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REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Development
and Cooperation

on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and
the EEC

Rapporteur: Mr Angelo NARDUCCI

PE 82.182/fin.

At its sitting of 20 November 1981 the European Parliament referred the motion for a resolution tabled by Mr PULETTI and others (Doc. 1-768/81) pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure to the Committee on Development and Cooperation as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport for an opinion.

At its meeting of 25 February 1982 the Committee on Development and Cooperation decided to draw up a report and on 23 June 1982 it appointed Mr NARDUCCI rapporteur.

The committee considered the draft report at its meetings of 25-26 January 1983, 26-27 May 1983 and 16-17 June 1983 and, at the last of these, it adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole unanimously.

With Mr Poniatowski in the chair, the following took part in the vote: Mr BERSANI, Mr KUHN, Vice-chairmen; Mr NARDUCCI, rapporteur; Mrs CARETONI ROMAGNOLI, Mr COHEN, Mr de COURCY LING, Mr DESCHAMPS (deputizing for Mr VERGEER), Mrs DURY, Mr ENRIGHT, Mr FELLERMAIER, Mr G. FUCHS, Mr C. JACKSON, Mr KLINKENBORG (deputizing for Mr LOO), Mr LOMAS (deputizing for Mr LEZZI), Mrs RABBETHGE, Mr SABLE, Mr TURNER (deputizing for Mr PEARCE), Mr VANKERHOVEN and Mr VITALE (deputizing for Mr FERRERO).

The opinion of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport is attached.

This report was tabled on 17 June 1983.

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J. having regard to the following resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome¹:

- resolution on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and early experience with the second ACP-EEC Convention (Doc. ACP-EEC/38/82),
- resolution on the fight against hunger (Doc. ACP-EEC/35/82),
- resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy (Doc. ACP-EEC/34/82),
- resolution on the measures to follow the work carried out at the meeting between the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social partners and a delegation of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/40/82),

1. Welcomes the CHASLE reports and the resolutions on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee;
2. Shares the views of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on the need for economic and cultural independence to follow the political independence of the ACP countries;
3. Is convinced that development policy must centre on the development of human potential, and therefore hopes to see the cultural dimension given greater prominence in ACP-EEC cooperation;
4. Regrets that (like Lomé I) the present ACP-EEC Convention contains no specific provisions on cultural cooperation between the partners, for which reason there has been no national and coordinated action in the cultural field; notes, however that various provisions in the Convention, such as those relating to industrial and agricultural cooperation, trade arrangements, financial and technical cooperation, training and regional cooperation, involve cultural problems;

¹ OJ No. C 39, 10 February 1983

5. Requests therefore that cultural factors, especially in the fields of education, research, training and access to science and technology, be given particular and immediate attention in the implementation of Lomé II; believes that the socio-cultural environment in the ACP countries should be taken into account in the implementation of present and future financial projects under the European Development Fund; regrets that the Commission has not presented any proposals and that the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers has yet to decide how the objectives and principles contained in the resolutions might be developed into binding criteria for the planning, commitment and use of resources from the fifth European Development Fund under Lomé II;
6. Draws attention in this regard to the latest report of the Court of Auditors which, with regard to projects financed by the European Development Fund, criticises the failure to adapt designs and techniques to local conditions, and the lack of coordination of physical and human resources used in the projects;
7. Welcomes the measures the Commission has already taken and introduced in various fields, and the new approach which takes account of the cultural dimension of development, contained in the Memorandum on the Community's development policy, and hopes that the Commission's expressed intention to pay special attention to the social and cultural characteristics of the ACP countries will be further strengthened and realized through concrete measures of cooperation;
8. Emphasizes that the CHASLE report and the Luxembourg resolution do not only apply to socio-cultural factors in the context of the implementation of development projects, and calls upon the Commission to provide greater support in other fields (education, research, development of suitable technologies, training, information, and the development of tourism) and in particular to make available the technical support required, to the extent possible under Lomé II;
9. Considers it to be particularly important that the Commission should:
 - as regards projects, give the training aspect the attention it deserves and make appropriate financial provisions in the contractual agreements;

- pay particular attention to training, which is of prime importance; recalls in this connection the proposal by the vice-chancellor of the University of Lomé that an ACP-EEC university be founded;
 - make fundamental improvements in the present very one-sided information system, so that the peoples of the ACP and EEC countries may be enabled to understand more clearly and share the objectives of ACP-EEC development cooperation;
 - give high priority to training and the problem of applied technologies in ACP countries;
10. Notes with great satisfaction that the ACP Council of Ministers approved the reports on cultural cooperation on 15 December 1982 and has set up an ad hoc specialist working party to consider in depth the recommendations contained in the two reports;
 11. Calls therefore, with particular reference to the forthcoming negotiations on the successor to Lomé II, for the EEC Council of Ministers to give its immediate attention to cultural cooperation between the ACP countries and the EEC; attaches great importance to this point as it will enable the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers finally to give the necessary serious consideration to cultural cooperation;
 12. Calls at the same time on the Member States of the Community to take the guidelines laid down in the reports on cultural relations into account in bilateral cultural agreements;
 13. Regrets that the highly-qualified expert working party called for in the CHASLE reports and the Luxembourg resolution has yet to be appointed by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers; supports therefore the demands by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Rome and the Joint Committee in Kingston that this expert working party be appointed without delay as their proposals must be available when the negotiations on the third ACP-EEC convention begin;
 14. Is convinced that present and future ACP-EEC cooperation must be strengthened by being extended to cover the cultural aspect;
 15. Calls, in respect of the drafting of the third ACP-EEC Convention, for:
 - the cultural dimension to be mentioned in the preamble to the new Convention,

- the new Convention to contain a separate chapter on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, and specify the various instruments by which the proposed activities to be undertaken in the cultural sphere might be coordinated,
 - the individual chapters to contain references to cultural cooperation taking account of the principles set out in the reports; with particular reference to education, the role of women in development, research, science, the transfer of appropriate technology, information, industrial and rural cooperation, communication and inter-cultural relations;
16. Emphasizes that ACP-EEC cultural cooperation will be credible only if brings about decisive improvements for ACP migrant workers and their families and ACP students in the Member States of the Community;
17. Believes that, with the inclusion of the cultural dimension in the new ACP-EEC Convention,
- cooperation will bring awareness of the other partners and their cultures,
 - the people concerned will be associated more closely with their own development,
 - the needs and values of the people concerned will be respected,
 - human dignity will be respected at all stages of development;
18. Draws attention in this context to the drafting of a subsidiary report on the cultural aspects of education to the report on the setting of Lomé III; regards it as essential and logical that both the subsidiary report and resolution in the main report incorporate the principle objectives contained in the CHASLE report, particularly as the resolutions on cultural cooperation have been unanimously approved by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly;
19. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the corresponding report to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTINTRODUCTION

1. On the basis of two reports, the Joint Committee and the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly have given detailed consideration to cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community (1).

Both these reports and the corresponding resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, have made their mark throughout the European Community and the ACP States. They clearly indicate the areas in which ACP-EEC cultural cooperation would be useful, under both the present and future Conventions of Lomé.

2. The author of these two reports, Raymond Chasle, has performed a great service in pointing out that intensive cultural cooperation between the ACP and the EEC or the Member States of the Community would lead to better coordination of cooperation schemes and their incorporation in the overall planning and development process. He also pointed out the need for joint investigations into the implications of development programmes for the natural environment and the social and cultural climate in the ACP States. Both reports regard cultural cooperation as vital to strengthen and improve existing cooperation between Europe and the ACP countries. The resolution adopted on 30 September 1981 by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly also recognizes the developing countries' legitimate desire to consolidate political by economic and cultural independence while acknowledging the principle of worldwide interdependence.

The resolution also states that the development of the ACP States cannot be fully realized unless cooperation between them and the EEC, which is recognized as a positive step towards the setting up of a new international economic order, takes in the cultural aspect, which presupposes the recognition by the Community of the contribution made by the cultures of the ACP countries and their peoples to the cultural heritage of mankind as a whole.

(1) Chasle report on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC (Doc. ACP-EEC/27/81 and on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC (Doc. ACP/EEC/37/82).

3. Following the resolution on cultural cooperation between ACP States and the Community(1) adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981, Mr Puletti and others tabled a motion for a resolution at the November 1981 part-session of the European Parliament on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation (2). This resolution calls for a report to be drawn up analyzing the ways in which the EEC could contribute to the efforts of the ACP States in the cultural sectors, particularly through increased cooperation between the ACP States, the Member States and the EEC itself.

I. The importance of cultural cooperation in development strategy

4. The Committee on Development and Cooperation welcomes the fact that the subject of cultural cooperation has for the first time been discussed in depth under the ACP-EEC Convention, as cultural relations between the industrial and developing countries has a key role to play; for after more than twenty years of development cooperation it has to be said that living conditions in the developing countries themselves have deteriorated further, global negotiations as part of the North-South Dialogue have come to a halt, while the interdependence of the industrial and developing countries is becoming closer and closer, and as a result these negative trends are increasingly working their way through to the industrial countries; also because development without culture is worthless and can even be harmful, as the Mexico Declaration issued at the conclusion of the 1982 World Cultural Conference put it.

5. The mediocre results achieved by development policy make new impetus urgently necessary. We need a development policy which above all does not confine development to economic growth but defines it and implements it as a comprehensive process of human development. Or as the resolution to the Chasle report states 'the cultural aspect is increasingly recognized as essential in cooperation and development and whereas the aim of development must be human self-fulfilment'. In plain language that means that we must draw up a cooperation policy enabling there to be give and take on both sides. Development is a vital step towards peace policy and an ever more necessary world 'domestic policy'.

(1) OJ C 15, 20.1.1982, p. 22 et seq.

(2) Doc. 1-768/81

6. We must formulate a concept for development policy taking account of the experience and failures of the past. More than before we must examine the content and especially the consequences of development policy and the spiritual and cultural requirements as between equal partners. Our present cultural relations with the ACP countries, while inspired by goodwill, are one-sided. We must abandon the pattern of the straight transfer. What we lack in our cultural relations is primarily the adequate knowledge of other cultures required for genuine partnership. Present cultural exchanges between the Member States of the Community and the ACP States are distorted. We must therefore bend our efforts towards greater equality and reciprocity to redress the balance.

7. The terms of reference for a Community development policy must be designed to encourage the political, economic and cultural independence of the developing countries, avoiding patronization but encouraging self-reliance. Ideas, priorities and projects must be developed with our ACP partners under the Convention of Lome so as to help them to retain their cultural identities, and to find and travel their own roads.

It is encouraging to see that many leaders in the developing countries are acquiring greater confidence in their own abilities as the motive power for development. For development is more than a material problem, it is also a question of culture and of an awareness by a people of its own culture and history which can gradually awaken its dormant creativity and help it exploit its own talents and opportunities.

II. Main aspects of cultural cooperation with the ACP states

8. Of course this report cannot go into every aspect in detail; nor was it necessary, as the two CHASLE reports set out the priorities for the promotion of cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC. However your rapporteur would like to consider a number of sectors in which he regards cultural cooperation as essential, and where the Community should take more account than in the past of the justified interests of the ACP countries.

1. The socio-cultural field

9. The European Community and its Member States share the responsibility for the social and cultural consequences of development projects planned, financed and executed under the Convention of Lomé. The industrialized countries and especially the EEC will have to make increasing amounts of development aid available in the years to come. But the EEC will be increasingly faced by the question of the aims behind its aid and its socio-cultural and socio-economic effects. It should not be a question of forcing through our own concept of development aid, but rather of our willingness to help the recipients develop independently, and of whether the aid is going to the proper kind of development.

10. The social and cultural field is a particularly weak point in international aid policy. We are always talking about development aid, but often forget that material progress can produce social upheaval. For example, the establishment of large factories or dams can force large numbers of people to move to completely unfamiliar areas with devastating results, especially if the necessary infrastructures are lacking. A proper socio-cultural approach therefore means coming to terms with the people involved, their living conditions and their relationship to their environment. An ominous trend has appeared in Asia and Latin America and increasingly in some ACP States: increasing industrialization goes hand in hand with the migration of the rural population, who settle in the cities, and stagnate in destitution. Result: the inhabitants of the slum are beyond the reach of any cultural activities (1).

11. The European partners in the Lomé Convention have less than adequate knowledge of cultural, social and economic life in the ACP States. Understanding between North and South is not helped by the tendency for social problems, traditions and cultural and artistic activities to be almost ignored while the population is continually pressurized to adopt new technologies. In many Third World countries development projects have led to the destruction of traditional economic and social patterns without new patterns emerging in their place.

(1) See the working document by Mr de Gucht on shanty towns in the Third World, 3 November 1982, PE 81.365

12. In planning and drafting development projects the social and cultural background must therefore be taken into account as well as the cost-benefit ratio, especially in education, research, training, public health, water management, rural development, nutrition and the establishment of small subcontracting and craft trade undertakings. Women's role in society and in the development process, and the role of students in generating progressive attitudes also require consideration under this heading.

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and the European Parliament have already called for action, in particular in the ACP-EEC resolutions on cooperation in the field of energy (1) and on the fight against hunger (2) and the EEC resolution on measures to combat hunger in the world (3).

If tradition and modernity are to be brought into some kind of balance, joint action must be taken in the ACP countries to encourage training and information, in order to facilitate the use of local technologies, the choice and adaptation of technologies adopted from the industrialized countries and their harmonious incorporation into the social and cultural environment in the ACP countries. The peoples of the ACP countries must be not merely consumers of modern technology, they must be creatively involved with it. Community development policy under the Lome Convention must therefore give priority to aid for scientific and technological infrastructures, especially in respect of labour-intensive technologies designed for the environment and the creativity of the mass of the population in the ACP countries.

13. Our first task in the social and cultural field should be to find economic patterns and ways of life to offer the ACP States a realistic route to a viable future. There must be new emphases, which means rethinking and originality in the developing as well as the industrialized countries. Development based only on economic growth will bring no social or cultural benefits. Despite the need for economic growth in the ACP countries, this growth must be accompanied and consolidated by socio-cultural structures. There must be an integrated development policy based on new forms of planning, execution, cooperation, coordination and implications, and in close cooperation with those involved. We should simply talk of meeting basic needs, as over the past twenty years, but rather of social and cultural development policy on an equal footing with financial and technical aid.

(1) SIDDIG report. Doc. ACP-EEC 34/82, resolution in OJ C 39, p. 28 et seq.
(2) FERRERO report, Doc. ACP-EEC 35/82, resolution in OJ C 39, p.34 et seq.
(3) FERRERO report, Doc. 1-341/80, resolution in OJ C 265

2. Cooperation in education

14. Education is the basis of all development. It must be realised that without greater effort in education the population will be quite unable to play an active part in the process of development. All measures aimed at economic and social development must be accompanied by action in education. The ACP States and the Community must intensify their training effort to give the ACP States a chance to exploit the possibilities offered them by the Convention of Lome. If training is not radically improved it will be practically impossible to meet the targets set for industrialization, commerce, rural economy and nutrition.

15. As training must be directed to the human resources of the ACP countries, we need development strategies containing training policies tailored to local needs and to the future. Training must take place primarily in the ACP countries. Every effort must therefore be made to eliminate the shortage of suitable training and further education establishments there. Many problems in the developing countries have in fact only arisen from the infusion of European knowledge. Although the problems of this kind of transfer are known, young scientists from ACP countries are still being trained at EEC universities, on the basis of teaching and research methods designed for European pupils.

The past neglect of training of people for simpler vocations, e.g. in agriculture or the crafts, should also be stressed. However, it is important that just as much energy be devoted to training the mass of the population as to training for the 'intellectual' professions. It is also most important that European training staff, experts and development assistants to be sent to the ACP States are properly trained themselves. In particular they must have detailed knowledge of the cultures they will be working in to enable them to adapt to the situations they will find.

The failure of trainees, scientists etc., to return when they have finished their courses hits the ACP countries hard. One of the principal reasons is that, for lack of facilities, training frequently takes place away from their native countries. Of course this 'brain drain' is most harmful to the economies of the ACP countries. The EEC and the Member States must therefore take all possible steps to facilitate the return of students and trainees. For example, one might envisage reintegration grants on return, as already provided for in bilateral agreements signed by Member States of the Community.

3. Information

16. The Luxembourg resolution makes it very clear that cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the Community must also cover information, as this is an important factor in culture and development. It will be recalled that the UNESCO resolution of October 1980 on a new information and communications order points out that the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms not only the freedom of opinion but also the right to information.

In reality, unfortunately, world communications and information structures are heavily imbalanced as between North and South. At the October 1982 Conference on cultural cooperation held by the World Academy for Peace in the Aosta valley in Italy, its chairman, Professor Rene-Jean Dupuy pointed out that freedom of information could not be left simply to the richer nations, which of course had greater information and communications facilities. There was a connection between a new international information order and a new international cultural order. The flow of information was one-way traffic, primarily because of the heavy concentration of the mass media in the industrialized countries. Moreover, information disseminated in our latitudes concerning the developing countries was not always true or was completely inadequate, as clearly emerges in a report adopted by the European Parliament on 12 March 1982 (1).

17. The developing countries therefore have a legitimate claim to equal participation in international exchanges of information in order to promote education and culture. It must be actively supported by the Community, especially by means of media assistance to the ACP countries designed to help in the establishment of effective electronic media infrastructures. The establishment and expansion of press agencies should also be given priority. The objective must be to create a free flow of information to all citizens in the EEC and ACP countries.

Scientific and technical exchanges in favour of the ACP countries should also be given vigorous support, as the Community and its Member States have great experience in this field. It is essential that the ACP countries should have access to European data banks.

(1) HAHN report on radio and television broadcasting in the European Community, Doc. 1-1013/81, resolution of 12 March 1982 in OJ C 87, 5.5.1982, p. 110 et seq.

4. Encouragement of cultural identity

18. Here the main aim must be to increase the ACP countries' awareness of their cultural identity, with emphasis on the care, maintenance or rediscovery of existing cultural assets (museums, excavations, archives, historical and cultural research) and the encouragement of contemporary, cultural and artistic development, including sport. As the intellectual, artistic and cultural needs of people in the Third World are still an integral part of their lives and therefore of vital importance, promotion of their cultural identity requires a sensitive approach. This can only succeed if Europe regains a respect for other cultures, which must begin in reporting on the ACP countries in the European media.

19. The European Community and its Member States must realise that every ACP country has its own cultural background. Europe cannot take it upon itself to develop ACP cultures or to offer European culture. All that can be done - and only if the individual ACP countries so wish - is to offer help for cultural self-help, to assist in the preservation, rediscovery or development of the ACP States' own cultural values. Foreign cultural transplants are therefore absolutely ruled out.

5. Cultural exchanges and mutual understanding as part of cultural relations

20. The reciprocity of cultural exchanges between Europe and ACP countries must be recognised; at the moment it is more like one-way traffic towards the ACP countries. The resolution contained in the first CHASLE report therefore rightly 'deplores the imbalance in the trade in products of a cultural nature and calls on the Community to help the ACP States to develop their cultural industry'.

It is important that there should be early encounters with foreign cultures in the schools, demonstrating the cultural values of the ACP countries, adequate displays of foreign cultures in our countries, support for research programmes and institutes concerned with cultural relations, partnership and assistance for the establishment of cultural institutes of individual ACP countries or at least of regional groupings of ACP countries in the Community. A cultural data bank should also be set up, incorporating all the data on the ACP countries scattered throughout the Member States. If this is too expensive to contemplate in the near future, public access to existing data (libraries, archives, research centres, data processing) should be made easier.

We would also refer to the proposal for the establishment of a foundation for the promotion and popularization of ACP cultures referred to in paragraph 30 of the resolution of 30 September 1981.

6. Return of cultural works

21. The developing countries and UNESCO have been concerned with this matter for years. Your rapporteur understands the desire of many ACP countries to recover cultural works of great value to their national identity. This matter should be settled bilaterally' between the Member States of the Community and the ACP countries under UN resolution 529 and UNESCO resolution 4/7/6.4. Consideration should be given to the establishment of a fund or funds via the international organizations concerned, with Community participation, to provide financial support for the acquisition of cultural works for the ACP countries.

Another idea put forward in the ACP-EEC working party on cultural cooperation is worth considering. It is that the Community should establish a Fund to acquire works of art at auction in Europe. The security of cultural works after their return is another important issue; in any case vigorous action must be taken against the black market in these artefacts. As a first step, preparations must be made for the return of cultural works in the developing countries themselves by the training of experts and the establishment of museums.

7. Quality of the environment

22. As the most fundamental needs have yet to be met in some of the ACP countries, little consideration has hitherto been given to environmental protection. Nearly all development projects, especially in rural areas, have had the purely quantitative aim of feeding an ever increasing population. It has now been realised that the exclusive pursuit of this aim, without regard to dwindling resources and the environment, is reducing potential production itself and thus jeopardizing its own targets. The industrialized countries' increasing concern at the consequences of the destruction of the environment has yet to reach many of the developing countries.

23. Representatives of the Centre for Industrial Development have pointed out at meetings of the Working Party on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, that industrialization projects in the past have not always been ecologically beneficial in the ACP countries. In rural areas they have caused migration of young people and a weakening of the rural population's interest in development. As we are only at the beginning of ACP-EEC industrial cooperation we must ensure that greater attention is devoted to cultural and ecological aspects than in the past. This applies not only to Lomé III but to existing projects under the present Convention. In the successor to Lomé II, it must be clearly acknowledged that ecological considerations are an essential component of development objectives (1), and funds and financial arrangements must be made accordingly.

It is therefore gratifying to note that the Commission Memorandum (2) on the Community's development policy specifically mentions measures to maintain the quality of the environment in its chapter on Lomé policy.

8. Social and cultural situation of migrant workers and from ACP students in the Member States of the Community

24. Since the parliamentary organs of the Convention of Lomé have been concentrating on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, political debate has centred on the social and cultural situation of ACP migrant workers and students in the European Community. However, no concrete results have followed the many appeals issued since 1980, although the Commission, even then, carried out a study into the situation of ACP students in the Community. The resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 5 November 1982 in Rome (3) rightly refers to the continually worsening situation of ACP students. The resolution approved by the Joint Committee in Kingston on 24.2.1983 (4) stresses that 'the situation of ACP migrant workers and students is an integral part of the sphere of ACP-EEC cooperation'.

(1) Emphasized in the VERGEER report, Doc. ACP/EEC/38/82, p. 71 et seq.

(2) Commission Memorandum on the European Community's development policy, COM(82) 640 final, p. 32

(3) OJ C 39, p. 42

(4) CA/CP/349

25. Your rapporteur believes that the European Parliament must give these problems its closest attention. It should call upon the competent authorities, especially the ACP-EEC institutions and the Member States of the Community, at last to examine carefully this important question so that progress may be made. There have been enough calls for action in the past. The Community must now do something in order to create a suitable human, social and cultural framework for the ACP representatives in the Community, to permit the socio-cultural integration of ACP students and migrant workers into the various aspects of life in the Community (1). A legal framework must be established for ACP migrant workers in the Community, and action must be taken to ensure that they can actually make use of these rights.

9. Tourism

26. Balance of payments problems are common to all developing countries. The world recession, the steadily worsening terms of trade and the energy crisis have made it increasingly difficult for most developing countries to find the foreign exchange required for imported goods and services. Tourism and the foreign currency it brings in have turned out to be a useful way of alleviating these balance of payments difficulties, as well as helping employment. Employment in handicraft and other areas is also indirectly assisted.

However these economic effects are accompanied by less beneficial social and cultural consequences, for tourism brings people from different cultural backgrounds into contact. Many tourists represent economic and purchasing power and adopt a kind of colonial role, attempting to impose their culture on others, with all its advantages and disadvantages. Tourism can also be harmful when the local population, whose living standards and level of education are often low, have not been adequately prepared for it. They are confronted with rich tourists from the industrialized countries and imagine that their carefree holiday behaviour is the way they live throughout the rest of the year.

27. This is an important socio-cultural issue which must be discussed in this report, as the Luxembourg resolution expressly calls for consideration of the problems of the tourist trade in the ACP countries by the appropriate committee of the European Parliament.

(1) See the article on ACP students and workers in the EEC by the chairman of the working party on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, Amédée Turner, in: Le Courrier, No. 77, Jan/Feb 1983, p. 33 et seq.

The economic reasons mentioned above require that all efforts be made to encourage tourism in the ACP countries. However our committee should ensure that the Community encourages the cultural and human aspects of tourism. It would be wrong to protect tourists from contact with the local population (ghetto tourism) as tourism can make a great contribution to understanding between peoples. Both sides should benefit from making their own cultures and traditions comprehensible to the other. No wall should therefore be erected between the two groups, and we should trust to a learning process, which of course should not be one-sided. It is therefore most important for efforts to be made to inform the local population. After a good deal of experience problems can now be recognized in good time. There are ways and means of averting them if the will to act is there.

III. Opportunities for ACP-EEC cultural cooperation under Lomé II

28. Economic problems have so far taken most of the attention of those applying the ACP-EEC Convention hitherto. There is no separate chapter on cultural cooperation between the partners in the present Convention of Lomé II (like Lomé I and its predecessor the Yaounde Agreement). There are however various provisions in the Treaty which refer obliquely to the cultural dimension to relations between the partners, especially in respect of industrial and agricultural cooperation, trade promotion, financial and technical cooperation, and in training and regional cooperation.

29. The partners to the ACP/EEC Convention declare in its preamble alone:

'RESOLVED to intensify their efforts together for the economic development and social progress of the ACP States, and to ensure the greater well-being of their populations;

RESOLVED to continue and intensify their efforts to establish a model for relations between developed and developing States which is compatible with the aspirations of the international Community towards the establishment of a new, more just and more balanced international economic order;

CONSCIOUS of the need to develop co-operation and trade among the ACP States as a whole and the particular need to accelerate economic co-operation and development within and between the regions of the ACP States'.

ACP-EEC cultural cooperation is also touched on in the following passages:

- Article 21(b) in the chapter on trade promotion;
- Article 66(d) and (e) in the chapter on industrial co-operation;
- Article 68(a), (b), (d) and (e) in the chapter on industrial co-operation;
- Article 68 and (c) in the chapter on industrial co-operation;
- Article 93, (2),(a) and (c) on the chapter on financial and technical cooperation;
- Article 141(2)(a) and (b) and (4) (a), (c) and (e) in the chapter on technical cooperation.

30. While they embody cultural aspects, these clauses in the Convention do not constitute a legal framework for cultural cooperation and in their present form do not allow of a rational and coordinated programme of cultural co-operation capable of giving new impetus to transport development in the ACP-EEC countries, as called for in the Luxembourg resolution.

We would however refer here to Article 131(3) of the EEC Treaty contained in Part 4 'Association of the overseas countries and territories,' which clearly states that, in accordance with the principles set out in the Preamble to the Treaty, association shall serve primarily to further the interests and prosperity of the inhabitants of these countries and territories in order to lead them to the economic, social and cultural development to which they aspire. As the second ACP-EEC Convention is expressly based on the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community it would only be logical for cultural aspects to be given greater attention in the execution of the Convention of Lomé.

IV. Progress made within the ACP-EEC institutions

1. Commission of the European Communities

31. Your rapporteur welcomes the fact that, following adoption of these resolutions, the Commission has taken or started action to put more emphasis on the cultural dimension in the implementation of the Convention of Lomé.

This includes:

- the re-organization of DG VIII in September 1982, especially the establishment of a Human Resources Division;
- the setting up of a working party to consider various aspects of cultural cooperation;
- various approaches to UNESCO and certain institutions in the Member States;
- participation in various conferences dealing with cultural problems (World Peace Academy in the Aosta Valley, November 1982); meeting between the African, European and Arab cultural communities, Avignon March, 1982);
- the exchange of information with the Member States with a view to incorporating cultural aspects in bilateral aid schemes;
- in particular, its Memorandum on development policy, clearly advocating that the cultural dimension be taken into account in development policy;
- the statement by Commissioner Pisani to the ACP-EEC Assembly in the debate on cultural cooperation in Rome (support for the main line of thought in the CHASLE reports on cultural co-operation, especially the inclusion of the human factor in development policy).

32. Socio-cultural action in the past has mainly involved projects financed and executed under the European Development Fund. In this connection we must again refer to the most recent report of the Court of Auditors, stressing, with regard to projects financed by the European Development Fund, the inadequate nature of preliminary studies, the failure to adapt to local conditions and in particular a lack of coherence of physical and human resources used in the projects. It is therefore essential that the Commission's stated desire to attach increased importance to the social and cultural environment in the ACP States be applied in both existing and future projects financed by the European Development Fund.

Another point to emphasize here is that the Luxembourg Resolution does not confine itself to socio-cultural factors; it includes many other important areas for cultural cooperation such as education, research, adaptation of

technology, training, information and the development of tourism in the ACP countries. The Commission, in executing Lomé II, should therefore provide more resources and in particular increased technical support to the ACP countries in these fields. It should therefore be possible to prepare specific proposals for the meeting of experts from the ACP countries and the Community on university cooperation scheduled for July 1983. The proposal put forward by the vice-chancellor of the University of Lomé for the foundation of an ACP-EEC university might also be discussed on this occasion. Mr Pisani referred to this suggestion when speaking to the Committee on Development and Cooperation on 25 January 1983.

33. Information links with the ACP countries must also be purposefully and constructively expanded. The 'ACP-EEC Courier' is published in English and French every two months under the auspices of the Directorate-General for Development. 80,000 copies are distributed in 130 countries, and it acts as an important forum for the exchange of ideas as well as providing an excellent information and documentary link between North/South and South/South.

The Commission also sponsors ACP journalists' visits to Europe and facilitates reporting by European journalists from the ACP countries themselves. It also supports fairs and exhibitions. The Commission's information services accompanying Commission delegations to the ACP countries and to the non-governmental organizations have been improved and expanded. While welcome in themselves, these measures will play no more than a very modest part in redressing the enormous imbalance in the flow of information. This is also true of the audio-visual sector, where improvement would require substantial investment. If the key investment policy objectives are to be attained they will first have to be explained, and the population involved must be enabled to share in them.

2. European Parliament

34. It is a cause for satisfaction that the Bureau of the European Parliament has finally taken a decision in principle on the wide dissemination of the report on cultural cooperation, as requested in paragraph 45 of the September 1981 resolution. No effort must be spared to put this decision into effect as soon as possible, and at the latest by the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly.

It is also significant that a subsidiary report on cultural aspects of training is being drafted as part of the Committee on Development and Cooperation's report on the setting for Lomé III in preparation for the forthcoming negotiations on the successor to Lomé II. Your rapporteur would consider it no more than logical if the subsidiary report and the resolution in the main report incorporated the main aims set out in the CHASLE reports, especially as the resolutions on cultural cooperation were unanimously approved by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly.

The European Parliament should also call on the Member States of the Community to bear the guidelines in the reports on cultural relations in mind in their bi-lateral cultural agreements.

3. ACP Council of Ministers

35. The adoption of the reports, on cultural cooperation and the Luxembourg, Harare and Rome resolutions by the 30th ACP Council of Ministers (1) on 15 December 1982 in Brussels may be regarded as a crucial step on the path towards ACP-EEC cultural cooperation. An ad hoc working party to consider various matters was also set up. The resolution adopted by the ACP Council of Ministers urges that the cultural dimension in development policy be taken into account in the ACP Memorandum on the forthcoming negotiations on the Third ACP-EEC Convention. The following areas in particular are involved; education and training, research, information and communications, cultural exchanges, development of tourism, the role of women in development, internal ACP cooperation and the position of ACP students and migrant workers in the Member States of the EEC.

4. EEC Council and ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

36. In view of the importance of the matter and the fact that negotiations on the Convention will begin in September 1983 the European Parliament regards it as essential for the EEC Council of Ministers to make its attitude to ACP-EEC cultural cooperation known as soon as possible. Another reason for the Council to consider the matter is so that it may be put on the agenda for the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, which unfortunately has yet to state its views as to how the objectives and principles contained in the resolutions might be translated into specific binding criteria in the programming, commitment and use of the resources of the fifth European Development Fund under Lomé II.

(1) ACP/2514/82 rev. I, p. 16 et seq.

The next annual report from the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to the Consultative Assembly should contain a new chapter, on cultural cooperation, giving details of progress towards cultural cooperation under Lomé II. It should in particular state how cultural cooperation is being put into effect and how internal cultural cooperation between ACP States might be brought about.

V. Action taken on the resolutions in the light of the drafting of the Third ACP-EC Convention

37. The reports and resolutions on cultural cooperation clearly show that it should provide the basis for cooperation under the ACP-EEC Agreement. Cultural elements should be used to strengthen existing and future ACP-EEC conventions. Or, as stated above, the final object of cooperation must be human development and self fulfilment. The second World Cultural Conference (Mondiacult) held in summer 1982 in Mexico, also called for a development model in which basic needs were met, but which was centred on human self-fulfilment.

38. The Commission has examined the report on cultural cooperation, for its Memorandum on the Community's development policy clearly shows that the cultural factor will be given greater attention in future. It states at the outset that one of the objectives of development must be to help to develop human resources and foster awareness of the cultural aspects of development. It speaks of helping countries to apply development policies based on self-reliance, of the development of independent capacity for scientific research and technical applications, of restoration or preservation of the ecological balances and of social development. It also makes the criticism that some Third World countries have sought special relationships with powerful partners and tried to model themselves on them rather than looking to themselves, their land, culture, neighbours and human resources for the means to fashion their future.

39. If we consider the prospects for the implementation of the resolutions, especially in the forthcoming negotiations on the successor to Lomé II, it is most regrettable that one fundamental demand in the Luxembourg Resolution has yet to be met which:

'Recommends that the ACP and the Community set up a joint high-level working party to undertake this task' (paragraph 41);

'requests that this group of experts be given the task of examining in depth the report on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation which would be considered jointly by the ACP and the EEC during negotiations on any agreement to succeed the present Lomé Convention' (paragraph 42).

Parliament therefore supports the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Rome and the Joint Committee in Kingston in calling upon the ACP-EEC Council finally to set up this joint high-level expert working party. This really needs to be set up immediately, as its proposals must be available by the time the negotiations on the third ACP-EEC Agreement begin.

40. At the latest meeting of the Joint Committee in Kingston the working party on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation was instructed to draw up for the next Joint Committee in autumn 1983, on the basis of these proposals, a suitable outline to assist the work of the negotiators in drafting the third ACP-EEC Convention.

While the Committee on Development and Cooperation in no way wishes to anticipate the work of the working party on cultural cooperation, it would like to set out a number of ideas for the incorporation of the cultural dimension in the successor to Lomé II.

In line with the Harare and Kingston resolutions it believes that:

- cultural aspects must be included in the preamble to the third ACP-EEC Convention;
- the new Convention must contain a separate chapter on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, on the basis of the recommendations by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly;
- the various instruments and measures for cultural cooperation must be specified in this separate chapter in order to ensure that the various clauses on cultural cooperation are properly coordinated;

- the various chapters in the new Convention must contain specific references to cultural cooperation, bearing in mind the aspects mentioned in the reports; the fields concerned are: education, research, science, the transfer of suitable technology, the role of women in development, industrial and agricultural cooperation, information and communication, inter-cultural relations and the protection of the cultures of ACP migrant workers in the EEC and the situation of ACP students in the Member States of the Community.

Adding a cultural dimension to the new Convention must result in:

- the population of the ACP countries taking part in their own development;
- cooperation making possible an awareness of the other partners and their cultures;
- the needs and values of the peoples concerned being taken into account in the process of development;
- human dignity being respected at all stages of development.

41. In conclusion, the rapporteur would like to point out that the present world crisis is in many ways a result of cultural confrontation. Over and above political differences, most countries are convinced that their own cultures are superior to other countries'. Cultural cooperation must therefore be strengthened in order to help surmount the present crisis.

Every culture has its own dignity and value which must be respected and protected. It is therefore important to incorporate cultural aspects into the development plans and programmes being carried out in cooperation between ACP and EEC. Cultural cooperation must be strengthened in order to help create a climate of mutual respect.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION (Doc. 1-768/81)

tabled by Mr PULETTI, Mr NARDUCCI, Mr SCOTT-HOPKINS, Mr FERRERO, Mr BANGEMANN, Mr de La MALENE, Mr LEZZI, Mr BERSANI, Mrs CARETONI ROMAGNOLI and Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure
on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the importance of prospects for ACP-EEC cooperation, particularly in the context of preparations for Lomé III,
 - wishing to study in greater depth the subjects raised in the resolution contained in Mr Chasle's report on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981, and in particular its references to what is already possible in this field under Lomé II,
1. Decided to draw up a report analysing the ways in which the EEC can contribute to the efforts of the ACP States in the cultural sectors, particularly through increased cooperation between the ACP States, the Member States of the EEC and the EEC itself;
 2. Calls on the Commission to put forward proposals for concrete action and programmes both in the short term and in preparation for Lomé III;
 3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON YOUTH, CULTURE, EDUCATION, INFORMATION AND SPORT

Draftsman: Mr PAPA PIETRO

The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport has been asked to deliver an opinion for the Committee on Development and Cooperation on ACP/EEC cultural cooperation (Doc. 1-768/81).

At its meeting of 28 September 1982 the committee appointed Mr Papapietro draftsman.

It considered this opinion at its meetings of 26 and 27 January 1983 and 16 and 17 March 1983 on which occasion it was adopted unanimously with 3 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote:

Mr BEUMER, chairman; Mr HAHN and Mr SCHWENKE, vice-chairmen; Mr PAPA PIETRO, draftsman; Mr ALEXIADIS, Miss BROOKES, Mr GEROKOSTOPOULOS, Mr HUTTON (deputizing for Mr COTTRELL), Mr SIMMONDS and Mrs VIEHOFF.

As the committee responsible, the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport has been asked to deliver an opinion on the development of cultural cooperation between ACP countries and the EEC. Before stating what form such cooperation should take and how it can be implemented, let us first take a brief look at the progress made and the limits of such cooperation.

(1) Progress so far

The resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly on cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC at the Luxembourg meeting on 30 September 1981 recommended that a Joint Committee working party be instructed to monitor implementation of the proposals contained in the resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Assembly (first report by Mr R. Chasle, Doc. ACP/EEC/27/81).

The ACP States and the Community took note of the proceedings of the above Consultative Assembly. However, it proved impossible to set up the working party to carry out an in depth study of this report and submit proposals to the ACP countries and the EEC during negotiations on extending the present Convention, which is scheduled for mid-1983, as requested in paragraph 42 of the Luxembourg resolution. A second report was therefore drawn up by Mr R. Chasle (Doc. ACP/EEC/37/82) and submitted to the ACP/EEC Constituent Assembly which adopted it in Rome at its meeting of 3 November 1982. The Assembly noted that the report and the Luxembourg resolution of September 1981 had not yet been considered by the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers, regretted that the high level working party recommended in the resolution had not yet been set up, stressed the importance of the cultural aspects of development and cooperation and once again dwelt on the following particular points: (a) the discriminatory measures taken in the Member States of the EEC against ACP students and their children, which conflicted with the objectives of the Lomé Convention, especially as regards the right to enrol at primary and secondary schools, technical colleges and university; (b) the specific proposals made in the report adopted in Luxembourg as regards the role of the woman in development, education, training, research, control of technology, the reappraisal of craft industries, information and communication, cultural exchanges, cultural industries, tourism and the socio-cultural situation of ACP migrant workers in Community Member States.

Meanwhile, on 17 November 1981, Mr Puletti, Mr Narducci, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, Mr Ferrero, Mr Bangemann, Mr de la Malène, Mr Lezzi, Mr Bersani, Mrs Carrettoni Romagnoli and Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti tabled a motion for a resolution calling on the European Parliament to draw up a report analyzing possible ways in which the EEC could assist ACP efforts in the cultural sector and asking the Commission to submit proposals for action and programmes both in the short term and in preparation for Lomé III. This motion for a resolution follows the same lines as the first and second resolutions adopted by the ACP/EEC Consultative Assembly.

(2) The objectives of cultural cooperation

As pointed out in the 'communication on stronger Community action in the cultural sector' (COM(82) 590 final, 16 October 1982) the EEC Treaty covers cultural activities (paragraph 2) and 'the Community must bear the same economic and social responsibilities towards the cultural sector that it bears towards other sectors' (paragraph 5). These responsibilities can and must be assumed towards the outside world to the extent that the EEC Treaty enables the Community to give such undertakings.

The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport takes in general a favourable view of the objectives and opinions contained in the Chasles report adopted on 3 November 1982.

Above all, the parliamentary committee agrees that in principle the cultural cooperation implemented so far, which has mainly been bilateral, is one aspect of a more general policy of relations between former colonial powers and colonies.

This is one of the aspects of the development and cooperation policies implemented on a large scale by some Member States as part of their external policies.

It must however be borne in mind that, particularly in the case of to the former colonial powers, cultural cooperation is often confined to the geographical areas of the colonial period and perpetuates the privileged links created at that time, particularly at cultural and linguistic level. In this connection there is disequilibrium between cooperation by the States that never had colonies and those that had.

This fact should not be overlooked; it may probably even be an explanation for resistance to and delays in implementing cultural cooperation at Community level. It is precisely in order to create new forms of cultural relations that the ACP States are hoping for cultural cooperation with the EEC. Although there is no doubt that the cultural relations established in the past have created valuable structures - for instance in the field of education - for developing countries, these nevertheless should not lead to cultural dependence. At government level within the ACP States and the EEC forms of cooperation can be developed that, while taking advantage of current knowledge and scientific and technical possibilities, still guarantee the cultural autonomy and independence of developing countries by halting the trend to export to these countries the dominant scientific and cultural models, i.e. those of the Western world.

The essential therefore is participation by the ACP countries in an international system dominated by particular conceptions, life styles and cultural levels (individualism, consumerism, advanced technology) that are peculiar to Western tradition and by cultural models conveyed in the dominant languages of the Western world.

(3) Cultural cooperation and independent development

What is generally known by the generic term 'ACP countries' or 'developing countries' is in fact a totally heterogenous group as regards both economic development and culture. There is considerable cultural diversity in these countries. Black Africa boasts some thousand languages and dialects and an immense variety of oral traditions. In the countries of the Caribbean there has been interpenetration by different cultures and countries, from the indigenous population to African slaves to the most recent immigrants. This can also be said of the countries of the Pacific, where recent liberation movements have brought to light traditions, cultures and religions that remained submerged during the colonial period but are now enriching and enhancing their cultural fabric.

We must therefore define very clearly and precisely what exactly cultural cooperation with the industrialized countries should consist of. Such cooperation should not result in the independent culture of these countries being assimilated by the cultures of the industrialized countries of the

North. This has happened on several occasions in recent years because of the fact that the intellectual class of some developing countries has been moulded in the West or the USSR. The culture of developing countries cannot be forced into line with the models of the industrialized countries as a prerequisite for their economic development. It is of course essential that specialized personnel in developing countries learn one of the languages in which modern science and technology express themselves but this should not supplant the native language of a given country which should remain as its principal language. In addition to its conventional and abstract language, technology must be adapted not only to the needs and propensities but also to the cultural conditions, customs and life-styles peculiar to those countries. In other words it must become an integral, harmonized part of the economic, social and cultural life and environment of those countries, otherwise the indiscriminate introduction of technology designed in other climates for other purposes may even disrupt social and cultural life, halt rather than encourage change, and prevent them from relating scientific developments to their traditions and socio-cultural conditions.

Cultural cooperation must therefore enable those countries to devise development models in keeping with their cultural background and not merely adapted from outside to their ethnic, climatic and economic conditions.

This is undoubtedly the fairest principle on which the resolutions under consideration can be implemented. However, we do not conceal the difficulty of implementing it in view of the complexity and diversity of the internal situations of these countries, international relations and the enormous potential for expansion of the cultural milieu of the Western countries.

On the other hand it is inconceivable for those countries to develop independently without taking account of the economic supremacy of the developed countries which control the international market and with which they have great difficulty competing. From an economic point of view, the way out of this situation lies in the creation of a new international order as implied in the resolutions quoted; from the cultural point of view the rule of the strongest can be tempered by means of cultural cooperation 'on an equal footing' only if the government and the Community itself assume responsibility for the matter.

(4) Forms of Community cultural cooperation

From the above it is clear that the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport agrees with the resolutions under consideration that cultural cooperation between the ACP countries and the EEC must be based on the balanced development of cultural exchanges.

Today however the main direction of cultural exchanges is from Western Europe to the ACP countries. This imbalance is not only unfair to the ACP countries but is harmful to all because it tends to create uniform models of cultural civilization.

This means that the ACP States should be able to guarantee their own economic and cultural development. It also means that the economically and technically more developed countries must recognize that culture, language, tradition, art and history have different origins in each country and Member State. During the last two hundred years, the industrialized nations have performed important exploratory work through their research into the cultures of the peoples of the southern hemisphere which has played a part in revealing the values of and preserving those cultures, their documents, monuments and achievements. The Community should continue this great tradition of European research - as pointed out in the Chasle report - in order to make better use of human resources and raise standards rather than imposing the Western model that leads either to educational failures or the creation of a westernized elite that no longer has roots in its own country; that they must support the creation and strengthening of national education systems, pedagogical research, teacher training and the training of industrial leaders and farm managers; that they must encourage the creation of modern information systems that fit in with and safeguard the cultural background of their peoples.

It would also be correct to tackle other problems in this connection, such as:

- (a) the return of cultural goods, on the basis of the resolution adopted by UNESCO, necessitates a different solution that guarantees that such goods are kept in museums, for the purpose of their future conservation, thereby ensuring that they remain in the possession of their respective countries and are not sold. Indeed, it is in the interests of international cultural exchanges that the products of all cultures may be visited in all the centres of the world. As an

example of healthy bilateral relations in this connection, it is worth mentioning the transfer by Belgium of some thousands of objects to Zaire nationals, the decision to organize a network of museums in Zaire, and the return of the two million year-old skull (of Proconsul Africanus) by the United Kingdom to Kenya in 1981; the maps kept in the archives of former colonizing countries should also be returned since these are essential to enable former colonies to write their own history.

- (b) the teaching of languages and dialects in order to promote the cultural heritage and popular traditions which in most cases are handed down orally. There is however undoubtedly a need to study this problem in depth given the multiplicity of languages and the communication difficulties involved;
- (c) measures to combat the creation of a particular type of unemployment amongst qualified personnel and the brain drain to western countries frequently because scientific and technical leaders are trained according to Western models or to higher levels that exceed the limits of local resources. The joint planning of economic, technical and scientific development is thus of considerable importance to those countries. The aid allocation system must therefore be changed in order to train instructors and a form of cooperation found other than that of merely sending technical advisers who are required to have a thorough knowledge of the countries in which they are to work as well as of the duration of their mission;
- (d) the promotion of on-the-spot research which should take account not only of modern techniques but of traditional means of communication and the traditions peculiar to each country.

From the point of view of mutual knowledge, therefore, cultural exchanges should be based on the principle of reciprocal aid for historical awareness of own identity. It may be of help to Europe to look at its own reflection in the cultural awareness of those countries (we are already aware of some valid examples of anthropological and biological analyses of Europe conducted by those countries); it would also aid the cultural awareness of those countries and their ability to relate to the developed countries if they bore in mind that we are increasingly devoting attention to their world.

(5) Conclusions

The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport therefore hopes that as part of ACP/EEC cultural cooperation aimed at the balanced development of cultural exchanges, emphasis will be placed on:

- the return of cultural and artistic goods and archive maps to their countries of origin, a genuine and proper restoration of a part of their 'historical past', thereby helping those countries to establish archives and museums so that these goods can be conserved and enjoyed by the public;
- student exchanges between EEC countries and ACP countries. The presence of ACP students in the countries of the Community does of course create problems that must be tackled in the knowledge that this has a major cultural bearing on the countries of Europe. To this end, certain obstacles need to be overcome such as:
 - (a) the problem of finance, since in many Community countries where a preliminary examination in the language of the host country must be passed, only rich foreign students can afford to stay at their own expense the length of time needed to learn the language. Efforts must also be made to overcome the tendency to select students on the basis of political considerations rather than on merit when they take the examination in the embassies of Community countries based in their own countries. Often the conditions to which these students are subject (payment for a part of the cost of their training) reinforce social discrimination. The problem should also be discussed in individual national parliaments as the means of financing may vary from one country to another. The EEC should reaffirm the principle that ACP students in Community countries should not have to pay more than they can afford;
 - (b) the cultural problem, because often these students do not return to their country of origin after completing their studies, having lost contact and grown out of touch with it. This negates the aim of education abroad. One of the reasons why they fail to return often lies in the fact that what they learn in Europe is inapplicable to

their own countries because of the lack of suitable scientific and technical facilities. Agreements should therefore be reached with the countries of origin to allow teachers from ACP countries to teach integrated courses in European universities so that the curriculum can combine European science with the scientific needs of those countries. This would have an importance not just from the professional point of view, but also from the wider cultural point of view.

The committee therefore proposes that a genuine charter of rights for students from ACP countries be included in the text of the next Lome Convention in the form of a recommendation to the Member States calling for:

- the establishment of a 'Youth Project Fund' to aid local projects organized by the governments of ACP countries, as proposed by the 'Youth Forum';
- priority to projects concerning the situation of women as regards both work and social life;
- an examination in depth of the question of the return of cultural goods taken from the ACP countries in the past, with a view to ensuring that any action taken is in the long-term interests of the peoples to whose cultures these goods belong, and to the preservation of the goods concerned;
- reform of the educational systems and the inclusion in the curricula of schools in the Member States of courses that will lead to knowledge of the ACP countries and greater integration in their socio-cultural milieu;
- development of research centres, cultural centres, collections of the cultural heritage of those countries (museums, libraries, etc.);
- means of financing aid in the cultural, technical and scientific sectors and programming methods that will lead to independent development and a progressive reduction in the role of experts and advisers from other countries.

The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport is concerned at the exploitation of women and children in the ACP - and other - countries, which arises from certain kinds of tourist excursions - so called sex tourism - organized from Western countries, and believes that appropriate steps should be taken immediately to end it.