conditional loan to the Republic of Chad for  
the Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôt and  
the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Tchad 2,0

ZAIRE

Study on the use of natural methane gas from  
Lake Kivu in a cement works  
Conditional loan to the Banque de Développement  
des Etats des Grands Lacs 0,5

ZAMBIA

Preparatory study for the overhaul of the Tazama  
oil pipeline  
Conditional loan 0,5

SWAZILAND

Consultancy study on the internal running of the NIDC  
Conditional loan to the National Industrial Development  
Corporation of Swaziland 0,037

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ACP STATES - CARIBBEAN

GUYANA

Global loan to finance investment in small and medium-sized businesses in the industrial, agri-industrial, forestry and fisheries sectors, and the replacement or maintenance of the equipment or the reconstitution of the stocks of raw materials of those businesses  
Conditional loan to the Guyana Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank  
12,1 million G\$ 4,0

ST VINCENT

Preparatory study for the establishment of an air link with the island of Bequia  
Conditional loan to the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines 0,1

ACP STATES - PACIFIC

FIJI

Saw mill integrated with the wood-chip manufacturing plant at Drasa in the west of the island of Viti Levu  
Conditional loan to the Joint Venture Company via the State of Fiji 3,6  
Acquisition of a holding by the Bank in the Company's capital 2,4

VANUATU

Global loan to finance investment in small and medium-sized businesses in the industrial, agri-industrial, energy, transport and tourism sectors  
Conditional loan to the Banque de Développement de Vanuatu 2,0

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Preliminary study for the modernization and merging of two shipyards on the island of Florida situated near to each other  
Conditional loan to the Government's Shareholding Agency 0,100

OCT

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Installation of a precipitation device for fly ash and of burners for reducing nitrogen oxide emissions at the Mundo Nobo power station  
Kompania di Awa i Elektrisidat di Korsou N.V. 1,6

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11. The least developed, landlocked and island ACP States

The Community and the ACP States attended the meeting held in Geneva from 30 September to 11 October 1985 for the global examination of the mid-term application of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the benefit of the less developed countries (LDCs).

On that occasion the Community said it was prepared to establish a scheme to provide compensation for loss of export earnings by the LDCs which were not party to the third ACP-EEC Convention. For their part the ACP States said that they were bound up with other developing countries in seeking new relations with developed countries; they called upon the other developed countries to associate themselves with and consolidate the EEC's initiative.

In addition, on 11 November 1985 the ACP States forwarded to the Community their comments on the replies which the Community gave in 1982 in the ACP-EEC Subcommittee responsible for the specific problems of the least developed, landlocked and island countries (LDLIC). It was agreed that these matters would be dealt with in the context of the examination of the Commission's report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the ten years of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé I and Lomé II, part of which is devoted to the implementation of the various provisions for the specific benefit of the LDLIC.

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12. Enlargement of the Community

Under Article 284 of the Third Lomé Convention the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community on 1 January 1986 makes negotiations with the ACP States necessary so that appropriate adaptation or transitional measures may be taken. The Commission opened the relevant negotiations with the ACP States on behalf of the Community on 10 December 1985.

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TEXTS OF THE RESOLUTIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE ACP-EEC JOINT COMMITTEE  
ON 31 JANUARY 1985 AT BUJUMBURA (BURUNDI)

FINAL DECLARATION

(Adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

A. having held an extensive exchange of views, on the basis of the introductory statement by its General Rapporteur H.E. Ambassador CHASLE, on ACP-EEC cooperation particularly with regard to the prospects and constraints of the Third Lomé Convention

B. having held an extensive exchange of views on the food situation in the ACP countries, on the means and mechanisms for its improvement, with particular reference to the Lomé Convention and other instruments

a) having regard to the new Convention

1. Welcomes the fact that the negotiators of the Third Lomé Convention took particular account of the positions adopted by the parliamentary institutions of Lomé II;
2. Recognises that the Third Lomé Convention contains major structural improvements by comparison with the present Convention and that these improvements include some innovative and fundamental aspects, in particular the general provisions defining the major aims of cooperation, the inclusion of the cultural dimension of development, the goal of self-sufficiency and security of food supplies,

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investments, transport and communication, fisheries, and measures to combat desertification and deforestation;

3. Observes that the financial resources of the Third Lomé Convention have not been sufficiently increased, as the Consultative Assembly has requested on a number of occasions, and is concerned that it may not be possible to attain in full all the objectives laid down in the new Convention;
4. Requests that, should this be so, the possibility of an increase in the resources available for the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention be considered;
5. Urges the Community and the Member States to make a particular effort to provide additional resources in the framework of the sectoral programmes provided for in the Convention, the implementation of which extends beyond the time limits of the Convention;
6. Stresses that Lomé III represents a new willingness to encourage private EEC investment in the ACP States through industrial co-investment operations known as joint ventures; notes that the small and medium-sized industries of the Community are at present experiencing difficulties in meeting this need due to the lack of guarantees and risk capital which can not be easily raised;
7. Requests that a special co-investment fund amounting to 50m ECU be set up outside the framework of the EDF with the purpose of encouraging joint ventures between EEC and ACP small and medium-sized industries, particularly having regard to social development;
8. Welcomes the fact that the cultural dimension has been dealt with at three levels:
  - the articles of the Convention, which extend the previously exclusively economic and social cooperation to include the cultural dimension,

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- a special title on cultural and social cooperation which establishes the guiding principles and the instruments of this cooperation,
  - the various titles and chapters of the Convention which also cover considerations of a cultural nature;
9. Notes the provisions of Annex IX of the Third Lomé Convention regarding ACP migrant workers and ACP students in the Member States of the Community, requests the Member States to improve study conditions and increase possibilities for ACP students in the countries of the Community both by making a greater number of scholarships available and by ensuring that they are at an adequate level;
  10. Recommends that all the provisions of the new Convention, excluding those which involve new financial obligations and are, therefore, subject to ratification, should enter into force in advance of the Convention in the context of the transitional measures;
  11. Calls on the Member States of the Community and the ACP States to do all in their power to ensure that the ratification procedures are completed as soon as possible so that the new Convention can enter into force at an early date;
  12. Emphasises that the success of the new Convention will depend in particular on the speed and efficiency of its implementation;
  13. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention provides for the merger of the two parliamentary bodies under the title of the Joint Assembly;
  14. Notes that the new Joint Assembly is to ensure that, in the framework of the implementation of the Lomé III Convention, the economic and social partners are closely involved in the work of the various institutions of the Convention;

15. Stresses that the Lomé III Convention, whilst an important landmark in North-South relations, will have difficulties, however, in attaining its objectives if the constraints of the international economic situation continue to weigh down ACP/EEC relations and, in this context, reaffirms the need for the Contracting Parties to do everything possible to assist in the revitalisation of the North-South dialogue;
16. Welcomes the fact that the ACP States and the Community by negotiating and signing a new Convention have confirmed their chosen model for relations which, by the comprehensive nature of its instruments and the number of participating countries, is unique in North-South relations;
17. Recalls with reference to the Joint Declaration on Article 4 of the Third Lomé Convention
  - the reaffirmation by the Contracting Parties of their obligation and their commitment under international law to fight for the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on ethnic group, origin, race, nationality, colour, sex, language, religion or any other situation;
  - the proclamation of their determination to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid which constitutes a violation of human rights and an affront to human dignity;
  - reconfirms its resolution on southern Africa as adopted - by a large majority - at the Rome meeting of the Consultative Assembly;
  - calls on the Community and its Member States to ensure that European undertakings with subsidiaries in South Africa respect the code of conduct adopted in the context of European Political Cooperation;
  - calls upon all ACP-EEC countries to make 1985, in whatever way is relevant to their countries, as the 25th anniversary of the massacre at Sharpeville;

- invites again the EEC and its Member States to dissuade their private and multinational companies from providing military and economic support for the South African regime;

18. Calls now on the Commission to inform the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, at its first meeting, of the precise state of economic and trade relations between the Contracting Parties and South Africa to enable the new parliamentary institution of the Lomé Convention to adopt an informed opinion on the attitude of the Contracting Parties with regard to the UN recommendation to impose economic sanctions on South Africa;

b) having regard to the campaign against hunger in Africa

- (i) Having regard to the worsening drought and continuing process of desertification in Africa and the consequent movements of people,
  - (ii) Deeply concerned at the serious food crisis afflicting a growing number of countries in Africa, particularly the countries of the Sahel, Ethiopia, East and southern Africa, and at the extent of the human suffering and loss of life which this is causing,
  - (iii) Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly and the European Parliament on hunger in the world and in Africa in particular,
  - (iv) Having regard to the international show of solidarity, particularly the efforts of the European Community, on behalf of the victims of this scourge,
19. Welcomes the decision taken by the Council of the European Community in Dublin to supply 1,200,000 tonnes of cereal to help relieve the suffering of the victims of the famine in Africa;

20. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to take additional action to deal with the present disastrous situation in the countries of the Sahel, Ethiopia, East and southern Africa and to make appropriate arrangements to ensure that the aid is distributed as effectively as possible;
21. Calls for the application of the agreement reached between the EEC and the ACP within the framework of Lomé III, on supplies of agricultural products made available at preferential prices, to be brought forward;
22. In view of the escalating refugee problem in the Horn of Africa, calls on the Commission and the other international donors to devote urgently sufficient resources to the problem;
23. Calls on the Commission to implement, as a matter of urgency, a plan for the equipment and construction of infrastructures, enabling this aid to be delivered in the best possible conditions, and the provision of water;
24. Calls on the international community and, first and foremost, the European Community and the Member States, to assist the countries of the Sahel, Ethiopia, East and southern Africa, and all the ACP countries affected by natural disasters, in their efforts towards organization and coordination so as to ensure the continuity of emergency aid until the next harvest;
25. Emphasises the urgent need to continue with the implementation of food strategies in all the countries of the Sahel in order to move further towards the goal of self-sufficiency and security of food supplies in these countries;
26. Calls for a specific section dealing with NGOs to be added to the Convention, giving them a similar status to the economic and social partners in the Convention;

27. Is in favour of regional cooperation to bring about self-sufficiency in food supplies and calls on the international community, including the EEC and the Member States in particular, to give all their support to the efforts of the countries of the Sahel within the ICDCS;
28. Stresses that coordination of aid should culminate in the near future in a Community plan for a real crisis structure which, with the aid of the countries affected by famine and international organizations,
  - regularly assesses the food deficit,
  - sets a timetable for supplies of aid,
  - determines the logistics for transporting and distributing the aid;
29. Stresses the need to establish an advance warning system and machinery for launching emergency operations in the ACP countries, particularly the Sahel, in the event of a food crisis;
30. Calls for specific proposals to be drawn up as soon as possible as part of ACP-EEC cooperation to create a decentralized system of stocks in the Sahel and in other ACP countries threatened by food shortages, that will both guarantee food supplies at times of urgent need and guarantee regular supplies between harvests;
31. Calls on the Commission and the ACP-EEC institutions to consider ways in which the effectiveness of rural development programmes can be improved for the benefit of the rural population, particularly by encouraging small-scale projects and integrated projects;

32. Appeals urgently to the international community, in particular the Member States of the European Community, to continue the fight against hunger and to step up levels of national development aid in order to attain the objective of 0.7% of GNP provided for in Resolution 26.26 of the UN General Assembly, while noting that the Community average is only some 0.51%, despite the efforts of some of its members;
  33. Instructs the Chairmen to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers and the Joint Institutions of the Lomé Convention.
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RESOLUTION

on deforestation and desertification .

(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on the environment and development adopted on 24 February 1983 in Kingston (Jamaica) and 19 September 1984 in Luxembourg,
- B. having regard to the provisions on the environment contained in the Lomé III Convention,
- C. recalling the resolutions of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on measures to combat hunger adopted on 5 November 1982 in Rome and 23 September 1983 in Berlin,
- D. recalling also the resolution on measures to combat drought and desertification adopted on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville,
- E. recalling the European Parliament's resolution on the special plan to combat the drought in the Sahel adopted on 17 November 1983,
- F. recalling the resolution on the relationship between the environment and development adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers on 3 October 1984, and the Council resolution on new forms of cooperation with regard to water also adopted on 3 October 1984,
- G. whereas the physical, economic and political existence of the ACP countries and the Sahel region in particular is threatened by drought, which is steadily becoming endemic,
- H. aware of the fact that deforestation is closely linked to the combined effects of population growth, widespread rural poverty and the energy crisis,

.../...

- I. conscious of the need to achieve a balance between the industrial production of crops for export and the production of food crops for local consumption;
- J. whereas the destruction of vegetation by bush fires, the dangerous practice of itinerant farming on burnt land, the felling of trees and shrubs, deforestation without reforestation, soil erosion and overgrazing give rise to desertification, in particular the advance of the desert in the Sahel region;
- K. convinced that the disruption of tropical forest ecosystems causes:
  - (a) increased soil erosion, disturbances in the water cycle and soil degeneration,
  - (b) a decline in genetic resources,
  - (c) the disappearance of certain forms of fauna and flora,
  - (d) a reduction in forest and agricultural output,
  - (e) climatic changes at local, regional or world level,
  - (f) migration and destabilization of populations
- L. anxious to preserve the ecological balance of tropical forest ecosystems and maintain genetic diversity;
- M. aware of the danger that the tropical forests may disappear in the coming decades;
- N. aware of the fact that deforestation and soil and water degradation are closely linked to the threat of desertification;
- O. alarmed by the fact that the ecological effects of this situation, such as soil degradation and erosion, disturbances in the water cycle, climatic troubles and desertification, are going to bring about a reduction in agricultural production from stock-raising and in food supplies, thereby exacerbating the problems facing the rural and urban communities concerned;

- P. concerned at the accelerating process of desertification in the Sahel region and at the fact that over half of Africa's territory is threatened by different rates of desertification and the lives of tens of millions of men, women and children are therefore threatened by the worsening famine;
1. Draws the attention of the European Community, the Member States of the Lomé Convention and international public opinion to the dangers and the gravity of the situation created by deforestation, persistent drought and the fact that desertification is occurring in an increasing number of places and calls upon them to acknowledge their responsibilities and the part they should play in counteracting these phenomena, together with the financial and technical consequences thereof, and also the importance of environmental matters within development policy generally;
  2. Points out that the Community would be failing to meet its international political obligations if it did not continue to combat desertification and promote environmental protection as a matter of first priority;
  3. Calls on the Commission to report in due course to the Joint Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of Lomé III concerning deforestation and desertification and on the measures taken with a view to tackling these problems;
  4. Recommends the ACP States, cooperating as closely as possible with one another, to take the necessary measures to combat deforestation, soil erosion, the degradation of forest resources and desertification, especially by:
    - taking adequate and appropriate legal and financial measures,
    - allowing the population of each country and each family to decide for itself whether it is justifiably able and wishes to implement a family planning policy, without thereby endangering the security of their existence, and providing appropriate methods to this end,
    - encouraging the development, marketing and use of alternative energy sources including new technologies in order to reduce the risk of the disappearance

of whole areas of forest in view of the shortage of wood fuel in many ACP countries,

- implementing programmes, plans, projects and micro-projects,
  - prohibiting industries that have an unjustifiable impact on woods and forests and the environment as a whole,
  - coordinating with relevant industries to address specific environmental and pollution problems,
  - engaging local populations in measures to combat desertification,
  - stimulating the awareness of local populations and providing them with more information,
  - making use for this purpose of appropriate public and private organizations,
  - taking part in studies on the climatic causes of drought and desertification;
5. Calls on the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Lomé III, to put into effect the following recommendations:

A. Aims and guidelines of the present Convention in the main areas of cooperation

With regard to Article 11 relating to efforts to protect the environment and restore natural balances, to draw up a list of projects needed to cover the specific measures provided for by that article and to make available the necessary financial support:

- research into appropriate technologies and alternative energy sources, their marketing and use, in order to reduce pressure on forests,
- educational programmes and programmes to make populations aware of the problems of deforestation, soil erosion and desertification,
- research and training programmes on forestry and the rational management of natural resources,
- assistance with regard to forest legislation,
- hydro-agricultural planning projects utilising available water resources with particular reference to micro-hydraulic techniques,

.../...

- research into the causes of drought and desertification;

B. Measures to combat drought and desertification

to ensure that :

- (a) a sufficient share of the available resources is deployed to tackle the problems encountered in combating drought and desertification,
- (b) the problem of deforestation, which is directly linked to the problem of desertification, is included under the provisions of the chapter on measures to combat drought and desertification and therefore receives the necessary material and financial support;
- (c) efforts and funds are concentrated on those geographical areas recently exposed to the danger of desertification;

C. Agricultural cooperation and food security

To contribute, by means of the various forms of financial and technical cooperation, to :

- (a) the implementation of specific projects geared towards environmental protection, particularly those concerned with deforestation and desertification by seeking alternative solutions to the problems of:
  - wood supplies by planting fast-growing tree varieties to protect the natural forest,
  - forestry conservation by reforestation following industrial exploitation,
  - the management of water resources by implementing hydro-agricultural projects utilizing available water resources, particularly micro-hydraulic techniques in villages, and suitable technologies drawing on existing local knowledge and encouraging participation by local people,
  - the development of appropriate technologies to permit the use of new sources of energy and corresponding machinery as soon as possible;
- (b) the inclusion at the planning stage of projects, particularly agricultural projects, of impact studies where these appear necessary. These studies could set out:
  - an analysis of the initial state of the site and its environment with particular reference to the natural resources and the natural agricultural

.../...

- and forest environment or recreational areas affected by the plans,
- an analysis of the effects on the environment, in other words the countryside, fauna and flora, the natural and human environments and factors affecting the biological balance,
  - the reasons, especially from the environmental point of view, for choosing the project presented from among those put forward,
  - the measures envisaged to eliminate, reduce and, if possible, offset the project's damaging effects on the environment,
  - possibly, an alternative project;

D. Regional cooperation

To promote particular efforts to stimulate awareness and provide information and training to ensure that better account is taken of the environmental dimension of rural development policy by national and outside decision makers and by technical services and the people of the ACP countries.

These efforts could be rendered effective by specific training and information measures and programmes, by the incorporation in all (agricultural) projects likely to have an important impact on the environment of an environmental training element making provision for such measures in the framework of the project, by circulating information on the experiences of different ACP States and by organizing colloquies, seminars and other scientific meetings on activities connected with the projects under way in regions or sub-regions;

E. Financial and technical cooperation

(a) To provide for those ACP States who request it, its financial and technical assistance on :

- formulating projects,
- training, information and research,
- programmes to stimulate the awareness of populations and provide them with information;

(b) To extend financial and technical cooperation to local and other non-governmental organizations participating in development in the countries concerned,

.../...

- (c) to obtain the inclusion of training courses in the education programmes developed and implemented by international organizations such as UNDP,
- (d) To implement the provisions of the action projects and programmes giving priority to :
  - the management of natural forest resources,
  - the implementation of micro-projects: measures to combat deforestation, erosion, to promote village hydraulics, the search for alternative energy sources, etc.,
- (e) to include finance for impact studies within the pre-established budget for each project;

F. Planning, evaluation, implementation and assessment

To ensure that the projects take environmental considerations into account at the planning, evaluation, implementation and assessment stages;

- 5. Calls on the ACP States with the appropriate assistance of the Commission to endeavour :
  - (a) to strengthen the institutional powers of forestry management services so as to encourage the rational exploitation of wood resources with a view to maintaining the ecological balance and long-term viability;
  - (b) to draw up and implement at national and regional level natural resource management strategies, especially in the Sahel countries;
  - (c) to draw up jointly a strategy for energy saving and substitution and, in particular, to design, popularise and make available to households, particularly in rural areas, inexpensive domestic equipment which is suited to local conditions and consumes little or no wood;
- 7. Recommends that a means be instituted by the Bureau of the Joint Assembly to monitor and report upon the implementation of this and the following resolutions of the Working Group on Environment and Development;

8. Requests that this resolution, together with the report on deforestation and desertification, be forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention, the President of the European Parliament, the Secretary-General of the ACP secretariat, the Commission of the European Communities and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.
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RESOLUTION

on the role of women in the development  
process in view of the 1985 World Conference  
on the Decade for Women

(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The ACP-EEC Joint Committee,

- meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. Recalling the first regular meeting of the Working Party on the Role of Women in the Development Process held at Brussels on 21/22 November 1984,
- B. Having regard to the resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly of 23 September 1983<sup>1</sup>,
- C. Aware of the status, situation and fundamental economic role of women in the development process and of the specific problems of women,
- D. Whereas there can be no development without the mobilisation of human resources including women,
- E. Having regard to the vital role played by women in the ACP countries in certain economic and social sectors, in particular agriculture, the diet, health and education of their families,
- F. Recognising that the numerous domestic tasks which fall to the daily lot of women provide essential support for economic development in general,
- G. whereas little progress has been made in the ACP countries towards making traditional responsibilities of women in rural areas less arduous and more productive,
- H. Convinced that the measures to be taken in this area must be those which will improve the living conditions of the people of the rural world in general,

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<sup>1</sup>) OJ No C 300, 7.11.1983.

- I. Conscious of the need to enhance the impact of ACP-EEC cooperation on the integration of women in development and the participation of women at all levels,
- J. Recalling the three reports on Cultural Cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community drawn up by the rapporteur, H.E. Ambassador CHASLE (Mauritius) on behalf of the Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,
- K. Recalling further the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa (Chapter XII), the Declaration of the Inter-American Commission of Women Toward the Year 2000, the recommendations of the Regional Preparatory Conferences for the UN World Conference on the Decade for Women,
- L. Convinced that effective integration of women in development requires vigorous attention through policy formulation, development planning, project proposals, agreements and other instruments of cooperation, and the continuous monitoring and evaluation of these plans and strategies to assess their impact on the development of women and the ways in which these can be enhanced,
- M. Noting, however, that the majority of ACP Member States face serious bottlenecks in the development of their people and the growth of their national incomes, which hamper their economic take-off,

.../...

- N. Convinced that development incorporates improvement of quality of life through economic measures that tackle the basic needs of the entire population,
- O. Convinced that the principal aim of social, economic and human development, of which population goals and policies are integral parts, is to improve the standard of living and quality of life of the people,
- P. Aware of the diverse needs and priorities of Member States, the different approaches and stages of development, the influence of modernisation in different cultures and the fact that development projects and programmes must comply with the objectives and priorities of the countries concerned,
- Q. Concerned that the flow of aid during the life of the previous ACP-EEC Conventions (Lomé I and II) largely by-passed integrated development, and overlooked social and cultural development for the majority of the population, particularly women,
- R. Convinced of the potential of women and their demonstrated ability to mobilize and work as partners in development, and that their full cooperation in the development process can greatly increase the benefits and success of development,
- S. Whereas in certain cases women are still discriminated against in public life, in law, the family, employment and training,
- T. Recalling in this context the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women,

- U. Having regard to the preparation for the 1985 World Conference on the Decade for Women to review and appraise the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the decade, and to prepare strategies for the future up to year 2000,
1. Appreciates the efforts of the international Community with regard to the integration of women in the development process during the United Nations Decade for Women;
  2. Reaffirms full support for the 1975 Plan of Action of Mexico with the themes of equality, development and peace; the subsequent sub-themes of education, health and employment adopted at the World Conference in Copenhagen in 1980; the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa adopted in April 1980; the Caribbean Plan of Action; the Pacific Plan of Action and the reports of ACP-EEC Cultural Cooperation;
  3. Calls on the States which have not yet done so to ratify the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women adopted by the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly;
  4. Recommends the use of educational programmes to instil into young people a better understanding of the role of women by introducing the concept of equality between all members of society into their civic studies courses;
  5. Calls on all States to adopt policies utilising all the means available, in particular the mass media and other cultural and information networks, to take effective action to change attitudes on the role of women in our society;

6. Welcomes the fact that the new ACP-EEC Convention (Lomé III) contains in its Title VIII concerning cultural and social cooperation, a special article on the role of women (Art. 123), but underlines that practical operation is required to establish the role that has been recognised in Article 123;
7. Agrees that ACP-EEC cooperation should be increased through systematic and deliberate effort to ensure that aid in the future gives priority to components geared to opening up opportunities for women, to improving their performance, to enhancing their economic and social status and to fostering women's ability to contribute to and sustain the development of their communities at all levels, notably by restructuring the informal sector through the reorganisation of trades and crafts and the rationalisation of market systems;
8. Requests that the benefits of Lomé III-EDF financed projects be shared more equally between men and women and that those specific to women should be dealt with on an equal footing with other projects;
9. Recommends that, when drawing up priorities for requests for cooperation aid, the ACP countries should pay particular attention to projects which will make the daily work of women in rural areas in particular less arduous and more productive;
10. Further requests that women should participate fully in the planning and decision-making process;
11. Strongly recommends that national governments should dedicate a certain percentage of their projects to the development of women and that local and regional NGOs be actively involved in the programming, implementation and evaluation of projects;

.../...

12. Appeals to national governments to accord more priority to education and training facilities for women, at all levels, in their national indicative aid programmes, and to such areas which are of particular interest to rural women as health, family planning, drinking water and sanitation, access to credit and marketing, handicrafts, access to appropriate technology which will take account of local needs and the provision of free legal aid centres;
13. Recommends that countries should carry out a clear policy which will encourage women in rural areas to form cooperatives for the production or marketing of foodstuffs and craft products;
14. In accordance with the Declaration made by the Mexico World Population Conferences in August 1984, recommends that particular emphasis is given to the education, welfare and general equality of women for the success of population policies, and stresses the need therefore for all couples to exercise their basic human right to decide freely and without coercion, the number and spacing of their children, and to have the information, education and means to do so;

15. Urges ACP States and regional organisations to encourage where they do not exist, the setting up or designation of Women's Departments and Women's Organisations to deal specifically with women's issues and to strengthen those departments which already exist;
16. Recommends that ACP States, in collaboration with Women's Groups, organise regional seminars and meetings in ACP States on specific women's issues;
17. Encourages exchange through visits to projects that have contributed to successful integration of women, observation of projects between, within and outside their countries, and the dissemination of regular bulletins or newsletters on the work of women in the production and development process;
18. Calls for projects or other aid programmes to be formulated taking into account situations to ensure full acceptance and support of the community involved;
19. Recommends also that the Member States of the EEC improve their concept of development aid to take account of women's problems and potentialities;

20. Recommends that offices of the ACP-EEC cooperation and the Member States should be reinforced by female employees who are experts in the field of women and development;
21. Invites international bodies and regional and sub-regional organisations to make greater efforts to employ women with a view to involving them in decision-making on the integration of women at these levels;
22. Acknowledges the vital work carried out by women in rural development in the production and distribution of agricultural products, in the preparation of foodstuffs and in the campaign against hunger;
23. Emphasises that facilities for technological innovation, agricultural instruction and management in subsistence farming receive high priority, and calls for these facilities to be aimed at women in particular;
24. Calls for the establishment of mutually agreed criteria for the evaluation of projects receiving assistance from the EDF, EIB or CID, which determine whether the projects in question are likely to improve the situation of women and to take full advantage of the potentialities of women to help in development;
25. Considers it of vital importance that the EDF makes additional funds available for programmes and projects enhancing the role and status of women and development, whereby the autonomy and self-reliance of women are stressed;

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26. Requests that, in the case of projects financed by the EDF, priority be given to small and medium-sized undertakings, which represent a vital sector that can both create employment and further the financial independence of women and the improvement of their living standards;
27. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of measures in favour of women carried out under Lomé II in order to prevent duplication;
28. Calls for efforts to ensure that in all development projects where there are consequences for the female population these should be taken into account at every stage and the women themselves or their organisations consulted, and that where there are opportunities for women to enhance a project, these should be examined thoroughly and taken advantage of;
29. Calls for efforts to ensure that in all projects an evaluation of the effectiveness of efforts that have already been initiated in the same field is undertaken;
30. Further decides that the Working Party on Women and Development should utilize the occasion of the World Conference on Women to organise an ancillary meeting in Nairobi in July 1985;
31. Directs the Working Party to submit a detailed report to the Consultative Assembly on the effective integration of women in development under the new Convention in accordance with the above principles.

RESOLUTION  
on human rights

(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Bujumbura (Burundi)  
on 31 January 1985)

The ACP-EEC Joint Committee,

- meeting in Bujumbura from 28 January to 1 February 1985,

- A. having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC ad hoc Working Group on Human Rights presented by Madame Colette FLESCHE, rapporteur (CA/CP/528), in which the members of the ad hoc Working Group were able to discuss on the basis of parity between representatives from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and members of the European Parliament such a delicate yet fundamental political issue;
- B. considers that fundamental human rights, whether they be political, social, economic or other, constitute a legitimate subject of concern for all ACP-EEC countries;
- C. considers that mankind, male and female, must be the essential beneficiary of development policy, and must be able to find satisfaction and well-being in his every-day life without fear of aggression, unwarranted arrest or detention or any other political menace or coercion and maintains that man cannot live with dignity under the current world economic system;
- D. notes the contents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;

.../...

- E. considers that all signatories of the Third Lomé Convention have confirmed their international obligation to ensure the preservation and improvement of human rights, and have therefore underlined the positive link between the promotion of human rights and efforts towards development;
- F. considers that each individual citizen should be granted the right and opportunity by his country to take action against any infringement of his human rights, in accordance with the Joint Declaration and Article 4 of the Convention;
- G. expressing the hope that the signatories of the Third Lomé Convention will play an active part in eliminating the obstacles preventing individuals and peoples from actually enjoying to the full their economic, social and cultural rights, as stated in paragraph 2 of the Joint Declaration and Article 4 on Human Rights annexed to the Third Lomé Convention;
- H. considers that the worsening economic plight of many developing countries may well condemn more people to starvation, malnutrition and underdevelopment;
- I. considers that continued dialogue is essential between European and ACP States in order to assure constructive and humane development within all of our societies so that our governments may work in the interests of all our peoples irrespective of their political opinion, ethnic group, cultural or religious belief or their class;

.../...

- J. considers that wherever people are ruled by unrepresentative and elitist minorities using coercion and repression human rights are grossly violated;
- K. considers that the apartheid regime in South Africa, which constitutes a violation of human rights, is an affront to human dignity as the overwhelming majority of the population is governed by a repressive, unrepresentative and racist minority and is denied its basic freedom and fundamental rights;
- L. concerned by the dramatic plight of many refugees who often face the problems of insecurity, hunger and sickness;
- M. notes with approval that the Third Lomé Convention provides for aid to projects and programmes aimed at self-sufficiency and the integration or reintegration of refugees;
- N. considering the serious difficulties facing migrant workers and students in their countries of residence;
- O. stresses that every person when arrested is entitled to a democratic and public trial, legal assistance and humane treatment during detention;
- P. draws attention to the fact that all peoples in a country are entitled to their own cultural and social development;

.../...

E

1. Welcomes the fact that the contracting parties to the Third Lomé Convention agreed upon the need to include references to human rights in the preamble to the Convention and in a Joint Declaration annexed to Article 4 of the Convention;
2. Hopes that the ACP Member States of the OAU ratify the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in order that it may be put into effect at the earliest opportunity and that all the Member States of the European Community ratify the European Convention on Human Rights;
3. Proposes, therefore,
  - (i) that the Member States undertake, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome, to break off all economic, financial and military relations with South Africa and to do all in their power to bring to an end a situation which brings disgrace on mankind;
  - (ii) that more adequate economic resources be devoted to resolving the problems which undermine the possibility for the peoples of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to enjoy their fundamental human rights as defined by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that more positive political effort be made in this same direction;
  - (iii) that more be done financially, logistically and politically to support all organisations working in favour of refugees, including particularly the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and, where possible in cooperation with NGOs, to ensure that the status of refugees is assured and that their needs are catered for, including their fundamental human rights;

.../...

- (iv) that immigrant workers, students and their families should receive adequate and proper treatment in their host country and that more should be done through closer cultural cooperation to ensure their proper assimilation into the societies within which they choose to live, having full regard to their rights and well-being;
- (v) that, having regard to the findings of the report of the ad hoc Working Party, the Bureau of the Joint Assembly should monitor human rights developments both in Europe and the ACP States, make appropriate recommendations and, when necessary, call for the convening of a working party;
- (vi) that this motion for a resolution and the accompanying report be forwarded to the Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Community, to the Committee of Ambassadors and the ACP Council, and to the National Assemblies and Parliaments of all the Member States signatory to the Third Lome Convention and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation.

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RESOLUTION

on the crisis in the North-South Dialogue

(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee,  
Meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. recalling and affirming the previous resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, in particular the resolution adopted in November 1982 in Rome,
- B. deploring that, instead of increasing, North-South cooperation at international level is stagnating:
  - no overall negotiations planned within the UNO;
  - failure of the last UNCTAD and UNIDO meetings;
  - no regeneration of IFAD and IDA funds;
  - the United States' decision to withdraw from UNESCO,
- C. requesting that the interests of the developing countries will be taken into account in the negotiations on the liberalization of trade in services in the framework of GATT,
- D. deploring the continued growth of expenditure on arms, which is to the detriment of aid to developing countries and of action against world hunger,

(ANNEX I)

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E

- E. whereas in virtually all Community countries development aid has not reached the objective of 0.7% of GNP and whereas it is in fact showing a tendency to fall,
- F. whereas certain economically powerful countries should increase significantly their development aid, in particular the USA, which devotes only some 0.27% of GNP to aid to the developing countries, Japan, with some 0.3%, and the Soviet Union, with only some 0.19%,
1. Calls on those Member States of the Community which have not yet ratified the Common Fund on Commodities to do so as soon as possible;
  2. Calls on the Community to take positive steps to revitalize the North-South Dialogue in all the relevant fora and to work towards a conference on the reform of the international monetary system;
  3. Calls on the Commission to study the possibilities for using the ECU to assist the developing countries to deal with the effects of the increasing value of the dollar and rising interest rates;
  4. Calls on the Commission to submit to the Council a proposal for the establishment of a Lomé Bank to operate in the interests of development and not financial profitability and to be managed jointly by the ACP and the EEC;
  5. Calls on the Community, more generally, to advocate clearly greater participation by the developing countries in the management of the international organisations to which they belong;
  6. Calls on the Commission to report to the new joint body on the action taken on the requests made in this resolution and the results obtained;
  7. Instructs its chairmen to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Member States and all the ACP States.

R E S O L U T I O N

on Southern Africa  
adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985

The Joint Committee  
meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. indignant at the increasing repression in South Africa where, as the authorities themselves admit, confrontations between the public and the police have led to the death of more than 150 civilians since the last Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg,
- B. aware that black South Africans have renewed their fight against all forms of apartheid and expressing its support for the UDF for its courageous opposition to the apartheid system in South Africa,
  - 1. Again condemns the South African apartheid regime for its crimes and for the repeated violations of human rights of which it is guilty;
  - 2. Notes that South Africa has not ceased its attempts to destabilize its neighbours and refuses to comply with the non-aggression pacts concluded with them;

3. Calls on the Community to insist more firmly on the application of United Nations Resolution 435 calling for the independence of Namibia;
4. Demands from the Member States of the European Community and from the Institutions of the EEC:
  - (i) an end to all new foreign investment in South Africa;
  - (ii) bringing an end to state-guaranteed bank loans for exports to South Africa;
  - (iii) step by step reduction of commercial contacts;
  - (iv) adherence to the UN arms embargo and an end to all forms of military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa, and also an end to the supply of oil products;
  - (v) suspension of sports and cultural links with South Africa;
  - (vi) the strengthening of the Code of Conduct adopted in September 1977 for European companies with subsidiaries, branches or representatives in South Africa, while the application of the Code should be the object of a thorough report both to the European Parliament and to the Joint Committee;
  - (vii) the granting of means to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which would enable it to fulfil its mission in the areas of regional cooperation, transport and communications infrastructures, energy, etc., in such a way as to reduce rapidly the involuntary dependence of the states of the region on South Africa;
5. Calls now on the Commission to inform the future ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, at its first meeting, of the precise state of economic and trade relations between the Community and South Africa to enable the new Joint Institution

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of the Lomé Convention to adopt an informed opinion on the attitude of the Ten with regard to the UN recommendation to impose economic sanctions on South Africa;

6. Calls on the Member States in particular to make stronger representations for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, as requested expressly and unanimously by the last Consultative Assembly, and of all political prisoners;
7. Welcomes the fact that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the South African Bishop Desmond Tutu for his fight against apartheid and decides to invite the former President of the South African Council of Churches to address the future joint body of the Lomé Convention at its next meeting;
8. Instructs its chairmen to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Member States of the Community and all the ACP States.

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RESOLUTION

on security and co-operation in Africa and Europe  
(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee

meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. deeply concerned at the growth of international tension and the continued existence of trouble spots in several regions of Africa,
  - B. alarmed at the serious predicament of the refugees, whose numbers and needs are ceaselessly increasing,
  - C. aware that any threat to peace hampers the free development of these countries, compelling them to spend enormous amounts for military purposes to the detriment of economic and social progress and the well-being of their peoples,
  - D. attaching great importance to endeavours to achieve unification and integration and to regional and inter-regional initiatives to promote cooperation, which are typical of the African and European continents and draw them closer together,
1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure that international relations are inspired primarily by the concept upon which African unity, European integration and all genuine regional cooperation are founded, that is to say the common search for universally equitable solutions as opposed to the traditional pattern of relations between nations based on strength;
  2. Condemns all policies designed to expand areas of influence and any attempts to take advantage of East-West tension to the detriment of the priority aim of renewed North-South dialogue and the development of international cooperation;

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3. Stresses the fact that ACP-EEC cooperation, insofar as it is characterized by an open approach, ensuring that the political choices of the signatory states of the Lomé Conventions are respected, and is directed towards common development objectives and hence towards active promotion of human rights, enables a constructive dialogue to be held;
4. Emphasizes the fact that, in both Africa and Europe, charters on the respect of human rights continue to provide pointers for future endeavours and enhance the dialogue between equal partners, particularly in the matter of the priority to be given to the right to life, to development and to the protection of migrant workers, the respect of the culture of those nations belonging to the Convention and the right to equal treatment in a world in which the scandal of poverty, hunger and racial discrimination still persists;
5. Acknowledges that the non-alignment of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific States is beneficial to world peace and should therefore be preserved;
6. Supports the OAU in its attempts to settle peacefully the various conflicts taking place thereby forestalling any future foreign military intervention;
7. Stresses that the ever-increasing production of and trade in weapons, in particular in and from EEC Member States, threatens the stability and security of African countries and adversely affects their economic situation;
8. For this purpose, calls on the EEC Member States to support the OAU initiatives and programmes of action;
9. Instructs its chairmen to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the signatory states of the Lomé Convention, the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Commission of the European Communities and the Secretary-General of the UN.

RESOLUTION

on aid to refugees in the ACP States  
(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee  
meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. concerned at the growing number of refugees and displaced persons in the African continent,
  - B. conscious that, if no lasting solutions are found, the problem of refugees is likely to destabilize entire regions and create tension between states, jeopardizing the development efforts of all concerned,
  - C. anxious that the major objectives of ACP-EEC cooperation, in particular the wellbeing of populations, satisfaction of fundamental needs, development of human capacities and respect for human dignity, should be guaranteed for those sectors of population most threatened,
1. Welcomes the fact that the Third Lomé Convention responds to one of its principle demands, namely that aid should be provided for refugees and repatriated persons which goes beyond emergency aid and permits the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at self-sufficiency and integration or re-integration of the refugees;

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2. Notes with regret, however, the modest nature of the sum allocated for aid to the refugees, namely 80 million ECU for the entire duration of the new Convention;
3. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to assess without delay, with the assistance of the states concerned, the needs of the refugee populations so that programmes and projects permitting genuine integration or reintegration of the refugees can be set in motion as soon as the new Convention enters into force;
4. Considers that these programmes and projects must not be simply a continuation of emergency aid, despite the fact that the refugee populations are severely hit by famine, but must offer lasting solutions which are acceptable to the refugees;
5. Considers that, because these programmes and projects must, of necessity, be large-scale, provision must be made for transfers of appropriations from other items, and that certain reinstallation programmes must culminate in genuine regional cooperation measures with long-term advantages for the various ACP States concerned;
6. Emphasizes the importance and validity of appropriate vocational training programmes and projects, provided these are directed towards the goal of integration or re-integration;
7. Urges the Commission of the European Communities to ensure that its aid to refugees is coordinated with the aid granted by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and by non-governmental organizations, in particular through the pursuit of co-financed and complementary projects;
8. Requests the partners to the new Convention to regard certain important provisions relating to agricultural cooperation and security of food supplies as applying particularly to the regions and areas with a high concentration of refugees;

9. Appeals urgently to the states affected by the problem of refugees to strengthen their cooperation and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the abovementioned integration and re-integration programmes and projects;
10. Instructs its chairmen to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Member States of the Community and all the ACP States.

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RESOLUTION

on the landlocked ACP countries .

(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The ACP-EEC Joint Committee

meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. conscious that the state of being landlocked represents a serious handicap in the economic development of the ACP countries,
- B. noting that three-quarters of the least-developed African countries are landlocked,
- C. recalling the objectives adopted by the United Nations in the context of the decade of transport in Africa (1978-1988) with a view to opening up the continent, namely:
  - promotion of the integration of transport and communication infrastructures in order to increase intra-African trade,
  - coordination of the different systems of transport in order to increase their effectiveness,
  - harmonization of national regulations and reduction to a minimum of physical and non-physical barriers to facilitate the movement of persons and goods,
  - promotion of the use of local human and material resources, standardization of networks and equipment, research and popularization of appropriate techniques,
  - provision during the decade of the necessary technical and financial means to promote the development and modernization of transport and communication infrastructures,

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- D. observing that these goals have not been attained because of inadequate technical and financial resources,
  - E. pointing out that considerable financial assistance must be provided to enable some of these goals to be realised and thereby assist the recovery of the African economies,
  - F. recognising the efforts made by the ACP countries within regional organizations to overcome the problems of landlocked countries,
1. Proposes to study closely the economic and financial situation of landlocked countries and to make recommendations for measures to be taken by the international community, in particular financing institutions, to resolve the problems of landlocked countries;
  2. Calls for the immediate implementation, as soon as the Third Lomé Convention enters into force, of special measures in favour of Landlocked countries, including:
    - the organization of a storage and food supply system to avoid the danger of interruptions in supply,
    - a joint ACP-EEC study to identify the specific measures to be taken on behalf of the landlocked countries to improve their capacity to attract investment;
  3. Recommends that the donor countries and financing institutions should consider whether a country is landlocked when assessing projects and take account of this when granting financial aid;
  4. Instructs its chairmen to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.
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R E S O L U T I O N

on the incorporation of environmental issues  
in the Third Lomé Convention and on information  
concerning the Convention's provisions as regards the environment

(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee

meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on the environment and development adopted in Kingston (Jamaica) on 24 February 1983 and in Luxembourg on 19 September 1984,
- B. noting the resolutions of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly:
  - on the fight against hunger adopted in Rome on 5 November 1982 and in Berlin on 23 September 1983, and
  - on the fight against drought and desertification in the Sahel adopted in Brazzaville on 23 February 1984,
- C. having regard to the European Parliament's resolution on the special plan to combat drought in the Sahel adopted on 17 November 1983,

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- D. having regard to the resolution of the Council of the European Communities and of the Governments of the Member States on development and the environment,
- E. having regard to the concern expressed by African Heads of State as regards the protection and rational management of the environment in connection with the economic and social development of Africa through the Lagos Action Programme,
- F. having regard to the provisions of the world soil policy and of the programme to combat desertification,
- G. whereas, in 1980, three international bodies, namely the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme, launched a worldwide appeal under the title 'World Conservation Strategy' (WCS), which calls on all countries to base their policies on the following objectives:
  - 1. safeguarding essential ecological processes and life-support systems,
  - 2. preserving genetic diversity,
  - 3. ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems,
- H. noting the Stockholm Declaration on the environment, which stresses the following points:
  - (a) Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations,
  - (b) The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate,

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- (c) The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind,
- (d) The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported,
- (e) States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea,
- (f) The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all,
- (g) Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose,
- (h) In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve the environment for the benefit of their population,
- (i) Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all

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countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries,

- I. having regard to the Nairobi Declaration adopted on 18 May 1982 by 105 governments during the special session to mark the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Environment, in which the world community solemnly reaffirmed its support for the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan, together with the need to step up national measures and to extend international cooperation as regards the protection of the environment,
- J. convinced that there is interaction between the environment and development and that any development aid to the ACP States must take the rational management of their environment into account,
1. Draws the attention of the signatory States to the Third Lomé Convention to the serious situation as regards the environment in most ACP States, even if the picture is incomplete owing to a lack of reliable information;
2. Calls on the co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly to inform the ACP States of the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention relating to the environment, so that the governments concerned prepare environmental projects before the programming missions are drawn up;
3. Calls on the Commission to examine the implementation of environmental policy in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation, on the basis of the following principles:
  - (a) Environmental aspects must be an integral part of development operations. The authorities of the ACP States, together with the

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Commission, must therefore be able to analyse, as early as possible, the effect on the environment of specific development programmes for which Community support is sought.

This analysis must be carried out in relation to strategy as well as programmes and projects. Accordingly, the Community and every ACP State which wishes it will examine the best general approach with a view to the long-term preservation and improvement of the environment.

- (b) It will be necessary to check subsequently that the measures envisaged using Community aid are compatible with the requirements of conservation or restoration of the environment in the ACP States.
  - (c) Funding proposals and agreements must include effective references to the environmental aspects of projects, and allow for realistic and effective solutions.
  - (d) It will be necessary to carry out an assessment of the environmental impact while projects are being implemented and later on, when Community funding is no longer involved;
4. Calls on the Commission to take special measures in close collaboration with the ACP States, to increase awareness of and improve knowledge about the environmental aspects of development operations aimed at national and external decision-makers (those providing funds), the technical services and inhabitants of the ACP States.
  5. Recommends, in view of the importance of environmental questions and the need to ensure compatibility between economic development and the protection of the environment, the introduction of a system whereby the Joint Assembly is regularly informed about the serious environmental problems of the ACP States and the extent to which environmental concerns are incorporated in development aid to these States;
  6. Instructs its co-chairmen to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

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R E S O L U T I O N

on ACP-EEC co-operation for the development of fisheries  
in the inland lakes and rivers of the ACP States  
(adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee

meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- having regard to the report CA/CP/412 on ACP/EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States,
- A. having regard to the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on ACP/EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States,
- B. having regard to the serious lack of food, the malnutrition and famine affecting the ACP States,
- C. having regard to the urgent need to ensure self-sufficiency and security of food supplies in the ACP States, in particular through optimal exploitation of the fishery resources of the inland lakes and rivers of the ACP States,
- D. aware of the situation in certain parts of Africa where the fishery products from lakes and rivers provide the main source of animal protein in the food supply,

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- E. deeply concerned by the lack of importance given to inland fisheries and aquaculture in the ACP States and by the stagnation and, in some cases, drop in fish production in these States,
1. Welcomes the fact that the Third Lomé Convention recognizes the urgent need to promote the development of the ACP States' fishery resources;
  2. Encourages greater and more effective cooperation between ACP and EEC States with regard to fisheries and in particular the training and equipping of fishermen, limnological research, careful evaluation and continual supervision of fish stocks and the transfer of fishing technology, processing, conservation and marketing of fish;
  3. Encourages and supports regional cooperation between ACP States in the field of fisheries and aquaculture and in the protection of the aquatic flora and fauna of the lakes and waterways of the ACP States;
  4. Calls on all the ACP States to set up permanent monitoring committees to ensure that the waters of African rivers and lakes are always protected against industrial or other forms of pollution;
  5. Hopes that joint ventures between undertakings of the EEC and ACP countries will be set up in the ACP States with a view to facilitating the acquisition by ACP fishermen of appropriate equipment and technology for lake and river fishing;
  6. Calls on the ACP States and the Community to give to lake and river fisheries in the ACP States and to aquaculture a priority commensurate with the great potential which the peoples of the ACP see in these activities with regard to their self sufficiency in and security of food supplies;

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7. Decides to study further the problem of the lake and river fisheries and aquaculture in the ACP countries and to make, on the basis of this study, proposals for ways and means to achieve greater cooperation between the EEC and the ACP States in these areas;
8. Instructs its co-chairmen to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the States party to the Third Lomé Convention.

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RESOLUTION

on the negotiations with regard to the Fourth International Cocoa Agreement (adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The ACP/EEC Joint Committee meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. having regard to the Final Declaration adopted by the ACP/EEC Joint Committee in February 1984 in Brazzaville,
- B. having regard to the need to improve the arrangements for international cooperation in respect of commodities in order to encourage the economic and social development of the developing countries,
- C. whereas the revenue from cocoa exports is vital to the economies of the ACP producer countries,
- D. noting with concern that fluctuations in export revenues for commodities from ACP countries jeopardises the balance of their public finances and development,
- E. welcoming the opening in May 1984 of the International Conference on Cocoa held in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations,
- F. noting with regret that the second round of negotiations held in Geneva from 8 October to 2 November 1984 ended without agreement on price levels and associated measures,

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1. Calls on the Community and its Member States to do all in their power, together with the ACP cocoa-producing countries, to adopt a common strategy including an intervention and safe-guard mechanism and price support mechanism based on buffer stocks and quotas;
  
2. Calls urgently on the Community to approach the next round of negotiations with greater flexibility and political goodwill so that an international agreement may be concluded.



R E S O L U T I O N

on the use of vegetable fat in the manufacture of chocolate  
(adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985)

The Joint Committee,  
meeting in Bujumbura (Burundi) from 28 to 31 January 1985,

- A. whereas the economies of a large number of ACP countries are heavily dependent on basic products such as cocoa and whereas the revenue from exports of these products plays a determining role for these economies,
  - B. welcoming the new provisions of the Third ACP-EEC Convention, Lomé III, concerning a system for monitoring and management of basic products,
  - C. having learnt with concern of the changes which could be made to EEC Directive No. 73/241 of 24 July 1973 specifying that only products derived from COCOA may be used in the manufacture of products described as CHOCOLATE,
  - D. conscious of the effects which a measure authorizing the use of vegetable fat, up to a maximum of 5% of the total weight of the finished chocolate product, would have on the general economies of the ACP producer countries, who export 535,000 tonnes to the Community, out of a total export volume of 640,000 tonnes,
1. Regrets that the Community has not respected the provisions of Article 7 of the Second Lomé Convention establishing an ACP-EEC consultation procedure;

2. Takes note of the decision adopted by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors at its meeting of 18 January to the effect that there should be further detailed discussion, within an ACP-EEC ad hoc committee, of the effects of such a change on the economies of the ACP producer countries;
  3. Requests, in a continuing spirit of dialogue and cooperation, that the Community and its Member States maintain the original form and content of Directive 73/241 of 24 July 1973.
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PROJET DE RESOLUTION

présentée par le groupe ACP, M. A. TURNER et Mme RABBETHGE  
sur le sucre ACP

Le Comité paritaire,

- A. rappelant le rapport Trivelli de septembre, qui soulignait l'importance économique et sociale que le sucre présente pour les économies des Etats ACP concernés,
- B. constatant que les Etats ACP, bien qu'on ne puisse leur imputer l'existence, dans la Communauté, d'excédents de sucre disponibles pour l'exportation, connaissent des difficultés économiques dues au système communautaire de régulation par les prix
- C. s'inquiétant de ce que, actuellement, le prix garanti du sucre ACP n'est pas négocié conformément aux dispositions du protocole sur le sucre,
- D. dénonçant le fait que la CEE aligne automatiquement le prix garanti du sucre ACP sur le prix communautaire du sucre de betterave brut,
- E. alarmé par le fait que la politique de prix restrictive menée par la Communauté a pour effet de réduire les recettes que certains Etats ACP retirent du sucre,
- F. rappelant qu'en septembre 1980, l'Assemblée consultative ACP-CEE a invité la Communauté à rechercher les moyens d'arriver à une nouvelle augmentation des quantités de sucre originaire des Etats ACP,

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- F. convaincu que l'augmentation de ces quantités aurait pour effet de renforcer le potentiel économique des Etats ACP tributaires du sucre, tout en assurant le progrès économique des Etats ACP dont les quotas actuels sont inférieurs à leurs capacités d'exportation de sucre,
- G. se voyant rappeler que l'Assemblée consultative ACP-CEE, réunie à Berlin en septembre 1983, a fait valoir à la CEE la nécessité dans la perspective de son élargissement, de prendre les mesures requises pour que, lorsque le Portugal adhérera enfin à la Communauté et à la Convention ACP-CEE, les actuelles importations portugaises de sucre soient intégrées dans le cadre du protocole sur le sucre, en complément aux quantités convenues dans ce protocole,
- H. considérant qu'en septembre 1984, l'Assemblée Consultative ACP-CEE a appelé la Communauté à tenir compte, dans le cadre de ses négociations avec le Portugal, du fait que les ACP doivent pouvoir fournir toutes quantités supplémentaires de sucre dont ce pays aurait besoin,
- I. inquiet de ce que, jusqu'ici, la Communauté n'a pas pris en considération la demande soumise à la CEE par le groupe ACP pour qu'il y ait concertation à tous les niveaux des institutions communes ACP-CEE, au cours des actuelles négociations sur l'élargissement,
- J. soucieux du fait que, par ses conséquences, cette non-association des Etats ACP est contraire à l'esprit de consultation et de coopération qui ressort de l'article 181 de LOME II et qui constitue un des éléments centraux des relations entre les Etats membres de la Convention de Lomé,
- K. préoccupé par les menaces qui paraissent peser sur l'avenir du sucre ACP dans la Communauté,
- L. considérant qu'il convient de rechercher de nouveaux moyens de promouvoir l'utilisation du sucre ACP dans la Communauté,

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1. invite la Commission et la Communauté

- i) à veiller à ce que le groupe ACP soit dûment consulté, et cela bien avant que soit fixé le prix pour la période de livraison 1985/86 ;
- ii) à tenir compte concrètement des faits exposés dans le mémorandum d'octobre 1984 des ACP relatif aux facteurs à prendre en considération dans la formulation des propositions de prix applicables pour l'achat de sucre ACP au cours de la prochaine période de livraison ;
- iii) à respecter et à traduire immédiatement dans la pratique l'esprit de l'article 181 de Lomé II en se concertant avec le groupe ACP, de manière à sauvegarder et à prendre en considération les intérêts des Etats ACP ;
- iv) à revoir les propositions faites au Portugal en ce qui concerne le sucre dans le cadre des négociations en cours sur l'adhésion de ce pays à la Communauté, et à autoriser le Portugal, comme il le demande, à importer des Etats ACP, en application des dispositions du protocole sur le sucre, les 300.000 tonnes de sucre de canne brut nécessaires à ce pays pour satisfaire ses besoins intérieurs en matière de raffinage et de consommation ;
- v) à procéder, sur la base des consultations prévues à l'article 7 paragraphe 4 du protocole, à une nouvelle allocation des 25.500 tonnes de sucre actuellement disponibles pour une réallocation permanente, et à tenir compte du fait que, quand un Etat ACP fournisseur a rempli les obligations qui lui incombent en vertu des dispositions du protocole, la Commission ne saurait, pour une quelconque raison étrangère aux dispositions essentielles du protocole, exclure cet Etat du bénéfice de la réallocation ;

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- vi) à satisfaire les demandes présentées il y a longtemps déjà en vue de rétablir intégralement les quotas supprimés pour certains Etats ACP ;
  - vii) à augmenter le quota des Etats fournisseurs dont le quota est anti-économique et des autres Etats ACP particulièrement tributaires du sucre ;
  - viii) à examiner conjointement avec les Etats ACP - en respectant intégralement le protocole sur le sucre - les possibilités d'accroître l'utilisation du sucre dans les nouvelles technologies, et notamment dans la biotechnologie, de façon que la matière de base qu'est le sucre puisse jouer un rôle significatif dans le développement de la biotechnologie ;
  - ix) à associer pleinement les Etats ACP à tous les stades d'examen de la politique dans le domaine des matières de base de la biotechnologie, dans la mesure où il s'agit du sucre, de ses constituants et de ses dérivés ;
  - x) à tenir compte des intérêts des Etats ACP et à recourir à tous les organes compétents de la Convention lorsqu'il s'agit de problèmes ACP ;
1. décide de transmettre, pour examen, la présente résolution au Conseil des ministres ACP-CEE.
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TEXTS OF THE RESOLUTIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY  
IN INVERNESS (UNITED KINGDOM) ON 27 SEPTEMBER 1985

RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on the crisis in the North-South Dialogue

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. recalling and affirming the previous resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, in particular the resolution adopted in November 1982 in Rome,
- B. deploring that, instead of increasing, North-South cooperation at international level is stagnating:
- no overall negotiations planned within the UNO;
  - failure of the last UNCTAD and UNIDO meetings;
  - no regeneration of IFAD and IDA funds;
  - the withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO and the threat made by some other countries to withdraw;

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the Joint Assembly on 26 September 1985

- C. requesting that the interests of the developing countries will be taken into account in the negotiations on the liberalization of trade in services in the framework of GATT,
- D. deploring the continued growth of expenditure on arms, which is to the detriment of aid to developing countries and of action against world hunger,
- E. whereas in virtually all Community countries development aid has not reached the objective of 0.7% of GNP and whereas it is in fact showing a tendency to fall,
- F. whereas certain economically powerful countries should increase significantly their development aid, in particular the USA, which devotes only some 0.27% of GNP to aid to the developing countries, Japan, with some 0.3%, and the Soviet Union, with only some 0.19%,
  - 1. Calls on those Member States of the Community which have not yet ratified the Common Fund on Commodities to do so as soon as possible;
  - 2. Calls on the Community to take positive steps to revitalize the North-South Dialogue in all the relevant fora and to work towards a conference on the reform of the international monetary system;
  - 3. Calls on the Commission to study the possibilities for using the ECU to assist the developing countries to deal with the effects of the increasing value of the dollar and rising interest rates;
  - 4. Calls on the Commission to submit to the Council a proposal for the establishment of a Lomé Bank to operate in the interests of development and not financial profitability and to be managed jointly by the ACP and the EEC;
  - 5. Calls on the Community, more generally, to advocate clearly greater participation by the developing countries in the management of the international organisations to which they belong;
  - 6. Calls on the Commission to report to the new joint body on the action taken on the requests made in this resolution and the results obtained;
  - 7. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Member States and all the ACP States.

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RESOLUTION (1)  
on security and cooperation in Africa and Europe

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,  
meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. deeply concerned at the growth of international tension and the continued existence of trouble spots in several regions of Africa,
- B. alarmed at the serious predicament of the refugees, whose numbers and needs are ceaselessly increasing,
- C. aware that any threat to peace hampers the free development of these countries, compelling them to spend enormous amounts for military purposes to the detriment of economic and social progress and the well-being of their peoples,
- D. attaching great importance to endeavours to achieve unification and integration and to regional and inter-regional initiatives to promote cooperation, which are typical of the African and European continents and draw them closer together,

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1. Reaffirms its determination to ensure that international relations are inspired primarily by the concept upon which African unity, European integration and all genuine regional cooperation are founded, that is to say the common search for universally equitable solutions as opposed to the traditional pattern of relations between nations based on strength;
2. Condemns all policies designed to expand areas of influence and any attempts to take advantage of East-West tension to the detriment of the priority aim of renewed North-South dialogue and the development of international cooperation;
3. Stresses the fact that ACP-EEC cooperation, insofar as it is characterized by an open approach, ensuring that the political choices of the signatory states of the Lomé Conventions are respected, and is directed towards common development objectives and hence towards active promotion of human rights, enables a constructive dialogue to be held;
4. Emphasizes the fact that, in both Africa and Europe, charters on the respect of human rights continue to provide pointers for future endeavours and enhance the dialogue between equal partners, particularly in the matter of the priority to be given to the right to life, to development and to the protection of migrant workers, the respect of the culture of those nations belonging to the Convention and the right to equal treatment in a world in which the scandal of poverty, hunger and racial discrimination still persists;
5. Acknowledges that the non-alignment of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific States is beneficial to world peace and should therefore be preserved;
6. Supports the OAU in its attempts to settle peacefully the various conflicts taking place thereby forestalling any future foreign military intervention;
7. Stresses that the ever-increasing production of and trade in weapons, in particular in and from EEC Member States, threatens the stability and security of African countries and adversely affects their economic situation;
8. For this purpose, calls on the EEC Member States to support the OAU initiatives and programmes of action;
9. Instructs its presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the signatory states of the Lomé Convention, the Secretary-General of the OAU, the Commission of the European Communities and the Secretary-General of the UN.

RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on

aid to refugees in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,  
meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985

- A. concerned at the growing number of refugees and displaced persons in the African continent,
- B. conscious that, if no lasting solutions are found, the problem of refugees is likely to destabilize entire regions and create tension between states, jeopardizing the development efforts of all concerned,
- C. anxious that the major objectives of ACP-EEC cooperation, in particular the wellbeing of populations, satisfaction of fundamental needs, development of human capacities and respect for human dignity, should be guaranteed for those sectors of population most threatened,

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1. Welcomes the fact that the Third Lomé Convention responds to one of its principle demands, namely that aid should be provided for refugees and repatriated persons which goes beyond emergency aid and permits the implementation of programmes and projects aimed at self-sufficiency and integration or re-integration of the refugees;
2. Notes with regret, however, the modest nature of the sum allocated for aid to the refugees, namely 80 million ECU for the entire duration of the new Convention;
3. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to assess without delay, with the assistance of the states concerned, the needs of the refugee populations so that programmes and projects permitting genuine integration or reintegration of the refugees can be set in motion as soon as the new Convention enters into force;
4. Considers that these programmes and projects must not be simply a continuation of emergency aid, despite the fact that the refugee populations are severely hit by famine, but must offer lasting solutions which are acceptable to the refugees;
5. Considers that, because these programmes and projects must, of necessity, be large-scale, provision must be made for transfers of appropriations from other items, and that certain reinstallation programmes must culminate in genuine regional cooperation measures with long-term advantages for the various ACP States concerned;
6. Emphasizes the importance and validity of appropriate vocational training programmes and projects, provided these are directed towards the goal of integration or re-integration;
7. Urges the Commission of the European Communities to ensure that its aid to refugees is coordinated with the aid granted by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and by non-governmental organizations, in particular through the pursuit of co-financed and complementary projects;
8. Requests the partners to the new Convention to regard certain important provisions relating to agricultural cooperation and security of food supplies as applying particularly to the regions and areas with a high concentration of refugees;
9. Appeals urgently to the states affected by the problem of refugees to strengthen their cooperation and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the abovementioned integration and re-integration programmes and projects;
10. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Member States of the Community and all the ACP States.

RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on  
the Landlocked ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting on Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. conscious that the state of being landlocked represents a serious handicap in the economic development of the ACP countries,
- B. noting that three-quarters of the least-developed African countries are landlocked,
- C. recalling the objectives adopted by the United Nations in the context of the decade of transport in Africa (1978-1988) with a view to opening up the continent, namely:
  - promotion of the integration of transport and communication infrastructures in order to increase intra-African trade,
  - coordination of the different systems of transport in order to increase their effectiveness,

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- harmonization of national regulations and reduction to a minimum of physical and non-physical barriers to facilitate the movement of persons and goods,
  - promotion of the use of local human and material resources, standardization of networks and equipment, research and popularization of appropriate techniques,
  - provision during the decade of the necessary technical and financial means to promote the development and modernization of transport and communication infrastructures,
- D. observing that these goals have not been attained because of inadequate technical and financial resources,
- E. pointing out that considerable financial assistance must be provided to enable some of these goals to be realised and thereby assist the recovery of the African economies,
- F. recognising the efforts made by the ACP countries within regional organizations to overcome the problems of landlocked countries,
1. Proposes to study closely the economic and financial situation of landlocked countries and to make recommendations for measures to be taken by the international community, in particular financing institutions, to resolve the problems of landlocked countries;
  2. Calls for the immediate implementation, as soon as the Third Lomé Convention enters into force, of special measures in favour of landlocked countries, including:
    - the organization of a storage and food supply system to avoid the danger of interruptions in supply,
    - a joint ACP-EEC study to identify the specific measures to be taken on behalf of the landlocked countries to improve their capacity to attract investment;
  3. Recommends that the donor countries and financing institutions should consider whether a country is landlocked when assessing projects and take account of this when granting financial aid;
  4. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States.

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(1)

RESOLUTION

on the incorporation of environmental issues in the Third Lomé Convention and on information concerning the Convention's provisions as regards the environment

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly  
meeting in Inverness (UK) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on the environment and development adopted in Kingston (Jamaica) on 24 February 1983 and in Luxembourg on 19 September 1984,
- B. noting the resolutions of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly:
  - on the fight against hunger adopted in Rome on 5 November 1982 and in Berlin on 23 September 1983, and
  - on the fight against drought and desertification in the Sanel adopted in Brazzaville on 23 February 1984,
- C. having regard to the European Parliament's resolution on the special plan to combat drought in the Sanel adopted on 17 November 1983,

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- D. having regard to the resolution of the Council of the European Communities and of the Governments of the Member States on development and the environment,
- E. having regard to the concern expressed by African Heads of State as regards the protection and rational management of the environment in connection with the economic and social development of Africa through the Lagos Action Programme,
- F. having regard to the provisions of the world soil policy and of the programme to combat desertification,
- G. whereas, in 1980, three international bodies, namely the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme, launched a worldwide appeal under the title 'World Conservation Strategy' (WSC), which calls on all countries to base their policies on the following objectives:
1. safeguarding essential ecological processes and life-support systems,
  2. preserving genetic diversity,
  3. ensuring the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems,
- H. noting the Stockholm Declaration on the environment, which stresses the following points:
- (a) Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations,
  - (b) The natural resources of the earth, including the air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through careful planning or management, as appropriate,

- (c) The non-renewable resources of the earth must be employed in such a way as to guard against the danger of their future exhaustion and to ensure that benefits from such employment are shared by all mankind,
- (d) The discharge of toxic substances or of other substances and the release of heat, in such quantities or concentrations as to exceed the capacity of the environment to render them harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that serious or irreversible damage is not inflicted upon ecosystems. The just struggle of the peoples of all countries against pollution should be supported,
- (e) States shall take all possible steps to prevent pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to create hazards to human health, to harm living resources and marine life, to damage amenities or to interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea,
- (f) The environmental policies of all States should enhance and not adversely affect the present or future development potential of developing countries, nor should they hamper the attainment of better living conditions for all,
- (g) Resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing countries and any costs which may emanate from their incorporating environmental safeguards into their development planning and the need for making available to them, upon their request, additional international technical and financial assistance for this purpose,
- (h) In order to achieve a more rational management of resources and thus to improve the environment, States should adopt an integrated and coordinated approach to their development planning so as to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve the environment for the benefit of their population,
- (i) Scientific research and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all

countries, especially the developing countries. In this connection, the free flow of up-to-date scientific information and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted to facilitate the solution of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available to developing countries on terms which would encourage their wide dissemination without constituting an economic burden on the developing countries,

- I. having regard to the Nairobi Declaration adopted on 18 May 1982 by 105 governments during the special session to mark the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Environment, in which the world community solemnly reaffirmed its support for the Stockholm Declaration and Action Plan, together with the need to step up national measures and to extend international cooperation as regards the protection of the environment,
- J. convinced that there is interaction between the environment and development and that any development aid to the ACP States must take the rational management of their environment into account,
1. Draws the attention of the signatory States to the Third Lomé Convention to the serious situation as regards the environment in most ACP States, even if the picture is incomplete owing to a lack of reliable information;
2. Calls on the Presidents of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly to inform the ACP States of the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention relating to the environment, so that the governments concerned prepare environmental projects before the programming missions are drawn up;
3. Calls on the Commission to examine the implementation of environmental policy in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation, on the basis of the following principles:
  - (a) Environmental aspects must be an integral part of development operations. The authorities of the ACP States, together with the Commission, must therefore be able to analyse, as early as possible, the effect on the environment of specific development programmes for which Community support is sought.

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This analysis must be carried out in relation to strategy as well as programmes and projects. Accordingly, the Community and every ACP State which wishes it will examine the best general approach with a view to the long-term preservation and improvement of the environment.

- (b) It will be necessary to check subsequently that the measures envisaged using Community aid are compatible with the requirements of conservation or restoration of the environment in the ACP States.
  - (c) Funding proposals and agreements must include effective references to the environmental aspects of projects, and allow for realistic and effective solutions.
  - (d) it will be necessary to carry out an assessment of the environmental impact while projects are being implemented and later on, when Community funding is no longer involved;
4. Calls on the Commission to take special measures in close collaboration with the ACP States, to increase awareness of and improve knowledge about the environmental aspects of development operations aimed at national and external decision-makers (those providing funds), the technical services and inhabitants of the ACP States.
  5. Recommends, in view of the importance of environmental questions and the need to ensure compatibility between economic development and the protection of the environment, the introduction of a system whereby the Joint Assembly is regularly informed about the serious environmental problems of the ACP States and the extent to which environmental concerns are incorporated in development aid to these States;
  6. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

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RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on

ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries  
in the inland lakes and rivers of the ACP States

- having regard to the report CA/CP/412 on ACP/EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States,
- A. having regard to the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on ACP/EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States,
- B. having regard to the serious lack of food, the malnutrition and famine affecting the ACP States,
- C. having regard to the urgent need to ensure self-sufficiency and security of food supplies in the ACP States, in particular through optimal exploitation of the fishery resources of the inland lakes and rivers of the ACP States,
- D. aware of the situation in certain parts of Africa where the fishery products from lakes and rivers provide the main source of animal protein in the food supply,
- E. deeply concerned by the lack of importance given to inland fisheries and aquaculture in the ACP States and by the stagnation and, in some cases, drop in fish production in these States,

<sup>1</sup>Adopted by the Joint Assembly on 26 September 1985

1. Welcomes the fact that the Third Lomé Convention recognizes the urgent need to promote the development of the ACP States' fishery resources;
2. Encourages greater and more effective cooperation between ACP and EEC States with regard to fisheries and in particular the training and equipping of fishermen, limnological research, careful evaluation and continual supervision of fish stocks and the transfer of fishing in technology, processing, conservation and marketing of fish;
3. Encourages and supports regional cooperation between ACP States in the field of fisheries and aquaculture and in the protection of the aquatic flora and fauna of the lakes and waterways of the ACP States;
4. Calls on all the ACP States to set up permanent monitoring committees to ensure that the waters of African rivers and lakes are always protected against industrial or other forms of pollution;
5. Hopes that joint ventures between undertakings of the EEC and ACP countries will be set up in the ACP States with a view to facilitating the acquisition by ACP fishermen of appropriate equipment and technology for lake and river fishing;
6. Calls on the ACP States and the Community to give to lake and river fisheries in the ACP States and to aquaculture a priority commensurate with the great potential which the peoples of the ACP see in these activities with regard to their self sufficiency in and security of food supplies;
7. Decides to study further the problem of the lake and river fisheries and aquaculture in the ACP countries and to make, on the basis of this study, proposals for ways and means to achieve greater cooperation between the EEC and the ACP States in these areas;
8. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the States party to the Third Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION<sup>(1)</sup>

on the negotiations with regard to the Fourth International Cocoa Agreement

The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly  
meeting in Inverness (UK) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. having regard to the Final Declaration adopted by the ACP/EEC Joint Committee in February 1984 in Brazzaville,
- B. having regard to the need to improve the arrangements for international cooperation in respect of commodities in order to encourage the economic and social development of the developing countries,
- C. whereas the revenue from cocoa exports is vital to the economies of the ACP producer countries,
- D. noting with concern that fluctuations in export revenues for commodities from ACP countries jeopardises the balance of their public finances and development,
- E. welcoming the opening in May 1984 of the International Conference on Cocoa held in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations

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- F. noting with regret that the second round of negotiations held in Geneva from 8 October to 2 November 1984 ended without agreement on price levels and associated measures,
1. Calls on the Community and its Member States to do all in their power, together with the ACP cocoa-producing countries, to adopt a common strategy including an intervention and safe-guard mechanism and price support mechanism based on buffer stocks and quotas;
  2. Calls urgently on the Community to approach the next round of negotiations with greater flexibility and political goodwill so that an international agreement may be concluded.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the use of vegetable fat in the manufacture of chocolate

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,  
meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. whereas the economies of a large number of ACP countries are heavily dependent on basic products such as cocoa and whereas the revenue from exports of these products plays a determining role for these economies,
- B. welcoming the new provisions of the Third ACP-EEC Convention, Lomé III, concerning a system for monitoring and management of basic products,
- C. having learnt with concern of the changes which could be made to EEC Directive No. 73/241 of 24 July 1973 specifying that only products derived from cocoa may be used in the manufacture of products described as 'chocolate',

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- D. conscious of the effects which a measure authorizing the use of vegetable fat, up to a maximum of 5% of the total weight of the finished chocolate product, would have on the general economies of the ACP producer countries, who export 535,000 tonnes to the Community, out of a total export volume of 640,000 tonnes,
1. Regrets that the Community has not respected the provisions of Article 7 of the Second Lomé Convention establishing an ACP-EEC consultation procedure;
  2. Takes note of the decision adopted by the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors at its meeting of 18 January to the effect that there should be further detailed discussion, within an ACP-EEC ad hoc committee, of the effects of such a change on the economies of the ACP producer countries;
  3. Requests, in a continuing spirit of dialogue and cooperation, that the Community and its Member States maintain the original form and content of Directive 73/241 of 24 July 1973.

RESOLUTION (1)  
on the LDCs

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,  
meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. having regard to the recommendations adopted at the Conference on the least-developed countries held in Paris in September 1981,
- B. whereas of the 31 countries designated as 'least-developed', 22 belong to the ACP group,
- C. whereas 280 million people have an annual income less than \$ 200 and a life expectancy of 45 years,
- D. noting that their economic growth rate is inadequate to cope with the increase in the birth rate,
- E. whereas agriculture, the basic element for any permanent improvement, is stagnating and lagging seriously behind requirements, thereby creating an intolerable food situation,
- F. whereas the prices they receive for their agricultural products sold at world market prices have been decreasing in value for several years now,

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- G. whereas this situation increases the LDCs' dependence on other countries, the need to import food and increasing recourse to public aid, the only form of external financing available to those countries,
- H. whereas according to the latest UNCTAD report, the objective of aid to the LDCs equivalent to 0.15% of the GNP of the donor countries remains the absolute minimum which would enable them to double their revenue during the next decade,
1. Notes the conclusions of the UNCTAD report, according to which the percentage of aid granted to the LDCs has constantly decreased since 1980;
  2. Takes the view that under the circumstances, the Community must make a particular effort to help the LDCs so that they do not suffer from all the effects of the crisis and invites those Member States which have not yet attained the objective of 0.15% of their GNP to take the requisite measures as a matter of urgency;
  3. Noting that the debt of the LDCs represents only 2% of the total debt of the developing countries and therefore calls on the EEC to come out in favour of cancellation of LDC debts by international bodies as recommended in the UNCTAD report;
  4. Calls on the budgetary authority of the EEC to enter a separate budget line for the LDCs in the forthcoming draft budget for 1986;
  5. Appeals to the Commission and the Council to seize the unique opportunity afforded by the Joint Assembly to extend measures to benefit the LDCs, in particular by supporting the establishment of the Common Fund and measures to stabilize commodity prices;
  6. Calls on the Commission to draw up a report for the next meeting of the Joint Assembly on the action taken by the Community and the Member States on behalf of the LDCs, in particular when it reviews at the half-way stage the application of the action programme to benefit the LDCs and of the measures it intends to take between now and the date when that programme expires;
  7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

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RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>  
on deforestation and desertification

The Joint Assembly,  
meeting in Inverness (UK) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on the environment and development adopted on 24 February 1983 in Kingston (Jamaica) and 19 September 1984 in Luxembourg,
- B. having regard to the provisions on the environment contained in the Lomé III Convention,
- C. recalling the resolutions of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on measures to combat hunger adopted on 5 November 1982 in Rome and 23 September 1983 in Berlin,
- D. recalling also the resolution on measures to combat drought and desertification adopted on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville,
- E. recalling the European Parliament's resolution on the special plan to combat the drought in the Sahel adopted on 17 November 1983,
- F. recalling the resolution on the relationship between the environment and development adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers on 3 October 1984, and the Council resolution on new forms of cooperation with regard to water also adopted on 3 October 1984,

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the Joint Assembly on 26 September 1985

- G. whereas the physical, economic and political existence of the ACP countries and the Sahel region in particular is threatened by drought, which is steadily becoming endemic,
- H. aware of the fact that deforestation is closely linked to the combined effects of population growth, widespread rural poverty and the energy crisis,
- I. conscious of the need to achieve a balance between the industrial production of crops for export and the production of food crops for local consumption;
- J. whereas the destruction of vegetation by bush fires, the dangerous practice of itinerant farming on burnt land, the felling of trees and shrubs, deforestation without reforestation, soil erosion and overgrazing give rise to desertification, in particular the advance of the desert in the Sahel region;
- K. convinced that the disruption of tropical forest ecosystems causes:
  - (a) increased soil erosion, disturbances in the water cycle and soil degeneration,
  - (b) a decline in genetic resources,
  - (c) the disappearance of certain forms of fauna and flora,
  - (d) a reduction in forest and agricultural output,
  - (e) climatic changes at local, regional or world level,
  - (f) migration and destabilization of populations
- L. anxious to preserve the ecological balance of tropical forest ecosystems and maintain genetic diversity;
- M. aware of the danger that the tropical forests may disappear in the coming decades;
- N. aware of the fact that deforestation and soil and water degradation are closely linked to the threat of desertification;
- O. alarmed by the fact that the ecological effects of this situation, such as soil degradation and erosion, disturbances in the water cycle, climatic troubles and desertification, are going to bring about a reduction in agricultural production from stock-raising and in food supplies, thereby exacerbating the problems facing the rural and urban communities concerned;

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- P. concerned at the accelerating process of desertification in the Sahel region and at the fact that over half of Africa's territory is threatened by different rates of desertification and the lives of tens of millions of men, women and children are therefore threatened by the worsening famine;
1. Draws the attention of the European Community, the Member States of the Lomé Convention and international public opinion to the dangers and the gravity of the situation created by deforestation, persistent drought and the fact that desertification is occurring in an increasing number of places and calls upon them to acknowledge their responsibilities and the part they should play in counteracting these phenomena, together with the financial and technical consequences thereof, and also the importance of environmental matters within development policy generally;
  2. Points out that the Community would be failing to meet its international political obligations if it did not continue to combat desertification and promote environmental protection as a matter of first priority;
  3. Calls on the Commission to report in due course to the Joint Assembly on the implementation of the provisions of Lomé III concerning deforestation and desertification and on the measures taken with a view to tackling these problems;
  4. Recommends the ACP States, cooperating as closely as possible with one another, to take the necessary measures to combat deforestation, soil erosion, the degradation of forest resources and desertification, especially by:
    - taking adequate and appropriate legal and financial measures,
    - allowing the population of each country and each family to decide for itself whether it is justifiably able and wishes to implement a family planning policy, without thereby endangering the security of their existence, and providing appropriate methods to this end,
    - encouraging the development, marketing and use of alternative energy sources including new technologies in order to reduce the risk of the disappearance of whole areas of forest in view of the shortage of wood fuel in many ACP countries,

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- implementing programmes, plans, projects and micro-projects,
  - prohibiting industries that have an unjustifiable impact on woods and forests and the environment as a whole,
  - coordinating with relevant industries to address specific environmental and pollution problems,
  - engaging local populations in measures to combat desertification,
  - stimulating the awareness of local populations and providing them with more information,
  - making use for this purpose of appropriate public and private organizations,
  - taking part in studies on the climatic causes of drought and desertification;
5. Calls on the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Lomé III, to put into effect the following recommendations:

A. Aims and guidelines of the present Convention in the main areas of cooperation

With regard to Article 11 relating to efforts to protect the environment and restore natural balances, to draw up a list of projects needed to cover the specific measures provided for by that article and to make available the necessary financial support:

- research into appropriate technologies and alternative energy sources, their marketing and use, in order to reduce pressure on forests,
- educational programmes and programmes to make populations aware of the problems of deforestation, soil erosion and desertification,
- research and training programmes on forestry and the rational management of natural resources,
- assistance with regard to forest legislation,
- hydro-agricultural planning projects utilising available water resources with particular reference to micro-hydraulic techniques,

- research into the causes of drought and desertification;

B. Measures to combat drought and desertification

to ensure that :

- (a) a sufficient share of the available resources is deployed to tackle the problems encountered in combating drought and desertification,
- (b) the problem of deforestation, which is directly linked to the problem of desertification, is included under the provisions of the chapter on measures to combat drought and desertification and therefore receives the necessary material and financial support;
- (c) efforts and funds are concentrated also on those geographical areas recently exposed to the danger of desertification;

C. Agricultural cooperation and food security

To contribute, by means of the various forms of financial and technical cooperation, to :

- (a) the implementation of specific projects geared towards environmental protection, particularly those concerned with deforestation and desertification by seeking alternative solutions to the problems of:
  - wood supplies by planting fast-growing tree varieties to protect the natural forest,
  - forestry conservation by reforestation following industrial exploitation,
  - the management of water resources by implementing hydro-agricultural projects utilizing available water resources, particularly micro-hydraulic techniques in villages, and suitable technologies drawing on existing local knowledge and encouraging participation by local people,
  - the development of appropriate technologies to permit the use of new sources of energy and corresponding machinery as soon as possible;
- (b) the inclusion at the planning stage of projects, particularly agricultural projects, of impact studies where these appear necessary. These studies could set out:
  - an analysis of the initial state of the site and its environment with particular reference to the natural resources and to natural agricultural

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- and forest environment or recreational areas affected by the plans,
- an analysis of the effects on the environment, in other words the countryside, fauna and flora, the natural and human environments and factors affecting the biological balance,
  - the reasons, especially from the environmental point of view, for choosing the project presented from among those put forward,
  - the measures envisaged to eliminate, reduce and, if possible, offset the project's damaging effects on the environment,
  - possibly, an alternative project;

D. Regional cooperation

To promote particular efforts to stimulate awareness and provide information and training to ensure that better account is taken of the environmental dimension of rural development policy by national and outside decision makers and by technical services and the people of the ACP countries.

These efforts could be rendered effective by specific training and information measures and programmes, by the incorporation in all (agricultural) projects likely to have an important impact on the environment of an environmental training element making provision for such measures in the framework of the project, by circulating information on the experiences of different ACP States and by organizing colloquies, seminars and other scientific meetings on activities connected with the projects under way in regions or sub-regions;

E. Financial and technical cooperation

(a) To provide for those ACP States who request it, its financial and technical assistance on :

- formulating projects,
- training, information and research,
- programmes to stimulate the awareness of populations and provide them with information;

(b) To extend financial and technical cooperation to local and other non-governmental organizations participating in development in the countries concerned,

- (c) to obtain the inclusion of training courses in the education programmes developed and implemented by international organizations such as UNEP,
- (d) To implement the provisions of the action projects and programmes giving priority to :
  - the management of natural forest resources,
  - the implementation of micro-projects: measures to combat deforestation, erosion, to promote village hydraulics, the search for alternative energy sources, etc.,
- (e) to include finance for impact studies within the pre-established budget for each project;

F. Planning, evaluation, implementation and assessment

To ensure that the projects take environmental considerations into account at the planning, evaluation, implementation and assessment stages;

6. Calls on the ACP States with the appropriate assistance of the Commission to endeavour :

- (a) to strengthen the institutional powers of forestry management services so as to encourage the rational exploitation of wood resources with a view to maintaining the ecological balance and long-term viability;
- (b) to draw up and implement at national and regional level natural resource management strategies, especially in the Sahel countries;
- (c) to draw up jointly a strategy for energy saving and substitution and, in particular, to design, popularise and make available to households, particularly in rural areas, inexpensive domestic equipment which is suited to local conditions and consumes little or no wood;

7. Recommends that a means be instituted by the Bureau of the Joint Assembly to monitor and report upon the implementation of this and the following resolutions of the Working Group on Environment and Development;

8. Requests that this resolution, together with the report on deforestation and desertification, be forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention, the President of the European Parliament, the Secretary-General of the ACP secretariat, the Commission of the European Communities and the Secretary-General of UNEP.

(ANNEX II)

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RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational  
management of stocks of animal and vegetable living  
matter, both terrestrial and marine

The Joint Assembly,

meeting in Inverness (UK) from 23 to 27 September 1985,

A. having regard to:

- the resolutions on the environment and development, adopted on 24 February 1983 in Kingston and 19 September 1984 in Luxembourg, (CA/CP/370/Ann. 9 and OJ No. C 282, 22.10.1984),
- the resolution on deforestation and desertification, adopted on 31 January 1985 in Bujumbura, (AP/1/A/fin.),
- the resolution on the incorporation of environmental issues in the Third Lomé Convention, adopted on 31 January 1985 in Bujumbura, (AP/7/Res.),

B. having regard to the resolutions of the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly:

- on hunger in the world, adopted on 5 November 1982 in Rome and 23 September 1983 in Berlin, (OJ No. C 39, 10.12.1983 and OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983),

<sup>1</sup>Adopted by the Joint Assembly on 26 September 1985

- on combating drought and desertification in the Sahel, adopted on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville, (CA/CP/430),
- C. conscious of the efforts made at international level to ensure the preservation and rational management of natural resources, both animals and plants, through the adoption of various provisions, in particular:
  - the Convention on the Conservation of Fauna and Flora in their Natural State,
  - the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage,
  - the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas,
  - the Convention on Plant Health for sub-Saharan Africa,
  - the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources,
  - the Convention for the protection of the flora, fauna and natural panoramic beauties of the countries of America,
  - the World Conservation Strategy (conservation of living resources in the interests of lasting development),
- D. having regard to the concern already expressed by the European Community through its different institutions and in particular to:
  - the resolution of the European Parliament on the special plan to combat the drought in the Sahel (November 1983),
  - the resolution of the Council of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States on the environment and development (October 1984),
  - the adoption by the European Parliament and the European Economic Community of the World Conservation Strategy,
- E. convinced that disruption of ecosystems leads to, among other things:
  - the depletion of genetic resources,
  - the disappearance of certain forms of animal and plant life,
  - a decline in forestry and a reduction in agricultural productivity, stock-farming and food supplies, which imposes greater hardship on the rural and urban communities concerned;
  - the depletion of fishery resources, which reduces the quality and quantity of animal proteins available to consumers,
- F. wishing to ensure the preservation of the ecological balance of ecosystems, the maintenance of genetic diversity and the achievement of the required balance between the production of industrial export crops and local food production;
- G. aware that the destruction of ecosystems and the resulting disappearance of animal and plant species seriously reduce the genetic diversity on which the functioning of natural systems and crops depends;
- H. having regard to the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention concerning the environment;

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- I. drawing attention to the objectives of the World Conservation Strategy, which may be summarized as follows:
- the maintenance of essential ecological processes
  - the preservation of genetic diversity
  - the rational use of species and ecosystems,
- J. convinced that the preservation and rational management of terrestrial and marine animal and plant stocks are inseparably linked to the maintenance and re-establishment of local, national and international food supplies,
- K. convinced also that local, in many cases small, farming communities as a group can safeguard plant and animal stocks only if they have access to the technical and economic production and sale of food,
- L. urging all those responsible to maintain the inseparable link between preserving and renewing plant and animal stocks and producing sufficient food, taking into account all economic, social, cultural and ecological needs and interests.
1. Requests that a particularly critical and cautious approach should be adopted with regard to the new opportunities offered by biotechnology and that these should be used only when they will clearly serve and strengthen the maintenance of animal and plant stocks;  
Hopes that the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly will pay particular attention to preserving essential plant and animal stocks and the environment as a whole;
2. Emphasizes the importance of developing local seed banks and improvement centres in the ACP States and calls on the Community to provide technical and financial support for such developments;

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3. Urges the Community and the ACP States to encourage information programmes concerning the problems of the decline in genetic diversity, the growing dependence on agricultural chemicals and the financial implications thereof. In such information programmes, an important role should be played by NGOs and farmers' organizations as regards village and rural development;
4. Calls on the ACP States and the Member States of the Community to adopt the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources drawn up by the FAO, to negotiate on that basis and ultimately to work towards a binding International Convention on Plant Genetic Resources laying down, *inter alia*, that:
  - existing collections of plant genetic material are brought together in a network supervised by the FAO, to which all Member States have free access,
  - the free exchange of plant genetic material is guaranteed;
5. Recommends to the ACP States that the authorities responsible for protected areas should:
  - (a) implement a policy for the conservation of wild varieties of cultivated plants and, in particular,
    - decide if and where additional reserves should be set up to protect the maximum number of genotypes of as many wild varieties of cultivated species as possible;
    - ensure that the regulations governing protected areas state explicitly that the collection of germ plasm may be permitted (under conditions which do not render it difficult) for the purposes of selection and improvement of cultivated species;
    - arrange to cooperate with a national research centre or gene bank to facilitate the study and storage of genetic material collected from the protected areas;

(b) take the following measures:

- carry out a census of all the plant species in the protected areas;
- identify the wild varieties of cultivated species in the protected areas and map the distribution of varieties and ecotypes;
- identify the conditions required by each species, variety and ecotype and make any improvements necessary to ensure the preservation of species, varieties and ecotypes;

6. Recommends that the ACP States should draw up and implement policies which cover the following areas:

- legal protection of wild animals
- creation of national parks and other protected areas
- establishment of appropriate administrative structures
- use of wild animal habitats
- national and regional measures to prevent poaching
- programmes and funds for research
- ratification or membership of international and regional conventions;

7. Recommends that the EEC should provide technical and material assistance for ACP States wishing to implement a national policy for the conservation of genetic resources and the protection of endangered species of wild animals and plants;

8. Recommends the European Community, with regard to the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention, to:

- (a) encourage regional cooperation on research into the conservation of natural resources by promoting and consolidating relations and technical cooperation agreements between ACP countries; in particular as regards research, training, the exchange of information and research findings and consultative services;
- (b) ensure that a substantial component dealing with conservation and the management of protected areas is included in all training programmes arranged within the framework of forestry projects;
- (c) reinforce or set up procedures for assessing the environmental impact of all development projects, particularly in the area of agricultural cooperation;

- (d) apply, in the implementation of financial and technical cooperation, the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention specifying that use should be made first and foremost of appropriate technology, defined as being technology which is compatible with the natural environment and adapted to the local socio-economic conditions;
  - (e) encourage implementation of projects calling for the use of new and renewable sources of energy that are within the means of local authorities and technologies which ensure the protection of the environment;
9. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities and the European Parliament to increase substantially the appropriations entered against Article 946 of the Community budget;
10. Recommends that the ACP States should study with UNESCO/MAB and the other international organizations concerned (IUCN, UNEP) the possibilities of establishing biosphere reserves, implementing the World Conservation Strategy at national level and increasing substantially the funds made available for conservation by reviewing their priorities and stepping up their efforts to obtain additional funding (both within the United Nations and elsewhere).
11. Calls on the ACP States to take measures to permit the collection of information which is essential for the conservation of wild varieties of cultivated plants, in particular by:
- (a) recognising the need to introduce or continue the preparation of inventories of the wild varieties of cultivated plants;
  - (b) establishing a data bank for information on the genetic resources of cultivated plants in protected areas to provide users of such genetic material with the name and location of each protected area, details of the species (and, where appropriate, the varieties and ecotypes) to be found in the protected area, the address to which they should apply for authorization to collect material, the address of the nearest research centre and the address and details of the nearest centre for the storage of genetic reserves;

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12. Lastly, expresses its conviction that preserving the plant and animal stocks of all continents and oceans and of all local districts, rivers, lakes, etc. is a common need for the medium and long-term future of the population of the whole world;
13. Instructs its co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Parliaments and Governments of the Member States of the Third Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION

on the role of women in the development process

The EEC-ACP Joint Assembly

- meeting from 23 to 27 September 1985 in Inverness (Scotland),

- A. having regard to the report of the role of women in the development process (Doc. ACP-EEC/ /85), drawn up by Mrs Rose WARUHIU on behalf of the Joint Committee and the resolution contained in this report,
- B. having regard to the preparatory work carried out by the working party on the role of women in the development process,
- C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 23 September 1983 in Berlin on the institutional system of a new ACP-EEC convention and in particular the third indent of paragraph 6<sup>2</sup>,
- D. on the basis of the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985 in Gujumbura (Burundi) on the role of women in the development process in view of the 1985 World Conference on the Decade for Women<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the Joint Assembly on 26 September 1985

<sup>2</sup> OJ No. C 300, 7 November 1983, p. 32

<sup>3</sup> CA/CP/502, 7 February 1985, pp. 12-17

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- E. having regard to the three reports drawn up by H.E. Mr CHASLE (Mauritius) on behalf of the Joint Committee on the EEC-ACP Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between the EEC and the ACP<sup>1</sup> and the resolutions adopted thereon by the Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg, Rome and Berlin<sup>2</sup>,
- F. having regard to the resolutions of the European Parliament of 11 February 1981<sup>3</sup>, 17 January 1984<sup>4</sup> and in particular that of 10 May 1985<sup>5</sup> on the conference to be held in July 1985 in Nairobi to mark the end of the Decade for Women, with special reference to paragraph 22,
- G. having regard to the recommendation of the Council of the European Community on promoting positive action for women<sup>6</sup>,
- H. having regard to the 1982 Commission memorandum on the development policy of the European Community<sup>7</sup>,
- I. having regard to the report from the Commission to the Council on women and development<sup>8</sup>,
- J. having regard and with special reference to the 1975 action plan by Mexico on the themes of equality, development and peace; the sub-areas of this programme, education, health and employment which were adopted in 1980 in Copenhagen at the Conference to mark half-time in the Decade for Women,
- K. having regard to the action planned by Lagos (Chapter XII) for the economic development of Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific Development Plan and the Declaration of the Inter-American Women's Commission for the year 2000,
- L. having regard to the preparations for the 1985 World Conference on the Decade for Women, in particular the recommendations of the various regional preparatory conferences,
- M. having regard and with special reference to the recommendations and strategies adopted at the conclusion of the World Conference on the UN Decade for Women,

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1 Doc. ACP-EEC/27/81, Doc. ACP-EEC/37/82 and Doc. ACP-EEC/49/83  
2 OJ No. C 15, 20 January 1982, p. 22  
3 OJ No. C 39, 10 February 1983, p. 40  
4 OJ No. C 300, 7 November 1983, p. 25  
5 OJ No. C 50, 9 March 1981, p. 35  
6 OJ No. C 46, 20 February 1984, p. 34  
7 OJ No. L 331, 19 December 1984  
8 COM(82) 640 final  
9 COM(85) 109 final, 20 March 1985

- N. having regard to the UN Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women,
- O. whereas the formulation and implementation of strategies, programmes and development projects should include support for cultural activities and account of special socio-cultural circumstances, components and consequences,
- P. recognizing that the expansion and improvement of both the cultural and economic role of women in the production process and as part of community development must be given considerable attention,
- Q. convinced that a genuine start on development can only be made if it focuses on people and that the aim is the development of individuals and the advancement of communities,
- R. recognizing that in the past social and economic transformations have often had harmful side-effects on women and that failure to take account of such social and cultural, historical and local background conditions when implementing development projects has often been to women's disadvantage, as well as to the development process,
- S. aware that it is difficult to achieve development of agriculture, and self-sufficiency against famine, without the vital contribution of women,
- T. convinced that the problem of equal treatment is a question of achieving equal rights, i.e. that it belongs to the field of human rights in general,
- U. convinced that development is only possible by mobilizing all human resources, with special reference to women, and recognizing the important role played by women in the various socio-economic sectors in the ACP countries, in particular in farming, food, health and family education,
- V. regretting that the aid provided during the periods of earlier ACP-EEC conventions (Lomé I and II) did not normally provide for integrated development and generally took no account of the social and cultural development of the majority of the population, in particular women,

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1. Welcomes the actions by the international community for the integration of women into the development process as part of the UN Decade for Women and calls on all those responsible for ACP-EEC cooperation to take account in future economic and social planning at all levels the main findings and conclusions reached at the final conference in Nairobi;
2. Welcomes the fact that the third ACP-EEC Convention contains in Title VIII on cultural and social cooperation Article 123 on the role of women; emphasizes however that practical action is necessary if the requirements set out here are to be realized in practice;
3. Notes expressly that an integrated approach to development is needed and that it is not a question of isolated programmes for women but of considering all projects and programmes in technical and financial cooperation from the point of view of their influence on the situation of women, first / to prevent such measures working to the disadvantage of women and secondly to improve directly living conditions for women, particularly in the fields of education, health and food employment, in the framework of rural development programmes, in industrialization and technology;
4. Urges therefore as far as possible that no development project should in future be formulated, implemented or concluded under Lomé III without the effects on the female population being taken into account at each phase and considers the participation of experts on women's affairs or possibly women in the planning, formulation and implementation of development projects absolutely essential; urges moreover that women should be represented in all the institutions concerned with ACP-EEC cooperation and that awareness of the needs and concerns of women should be heightened among those responsible for planning and implementing development projects;
5. Urges all governments to adopt special policies with regard to women;

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6. Calls in particular on the Governments of the Member States of the Community to reconsider their development policy planning to take greater account of women's problems;

7. Takes the view that the integration of women into the development process and the economic and social improvement of their situation under Lomé III can only succeed if the following specific objectives of development policy are adhered to and calls on the Commission to formulate an appropriate action plan:

(a) Women\_counsellors

- In the planning of projects special arrangements must be made for the areas of activity which affect women for example collate information, observe activities, consult women and train and make available female staff,
- Women must be appointed to leading positions at national, regional and local level,

(b) Education

- The education and training of women must be intensified at all levels. As regards equality of opportunity in the education sector special attention must be given to ensuring that the number of qualified women who can help develop the educational sector grows. Access to information, documentation and research institutions must be made easier,
- Women must be trained as local specialist staff (project leaders, agricultural experts, health counsellors) and it must be ensured that they can work effectively even in remote villages,
- given the limited extent of the formal school system in various rural areas, when the formal school system does not reach such areas, an informal education service must be provided for the

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populations concerned and attention must be given to ensuring that the method of education does not force women into predetermined social roles,

- it is important that training schemes do not assume women will pursue peripheral forms of employment,
- training schemes should not divide social roles according to sex,
- literacy campaigns must be reformed in the light of the concept of 'functional literacy', i.e. be practically applicable and relate to the essential areas of village life,

(c) Agricultural projects and food strategy projects

- Women who are responsible for cultivation, harvesting, storing, preserving and processing agricultural produce should participate at local village and project level on the appropriateness and implementation of projects and should play a full part in project training, education and demonstration,
- When projects for mechanization of agricultural operations are instituted which may replace women's labour by men's, the women concerned should participate at local level to ensure that alternative acceptable activities are provided for them,
- Particular account should be taken in this sector of social and cultural rules,

(d) Siting of rural industries and micro-projects

- The siting of industrial projects and micro-projects should be designed to take into account the need to provide employment for people closer to their families and homes in order to reduce the number of men who are induced to migrate to cities to find work, leaving their wives to run the family household and agriculture alone,

(e) Housing and rural infrastructure

- Projects concerning improvements in housing must be considered by women familiar with local conditions and needs,
- Women resident in villages and areas where rural infrastructure of development programmes are being planned or implemented must be closely involved at all stages,

(f) Credit

- Women who are the effective operators of production from property or land should have the capacity to obtain credit for their operations regardless of land and property tenure laws,
- Women who are active in trade or handicrafts should have the same as men to business and bank loans and technical assistance,

(g) Projects affecting markets, wholesale, retail distribution and handicrafts

- Women with experience in local marketing, distribution and handicrafts operations should participate in all stages of marketing and distribution of projects affecting local trade patterns which are important to women's trading activities; and the local women involved must be familiarized with projects and arrangements made to ensure that they can take full advantages of such projects,

(h) Health and nutrition

- Only a multidimensional approach can lead to a long-term improvement in the pattern of health among women, men and

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children, because a large number of causal factors affect the state of psychological and physical disorders; the following are important:

- greater efforts to create a basic health service including the provision of maternity, family planning, health clinics and primary health care within the range of remote villages,
- women must be given greater help to learn about hygiene, nutrition, preventive medicine and in particular how to combat transmissible diseases with such serious consequences as infertility, infant mortality and congenital illnesses,
- appropriate steps should be taken by the EEC and its Member States to ensure that companies operating in the ACP countries respect the WHO code on the marketing of substitute products for breast milk,

(i) Adequate provision of water

- Improvements to the water supply must be encouraged both by independent projects and as part of rural regional development programmes, the success of which will mainly depend on respect for socio-cultural background circumstances,
- Women who bear the chief burden for obtaining water for household use must participate in projects for local water supply and must be trained in the care and repair of pumps and apparatus. Women should also be trained in relevant aspects of water purity, and learn how to purify water,

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(j) Environment and meeting basic domestic energy demands

- Women can only contribute to protection of the natural environment if they are made aware of the issues at the proper time; the following aspects are crucial:
  - increasing the supply of firewood by appropriate management and protection of existing forests and the development of a social forestry system adapted to the needs of the people,
  - the gathering of fuel is a great burden for women and therefore women as the main users and suppliers of domestic energy in rural areas must be fully involved in the planning, development and implementation of new cooking facilities, energy technologies and strategies,

(k) Appropriate technology

By increasing training facilities and technological research:

- women must have greater access to appropriate technology,
- measures are needed to help women take a full part in and benefit from the process of technological change,
- technology should be geared to ensure that women play a full part in the economy,
- technologies which offer a simplification, and a reduction in daily, unpaid work should be encouraged,

(l) Data on women needed in development decision-making

- Practical steps should be taken to ensure that economic, social and cultural data used for decision-making in development is broken down into male/female, family unit and age categories so that planning can be based on reliable estimates of the position of women involved in or affected by development projects,

(m) Monitoring of the effects of development on women and of the degree to which women enhance development

- Within the ACP/EEC cooperative efforts steps should be taken to encourage national arrangements, such as government departments for women's affairs, women's bureaux and commissions with direct access to government to ensure continual monitoring of the effects of development projects on women, the adequate orientation of projects to the well-being of women and the extent to which women are encouraged to enhance development themselves and take part in projects. Alongside this, in the Member States of the Community we should set up commissions within the Ministry or Government departments dealing with development and cooperation in order to ensure that women's problems are taken account of in the financing of development projects,

(n) Participation of women and women's interests in decision-making

- Women affected by development projects and their organizations must participate continually at all levels of decision-making and implementation to ensure that women's activities, occupations, well-being and rights are fully taken into account. The active participation of women is the desired aim,

(o) Ability of women to enhance self-help and communal joint-ventures and the need to encourage this

- Women's cooperation in self-help and communal joint-ventures can greatly enhance the value of these, and their cooperation must be encouraged,

(p) Aid geared to production

- Support for women's activities must also be geared to production because an improvement in the economic status of women would improve markedly their social position, as well as that of the Community as a whole,

(q) Women's ability to generate income

- Projects designed to raise the qualifications of women for employment should be encouraged at rural and urban levels in order to provide greater choice of employment for them and capacity to earn,

(r) Women in urban industry

- The planning and implementation of urban industrial projects where women are employed must be based on advice and participation with the women concerned,

(s) Recognition of unpaid work by women

- Women who run households and also those who play a vital part in agricultural and other production activities should be entitled to benefit from a fair share of the family income. Men and women should be encouraged to recognise the right of women to the benefit of a fair share of the family resources,

(t) Legal advice and citizens' aid

- Priority should be given in development plans for the encouragement of legal aid and citizens' advice bureaux within practical reach of villages with special emphasis being given to the needs of women's welfare and rights. Legal aid for women in their pursuit of their welfare and rights should be encouraged,

(u) Media for women

- Encouragement should be given to the dissemination of bulletins and newsletters informing women and women's organizations of matters relevant to their activities, occupations, and rights, not only in their own locality but in neighbouring countries and regions,
- Aid should be given for exhibitions and demonstrations of the role of women in development and economic and social life at fairs and other suitable events,
- ACP/EEC projects should be launched by seminars and demonstrations to explain the role of women in development and economic and social life,
- The media should be encouraged to portray women as active participants in development and not as sex symbols,

(v) Women's organizations

- Women's organizations should be encouraged and their activities encouraged especially with the help of NGOs within the framework of ACP/EEC cooperation, not only with regard to the role of women in development and economic and social affairs but also with regard to women's political and legal status,

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- The projects of women's organizations must be such as to allow integration in national plans if they are to be successful,
- The Commission should provide the women's organizations in the ACP countries with the necessary financing to enable them to carry out projects and facilitate meetings between European and ACP women's associations,

(w) Population policy - family planning

- Measures are needed to facilitate a responsible and effective population policy and family planning with emphasis being placed on the training of women and their full integration into the development process as presented at the 1984 Mexico Conference on population issues,
- Appeals to the ACP States to recognize their responsibility in this field and calls on the European Community to take positive measures in helping those ACP States who ask for support,

(x) Measures for the most disadvantaged groups of women: refugees

- The infrastructures in the refugee reception camps must be improved without delay, decent living conditions created, and measures undertaken to ensure a definitive solution to the problem of refugee families,

(y) Measure for women suffering from the effects of the apartheid regime

- Special aid measures must be provided for the women victims of apartheid, who suffer a double discrimination,

(z) Migrant women workers

- The Community and its Member States are urged to take measures immediately to improve the situation of migrant women from ACP

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States resident in the Community and to bring to an end all forms of inequality against these people, and enable families to be united,

- Greater financial support should be given to non-governmental organizations and the appropriate associations which provide social and cultural assistance to migrant women from ACP countries during their period of residence in the Member States;

8. Emphasizes that projects to improve the situation of women can only be carried out if significantly more financing is made available from the EDF of the new Lomé Convention and the EIB; urges in this context the formulation of criteria recognised by both sides for assessing projects to receive financial aid from EDF, EIB and CID;
9. Recommends that joint evaluation teams to evaluate EDF - financed projects within the framework of financial and technical cooperation should include women and that the assessment criteria should take account of the impact of the projects on the situation of women;
10. Calls on the Commission when implementing the third Lomé Convention to carry out at regular intervals careful evaluation, scrutiny and benefit analysis of the effects of development measures on women; takes the view that the studies should show whether the measures and programmes carried out in the Member States of the Community and ACP States have contributed to achieving equality of opportunity for women. The Commission shall report back regularly to the Joint Assembly, and the Working Group on the Role of Women in the Development Process shall monitor the application of the specific objectives of paragraph 7;
11. Instructs its co-presidents to forward this resolution and the accompanying report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the Governments of the Member States and the ACP States, the United Nations and the non-governmental organizations particularly active in this field.

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RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on human rights

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985

- A. having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC ad hoc Working Group on Human Rights presented by Madame Colette FLESCH, rapporteur (CA/CP/528), in which the members of the ad hoc Working Group were able to discuss on the basis of parity between representatives from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and members of the European Parliament such a delicate yet fundamental political issue;
- B. considers that fundamental human rights, whether they be political, social, economic or other, constitute a legitimate subject of concern for all ACP-EEC countries;
- C. considers that mankind, male and female, must be the essential beneficiary of development policy, and must be able to find satisfaction and well-being in his everyday life without fear of aggression, unwarranted arrest or detention or any other political menace or coercion and maintains that man cannot live with dignity under the current world economic system;

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<sup>1</sup> adopted on 26 September 1985 by the Joint Assembly

- D. notes the contents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms;
- E. considers that all signatories of the Third Lomé Convention have confirmed their international obligation to ensure the preservation and improvement of human rights, and have therefore underlined the positive link between the promotion of human rights and efforts towards development;
- F. considers that each individual citizen should be granted the right and opportunity by his country to take action against any infringement of his human rights, in accordance with the Joint Declaration and Article 4 of the Convention;
- G. expressing the hope that the signatories of the Third Lomé Convention will play an active part in eliminating the obstacles preventing individuals and peoples from actually enjoying to the full their economic, social and cultural rights, as stated in paragraph 2 of the Joint Declaration and Article 4 on Human Rights annexed to the Third Lomé Convention;
- H. considers that the worsening economic plight of many developing countries may well condemn more people to starvation, malnutrition and underdevelopment;
- I. considers that continued dialogue is essential between European and ACP States in order to assure constructive and humane development within all of societies so that our governments may work in the interests of all our peoples irrespective of their political opinion, ethnic group, cultural or religious belief or their class;
- J. considers that wherever people are ruled by unrepresentative and elitist minorities using coercion and repression, human rights are grossly violated;

- K. considers that the apartheid regime in South Africa, which constitutes a violation of human rights, is an affront to human dignity as the overwhelming majority of the population is governed by a repressive, unrepresentative and racist minority and is denied its basic freedom and fundamental rights;
- L. aware that it is not yet possible to mention structural and individual violations of human rights in this resolution or to investigate them;
- M. concerned by the dramatic plight of many refugees who often face the problems of insecurity, hunger and sickness;
- N. notes with approval that the Third Lomé Convention provides for aid to projects and programmes aimed at self-sufficiency and the integration or reintegration of refugees;
- O. considering the serious difficulties facing migrant workers and students in their countries of residence;
- P. stresses that every person when arrested is entitled to a democratic and public trial, legal assistance and humane treatment during detention;
- Q. draws attention to the fact that all peoples in a country are entitled to their own cultural and social development;
- 1. Welcomes the fact that the contracting parties to the Third Lomé Convention agreed upon the need to include references to human rights in the preamble to the Convention and in a Joint Declaration annexed to Article 4 of the Convention;
- 2. Hopes that the ACP Member States of the OAU ratify the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in order that it may be put into effect at the earliest opportunity and that all the Member States of the European Community ratify the European Convention on Human Rights;
- 3. Proposes, therefore,
  - (i) that the Member States undertake, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome, to break off all economic, financial and military relations with South Africa and to do all in their power to bring to an end a situation which brings disgrace on mankind;

- (ii) that more adequate economic resources be devoted to resolving the problems which undermine the possibility for the peoples of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific to enjoy their fundamental human rights as defined by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that more positive political effort be made in this same direction;
- (iii) that more be done financially, logistically and politically to support all organisations working in favour of refugees, including particularly the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and, where possible in cooperation with NGOs, to ensure that the status of refugees is assured and that their needs are catered for, including their fundamental human rights;
- (iv) that immigrant workers, students and their families should receive adequate and proper treatment in their host country and that more should be done through closer cultural cooperation to ensure their proper assimilation into the societies within which they choose to live, having full regard to their rights and well-being;
- (v) that, having regard to the findings of the report of the ad hoc Working Party, the Bureau of the Joint Assembly should monitor human rights developments both in Europe and the ACP States, make appropriate recommendations and, when necessary, call for the convening of a working party;
- (vi) expresses the hope that the new provisions in paragraph 3(v) will lead to speedier resolution of human rights problems in ACP and EEC States than in the past;
- (vii) that this motion for a resolution and the accompanying report be forwarded to the Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Community, to the Committee of Ambassadors and the ACP Council, and to the National Assemblies and Parliaments of all the Member States signatory to the Third Lomé Convention and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation.

RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>

on the Third ACP-EEC Convention - Prospects and Constraints

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985,
  
- A. having regard to the report on the Third ACP-EEC Convention - Prospects and Constraints (Doc. ACP-EEC/...../85), drawn up by Mr Raymond CHASLE on behalf of the Joint Committee, and to the motion for a resolution incorporated in that report,
  
- B. having regard to the text of the Third Convention of Lomé,
  
- C. having regard to the conclusions and decisions of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers of 21 June 1985,
  
- D. having regard to the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for 1984,
  
- E. taking account of the outcome of the Conference of the Heads of State or Government held in Addis Ababa in July 1985,

<sup>1</sup> adopted on 26 September 1985 by the Joint Assembly

- F. having regard to the Annual Reports of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities, especially its statements concerning the EDF, and to the Annual Report of the European Investment Bank for 1984,
- G. having regard to the work currently being undertaken by its working parties, especially the report by Mrs FLESCH on human rights, the report by Mrs WARUHIU on the role of women in the development process and the report by Mr MOUELE on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational management of stocks of animal and vegetable living matter, both terrestrial and marine,
- H. taking account of the Final Declaration adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985 in Bujumbura (Burundi)<sup>1</sup>,
- I. taking account of the most significant resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly with regard to the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention and, in particular, those
- taking account of the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for 1982 and looking towards the imminent negotiations for a successor Convention to Lomé II<sup>2</sup>,
  - taking into account the Eighth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the state of implementation of the Lomé Convention and prospects for the subsequent new Convention<sup>3</sup>,
  - on the three reports on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC<sup>4</sup>,
  - on the fight against hunger<sup>5</sup>,
  - on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy<sup>6</sup>,
  - on ACP-EEC industrial cooperation<sup>7</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Communication to members CA/CP/562, p. 1-7

<sup>2</sup> Cavalevu report, OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983, p. 14

<sup>3</sup> Trivelli report, OJ No. C 282, 22.10.1984, p. 15

<sup>4</sup> Chasle report, OJ No. C 15, 20.1.1982, p. 22

OJ No. C 39, 10.2.1983, p. 40

OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983, p. 25

<sup>5</sup> Ferrero report, OJ No. C 39, 10.2.1983, p. 34

OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983, p. 22 and p. 40

<sup>6</sup> Siddig report, OJ No. C 39, 10.2.1983, p. 28

<sup>7</sup> Fuchs report, OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983, p. 16

- on the parliamentary institutional system to be established under the new ACP-EEC Convention<sup>1</sup>,

- on the environment and development<sup>2</sup>,

- on the preparations for the forthcoming ACP-EEC negotiations<sup>3</sup>,

J. having regard to the following resolutions adopted by the European Parliament

- on the European Community's policy towards developing countries (the memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities on the European Community's development policy - COM(82) 640 final)<sup>4</sup>,

- on the context of the future ACP-EEC Convention to follow Lomé II<sup>5</sup>,

- on the conclusion of the Third Lomé Convention<sup>6</sup>,

- the proposal from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for a decision on the adoption of a programme of assistance for the development of indigenous scientific and technical research capacities in the developing countries 1984-1987<sup>7</sup>,

K. having regard to the serious lack of food, to the malnutrition and famine in many ACP States, and referring to the urgent need to improve self-sufficiency in food and security of food supplies in the ACP States as rapidly as possible,

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<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983, p. 31

<sup>2</sup> Ossebi Dorniam report, OJ No. C 282, 22.10.1984, p. 26 and CA/CP/562, p. 18

<sup>3</sup> OJ No. C 300, 7.11.1983, p. 41

<sup>4</sup> Jackson report, OJ No. C 242, 12.9.1983, p. 104

<sup>5</sup> Irmer report, OJ No. C 277, 17.10.1983, p. 146

<sup>6</sup> Cohen report, OJ No. C 94, 15.4.1985, p. 20

<sup>7</sup> Rabbethge report, Doc. 1-1141/83

- L. having regard to the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the European Community and Africa (COM(84) 320 final),
- M. having regard to the worsening economic and financial situation of a large number of ACP States, principally in Africa, in an internationally unfavourable climate,
- N. noting that cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community under Lomé II did not succeed in bringing about significant improvements in the economic and social conditions obtaining in most ACP States,
- O. referring to the Lagos action programme for the economic development of Africa and to the objectives laid down by the ACP States in the Caribbean and the Pacific,
- P. heartily welcoming the accession to the new Convention of Mozambique and Angola,
- Q. whereas the right to culture is an inalienable right of all peoples, and whereas the aim of development must be the full development of the individual and of the various communities in the world,

A. PRINCIPLES OF AND INNOVATIONS IN LOMÉ III

1. Welcomes the conclusion of the Third Convention of Lomé and, in particular, the fact that when the text was drafted, account was taken of important suggestions put forward by the parliamentary bodies of the Second Convention of Lomé and of the European Parliament;
2. Notes with satisfaction that compared with Lomé II, the new ACP-EEC Convention boasts specific structural improvements and defines new areas of cooperation, in particular:
  - general provisions, which specify and redefine the basis for ACP-EEC relations and the aims of cooperation and lay down the major guidelines thereof,
  - the inclusion of the basic principle of autonomous development designed to meet basic human requirements,
  - respect for human dignity,
  - the status and the role of women in the development process,
  - attention to the cultural and social dimension of development,
  - the improvement of development cooperation on the basis of the human and natural resources of the ACP States themselves,
  - greater participation by grass-roots communities in development programmes,
  - support for food strategies, with a view to attaining self-sufficiency and security of food supplies,
  - intensive cooperation in the fisheries sector,
  - campaign against desertification and deforestation,
  - investment,
  - transport and communications,
  - respect for human rights,
  - strengthening of the institutions and improvements in the working methods of the bodies set up by the Convention;
3. Takes the view that the new Convention is equipped with the necessary instruments for development policy required to improve the economic and social situation of the inhabitants of the ACP States; acknowledges at the same time that Lomé III offers an exemplary model of North-South relations with its comprehensive mechanisms and the number of countries involved;

.../...

4. Takes the view that Community support for the endeavours of the ACP States to develop independently and management their own affairs, the major objective of Lomé III, must focus on the fight against hunger, poverty, disease and social injustice so that the inhabitants of the ACP States may satisfy their basic needs and lead decent lives;

B. FOOD AND THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

5. Urges the ACP States to devote the bulk of their efforts and a substantial share of EDF resources to developing agriculture and rural areas;
6. Calls on the European Community, when embarking on the process for reforming the CAP, also to consult the ACP countries and to introduce in the new common agricultural policy criteria and measures that will help the developing countries to achieve agricultural and food selfsufficiency;
7. Takes the view that food strategies will be neither functional nor efficient unless they are part of an overall development strategy at regional, national and international level designed to eliminate poverty and economic and social disparities by a substantial increase in and better distribution of incomes;
8. Recommends to the ACP States, accordingly, that they implement a coordinated series of measures in the agricultural, rural and industrial sectors designed to maximize human resources, the environment, water resources, health, and improve the situation of women, and recommends to the Community that it actively pursues and extends its policy of supporting food strategies in the ACP States affected by famine, especially in the Sahel;
9. Welcomes the role played by the European Parliament, the European Community and its Member States and the international community in general in tackling the famine currently affecting Africa;

.../...

10. Believes that a lasting solution to this problem lies in the development of national food production and, since that is the priority aim and objective of the IFAD, calls on the Council and Commission of the EEC to provide for a Community contribution to enable the IFAD to survive, and on the Member States to increase their national contributions to the IFAD in the framework of the OECD or to make an additional voluntary contribution to its special action programme for Sahel;
11. Calls for aid granted by the Community, the Member States and other donors to be better coordinated so that it will be more effective and more efficiently distributed;
12. Calls, in addition to food aid, for a series of measures covering health, technical and structural aid designed to improve the lives of the people and to help towards the complete restoration of communities and the reorganization of production systems.
13. Notes the vital importance of transport infrastructure in distributing food, and calls for urgent attention to this in the context of Lomé III programmes;
14. Calls for ways to be sought of improving the effectiveness of rural development programmes in the best interests of the rural population by encouraging the implementation of small-scale projects;
15. Calls for the immediate implementation of the Joint Declaration (Annex 3) which provides for the convening of a group of experts instructed to carry out a detailed study into the access of the ACP States to available agricultural products;
16. Considers it necessary and urgent to introduce or consolidate an early warning system to trigger emergency aid measures in the case of food crises in the ACP States, especially in the Sahel;
17. Calls for the elaboration, as part of ACP-EEC cooperation, of practical proposals for the creation of a decentralized system of stockpiling in order to ensure that in emergencies, foodstuffs are available i.e. a balanced supply is guaranteed between harvests;
18. Calls on the ACP States to make full use of the provisions on regional cooperation with a view to consolidating their self-sufficiency in food;

.../...

19. Considers that it is essential to provide the peasant farming sector with improved production techniques, advisory services and other incentives in order to increase agricultural production;
20. Welcomes the decision taken at the OAU Conference held in July 1985 in Addis Ababa to increase public investment in the agricultural sector and to take specific measures to improve the food situation in Africa; in this connection, explicitly invites the European Community and the Member States to support those measures;
21. Welcomes the Community's initiative to include in the action programme in the field of biotechnology research 1985/1986, designed to attain some of its own objectives in fields such as agriculture and health care, measures designed to promote the development of self-sufficiency in food in the Third World, but calls for specific measures to promote priority in research and development of biotechnology in tropical crops and livestock;
22. Calls for common standards for safety in biological processes and products in developed and developing countries;
23. Notes with satisfaction that the Technical Centre for Agriculture has finally got off the ground; hopes that it will become fully operational at the earliest opportunity; calls on the ACP States, the European Community and its Member States to do their utmost to institute a scientific and technical information network and urges the ACP States to benefit from the assistance offered by the Centre with regard to planning agricultural and rural development, preparing and assessing projects and drawing up policies for training technical managers;
24. Proposes that the Community's member states should finance the education and training of up to 500 agricultural scientists in existing European and African centres of excellence, in order to attract able African youngsters into the agricultural sector to provide the necessary personnel to set up and staff indigenous research and development and training facilities in Africa;

C. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

25. Notes with satisfaction that the new Convention embodies for the first time precise commitments in the field of cultural and social cooperation on three levels:

.../...

- in the preambles and the articles of the Convention whereby cooperation, which hitherto was solely of an economic nature, is extended to cover the cultural sector,
  - in a separate chapter on cultural and social cooperation, in which the guidelines for and the instruments of that cooperation are set out,
  - in the various titles and chapters of the Convention and in various annexes to the Final Act of the Convention;
26. Welcomes the fact that the negotiators took broad account of the recommendations made by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and that for the first time in the history of cooperation between industrialized nations and developing countries, genuine importance is attached to the cultural and social dimension;
27. Welcomes in particular the recognition of the important role of women in the development process; and calls for the effective implementation of the important provisions set out in Article 123;
28. Considers that the development of local and regional craft industries may play an essential role in safeguarding the value and expression of indigenous cultures, in maintaining pluralism and cultural autonomy, in the campaign to preserve cultures from being overwhelmed by foreign cultures and in the consolidation of the potential of cultural production which is indispensable to the development of individuals and communities and to the image projected abroad of the countries concerned;
29. Draws the attention of the ACP States in particular to the interest for them of drawing up and implementing integrated and coordinated programmes in the various fields referred to and to the positive economic spin offs of developing their cultural products, in particular cinema, television, publishing and banks;
30. Recommends that the appropriate multidisciplinary studies be undertaken to ensure that proper account is taken of specific socio-cultural characteristics, elements and implications when strategies, programmes and development projects are planned, drawn up and implemented;
31. Emphasizes that the productive development and the development of the individual in the ACP State will only be possible if sustained attention is paid to education, training and research and to those elements being geared to socio-economic requirements and cultural realities;

.../...

32. Considers it absolutely essential, with a view to satisfying fundamental needs, that structural reforms of educational institutions and systems undertaken by the ACP States and supported by the Community should aim primarily at making literacy programmes more efficient and the non-formal education of individuals, especially in rural areas, more effective;
33. Hopes that the Community will take an early and positive decision on the aid programme to develop indigenous scientific research potential in the developing countries, especially in the ACP States, and hopes that the possibilities of co-financing with the new budget line created accordingly will be fully exploited;
34. se rejouit des dispositions stipulées dans l'annexe IX sur les travailleurs migrants et les étudiants originaires des pays ACP dans les Etats Membres de la Communauté, et demande à ces derniers, dans le strict respect de ces dispositions d'améliorer fondamentalement leur situation sociale et celle des membres de leur famille ainsi que leurs conditions d'études ;
35. Takes the view that it is the duty of ACP and EEC Member States to bring their national legislation into line with acknowledged international obligations relating to the fundamental rights of migrants and equality of treatment with nationals;
36. Calls for the provision of financial aid also from the ESF for the socio-economic reintegration of migrant workers returning to their countries of origin;
37. Calls for specific intervention and action by the EEC and the Member States - as requested by the European Parliament in its resolution of 9 May 1985 on new guidelines concerning migrant workers - to combat the resurgence of racism and xenophobia in the Community countries;
38. Urges the European Community to grant aid to the ACP States for the conservation and maintenance of their own cultural heritage. The return of cultural assets may form part of an aid programme of this nature;
39. Supports, in this connection increased cooperation between the Museums and Archive Services of the Member States and corresponding Institutions in the ACP States, with a view to facilitating access to ACP cultures in Europe and European cultures in the ACP States;

.../...

40. Calls for close consultation between the ACP States and the EEC in order to promote the application of new technologies emerging in genetic and biotechnology which may have a substantial positive impact on the development of the ACP States;
41. Recommends that within the framework of technological cooperation between the Community and the ACP States, pertinent information be supplied to the ACP States on the implications of the new technologies, in particular their impact on living and working conditions, employment, health and the prospects for the development of new assets and services based on essential requirements and human problems;

D. FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

42. Hopes that the provisions governing financial and technical cooperation, in particular those in the field of planning will now enable the two sides to exchange views on objectives, will have a positive influence on the decision-making process, simplify administration, enable financial resources to be rapidly released and lead to a more efficient utilization of EDF funds;
43. Welcomes with satisfaction the new provisions providing for the co-financing of microprojects by the EDF and local communities without the ACP States concerned being obliged to contribute either in cash or in kind;
44. Recommends that when the Convention is implemented, a genuine connection is established between the provisions of Article 122 concerning the close and continuous involvement of grass-roots communities and those of Articles 101 and 102 so that a significant and rapid contribution will be made to raising the standard of living in grass-roots communities and, principally, to restoring dignity to the most underprivileged classes;
45. Recalls the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly have again come down in favour of granting an amount of financial aid which corresponds to the increased number of ACP States signatory to Lomé III and emphasizes, in this connection, that the appropriations allocated will be insufficient to attain all the objectives set out in the new Convention;

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46. Calls, therefore, on the Community and its Member States to consider the possibility of increasing the appropriations allocated to the EDF during the life of the Convention;
47. Invites the Community and the ACP States to consider without further delay the assessments made in the fields of education and training, rural development, water resources, health and financial and technical cooperation so as to benefit from experience acquired;
48. Calls for a joint study to be undertaken to assess the impact of the EIB's contribution, in particular venture capital, to the development of the ACP States and, similarly, for an in-depth study to be carried out into the reasons why the appropriations allocated to the ACP States under the first two Conventions of Lomé were not fully utilized;
49. Calls for a joint study to be undertaken to assess why the funds provided under Lomé I and II have not had a greater positive impact on the quality of life of the people of ACP countries;
50. Calls on the Commission to investigate the possibility of making better utilization in the future of the opportunities for co-financing with other providers of capital;

E. LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES AND ISLANDS

51. Deplores the fact that the commitments undertaken by the industrialized countries at the Paris Conference in September 1981 on the least-developed countries, namely the target of 0,15 % of their GNP as the development aid to the least developed countries, has not been achieved by most of the industrialized countries, including most members of the European Economic Community;
52. Calls upon the members of the European Economic Community, who have not achieved the target of 0,15 % to do so without further delay in accordance with the substantial new programme of action for the least developed countries;
53. Acknowledges that the provisions and specific measures designed to eliminate or alleviate the problems and obstacles adversely affecting the development of the least developed, landlocked and island countries have been improved and decides to set up working party to ensure that action is taken to implement those provisions;

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54. Calls for priority to be given, as soon as the Convention enters into force, to the joint study designed to improve the capacity of the ACP States of this category to attract investment, which has never been undertaken despite the commitments entered into under Annex XI to the Second Convention of Lomé, and which is now the subject of a specific commitment under Article 246 of the new Convention ;

F. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

55. Attaches particular importance to the establishment of an efficient industrial sector, with specific account being taken of small and medium-sized industries and the craft trades, individual industrial projects as well as the creation of industrial structures in certain countries or regions;
56. Welcomes the provisions not only for new construction projects but also for industrial reorganization projects in the ACP States which aim to give new life to existing industrial plants that are no longer competitive by restructuring, renovation and modernization;
57. Emphasizes, nevertheless, that the implementation of restructuring projects requires indepth studies into the causes of unsatisfactory development and existing anomalies;
58. Expresses its hope that the following guidelines will be respected when industrial development is undertaken:
- meet the basic requirements of the population,
  - tie in with rural development projects,
  - lead to more raw materials being processed locally,
  - take account of the impact on the environment,
  - meet requirements in connection with development in the technology and energy sectors,
  - lead to greater coordination between the Commission, the EIB and the Centre for Industrial Development;

.../...

59. Welcomes the fact that Lomé III recognizes the importance of private investment and calls on the Contracting Parties, to this end, to review, pursuant to Article 241(2) the economic, technical, legal or institutional obstacles which currently hamper an increase in the flow of private capital to the ACP States;
60. Is aware of the difficulties faced by small and medium-sized undertakings in the European Community because of the lack of easily available financial guarantees and venture capital and calls, therefore, for the establishment of a special guarantee fund of 50 m ECU and welcomes the renewed progress with the World Bank's 'Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency', but should agreement not be reached on this, calls for a joint ACP-EEC fund to be set up;

G. ENERGY SECTOR

61. Recommends in the context of mutual interests and interdependence and with a view to publicizing the direct link between development of the ACP States and employment in Member States, the setting up by the Community in consultation with the ACP States of a clearing house where equipment requirements unavailable within the ACP States could be matched with supply capacity of the Member States;
62. Considers that the following measures should be taken in the energy sector as a matter of extreme urgency:
- identification and development at regional and national level of cost-saving energy resources indigenous to the ACP States, with specific account being taken of the natural environment,
  - diversification of energy sources, with the appropriate new and renewable energy sources being exploited,
  - establishment of training and research structures,
  - research into new energy-saving measures;
  - links between energy policy and measures to set up efficient industrial and agricultural structures;

.../...

H. FISHERIES

63. Hopes that the new provisions on fisheries cooperation will be fully utilized in order to improve the food situation in those countries where sea or lake fishing is possible so as to ensure that small-scale fishing complements industrial fishing and to facilitate assistance from socio-professional circles, particularly by the creation of joint enterprises;
64. Considers that the great experience and technical ability which an enlarged Community has in the field of fisheries can be used to advantage to help the ACP States to combat unauthorized exploitation and overexploitation of the fishery resources in waters under their jurisdiction;
65. Calls on the EEC to assist the ACP States concerned to administer their exclusive economic zones more efficiently, under and beyond the fisheries agreements signed, to control access thereto and to ensure that they are administered in line with the need to conserve fish stocks;
66. Calls on the EEC to conduct intensive research into sea and freshwater fishing and aquaculture and to make the findings available to the ACP countries;
67. Calls on the EEC to use this research as a means of training fisheries specialists in the ACP countries;
68. Recommends that training of ACP nationals in the fisheries sector be intensified, notably through multiannual training programmes integrating research findings;
69. Considers that the EEC should, in order to increase cooperation with the ACP States in the fisheries sector, take over and extend existing bilateral agreements concluded by Spain and Portugal;
70. Encourages fishing organizations and companies to propose programme of cooperation through joint ventures;

I. TRADE AND SERVICES

71. Notes with regret that there has been little change in the provisions governing the trade sector, apart from the consultation procedures concerning the safeguard clause, and that in particular, no new measures are included to increase trade;

72. Regrets that even once again, the Community has not opened its markets fully to processed and unprocessed agricultural products which compete with Community products;
73. Considers it particularly important that the ACP States should receive remunerative prices for exports of their raw materials, and calls on the Contracting Parties, therefore, to take immediate measures for the conclusion of new world commodity agreements;
74. Takes the view that everything must be done to increase the percentage of finished products in the foreign trade of the ACP States;
75. Notes the concern expressed by the ACP States with respect to the Commission proposal aimed at reducing the amount of aflatoxin in products imported into the Community and calls for the meticulous implementation of the decision taken by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 21 June 1985 that consultations should take place within the Subcommittee on Trade Cooperation before the Council of Ministers of the EEC takes a decision on the Commission proposal;
76. Urges the Community to adopt a common agricultural policy compatible with the development objectives and principles embodied in the Third Convention of Lomé; recommends, further, that on third country markets, the Community should pursue an agricultural export policy which takes account of the legitimate interests of the ACP States;
77. Recommends that in view of the increased importance of services in international trade and of the provisions governing the development of trade and services in the Third Convention of Lomé, the ACP States and the EEC adopt adequate and efficient measures designed to strengthen the capacity of the ACP States to develop their service industries and ensure their effective participation in trade in services in general;

.../...

78. Reaffirms, bearing in mind the concern of the ACP States at the impact on the economies of the ACP States involved of the utilization of animal and vegetable oils and fats in chocolate products the need for an in-depth joint study to be undertaken before the Community takes a final decision;
79. Calls for the close and regular consultation between the ACP States and the Community in Geneva as part of the negotiations for the conclusion of a new International Cocoa Agreement to be continued so that the interests of the ACP producer countries are fully safeguarded;
80. Appeals to the Community and its Member States to do their utmost to adopt, together with the ACP States, a joint strategy so that the negotiations for the renewal of the International Cocoa Agreement, based on a defensive intervention mechanism and price support with buffer stocks and quota arrangements, may resume on the scheduled date;

J. SUGAR

81. Re-affirms the past resolutions on Sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Consultative Assembly, which inter alia highlighted the importance of Sugar in the economies of the ACP States and called for genuine negotiations of the ACP guaranteed price which should take account of all economic factors relevant to the ACP;
82. Calls on the Community to re-affirm its commitments to the letter and spirit of the Sugar Protocol as an effective trade instrument in ACP-EEC cooperation;
83. Calls on the Commission to maintain a dialogue with the ACP on potential new markets of benefit to cane sugar in biotechnological developments and on the demand of new markets for biotechnology feedstocks based on cane sugar products;

.../...

84. Takes the view that the restoration of balance on the world sugar market is only attainable if the European Community and other sugar-producing industrialized nations reduce the volume of their production; calls on the European Community, therefore, to reduce the quota substantially when it shortly renews its sugar market organization;
85. Takes the view, further, that the Community must grant aid to those countries which are largely dependent on sugar production for their export revenue so that they may diversify their production;
86. Views with concern the hardship caused to the ACP by the non-settlement of the ACP guaranteed price for the campaign year 1985/1986 and, to enable an early resumption of the negotiations, calls upon the Community to revise its price offer, taking into account the ACP concerns particularly those pertaining to the unjustifiable discrimination in the price increases between raw and white sugar;
87. Insists on the need for close and effective consultations between the ACP and the Commission on matters concerning the joint implementation of the protocol in order to avoid decisions which could adversely affect ACP interests;
88. Considers that the accession of Portugal provides an ideal opportunity to accommodate the legitimate demands of the ACP traditional suppliers and to redress the situation of those ACP surplus suppliers which have been adversely affected,

STABEX AND SYSMIN

89. Welcomes the improvements in the operation of the STABEX system, especially the increase in resources, the extension - albeit limited - of the list of products covered by the system, the lowering of the dependence threshold for fluctuations, an improved information system on the utilization of transfers and corrective measures for the method of calculation;

.../...

(ANNEX II)

E

90. Deplores, however, the fact that the requests made by several ACP States for the system to be applied to exports of products whatever their destination were rejected, all the more so since those States belong to the category of least-developed countries, landlocked countries and islands;
91. Recalls, while acknowledging the usefulness of STABEX in the current economic climate, that the system is only designed to alleviate fluctuations in the price of raw materials and in exchange rates on the money markets which characterize the disorder in the world economy and that the true solution to these problems is the establishment of international commodity agreements;
92. Notes, in the light of experience acquired, that the appropriations allocated (925 m ECU) may not cover effectively all the losses in real terms suffered by the ACP States during the life of the Convention;
93. Hopes that the new provisions of SYSMIN will lead to a larger number of ACP States exploiting and managing their mining resources and to the appropriations available under SYSMIN being fully utilized;

L. REGIONAL COOPERATION

94. Welcomes
- the strengthened collective capacity of the ACP States in the social, cultural and economic fields,
  - enlargement of the scope of regional cooperation,
  - the scope for cooperation subject to certain conditions with neighbouring and non-neighbouring ACP developing countries,
  - the improved criteria for defining regional projects,
  - the procedures for submitting financing applications,
  - the enhanced role of regional cooperation bodies;

95. Calls on the ACP States, with the assistance of international and regional organizations and regional cooperation bodies, to take the appropriate steps as a matter of urgency towards regional integration and the reinforcement of a network of relations between individual countries or groups of countries with similar characteristics and common problems with a view to resolving them;
96. Strongly recommends that the ACP States make full and diligent use of the new possibilities for integrating the ACP markets by liberalizing intra-ACP trade and eliminating tariff, monetary and administrative barriers;
97. Welcomes the recent decision of OAU Heads of State and Government to include the cultural dimension in the Lagos Plan; believes that the proposed implementation of appropriate measures in the fields of scientific research, education, cultural industries, craft industries, cultural exchanges, tourism and cultural cooperation in general will provide a dynamic impetus to intra-African and intra-ACP cooperation;
98. Hopes that the resources provided for regional cooperation will now make it possible to implement the intra-ACP cultural cooperation projects it was not possible to implement under Lomé II;
99. As part of implementation of the Joint Declaration on cooperation between the ACP States on the one hand and the Overseas Countries and Territories and French Overseas Departments on the other, calls for priority to be given to eliminating all obstacles to such extended cooperation and to all initiatives capable of strengthening cooperation between the countries concerned;

M. ENVIRONMENT

100. Confirms the need to devote increased attention to the interaction between the environment and development and consequently calls for all development aid to be based on rational use of the environment by the ACP States and compliance with environmental guidelines adopted;
101. Urges the ACP States and the Community to take account of the environmental factor when devising, implementing and evaluating programmes and projects;
102. Also urges that priority be given to preserving and restoring the environment and to this end calls for the release of adequate financial resources, in addition to ERDF resources, in order effectively and diligently to combat deforestation, soil erosion and desertification, giving priority to ACP countries already affected by these problems;
103. Advocates regular exchanges between the ACP States and between them and the Community of information and findings on environmental protection and preservation ;

N. AID TO REFUGEES

104. Welcomes the fact that Lomé III provides for aid to facilitate the settlement or resettlement of refugees and returnees but deplores the fact that, given the scale of the problem, the 80 m ECU allocated under the ~~572~~ for the duration of the agreement is totally inadequate;
105. Calls on the Commission, in consultation with the countries concerned, to assess immediately the requirements of the refugees and returnees and, in conjunction with UN specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to develop appropriate measures and programmes:

.../...

0. WORK OF NGOs IN ACP COUNTRIES

106. Urges that particular attention be paid to the flexibility of project selection criteria and improvement in administrative procedures so as to make Community co-finance more accessible to NGOs, particularly the smaller ones;
107. Calls for greater access for NGOs from ACP countries to the Community's aid funds and suggests that this might be encouraged by closer co-operation between Community and ACP NGOs;
108. Calls on ACP governments to encourage greater participation by NGOs in micro-projects and agricultural projects, particularly those relevant to the fight against hunger;

2. INSTITUTIONS

109. Welcomes the fact that under Lomé III the parliamentary bodies are combined in a joint institution, the 'ACP-EEC Joint Assembly';
110. Underlines the role of the working parties which carry out valuable work in preparation for meetings of the Assembly and considers it a matter of particular urgency to draw up specific rules to ensure that those working parties operate in an orderly and rational manner;
111. Acknowledges the important contribution made by socio-professional circles in both the EEC and the ACP States to development in the ACP States, and encourages them to pursue their varied efforts and contacts to this end; regards the annual meeting of the social and economic partners as extremely important and calls for their close and regular involvement in the work of the various institutions (Joint Assembly and Council), bodies and mechanisms provided for in the Convention in order to guarantee attainment of its objectives;
112. Calls for the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers not only to be submitted in good time in the future but also to contain political declarations on matters relating to ACP-EEC relations;
113. Hopes that the improved procedures relating to the functioning of the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors will permit genuine and effective dialogue that will make it easier to find satisfactory solutions to problems of ACP-EEC cooperation;

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Q. INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT OF THE NEW AGREEMENT

114. Believes that the success or failure of Lomé III depends largely on continuation of the North/South dialogue and on the international economic situation, and calls on the Community, with the support of the ACP States, to take all appropriate measures to relaunch the North/South dialogue;
115. Stresses that it is imperative to support Africa in energetically combating the series of scourges which have afflicted it and which, in an already unfavourable international economic situation, increasingly prevent it from making use of its major trumps and human and material potential to trigger off an integral development process;
116. To this end calls on the contracting parties to take account of the following key points: development financing as a whole, reconstitution of international funds such as the IDA and the IFAD, implementation of the commodity agreement and the creation of a joint fund, liberalization of international trade and solutions to the problem of indebtedness;
117. Stresses the need to safeguard the interests of the ACP countries in the new round of GATT multilateral negotiations and to this end calls for close and regular consultation between the ACP and the Community with a view to harmonizing their positions;
118. Reiterates its concern at the need for authentic and rapid progress towards disarmament so that additional resources can be released for development cooperation in general and, as a matter of priority, for the sake of the most endangered populations;

.../...

119. Stresses the importance of reviving the process of détente to guarantee the world a period of peace; hopes that the next USA-USSR meeting will have a favourable outcome and lead not only to improved East-West relations but also usher in a new phase in international relations in which all countries and the different continents can play an effective and constructive role;
120. Recalls that peace is essential to the success of development efforts and well-being of the populations afflicted by famine;
121. Calls on the Member States to step up their efforts to combat hunger and their development and so that the objective of 0.7 % of the GNP can rapidly be attained in accordance with Resolution 2626 of the UN General Assembly of October 1970;
122. Deplores the low level of involvement of certain economically powerful countries such as the USA, Japan and the Soviet Union which devote only 0.27 %, 0.3 % and 0.19 % of their GNP respectively;

R. HUMAN DIGNITY AND THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

123. With reference to the Joint Declaration on Article 4 of the new Convention, calls on all the contracting parties to strive towards eliminating all forms of discrimination based on ethnic group, origin, race, nationality, colour, sex, language or religion;
124. Reaffirms that every individual has the right, in his own country or a host country, to respect for his dignity and to protection by the law;
125. Believes that the development effort, man's role therein and the promotion of all aspects of human dignity constitute a whole, the components of which cannot be dissociated from each other;

.../...

126. Emphasizes that all policies, practices or relations that have the effect of directly or indirectly tolerating, supporting or encouraging the Pretoria racist regime are incompatible with the undertakings given in the Declaration on Article 4 of Lomé III and thus violate Lomé III;
127. In view of the tragic situation in South Africa which has led to loss of life, arrest and detention on a vast scale, human suffering caused by the oppressive apartheid regime and the risk of destabilization throughout the region, calls on the contracting parties to comply strictly with the Declaration and to take the most specific political and economic measures, including the imposition of sanctions, to eradicate the system of apartheid and facilitate respect for human dignity without discrimination, as well as democratic development;
128. To this end calls on the Foreign Ministers of the European Community to meet with their Southern African colleagues without delay in accordance with the wishes expressed and undertakings given at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 21 June 1985;
129. Pays tribute to the heroic action of the black South African people and in particular to the admirable courage of Nelson Mandela and his family who are willing to sacrifice everything for the sake of the ideals of equality and social justice;
130. Commits the contracting parties to strengthen regional cooperation with ACP countries bordering on South Africa in order to increase their economic independence and guarantee humanitarian and social aid to circles involved in the struggle against the apartheid regime;

S. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

131. Welcomes the transitional measures adopted by the contracting parties which include extension of the provisions of Lomé II and advance implementation of the provisions of Lomé III on the institutions, the consultation procedure on the accession negotiations, the negotiations on the Protocol of Accession of the new Member States, the procedure for

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requesting derogations from the rules of origin, the creation of an agricultural commodities committee, the new method for calculating Stabex transfers, the Joint Declaration on Article 4 and the Joint Declaration on migrant workers and ACP students in the Community;

132. Welcomes the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal but points out that the acquired rights of the ACP countries should not be compromised; therefore calls for the planned negotiations to include thorough examination and solution of the problems created by enlargement;
133. Recommends that meetings and seminars be organized in the ACP States and in the Member States of the EEC to publicize the provisions of the new Convention, inform the public in greater detail of the new objectives and prospects in the various fields of cooperation, especially new fields such as cultural and social cooperation, measures to combat desertification, the promotion of investments, fisheries and shipping in order to prompt initiatives that could encourage greater use of the possibilities afforded by the Convention;
134. Stresses the importance of the speedy entry into force of the new Convention and therefore calls on the Member States of the Community and the ACP States to conclude the ratification procedures as soon as possible;
135. Instructs its co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the corresponding report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

.../...

RESOLUTION<sup>1</sup>  
on  
southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

- meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985

- A. indignant at the increasing repression in South Africa where, as the authorities themselves admit, confrontations between the public and the police have led to the death of more than 700 civilians since the last Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg,
- B. aware that black South Africans have renewed their fight against all forms of apartheid and expressing its support for the ANC and the UDF for their courageous opposition to the apartheid system in South Africa,
- C. aware also that this deterioration has now spilled in many forms over into the neighbouring SADC States through acts of aggression as a result of economic measures now being exerted on the South African regime by the international community,

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted on 26 September 1985 with one abstention

- D. desiring the earliest possible end of apartheid and the granting of political rights to all the people of South Africa,
- E. welcoming the initiative taken by leading business men to meet representatives of the black opposition,
1. Again condemns the South African apartheid regime for its crimes and for the repeated violations of human rights of which it is guilty;
2. Stresses the need to find a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems through negotiations involving all major political leaders;
3. Calls upon the South African government to create the conditions for such negotiations by ending the state of emergency, with its associated special powers and restrictions;
4. In the circumstances, considers the sole aim of the "reforms" announced by Peter Botha to be to uphold the underlying principles of apartheid;
5. Notes that South Africa has not ceased its attempts to destabilize its neighbours and refuses to comply with the non-aggression pacts concluded with them;
6. Calls on the Community to insist more firmly on the application of United Nations Resolution 435 calling for the independence of Namibia;
7. Condemns in the strongest terms the installation of a puppet government in Windhoek by the Botha regime and calls upon the international community to give it no recognition;
8. Calls upon the South African government:
  - a) to end the state of emergency,
  - b) to open as a matter of urgency a dialogue with representatives of all the people of South Africa, without distinction of race or colour, with a view of providing them with South African citizenship and their share in the government of the country,
  - c) to abolish the discriminatory legislation,
  - d) to end detention without trial;

.../...

9. Urges the South African government to listen to the views of the business community (on which the economic development of all South Africans ultimately depends) and welcomes the recent meeting of prominent South African businessmen with representatives of the opposition as a step towards a fruitful dialogue;
10. Notes the first measures taken against South Africa by certain countries; considers, however, that the measures finally adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Ten on 10 September are very inadequate as a response either to the aggravation of the situation in South Africa or to the legitimate demands of the black South African people and organizations representing them;
11. Demands that the Member States of the European Community and the institutions of the EEC urgently consider, unless the South African government, no later than the next meeting of this Assembly;
  - a) introduces a programme of measures to dismantle apartheid,
  - b) enters into negotiation with black leaders, leading to black participation in government,
  - i) an end to all new foreign investment in South Africa,
  - ii) bringing an end to state-guaranteed bank loans for exports to South Africa,
  - iii) step-by-step reduction of commercial contacts;
12. Further demands from the European Community and its institutions;
  - i) adherence to the UN arms embargo and an end to all forms of military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa, and also an end to the supply of oil products,
  - ii) suspension of sports and cultural links with South Africa,
  - iii) the strengthening of the Code of Conduct adopted in September 1977 for European companies with subsidiaries, branches of representatives in South Africa, while the application of the Code should be the object of a thorough report both to the European Parliament and to the Joint Assembly;
  - iv) the granting of means to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which would enable it to fulfil its

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mission in the areas of regional cooperation, transport and communications infrastructures, energy, etc., in such a way as to reduce rapidly the involuntary dependence of the states of the region on South Africa;

13. Congratulates those racing drivers and teams that have already announced their refusal to participate in the Kyalami Grand Prix; calls on the Council of Ministers of the Ten to come out against participation by drivers and teams from the Member States in the South African Grand Prix scheduled for 19 October;
14. Recognises that the Member States of the European Community have now taken their first joint measures against the government of South Africa and hopes that such a significant political step will convey to the government and people of South Africa that the international community is no longer prepared to stand apart from their situation and that external pressures will steadily increase;
15. Further calls on the Council of Foreign Ministers to:
  - a) bring to an end all cooperation involving advanced technology;
  - b) impose more restrictive export controls than hitherto on products purporting to be for non-military uses, but capable of military use;
16. Supports all opponents of apartheid, both inside and outside of the country, especially those detained in the past and those now detained under the present state of emergency;
17. Urges the Presidency of the EEC Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Commission of the European Communities to prepare the way for further measures to be taken, if possible jointly with the United States and other leading nations, so that they can be introduced speedily if there is no appropriate response from the Government of South Africa;
18. Calls on the Member States in particular to make stronger representations for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, as requested expressly and unanimously by the last Consultative Assembly, and of all political prisoners;

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19. Requests the Commission to provide an annual report on trade flows between the Community and South Africa and to facilitate the gathering of the necessary information to introduce a system of statistical supervision by customs authorities;
20. Commends the actions of SADC States in their effort to liberate themselves from economic ties with South Africa and their determination to forge greater cooperation among themselves;
21. Commends members of the EEC who have categorically supported some measures of sanctions against South Africa;
22. Welcomes the invitation from Swaziland to the Joint Assembly to meet there, thanks that country warmly, and takes this opportunity to invite all those involved in the problems of southern Africa to come and speak to it at the next meeting;
23. Welcomes the fact that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the South African Bishop Desmond Tutu for his fight against apartheid and decides to renew its invitation to him to address the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
24. Calls on the Commission and the EEC Social and Economic Committee to start consultations with representatives of all South African social and economic organizations, in order to accurately assess needs and requirements;
25. Condemns the policy and practice of state terrorism being perpetrated by the racist regime of Pretoria against the neighbouring states in the region through acts of sabotage and the training and financing of armed groups and mercenaries in the territories of these states in a bid to overthrow their governments;
26. Condemns South Africa's recent invasion of Angola which was aimed at lending support to the armed group of Unita, and considers this invasion an act of flagrant violation of international norms;
27. Condemns further South Africa for its continued violation of the Nkomati Accord;
28. Asks its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the EEC Economic and Social Committee and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

FINAL DECLARATION

Adopted unanimously at Brussels, on 20 September 1985, at the end of the meeting between a delegation of the Joint Assembly and the Representatives of ACP and EEC socio-economic interest Groups

Meeting on the initiative of the Joint ACP/EEC Assembly at the Economic and Social Committee's headquarters in Brussels on 19 and 20 September 1985, representatives of the economic and social sectors in the ACP countries and the European Communities held a wide-ranging debate on the role and contribution of ACP/EEC socio-economic forces in implementing the various chapters of the Lomé III Convention, particularly with the planning of aid for rural, industrial and social development in mind. The ACP and EEC representatives:

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1. Welcome the fact that the 3rd ACP/EEC Convention has become more receptive to the human dimension of development, the social and cultural aspects of cooperation, and the vital need to involve the peoples concerned in the development operations affecting them; underline the role which can be played in this connection by socio-economic organizations as well as by an extremely wide range of groups capable of making a contribution towards this end; emphasize the need to support and strengthen such groups;
2. note in particular the objectives laid down by Lomé III in Part One, in its chapter on rural development and self-sufficiency in food, and in its Title devoted to cultural and social cooperation, particularly the cultural and social dimension of development programmes, and operations to enhance the value of human resources (training, health, research, participation of grass-roots communities, employment etc.);
3. welcome Lomé III's support for efforts aimed at enhancing the work of women, improving their living conditions, expanding their role and promoting their status in the production and development process;
4. urge that concrete applications be found for the above objectives when cooperation is planned and during the phases of precise identification, examination and execution of the programmes and projects;
5. consider that this implies that initiatives will have to be taken by the ACP groups concerned and that such groups are able to gain a hearing with their national authorities and can exchange information with the ACP and EEC departments responsible for implementation of the Convention;

.../...

6. consider that the skills of economic and social sectors should be drawn upon in the drawing-up and executing of projects, whenever their expertise and availability permit;
7. believe that all development work should be synchronized and coordinated so as to achieve greater consistency in the drawing-up of programmes and the execution of projects;
8. welcome the new Lomé III Convention's clear recognition of the importance of the role which can and must be played by socio-economic groups in the field of cooperation between the ACP countries and the Community, so that this can make a full contribution towards the common objective of development;
9. note with satisfaction the Lomé III Convention's provision that the Joint Assembly and Council of Ministers will organize regular consultations with representatives of economic and social sectors in the ACP/EEC countries; congratulate the Assembly on having understood the importance of such consultations and on having taken the initiative of organizing them;
10. expect the Council to act similarly from 1986 onwards, in accordance with Article 23 of the Lomé III Convention;
11. urge that socio-economic organizations be involved in the work of the Administrative boards of the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural Cooperation (TCAC);
12. request that the appropriate ACP institutions on the one hand and the appropriate EEC institutions on the other be provided with the administrative and financial means needed to organize and follow up relations with socio-economic interests;

13. strongly urge that sufficient funds be set aside in the Fund to be created under Annex XXXI to the Final Act of Lomé III to enable representatives of socio-economic sectors in the ACP countries to take part in consultation sessions organized by the Assembly;
14. would like to see the Joint Assembly organize a debate on the conclusions drawn at the meetings of representatives of economic and social sectors - a debate to be held in the presence of a delegation of socio-economic representatives;
15. suggest that a joint group composed of an equal number of ACP and EEC socio-economic representatives be set up to act as a liaison body covering the period until the next meeting in 1986;
16. urge that full weight be given to those provisions of Lomé III which underline the interaction between the development effort and the promotion of man and his fundamental rights, including his economic, social and cultural rights; emphasize that any form of discrimination is the very negation of these objectives; underline that the most institutionalized and most intolerable form of discrimination is the system of apartheid; urgently appeal to the parties to the Convention to condemn this system and to take all concrete measures likely to put pressure on the South African Government with a view to eradicating apartheid and establishing in South Africa a genuinely democratic regime based on equal rights for all;
17. contragulate the signatory States which have already ratified the Convention and call on the other States to do so, in order to allow the Third ACP/EEC Convention to come into force in January 1986;
18. ask the Co-chairmen of the Joint Committee to submit this declaration to the Joint Assembly, the ACP/EEC Council and the Commission of the European Communities.