

2287

342.53 448.14

(501.)

Series

# DOSSIER

S. Groupe Démocratique-Christien  
P. + ...

LIBRARY

## THE ACP-EEC ASSEMBLY

1964-1988

Its beginnings and growth, how it works  
and what it has achieved

2287

1964 - 1988

THIRD EDITION  
JULY 1988

Giovanni BERSANI

Member of the Group of the EPP (CD),

Chairman

of the ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY

European Centre, Kirchberg

LUXEMBOURG : European Peoples Party

X



**Already published in this series:**

**1981 — DE GASPERI E L'EUROPA**

**1981 — IL CONSIGLIO EUROPEO**

**1982 — IL VERTICE ECONOMICO DEI PAESI OCCIDENTALI  
INDUSTRIALIZZATI (1975-1981)**

**1982 — L'UNIFICAZIONE EUROPEA ATTRAVERSO LE ALLOCUZIONI  
DEI PRESIDENTI DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
(1952-1982)**

**1983 — L'ASSEMBLEA ACP-CEE  
Origini — Evoluzione — Struttura — Risultati  
1964-1982**

**1983 — LA MOZIONE DI CENSURA NEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO**

**1983 — RISOLUZIONI DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
Luglio 1979-Luglio 1983**

**1984 — L'UNIONE EUROPEA  
— le Istituzioni  
— il progetto di Trattato**

**1984 — IL CONSIGLIO EUROPEO  
(edizione aggiornata)**

**1984 — LA CONFERENZA INTERPARLAMENTARE  
COMUNITÀ EUROPEA/AMERICA LATINA**

**1984 — RISOLUZIONI DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO  
Luglio 1979-Marzo 1984  
(edizione aggiornata)**

**1985 — PARLAMENTO EUROPEO/PREZZI AGRICOLI  
1980-1985**

**1985 — CEE-COMECON**

**1986 — L'ASSEMBLEA ACP-CEE  
Origini — Evoluzione — Struttura — Risultati  
1964-1985 (edizione aggiornata)**

**1986 — LE COSTITUZIONI DEGLI STATI MEMBRI  
DELLA COMUNITÀ EUROPEA**

**1987 — I DC ITALIANI AL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO (1952-1987)**

**1987 — AIDS**

**1988 — REGOLAMENTI PARLAMENTARI DELLA COMUNITÀ EUROPEA  
E DEI SUOI PAESI MEMBRI**

**Edited by Lina VIDO  
European Centre, Kirchberg — LUXEMBOURG**



# **THE ACP-EEC ASSEMBLY 1964 - 1985**

**European Centre, Kirchberg**

**LUXEMBOURG**

**JULY 1988**



# P R E F A C E

by Giovanni BERSANI,

co-president of the Joint Assembly ACP-EEC ..... 1

FROM YAOUNDE I TO LOME IV ..... 6

FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
TO THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY ..... 13

CRONOLOGY ..... 17

ANNEXES ..... 36

- LIST OF NON-EUROPEAN PARTNERS IN THE ASSEMBLY (1964-1985).. 37

- LIST OF PRESIDENTS (1964-1985) ..... 38

- RESOLUTIONS

## . of the parliamentary Conference of the Association

- DAKAR,	8	- 10 December	1964	.....	40
- ROME,	6	- 9 December	1965	.....	47
- ABIDJAN,	10	- 14 December	1966	.....	76
- STRASBOURG,	4	- 7 December	1967	.....	85
- TANANARIVE,	10	- 15 January	1969	.....	96
- HAMBURG,	12	- 14 January	1970	.....	108
- YAOUNDE,	11	- 13 January	1971	.....	120
- THE HAGUE,	12	- 14 January	1972	.....	128
- KINSHASA,	29	- 31 March	1973	.....	138
- ROME,	30/1	- 1 February	1974	.....	145
- ABIDJAN,	27	- 29 January	1975	.....	150

## . of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

- LUXEMBOURG,	1	- 3 June	1976	.....	156
- LUXEMBOURG,	8	- 10 June	1977	.....	159
- LUXEMBOURG,	27	- 29 September	1978	.....	162
- LUXEMBOURG,	10	- 12 October	1979	.....	166
- LUXEMBOURG,	24	- 26 September	1980	.....	173
- LUXEMBOURG,	28	- 30 September	1981	.....	188
- ROM,	3	- 5 November	1982	.....	207
- BERLIN,	21	- 23 September	1983	.....	236
- LUXEMBOURG,	19	- 21 September	1984	.....	266

## . of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

- INVERNESS,	23	- 27 September	1985	.....	290
- EZULWINI,	27	- 30 January	1986	.....	333
- VOULIAGMENI,	22	- 25 September	1986	.....	346
- ARUSHA,	2	- 6 February	1987	.....	383
- LISBON,	28/9	- 2 October	1987	.....	408
- LOME,	21	- 25 March	1988	.....	444



## P R E F A C E

by

Giovanni BERSANI

Co-President of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

This third edition of the complete set of resolutions adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly which, under different names, has for 25 years served as a forum for debates between the European Parliament and the representatives of the parliaments and states which have concluded successive five-year cooperation agreements with the Community, has been brought out both in response to the many requests received following the exhaustion of stocks of the first edition published eight years ago and the 1985 edition and because the preparations for the Fourth Lomé Convention make some updating necessary.

In my opinion, the new edition confirms what I had to say when the previous editions came out: to describe the history of the parliamentary institutions of Yaoundé and Lomé, if only via a certain amount of documentary material concerning their activities, is to recount many of the developments which were gradually to create a negotiating forum, first for 18 AASM countries and 6 EEC countries and then for 66 ACP countries and 12 EEC countries, that represents the most advanced level of international cooperation.

The parliamentary institutions have played a decisive role inasmuch as they have added a democratic dimension to these developments and have been the inspiration and real driving force behind them - a situation without precedent in the history of international agreements.



The political stimulus provided by these institutions, the steady flow of constructive and original proposals, the regular on-the-spot inspection of projects, the direct dialog maintained with the parliamentary, cultural, trade union, business and social representatives of the 66 ACP countries and the Community Member States - all these have proved of crucial importance for the vitality of the efforts and for the very image of partnership which now encompasses more than half the countries of the world.

The incorporation of human rights into the Convention and the new prominence given to the human dimension - 'man and woman at the centre of development' - the formulation of specific strategies to combat famine, based primarily on emergency relief, rehabilitation and structural measures, the STABEX and SYSMIN proposal and those concerning a technical centre for agricultural and rural cooperation and the centre for industrial development, the idea of using the EIB for loan operations at reduced rates of interest, the introduction of micro-projects, the increased benefits obtained from the NGOs and the voluntary service organizations, the practice of consulting trade unions and the economic agencies, the introduction of cultural cooperation, the implementation of specific measures to combat desert-encroachment, to promote the fishing industry and to try to solve the intractable energy problems - all these are factors which, with the guidance of the Assembly, have profoundly influenced the shaping of the Convention's key structures.

The Third Lomé Convention, signed in the Capital of Togo on 8 December 1984 confirmed - not least as regards the parliamentary structures' capacity for independent adjustment - the continuity of a process that is at once critical and self-critical, but also creative and purposeful.



Because so many ACP countries chose to become parties to the Convention, the Joint Committee was gradually transformed into an assembly in its own right, with a resulting duplication of work and overlapping of functions that called for appropriate corrective action.

The proposals drawn up by the Consultative Assembly were all approved by the negotiators and included en bloc in the text of the new agreement.

As a result, we now have a single assembly with 132 members - 66 ACP representatives and 66 members of the European Parliament - and a 20-member management body which guarantees a fair representation of the principal African (4), Caribbean (1) and Pacific (1) regions and the 8 political groups of the European Parliament. Experience has shown the reform to be beneficial as a whole. The next Convention will undoubtedly confirm this development.

A further innovation is the almost institutional status that has been accorded to the two sides of industry (industrial and agricultural management associations, trade unions, cooperatives, etc.), since these are now required by the Convention to represent the vital interests of their respective organizations by forming a kind of economic and social committee with its own rules of procedure and an appropriate coordinating body. The recent creation of a permanent ad hoc 'contact group' is a significant step in this direction.

Apart from the improvement made in terms of greater democracy and representativeness, Lomé III contains a number of striking innovations, which are also very much in line with the deliberations and initiatives of



the Parliamentary Assembly. These include the incorporation of human rights in connection with the rights of peoples and the joint commitment to combat apartheid.

The Assembly has in a short space of time secured recognition by the governments as a competent authority. It has equipped itself with rules and procedures which make a real contribution towards more effective concerted action in this vital area.

The consequence of all this is that we now have a precise set of 'rules' on development, which ensure that principles, methods and instruments of action are coherently related. Their main strength derives from the fact that they were drawn up jointly by the European and ACP representatives by means of genuine collaboration between the Assembly's various organs (working groups, bureau, ad hoc missions, etc.). This compensates, albeit to a minimal extent, for the total inadequacy of the resources available in relation to the quite exceptional scale of the problems to be tackled. Instead of spreading them too thinly, the Convention will now be able systematically to direct the greater part of its limited resources towards making a sizable breach in the formidable barrier which continues to divide North and South, whose cohesion is of prime importance in a world that more than ever needs to be united.

This edition is being published whilst the negotiations for the new Convention (Lomé IV) are underway. The European Parliament has already adopted a resolution containing guidelines and proposals, whilst the Commission has indicated its intentions to the Council of Ministers and is awaiting its negotiating brief. Meanwhile, in Lomé, the symbolic seat of the Convention, the Assembly, meeting from 21 to 26 March, considered jointly the outlines of the new Convention, further demonstrating a capacity for

constructive criticism and the generation of ideas worthy of a parliamentary institution.

In addition to confirming the new developments begun with Lomé III, by means of tangible proposals for updating certain instruments of symbolic value such as STABEX, SYSMIN, and the EIB, important new strategies are being defined with regard to indebtedness, regionalization, health, increased collaboration between the main international organizations, etc.

Once again, my special thanks to Lina Vido for preparing the present edition with great care and skill.



FROM YAOUNDE' I TO LOME' IV

The relations between the European Community and former European colonies have slowly developed from the first association agreement provided for by the EEC Treaty, through the Yaoundé I, Yaoundé II, Lomé I and Lomé II Conventions and have now reached Lomé III, which is one of the most wide-ranging attempts to establish fairer international relations and closer cooperation between the industrialized and third worlds.

Art. 131 of the EEC Treaty already provided for preferential relations with overseas countries and territories (OCT) :

'The Member States agree to associate with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

.....  
'The purpose of the association shall be to promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

.....  
This association set up a free trade area between the 'Six' and the OCT, a common external tariff, and the European Development Fund (EDF) which was composed of grants for aid of 580 m units of account for the first five years.

Between 1958 and 1962, most of the associated countries achieved independence. During this period, therefore, the process began of drawing up

a new association agreement based on Article 238 of the EEC Treaty (see chronology).

#### YAOUNDE' I (1963 - 1969)

Once independence had been achieved, all the associated African States, with the exception of Guinea, decided to maintain their association by signing the five-year association agreement of Yaoundé (20 July 1963) which came into force on 1 April 1964. This agreement laid emphasis on free trade between the EEC and each of the 18 AASM (Associated African States and Madagascar) countries and increased the total amount of the European Development Fund (EDF) from 580 m to 730 m units of account to which a further 70 m were added from the European Investment Bank (EIB).

Under this agreement, the joint institutions for administering the association were set up :

- the Council of Association, consisting of ministers, assisted by the Committee of Association composed of ambassadors,
- the Parliamentary Conference of the Association, prepared by a permanent Joint Committee,
- the Arbitration Court of the Association.



#### YAOUNDE' II (1969 - 1975)

On 29 July 1969 once again at Yaoundé, a new convention between the 'Six' and the 'Eighteen' was signed. It was to remain in force until 31 January 1975 and was closely based on the previous convention except for a few modifications made necessary by the erosion of customs preferences and the problem of the fluctuation in profits on exports (aid for the marketing of AASM products and industrial and regional cooperation).

The resources of the EDF rose to 900 m units of account while endowments from the EIB for the AASM countries increased to 100 m.

The Institutions of the Association (Council, Committee of Association, Parliamentary Conference of the Association, Permanent Joint Committee and the Arbitration Court of the Association) remained, while the African States began organizing themselves within the framework of regional groupings.

In 1968 the Arusha Convention was concluded with three Commonwealth countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda). This Convention created an association (partial free trade zone and joint institutions) but did not include financial and technical cooperation.

#### LOME' I (1975 - 1980)

Great Britain's Treaty of Accession to the European Community (22 January 1972) made formal provision for the opening of negotiations between Commonwealth countries and the EEC in order to establish special relations.

Following arduous negotiations, on 28 February 1975, the Lomé Convention between the 'Nine' and the 'Forty-six' African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries, was signed and came into force on 1 April 1976.

The Lomé Convention kept the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors, abolished the Court of Arbitration, which was replaced by a procedure of good offices, and also did away with the word "association". As regards the parliamentary institutions, the Parliamentary Conference of the Association became the Consultative Assembly and was composed of Members of the European Parliament and of 'Representatives of the ACP States'. Instead of providing for a Joint Commission, the Convention enabled the Consultative Assembly to create ad hoc consultative committees.

The main features of the Convention were as follows:

- trade arrangements and trade cooperation agreements

Almost all ACP products could enter the common market freely. However, the principle of reciprocity was not compulsory, since the ACP countries simply had to guarantee to the EEC the benefit of a most favoured nation clause, thus preventing discrimination;

- the stabilization of export earnings (STABEX)

This was the most important innovation of the Lomé Convention. It was intended to guarantee the ACP countries a specific level of export earnings, protecting them against economic catastrophe caused by the international economic situation or climactic conditions. Accordingly, a fund of 375 m units of account was set up;

- industrial cooperation

Schemes of various types were planned to encourage the transfer of technology to those ACP countries which had reached a certain level of development. Accordingly, the Committee on Industrial Cooperation was established, assisted by the Centre for Industrial Development (CID);

- financial and technical cooperation

The endowment of the EDF increased to 3000 m units of account to which loans from the EIB of 390 m were added.



## LOME' II (1980 - 1985)

Lomé II was almost identical to the previous Lomé Convention, although it introduced some innovations:

- trade and trade cooperation

Free access to the EEC market for 99.5% of ACP exports was maintained and some further concessions for certain products were made (rum, beef, etc.);

- stabilization of export earnings (STABEX and SYSMIN)

STABEX was maintained with the addition of some products and an increase in its resources. Furthermore, there was the setting up of SYSMIN, one of the major innovations of the Convention, whose purpose was to protect earnings from mineral exports by means of compensation consisting of special loans for the financing of projects and programmes proposed by the ACP country concerned;

- technical and financial cooperation

EEC aid amounted to 6000 m units of account (EDF, EIB, EEC budget, NGO aid, food aid);

- industrial cooperation

Measures for the promotion and protection of investment in ACP countries were provided for in order to stimulate their industrial development;

- agricultural cooperation

A Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation was set up under the supervision of the Committee of Ambassadors and was made responsible for disseminating throughout the ACP countries scientific and technical information in the agricultural sector;

- development of the mineral and energy potential of ACP countries

The Community announced that it was ready to supply technical and financial aid for the development of mineral and energy resources in ACP States;

- fishing and maritime transport

Lastly, two joint declarations formed the basis for both sides to tackle the problems of maritime transport and fishing.

The joint institutions remained unchanged.

LOME' III (1985 - 1989)

The agreement renewing Lomé II for a further five years was signed in Lomé on 8 December 1984. The new Convention reaffirms the principles and instruments of ACP-EEC cooperation and introduces a number of improvements designed to achieve greater efficiency, notably as regards financial and technical cooperation, STABEX, SYSMIN, trade and industrial cooperation, the development of mineral and energy potential, regional cooperation and the treatment of the least-developed ACP States. In addition, cooperation is extended to new sectors with a number of innovations, primarily with regard to human rights, agricultural and rural cooperation, fisheries, maritime transport, social and cultural cooperation and investment.

The financial allocation has been increased by about 60% as compared with Lomé II, to 8,500 million ECU, of which 7,400 m ECU comes from the EDF and 1,100 m ECU from EIB's own resources.

At institutional level the Joint Committee and the Consultative Assembly have merged to form a new parliamentary assembly, composed of equal numbers of Members of the European Parliament on the Community



side, and of parliamentarians or representatives designated by the ADP States. The new Convention also provides for more active involvement by the social and economic sectors.

#### LOME' IV

Next September negotiations will begin on Lomé IV, which is due to be signed in December 1989.

FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

TO THE ACP-EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY

1964 -1975 : YAOUNDE' I and YAOUNDE II

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association and its Permanent Joint Committee were set up under the Yaoundé I Convention (art. 50). The Conference was made up of equal numbers of members from the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the AASM countries, and had the duty of examining the activity reports of the Association Council, meeting once a year and approving resolutions on matters concerning the Association. The purpose of the Permanent Joint Committee was to prepare the work of the Conference. These provisions were confirmed by Yaoundé II.

From 1964 to 1975, the Conference met 11 times (see chronology) and the Joint Committee 35 times. From the political point of view, these two institutions were particularly important because public attention was focused on the work carried out by the Conference and because, at least as regards the European States, representatives of parties not in government were involved. They not only exercised parliamentary control, but also added political momentum during the negotiations for Yaoundé II and Lomé I. Their role was decisive especially with regard to increasing the resources of the EDF, the setting up of STABEX, and the foundation of the Centre for Industrial Development.

FROM 1975 to the present : LOME' I, LOME' II and LOME' III

With the signing of Lomé I the Conference became the Consultative Assembly, composed of equal numbers of members of the European Parliament and representatives of the ACP States. It retained the powers as set out under the Yaoundé Convention.

The Permanent Joint Committee was abolished by the Convention, but the Consultative Assembly was empowered to create ad hoc consultative committees whose responsibility it was to carry out specific measures as determined by the Assembly (Art. 8 (5) of the Assembly's internal Rules of Procedure).

It was on the basis of this article that the Consultative Assembly created its Joint Committee, which was to meet twice a year to prepare the work of the ACP-EEC Assembly. It was composed of one representative from each ACP country and an equal number of representatives from the European Parliament. These provisions were confirmed under Lomé II.

From 1975 to 1982, the Consultative Assembly met 7 times and the Joint Committee 14 times.

Initially, in addition to examining the annual activity report of the Council, these two bodies encouraged new initiatives for renewing the Lomé Convention, especially as regards provisions for minerals (SYSMIN), which were designed to make up for fluctuations in the prices of minerals, the setting up of a Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation for disseminating scientific and technical information and the development of mineral and energy resources.

Since 1979, with the representatives of the new, directly elected European Parliament, the range of subjects discussed within the Consultative Assembly

and the Joint Committee has broadened. Such topics as world economic and political order have emerged, strengthening the political tenor of the debates, increasing the tendency towards the formation of regional groupings among the ACP countries and heightening the differences of political opinion between the political groups of the European Parliament.

With a view to the renewal of Lomé II, the Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly planned a series of initiatives, especially regarding cultural cooperation, representation of social and economic partners, the fight against hunger, the protection of migrant workers and cooperation on energy. Their proposals were for the most part incorporated in the text of Lomé III.

With the signing of Lomé III, the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee were replaced by the Joint Assembly "composed of equal numbers of, on the one hand, Members of the European Parliament on the Community side and of, on the other, Members of Parliament, or, failing this, of representatives designated by the ACP States" (Article 25 (1) of the Convention). Moreover, "The Joint Assembly shall organize regular contacts and consultations with representatives of economic and social sectors in the ACP States and in the Community in order to obtain their views on the attainment of the objectives of this Convention" (Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention).

Under Article 2 of its Rules of Procedure the Joint Assembly elects a Bureau for a period of one year, consisting of Presidents of equal status and eighteen Vice-Presidents. The Bureau is responsible for preparing the work of the Assembly, following up the resolutions adopted and establishing contacts with the Council and the Committee of Ambassadors. It meets, on the initiative of the Presidents, at least twice each year, normally prior to the meetings of the Assembly.



The Joint Assembly is currently composed of 132 members :

- 66 representatives from the ACP States
- 66 representatives from the European Parliament

and its Co-Presidents are Mr. Gebray BERHANE, Member of the Ethiopian National Assembly, and Mr. Giovanni BERSANI.

Between 1985 and 1989 the Joint Assembly met 6 times, its Bureau 12 times and its Working Groups 44 times.

In addition to dealing with a number of sectoral problems (sugar, cocoa, coffee, deforestation, desertification, etc.) the Joint Assembly has not only stepped its work in the political, economic and monetary fields and on issues such as hunger, apartheid, human rights and indebtedness, but has also put forward a number of proposals for the Lomé IV negotiations. The main innovations consist of a specific policy for solving the most serious problems of indebtedness, the strengthening of structural measures and regional cooperation, closer coordination with the other multilateral institutions operating in the field of development, with a view to more effective monitoring of problems at the macroeconomic level, special measures in the field of health, a more efficient social policy and increased participation by the private sector.

Lina VIDO

Luxembourg, May 1988

# CHRONOLOGY

1.1.1958 Entry into force of the EEC Treaty  
Article 131 makes provision to 'associate with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with (certain EEC Member States).'  
Article 238 states that 'The Community may conclude with a third State, a union of States or an international organization agreements establishing an association involving reciprocal rights and obligations common action and special procedures.'

21.3.1958 Setting up within the European Parliamentary Assembly (EPA) the Committee for the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories.

31.3.1960 Resolution by the EPA on the organization of a government conference of representatives of European and African governments (OJ No. 27 of 27 April 1960)

1960 - 1962 Granting of independence to most of the overseas countries and territories.

Date	Permanent Joint Committee	EPA Conference with the Parliaments of the African States and Madagascar	Acts of the Conference	Conventions	
24-26. 1.1961	ABIDJAN STRASBOURG TANANARIVE	ROME preparatory meeting	Recommendation on political and institutional problems Recommendation on the action to be taken on the Conference's recommendations Recommendation on economic and commercial problems Recommendation on problems of technical cooperation and cultural exchanges Recommendation on the Development Fund	Signing in YAOUNDE of the Association agreement between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar	
3- 5. 5.1961		BONN Contact committee			
19-24. 6.1961		STRASBOURG			
8-10. 1.1962		STRASBOURG delegates meeting			
14-16. 5.1962					
3- 5.10.1962					
20-21. 3.1963					
20. 7.1963					
21-22. 2.1964		MESSINA preparatory meeting			Entry into force of the YAOUNDE Convention
1. 6.1964					

Date	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association	Acts of the Conference	Conventions
8-18.12.1964		DAKAR First meeting of the Conference	Resolution (on the objectives of the Conference)	
1- 4. 2.1965	GISENYI			
5- 8. 7.1965	BERLIN			
29-30. 9.1965	LUXEMBOURG			
6- 9.12.1965	ROME	ROME	Resolution on some amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Conference Resolution on the rules on the financial regulations of the Conference Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the draft estimate Resolution on the first Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	
24-27. 5.1966	THE HAGUE			
24-28. 9.1966	MOGADISHU			
10-14.12.1966	ABIDJAN	ABIDJAN	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate Resolution on an amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference Resolution on the second Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	
29-31. 5.1967	VENICE			
2- 5.10.1967	BAMAKO			
4- 7.12.1967	STRASBOURG	STRASBOURG	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate Resolution on the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC Resolution on the third Annual Report of the activities of the Associated Council	
22-25. 5.1968	BRUSSELS			
26. 7.1968			Signing in ARUSHA of the first association agreement between the EEC and the countries of East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania). This agreement did not enter into force. Not all the States concerned implemented the ratification procedure	
14-16.10.1968	BRAZZAVILLE			

Date	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association	Acts of the Conference	Conventions
10-15. 1.1969	TANANARIVE	TANANARIVE	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate  Resolution on the problems of industrialization and the difficulties of furthering scientific and technical progress in the AAMS  Resolution on the fourth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	Signing in YAOUNDE of the second association agreement between the EEC and the African States and Madagascar  Signing of the second ARUSHA agreement between the EEC and the countries of East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania). The contents of this agreement are identical to those of the Yaounde Convention, except for arrangements regarding financial and technical aid.
19-22. 5.1969 29. 7.1969	MENTONE			
24. 9.1969				
20-23.10.1969 12-14. 1.1970	NIAMEY HAMBURG	HAMBURG	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate  Resolution on the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and the means to be used for speeding it up  Resolution on the fifth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	Entry into force of the second YAOUNDE Convention and the second ARUSHA agreement
20-23. 5.1970 29-31.10.1970 1. 1.1971	FLORENCE LIBREVILLE			
9-13. 1.1971	YAOUNDE	YAOUNDE	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate  Resolution on the sixth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council	
1- 3. 6.1971 27-29.10.1971	MUNICH FORT-LAMY			



Date	Permanent Joint Committee	Parliamentary Conference of the EEC-AASM Association	Acts of the Conference	Conventions
10-14. 1.1972	THE HAGUE	THE HAGUE	Resolution on the revenue and expenditure account of the Conference and the draft estimate Resolution on the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council Resolution on the memorandum of the EEC Commission concerning Community policy on development cooperation	
29-31. 5.1972	LUXEMBOURG			
24-26.10.1972	OUAGADOUGOU			
26-31. 3.1973	KINSHASA	KINSHASA	Resolution on the management accounts of the Conference and the draft estimates Resolution on the Eighth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council Resolution on the memorandum of the EEC Commission on a Community policy for development cooperation Resolution on coordination of the activities of the 24 partner states of the Association in international organizations for economic cooperation and development	
26-29. 6.1973	BRUGES			
26-31.10.1973	LOME			
28-31.1 to 1.2.1974	ROME	ROME	Resolution on the management accounts of the Conference and the draft estimates Resolution on the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council	
27-29. 5.1974	DINARD			
23-25.10.1974	MAURITIUS			
23-29. 1.1975	ABIDJAN	ABIDJAN	Resolution on the management accounts of the Conference and the draft estimates Resolution on the Tenth Annual Report of the Association Council Recommendation on the creation of the institutional apparatus to be provided by the new EEC-ACP convention Declaration on the conclusion of the current negotiations between the EEC and ACP countries	Signing in LOME of the Convention between the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
28. 2.1975				
21-23. 5.1975	DUBLIN			
26-28.11.1975		LUXEMBOURG preparatory meeting		
1. 4.1976				Entry into force of the LOME Convention

Date	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
31. 5. to 3. 6.1976	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG constituent sitting	Resolution adopting the internal Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly  Resolution on activities under the Convention of Lomé during the inte- rim period and since its entry into force	
1 to 4.12.1976 6-10. 6.1977	LOME' LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on the resolution of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers  Resolution on cooperation with the representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC	
28.11/1.12.1977 29. 5/3. 6.1978 24. 7.1978	LESOTHO GRENADA			Opening of nego- tiations for the renewal of the LOME Convention
25-29. 9.1978	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on cooperation with representatives of economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC countries  Resolution on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on the present state of the Lomé Convention	
29.1/1.2.1979 8-12.10.1979	BORDEAUX LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	Resolution on particular problems and difficulties that have arisen in connection with the implementa- tion of certain provisions relating to the commercial aspects of the Lomé Convention  Resolution on the situation in Southern Africa  Resolution on sugar from the ACP States  General resolution on the conclusion of the Joint Committee's proceedings	
31.10.1979				Signing of the Second LOME Convention
25-29. 2.1980 1. 3.1980	ARUSHA			Entry into force of the Second LOME Convention

Date	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
22-26. 9.1981	LUXEMBOURG	LUXEMBOURG	<p>Resolution on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the contracting parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation on the development of fishing in the ACP States</p> <p>Resolution on Zimbabwe</p> <p>Resolution on cocoa</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in South Africa</p>	
23-26. 2.1981	FREETOWN			
23-26. 9.1981	STRASBOURG			
1-14.10.1981		LUXEMBOURG	<p>Resolution on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for the optimal implementation</p> <p>Resolution on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community</p> <p>Resolution amending the Rules of Procedure of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly</p> <p>Resolution on hunger in the world</p> <p>Resolution on Southern Africa</p>	
1- 5. 2.1982	HARARE			
1- 6.11.1982	ROME	ROME	<p>Resolution on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the fight against hunger</p> <p>Resolution on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between ACP States and the European Community</p> <p>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</p> <p>Resolution on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy</p>	

Date	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
21-25.2.1983	KINGSTON (Jamaica)	BERLIN	<p>Resolution 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</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC industrial cooperation and the impact of the Lomé Convention</p> <p>Resolution on hunger in the world</p> <p>Resolution on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community</p> <p>Resolution on the situation of ACP students and migrant workers residing in the Member States of the European Community</p> <p>Resolution on illegal immigration</p> <p>Resolution on the parliamentary institutional system to be established under the new ACP-EEC Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on world population and development</p> <p>Resolution on the functioning of ACP-EEC cooperation</p> <p>Resolution on the needs and interests of the Caribbean States</p> <p>Resolution on sugar</p> <p>Resolution on the problems arising in the tourist sector</p> <p>Resolution on hunger in the world and the next ACP-EEC Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the preparations for the forthcoming ACP-EEC negotiations</p>	
19-21.9.1983	BERLIN			
21-23.9.1983				
20-24.2.1984	BRAZZAVILLE (Congo)			
17-19.9.1984	LUXEMBOURG			



Date	Joint Committee	ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
19-21. 9.1984		LUXEMBOURG	<p>Resolution taking into account the Eighth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the state of implementation of the Lomé Convention and the prospects for the subsequent new Convention</p> <p>Resolution on the environment and development</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States</p> <p>Resolution on the results of the fact-finding mission to those States affected by the consequences of acts of aggression by South Africa and the situation in southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the liberation of Nelson Mandela</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Chad</p> <p>Resolution on the indebtedness of the ACP countries</p> <p>Resolution on combating drought and desertification</p> <p>Resolution on the consultation of ACP-EEC social partners</p>	
8.12.1984				Signing of the Third LOME Convention

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
22-23.1.1985	NAIROBI Environment				
22-24.1.1985	NAIROBI The role of women in the development process				
26.1.1985	BUJUMBURA Human Rights				
25-26.4.1985	BRUSSELS Environment				
13-15.5.1985	BRUSSELS The role of women in the development process				
27-28.6.1985	BRUSSELS Environment				
15-17.7.1985	NAIROBI The role of women in the development process				
23-27.9.1985			INVERNESS (United Kingdom)	<p>Resolution on the crisis in the north-south dialogue</p> <p>Resolution on security and cooperation in Africa and Europe</p> <p>Resolution on aid to refugees in the ACP States</p> <p>Resolution on the land-locked ACP countries</p> <p>Resolution on the incorporation of environmental issues in the Third Lomé Convention and on information concerning the Convention's provisions as regards the environment</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the inland lakes and rivers of the ACP States</p> <p>Resolution on the negotiations with regard to the Fourth International Cocoa Agreement</p> <p>Resolution on the use of vegetable fat in the manufacture of chocolate</p> <p>Resolution on the LDCs</p> <p>Resolution on deforestation and desertification</p>	

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
23-27. 9.1985			INVERNESS (United Kingdom)	(continuation) Resolution on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational management of stocks of animal and vegetable living matter, both terrestrial and marine Resolution on the role of women in the development process Resolution on human rights Resolution on the Third ACP-EEC Convention - Prospects and Constraints Resolution on southern Africa	
21-22.11.1985	BRUSSELS Women, Population and Development				
25-26.11.1985	BRUSSELS Indebtedness				
26-27.11.1985	BRUSSELS Rural development and environmental problems				
3- 4.12.1985		BRUSSELS			
21-23. 1.1986	YAOUNDE Indebtedness				
23-24. 1.1986	EZULWINI (Swaziland) Women, Population and Development				
23-24. 1.1986	EZULWINI Rural development and environmental problems				
26. 1.1986		EZULWINI			

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
27-30.1.1986			EZULWINI (Swaziland)	<p>Resolution on the implementation of the social aspects of Lomé III and the role of the ACP-EEC social partners</p> <p>Resolution on the recent meeting of the Heads of State of Ethiopia and Somalia in Djibouti and on the refugee problem in Somalia</p> <p>Resolution on the creation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)</p> <p>Resolution on financial and technical cooperation</p> <p>Resolution on the 1985/86 guaranteed price for ACP sugar</p> <p>Resolution on the food shortages in Sudan</p> <p>Resolution on contracts for the export of common wheat from the Community to Western Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Chad</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Namibia</p> <p>Resolution on the activities of the terrorist organization (Renamo) in Mozambique</p> <p>Resolution on US support for UNITA</p> <p>Resolution on South Africa and southern Africa</p>	
24-25.3.1986	BRUSSELS Rural development and environmental problems				
26.3.1986	WAGENINGEN (Netherlands) Rural development and environmental problems				
1.5.1986					Entry into force of the Third LOME Convention

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
20-21.5.1986	BRUSSELS Women, Population and Development	BRUSSELS			
21-22.5.1986					
16-17.6.1986	BRUSSELS Rural development and environmental problems				
26-27.6.1986	BRUSSELS Indebtedness				
18-19.9.1986	VOULIAGMENI (Greece) Women, Population and Development	VOULIAGMENI	VOULIAGMENI		
19.9.1986	VOULIAGMENI Rural development and environmental problems				
20-25.9.1986					
				Resolution "Towards 2000 : People-Centred Development"	
				Resolution on rural development and environmental problems	
				Resolution on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa	
				Resolution on Mandela, candidate for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize	
				Resolution on help for refugees and displaced persons	
				Resolution on the implementation of provisions of Lomé III in regard to aid for ACP refugees	
				Resolution on the refugee problem in the Horn of Africa	
				Resolution on the setting up of a World Food Conference	
				Resolution on appropriations for development aid in the 1987 draft budget	
				Resolution on the Nyos disaster in Cameroon	
				Resolution on the natural disaster in the Cameroon	
				Resolution on terrorism	
				Resolution on international terrorism	
				Resolution on terrorism	
				Resolution on human rights	



Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
20-25. 9.1986			VOULIAGMENI (Greece)	(Continuation) Resolution on human rights Resolution on humanitarian aid for the population of Western Sahara Resolution on the situation in Chad Resolution on cocoa Resolution on the Negotiation Session of the International Coffee Council Resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific Resolution on the invasion of locusts in Africa Resolution on the action to be taken on the resolution on the implementation of the social aspects of Lomé III and the role of the social partners	
27.10.1986		BRUSSELS			
18-19.11.1986	BRUSSELS Women, Population and Development				
20-21.11.1986	BRUSSELS Rural development and environmental problems				
3- 4.12.1986		BRUSSELS			
17-18.12.1986	BRUSSELS Indebtedness				
29-30. 1.1987	ARUSHA Women, Population and Development				
29-30. 1.1987	ARUSHA Rural development and environmental problems				
30. 1. 1.1987	ARUSHA Indebtedness				

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
1-6.2.1987		ARUSHA (Tanzania)	ARUSHA	<p>Resolution on women and population</p> <p>Resolution on the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries</p> <p>Resolution on incident regarding South African seaman</p> <p>Resolution on the situation of children and the protection of children and adolescents in southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the imprisonment of Pierre-Andre Albertini a French adviser in South Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the Republic of South Africa's policy of destabilization and the need to strengthen Community cooperation with the Front Line States</p> <p>Resolution on Namibia</p> <p>Resolution on the visit by J. Savimbi to the European Parliament</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on freedom of movement and diplomatic immunity for the Members of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly</p> <p>Resolution on the report of the European Court of Auditors on the EDF in 1985</p> <p>Resolution on the Member States' immigration policies towards third countries</p> <p>Resolution on human rights in ACP-EEC cooperation</p> <p>Resolution on the participation of the economic and social partners and the representatives of the NGOs, in ACP-EEC cooperation</p> <p>Resolution on cultural development</p> <p>Resolution on sugar</p>	

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
1- 6.2.1987			ARUSHA	(continuation) Resolution on the Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) Resolution on cocoa Resolution on coffee	
18.3.1987	LOME Commodities				
23-24.4.1987	BRUSSELS Rural development and environmental problems				
18-19.5.1987	BRUSSELS Commodities				
20.5.1987		BRUSSELS			
21.5.1987	BRUSSELS Refugees				
30-31.5.1987	BRUSSELS Commodities				
22-23.6.1987	BRUSSELS Rural development and environmental problems				
15-17.7.1987		APIA (Samoa occ.)			
25.9.1987	LISBON Commodities				
25-26.9.1987	LISBON Rural development and environmental problems				
26.9.1987	LISBON Refugees				
28.9.1987		LISBON			

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
28.9.-2.10.1987			LISBON	<p>Resolution on Regional Cooperation in ACP States</p> <p>Resolution on rural development and environmental problems</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa</p> <p>Resolution on EEC aid to Mozambique</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Mozambique</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Angola</p> <p>Resolution on the visit by the President of the People's Republic of Angola to Portugal and the current negotiations concerning Angola and Namibia</p> <p>Resolution on the results of the mission to Suriname</p> <p>Resolution on North/South interdependence</p> <p>Resolution on coffee</p> <p>Resolution on cocoa</p> <p>Resolution on the Portuguese market for ACP sugar</p> <p>Resolution on ACP sugar</p> <p>Resolution against the imposition of a levy on molasses</p> <p>Resolution on restrictions affecting the operation to Europe of subsonic jet aircraft of African airlines which do not conform to noise standards</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Chad</p> <p>Resolution on the reconstruction of Chad</p> <p>Resolution on shelter for the homeless especially in the ACP States and in the European Community</p> <p>Resolution on solidarity between the Lomé Convention partners</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Chad</p>	

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
28.9.- 2.10.1987			LISBON	(continuation) Resolution on the situation as regards cooperation between the ACP States of the Pacific and the European Community Resolution on the illegal and illegitimate occupation of East Timor by Indonesia Resolution on the promotion of international labour standards and on ACP-EEC-ILO cooperation Resolution on protecting farmers' incomes in the ACP countries Resolution on the problem of indebtedness in ACP States	
26-27.11.1987	BRUSSELS Refugees				
26-27.11.1987	BRUSSELS Commodities				
25-26. 1.1988		BRUSSELS			
25-26. 1.1988	BRUSSELS Technology				
19. 3.1988	LOME Technology				
19. 3.1988	LOME Refugees				
20. 3.1988		LOME			

Date	Working Group	Bureau of the Assembly	ACP-EEC Joint Assembly	Acts of the Assembly	Conventions
21-25.3.1988			LOME	<p>Resolution on the fact-finding mission to Suriname</p> <p>Resolution on strengthening cooperation with Suriname</p> <p>Resolution on the right of peoples to information concerning their history and to the return of their national archives</p> <p>Resolution on the efficient dispatching of food aid and emergency aid to areas of tension in Africa and the privileged role of NGOs</p> <p>Resolution on the development of Equatorial Guinea and the return of exiles</p> <p>Resolution on strengthening socio-cultural cooperation in anticipation of Lomé IV</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC intercommunal and intercity cooperation</p> <p>Resolution on ACP sugar</p> <p>Resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of health</p> <p>Resolution on the accession of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to the IVth Convention of Lomé</p> <p>Resolution on the pledge to grant a minimum percentage of GNP in official development aid</p> <p>Resolution on the renewed upsurge of racism in Europe</p> <p>Resolution on the Manifesto of ACP Heads of States against extermination by hunger, for the right of life and liberty</p> <p>Resolution on the reconstruction of Chad</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in Chad</p> <p>Resolution on death sentences in South Africa</p> <p>Resolution on the situation in South and southern Africa</p>	





## ANNEXES

-----



# LIST OF PRESIDENTS (1964 - 1988)

YEAR	PERMANENT JOINT COMMITTEE	PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE EEC-AASM ASSOCIATION
1964	THORN (Luxembourg - Lib.) DAMAS (Gabon)	GUEYE (Senegal) DUVIEUSART (Belgium - CD)
1965	DAMAS THORN	LEENANS (Belgium - CD) GUEYE
1966	THORN SISSIKO (Mali)	GUEYE POHER (France - CD)
1967	SISSIKO THORN	POHER GUEYE
1968	THORN SISSIKO	
1969	RAKOTO ZAFINAHERY (Madagascar) THORN	YACE' (Ivory Coast) POHER
1970	ACHENBACH (FRG - Lib.) RAKOTO ZAFINAHERY	SCELBA (Italy - CD) YACE'
1971	N'GODO (Cameroon) ACHENBACH	YACE' SCELBA
1972	ACHENBACH N'GODO	BEHRENDT (FRG - Soc.) YACE'
1973	KASONGO (Zaire) ACHENBACH	YACE' BERKHOUWER (Netherlands - Lib.)
1974	DEWULF (Belgium - CD) KASONGO	BERKHOUWER YACE'
1975	KASONGO DESCHAMPS (Belgium - CD)	YACE' BERKHOUWER

	JOINT COMMITTEE	ACP - EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY
1976	DESCHAMPS KASONGO	SPEWALE (France - Soc.) YACE'
1977	KASONGO BERSANI (Italy - CD)	YACE' COLONBO (Italy - CD)
1978	BERSANI KASONGO	COLONBO YACE'
1979	OUEDRAOGO (Upper Volta) BERSANI (Italy - EPP)	MUNA (Cameroon) VEIL (France - Lib.)
1980	BERSANI OUEDRAOGO	VEIL MUNA
1981	BUTAGYRA (Uganda) BERSANI	MUNA VEIL
1982	BERSANI BUTAGYRA	DANKERT (Netherlands - Soc.) MUNA
1983	BUTAGYRA BERSANI	KOLANE (Lesotho) DANKERT
1984	BERSANI GANGA ZANDZOU (Congo)	PFLIMLIN (France - EPP) KOLANE

## ACP - EEC JOINT ASSEMBLY

1985	NWOROKA (Burundi) BERSANI
1986	BERSANI NWOROKA
1987	BERHANE (Ethiopia) BERSANI
1988	BERSANI BERHANE

## RESOLUTIONS

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

DAKAR, 8 - 10 December 1964

RESOLUTION

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Dakar from 8 to 10 December 1964, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with the community, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- recalling the important role played by the parliaments of the European Community and the Associated States prior to and during the negotiations that led to the conclusion of this Convention,
- aware of its duty to ensure democratic control over the implementation of the Convention and fix the political aims of the action to be taken,

I - as regards the Institutions of the Association :

1. is satisfied with the cooperation achieved at institutional level between the European Community and the States already associated before 1 June 1964, the date on which the Convention entered into force;
2. notes with satisfaction that all the Institutions of the Association have now been constituted;

3. notes the importance of the task of its joint committee that will ensure, at parliamentary level, permanent cooperation and a regular evaluation of the different positions on problems arising within the Association;
4. hopes that the problems raised by the application of the provisions of the Convention relating to the Council secretariat will be swiftly resolved;
5. recommends that, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention, the necessary contacts be established at the earliest opportunity between the representatives of the interests of all the professional groups of the Community and the Associated States;
6. hopes that the Commission of the EEC will establish a constant presence in the Associated African and Malagasy States in the form of information offices;

II. - as regards economic and social progress

7. insists on the need for a joint desire on the part of the EEC and the Associated States to establish a policy that reduces gradually the disparities between the living standards of the countries concerned;
8. considers that the improvement of economic and social conditions will enable the Associated States to have a fair share in the benefits of general technical progress thereby paving the way for a decisive narrowing of the gap between the Third World and the industrialized countries;
9. calls for the implementation of a policy to provide productive investments and infrastructures in the Associated States allowing

diversification of their products both in the agricultural and mineral raw materials sector and in the processed products sector, under technical conditions that allow them to be competitive;

10. hopes that efforts will be made to draw up regional plans in the Associated States thus guaranteeing a rational distribution of jobs and production in keeping with the natural resources of each country, principally with a view to reducing their trade imbalances and increasing reciprocal trade;

### III - as regards trade

11. whereas the Convention aims to strengthen the economic independence of the Associated States and, above all, increase their trade with Member States, thus enabling them to participate in the development of international trade;
12. whereas this economic independence is broadly dependent on the balance of trade and accounts of the Associated States, and this balance is dependent on the external markets in which they can dispose of their products and on the conditions under which they are sold;
13. whereas the European Community is the main importer of tropical products and the Associated States can satisfy a large part of its requirements in these products;
14. whereas the Associated States have sufficient raw materials in their own territory to be able to increase their outlets to the European Community;
15. whereas the trade arrangements within the Association are based on respective obligations binding the parties concerned, subject to special concessions granted to the Associated States to protect their already



existing industries and encourage the development of new industries;

16. considers that the provisions of the Convention should be implemented by the following practical measures :

a) as regards the Member States of the EEC :

17. a jointly agreed policy to encourage and increase the purchase of raw materials originating from the Associated States which guarantees the latter development of their resources;

18. the rejection of the mere application of the forces of supply and demand for products whose prices are subject to wide fluctuations;

19. the opening of outlets for processed products of the Associated States;

20. the definition of a joint European Community policy in the agriculture and trade sectors to ensure effective opportunities for marketing products in the Associated States;

b) as regards financial and technical cooperation :

21. the expansion and diversification of production of foodstuffs to reduce the burden caused by imports of foodstuffs;

22. a joint effort, supported by the European Community, to organize trade and advertising in order to increase outlets for their products;

IV - as regards financial and technical cooperation :

23. requests that the resources available to the Commission of the EEC for the study, preparation and implementation of investment projects for the

Associated States be increased so that the procedure can be speeded up;

24. hopes that the European Investment Bank can make an effective contribution to the investments to be made in the Associated States to take account of the difficulties of the financial markets;
25. recommends that the action of the European Development Fund can make a major contribution to the diversification of the agricultural and industrial structures of the associated countries which is an essential condition for their economic independence;
26. requests that broad support be given to the establishment of an infrastructure capable of taking full advantage of the natural potential of the associated countries;
27. considers it necessary, with a view to increasing contacts between young people, to improve the system governing the allocation of grants from the European Community to citizens of the Associated States and facilitate, by means of additional funds, the financing of grants for citizens of Member States wishing to go to Associated States to undertake studies and research;
28. insists on the need to ensure, in certain cases, the contribution of the European Community in order to guarantee, with measures over and above technical cooperation, the effectiveness of investments financed by the EEC;
29. underlines the need to harmonize, in the Associated States and the Member States, the guarantees granted for private investments made in the Associated States and ensure they are consistent with the levels of economic development of these States;

30. hopes that the measures of technical assistance provided by the European Community will be implemented with particular regard to the real needs of skilled persons of each Associated State;

V - as regards the external relations of the Association :

31. aware that the strengthening of cooperation between the African States, both within the context of the Association and the whole of Africa, is one of the aims of the Association;

32. recalls that, pursuant to Article 58 of the Convention and the relevant declarations of intent, other African States are offered the opportunity to sign an association agreement with the European Community or establish with it close relations of another kind,

VI - as regards the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community :

33. confirms the vote taken by the Parliamentary Conference of June 1961 that the ECSC and the EAEC should participate in full in the renewed Association;

34. requests, with regard to the ECSC, that its activities in respect of prospecting, the study of conditions for the working of deposits and the development of plans be continued and, with regard to the EAEC, that it undertake to study the possibilities in the Associated States, nuclear science with a view to the production of energy, biological research and prospecting;

35. instructs its President to forward this resolution to the President of the Council of Association, the Presidents of the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the President of the

Council of Ministers of the EEC, the Presidents of the Executives concerned and the Governments of the Member States and the Associated States.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

ROME, 6-9 DECEMBER 1965

RESOLUTION

concerning some amendments to the Rules of Procedure  
of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- pursuant to Rule 26 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report drawn up by Mr. Strobel on  
behalf of the Joint Committee,
- adopting the findings of this report,

Resolves to amend its Rules of Procedure as follows:

## RULES OF PROCEDURE

of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community

In accordance with article 50, third paragraph, of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, the Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States adopted, at a meeting held in Dakar on 8 December 1964, interim Rules of Procedure which were amended by a resolution adopted by the Conference in Rome on 7 December 1965.

The following is the fully amended text of the Rules of Procedure.

### CHAPTER 1

#### COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

##### Rule 1

##### Members

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association between the EEC and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, hereinafter called 'the Conference', shall consist of Representatives appointed by the Parliaments of the Associated States, in accordance with the procedure laid down by each of these Parliaments, on the basis of three members from each Associated State, and of an equal number of Representatives appointed by the European Parliament from among its members.

Rule 2  
Observers

1. In the event of the accession of another State to the Convention of Association and pending ratification of the Convention by that State, Representatives of the Parliament of the State appointed under the conditions set out in Rule 1 may attend the Conference provisionally as observers, without the right to speak or vote.
2. The Conference may decide, on a proposal from its Bureau, to admit as an observer, without the right to speak or vote, a Representative of the Parliament of a State whose economic structure and production are comparable with those of the Associated States and which has established special links with the Community.

Rule 3  
Meetings

1. The Conference shall meet once a year. It shall meet either on the territory of a Member State of the Community or on that of one of the Associated States. The meeting shall be held on the initiative of the Joint Committee and shall be convened by the retiring President.
2. If necessary, an extraordinary meeting of the Conference may be convened by common accord by its President and Vice-President, at the request either of the Association Council or of the Joint Committee.

The request from the Joint Committee shall be based on a decision taken by not less than two-thirds of its members representing an absolute majority both of African and Malagasy members and of European members.



3. Where the request has been unanimously adopted by the Joint Committee, an extraordinary meeting of the Conference shall be convened.

4. The place at which an extraordinary meeting of the Conference is to be held shall be decided by the President in agreement with the first Vice-President.

CHAPTER II  
PRESIDENCY, BUREAU, DISCIPLINE AND ORDER  
IN THE CHAMBER

Rule 4  
Verification of Credentials

1. The credentials of members of the Conference shall consist in each case of a letter of appointment from the President of the Parliament to which each member belongs, and shall specify the term of office.

2. These appointments shall be notified to the Conference by the retiring President, and the list of appointments shall be annexed to the minutes of proceedings of the Conference.

3. During his term of office, any African or Malagasy member of the Conference may be represented by another Representative of the Parliament to which he belongs, and any European member by another Representative of the European Parliament. Such substitutes shall be appointed according to the procedure laid down by the various parliaments. They shall have the same rights and the same duties as regular members.

Rule 5  
Retiring President

At the beginning of each annual meeting, the retiring President or, in his absence, the Vice-President whose name, in accordance with the principle of parity, heads the list of Vice-Presidents, shall exercise the duties of President until the President has been declared elected.

No business unconnected with the appointment of the President shall be transacted before the new President is in the chair.

Rule 6  
Bureau of the Conference

1. The conference shall appoint its Bureau at the beginning of the first sitting of each annual meeting.
2. The bureau shall consist of a President and seven Vice-Presidents.
3. Four members of the Bureau shall be chosen from among Representatives of the European Parliament and four others from among Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States.
4. The office of President shall be filled in turns, from one annual meeting to another, by an African or Madagascan and by a European.
5. The Representatives of the European Parliament on the one hand, and the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States on the other, shall jointly nominate, in accordance with their own procedure, their candidates for the office of President and the offices of Vice-Presidents.
6. The number of candidates shall not exceed the number of seats to be filled.

7. The lists of candidates shall be passed to the retiring President who shall submit them for ratification to the Conference, which shall take its decision without debate.

8. Vice-Presidents shall take precedence in the order in which they have been appointed, on the understanding that the list of members of the Bureau shall include alternately one European member and one African or Malagasy member.

#### Rule 7 President

1. The President shall direct proceedings and ensure the maintenance of public order in the Chamber.

2. He may propose to the Conference that a member of the Conference be excluded from the Chamber.

3. The President may arrange for a Vice-President to deputize for him.

#### Rule 8 Public order in the Chamber and galleries

1. No person shall enter the Chamber except members of the Conference, observers appointed in accordance with Rule 2, members of the Association Council and of the Association Committee and experts who are required to give their services.

2. Only holders of an admission card duly issued by the Conference Secretariat shall be admitted to the galleries.

3. Members of the public admitted to the galleries shall remain seated and keep silent. Any person expressing approval or disapproval shall immediately be ejected by the ushers.

Rule 9  
Seating arrangements

Members of the Conference shall be seated in alphabetical order, Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States being grouped by delegation and by the French name of their country.

CHAPTER III  
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS

Rule 10  
Official languages

1. The official languages of the Conference shall be Dutch, French, German and Italian.
2. All working documents shall be printed and distributed in these languages.

Rule 11  
Publicity of proceedings

Debates at the Conference shall be public unless it decides otherwise.

Rule 12  
Minutes and summary reports of proceedings

1. The minutes of proceedings of each sitting, containing the decisions of the Conference and the names of speakers, shall be distributed at least half-an-hour before the opening of the next sitting.

2. The minutes of proceedings shall be published by the European Parliament in the Official Journal of the European Communities and by the Associated States in whatever form each of them may decide.

3. Brief summaries of the proceedings shall be published, in unofficial form, for general information purposes.

CHAPTER IV  
CONDUCT OF SITTINGS  
AND RULES GOVERNING THE PROCEEDINGS

Rule 13  
Preparation of the agenda

1. The Joint Committee shall be responsible for the general preparation of the work of the Conference. It shall draw up proposals for the agenda of each meeting of the Conference.
2. The Bureau of the Conference may make any amendments to these proposals it thinks necessary. The President shall lay these proposals before the Conference.

Rule 14  
Report on the activities of the Association Council

1. The report on the activities of the Association Council shall be printed and distributed in the four official languages. It shall be examined by the Joint Committee.
2. The Conference shall open a general discussion of the basis of a report by the Joint Committee and, where necessary, shall take a vote on the

committee's findings, which shall be submitted in the form of a motion for a resolution.

#### Rule 15

##### Conference resolutions

1. Any member of the Conference may table a motion for a resolution on matters concerning the Association.
2. Motions for resolutions shall be printed and distributed. They shall be referred for examination to the Joint Committee, which shall prepare a report including a substantive text to be put to the vote.
3. Discussion and voting at the Conference shall be carried out on the basis of the report of the Joint Committee.
4. The Conference may, however, decide, on a proposal from the President or at the written request of not less than ten of its members, that discussion and voting shall take place without a report or following an oral report by the Joint Committee, on the basis of the initial proposal.

#### Rule 16

##### Request by the Association Council for an opinion

1. If the Conference is asked to deliver an opinion on a draft decision, a resolution, a recommendation or an opinion of the Association Council, the request shall be submitted to the Joint Committee.
2. The procedure laid down in Rule 15 shall be applied.
3. The Joint Committee may, however, give a final ruling on a matter declared to be urgent by the Association Council.

Rule 17  
Amendments

1. Any member of the Conference may propose and speak in support of amendments.
2. Amendments shall relate to the text it is sought to alter. They shall be submitted in writing. The President shall decide whether they are admissible.
3. Amendments shall have priority over the text to which they relate and shall be put to the vote before that text. The President shall decide the order in which amendments are to be put to the vote.

Rule 28  
Right to speak

1. No member of the Conference may speak unless called upon to do so by the President.
2. On a proposal from the President, the Conference may decide to limit speaking time.
3. Members of the Association Council, and rapporteurs appointed by the Joint Committee for the texts under discussion, shall be heard at their request.
4. A speaker may not be interrupted except with his permission and that of the President.
5. A member of the Conference who wishes to make a personal statement shall be heard, but only at the end of the sitting.

6. If a speaker departs from the subject, the President shall call him to order. If the speaker persists in departing from the subject, the President may forbid him to speak.

## CHAPTER V

### VOTING

#### Rule 19

##### Quorum, right to vote and methods of voting

1. A quorum shall exist when a majority both of European members and of African and Malagasy members is present. The Conference may not validly vote on resolutions and recommendations unless a quorum exists.
2. However, the Conference may always deliberate, settle its agenda and approve the minutes of proceedings, whatever the number of members present.
3. The right to vote is a personal right. Voting by proxy is prohibited.
4. Normally the Conference shall vote by show of hands.
5. If the result of the show of hands is doubtful, a fresh vote shall be taken by sitting and standing.
6. If the result of this second vote is doubtful, or whenever ten or more members so desire, the vote shall be taken by roll call.
7. The roll shall be called in alphabetical order, beginning with a name drawn by lot. The President shall be the last to vote. Voting shall be by word of mouth and shall be expressed by 'Yes', 'No' or 'I abstain'. In calculating whether a motion has been adopted or rejected, only votes cast for and against shall be taken into account. Votes shall be recorded in the



minutes of proceedings of the sitting in the alphabetical order of voters' names.

8. The motion put to the vote shall be considered as adopted only if it has secured the votes of a majority both of the Representatives of the European Parliament and of the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States. In the event of a tie, the motion shall stand rejected.

9. The President shall establish the result of the count and announce it.

## CHAPTER VI JOINT COMMITTEE

### Rule 20

#### Composition of the Joint Committee and appointment of members

1. At each annual meeting and after the Bureau has been elected, the Conference shall appoint from among its members a single committee, called the 'Joint Committee', which, as permanent organ of the Conference, shall be responsible for ensuring continuity in the parliamentary work of the Association.

2. The Joint Committee shall consist of one Representative from each Associated State and of an equal number of Representatives from the European Parliament.

3. The Representatives of the European Parliament, on the one hand, and the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States, on the other, shall jointly nominate their candidates, in accordance with their own procedure. The number of candidates put forward shall not exceed the number of seats to be filled. The lists of candidates shall also include candidates

for the office of Chairman and of Vice-Chairman.

4. Candidatures for membership of the Joint Committee shall be addressed to the Bureau, which shall lay them before the Conference.

5. Any member of the Joint Committee may arrange to be represented by another member of the Conference belonging to, and appointed by, the same Parliament.

#### Rule 21

##### Appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee

1. Following the appointment of members of the Joint Committee, the Conference shall appoint from among its members the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the committee.

2. If the President of the Conference is African or Malagasy, the Chairman of the Joint Committee shall be chosen from among the Representatives of the European Parliament, and vice versa.

3. If the Chairman of the Joint Committee is a Representative of the European Parliament, the Vice-Chairman shall be chosen from among the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States, and vice versa.

#### Rule 22

##### Meetings and working procedure of the Joint Committee

1. The Joint Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman or on the initiative of the President of the Conference, either during or between

sessions of the Conference. It shall not meet more than three times a year between sessions of the Conference.

The Chairman of the Committee may, however, in agreement with the Vice-Chairman, convene an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Committee if requested to do so by the Association Council under the terms of Rule 16 (3).

2. Meetings of the Joint Committee shall be held in private unless it decides otherwise.

3. The Association Council and the Association Committee, and any other person, may be invited to attend and to speak at a meeting.

4. The Joint Committee may validly deliberate and vote when one-third of the Representatives of the European Parliament and one-third of the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States are present. However, a motion for a recommendation or for a resolution shall not be considered as adopted unless it secures the vote of a majority of the members present, both among the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States and among the Representatives of the European Parliament.

5. In order to simplify procedure, the Joint Committee may depart from the provisions concerning Conference languages, provided that all its members are able to take an effective part in the proceedings.

6. The minutes of proceedings of each meeting shall be distributed among all members of the Joint Committee, to which they shall be submitted for approval at the next meeting.

## CHAPTER VII

### QUESTIONS

#### Rule 23

##### Written questions

1. Questions for written answer may be put to the Association Council by any member of the Conference.
2. The questions shall be passed in writing to the Chairman of the Joint Committee who, after consulting the Vice-Chairman, shall decide whether they are admissible and, if such is the case, forward them to the Association Council, which shall give an answer within three months of receipt. The admissibility of a question shall be determined by the scope and terms of the Convention of Association.
3. Questions to which an answer has been given shall be published by the European Parliament, together with the answers thereto, in the Official Journal of the European Communities, and by the Associated States in whatever form each of them may decide.
4. Questions to which no answer has been given within three months shall be published in the same manner.

#### Rule 24

##### Oral Questions

1. Questions for oral answer may be put to the Association by any member of the Conference.
2. The questions shall be passed in writing to the Chairman of the Joint Committee before or at the latest during the last ordinary meeting of the

Joint Committee preceding the plenary meeting of the Conference.

3. The Joint Committee shall decide whether oral questions are admissible. If their admissibility, determined by the scope and terms of the Convention of Association, is established, the Chairman of the Joint Committee shall forward them to the Association Council.

4. Questions shall be brief and relate to specific points, not to problems of a general nature.

5. The Conference shall set aside not more than half a day during each meeting for dealing with oral questions.

6. The questioner shall read his question out. He may speak to it for not more than ten minutes. The Association Council shall then give a brief answer.

7. At the request of ten or more members of the Conference, the answer of the Association Council may be followed by a debate. The President of the Conference may, however, in agreement with the first Vice-President, fix the length of the debate and, if necessary, limit speaking time.

## CHAPTER VII MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### Rule 25 Conference Secretariat

The Secretary-General of the European Parliament and a person appointed by the African or Malagasy President or Vice-President in office shall jointly take all the necessary steps to facilitate the work of the

Conference and of the Joint Committee. They shall be answerable to the Conference Bureau.

#### Rule 26

##### Financial arrangements

On a proposal from the Joint Committee, the Conference shall lay down regulations governing financial arrangements and the management of funds.

#### Rule 27

##### Revision of Rules of Procedure

1. Amendments to the Rule of Procedure shall be decided on by the Conference in accordance with the procedure laid down in Rule 19.
2. Any proposal for amending Rules of Procedure shall be referred to the Joint Committee. The procedure laid down in Rule 15 (1,2,3) shall be applied.

## RESOLUTION

### on the financial regulations of the Conference

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to Rule 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which provides that on a proposal from the Joint Committee it shall lay down regulations governing financial arrangements and the management of funds,
- having regard to the report submitted on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. 3),
- Decides that, as regards the operating expenses of the Parliamentary Conference and the Joint Committee, the rules for the application of the principles contained in Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association shall be the subject of financial regulations, the text of which follows this resolution;

Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Presidents of the European Parliament and of the Parliaments of the Associated States and to the Association Council.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS  
OF THE PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION

CHAPTER I  
General provisions

Article 1

These regulations shall lay down:

- the rules for the implementation of the provisions of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association concerning the operating expenses of the Institutions of the Association, hereinafter called "the Protocol";
- the rules concerning the commitment and settlement of the expenditure of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association and its Joint Committee, as referred to in the third paragraph of Article 2 of the Protocol;
- the rules for financing this expenditure;
- the rules for the management of funds.

Article 2

The conference and the Joint Committee shall meet, in accordance with Article 50 of the Convention of Association and Rule 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, under the conditions laid down in Article 2 of the Protocol.



## CHAPTER II

### Fixing the estimate of expenditure

#### Article 3

Not more than thirty days before the meeting of the Joint Committee which precedes the annual meeting of the Conference, the Secretariat of the Conference, referred to in Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference shall establish, on the basis of the programme of meetings for the following year, a draft estimate of the expenditure in connection with interpretation at meetings, translation and reproduction of documents and the material organization of meetings and a plan for financing these expenses.

In the preliminary draft the estimates shall be grouped in two categories:

- a. expenditure which, according to where the meeting takes place, shall be borne by the European Parliament;
- b. expenditure which, according to where the meeting takes place, shall be borne by the Parliaments of the Associated States.

#### Article 4

For guidance, estimates of the expenditure referred to in the first and second paragraphs of Article 2 of the Protocol and for which each of the parties shall be responsible shall be annexed to the preliminary draft estimate. Such expenditure shall be committed, discharged and paid by each party for their respective quotas, in accordance with the provisions governing their own management of finance.

#### Article 5

The preliminary draft estimate shall be submitted to the Joint Committee, which shall deliberate, make any modifications which might subsequently be considered necessary and establish a draft estimate.

#### Article 6

The draft estimate, along with the report of the Joint Committee, shall be included on the agenda of the annual meeting of the Conference. This shall deliberate and establish the estimate of expenditure. The amount and apportionment of the contributions needed to cover the expenditure to be borne by the Parliaments of the Associated States shall be fixed by simple majority of the members present of the Parliaments of these States. The allocations to cover the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament shall be shown in its budget.

#### Article 7

If it is not possible to reach the majority provided for under the previous Article, the draft budget and the finance plan shall be referred to the Bureau of the Conference, which shall deliberate by a majority, respectively, of its African and Malagasy members and its European members.

If the majority with the Conference Bureau is not reached, the President or Vice-President concerned shall decide in the final instance.

### CHAPTER III

#### Implementation of the estimate

##### Article 8

On the basis of the estimate established by the Conference, the Conference Secretariat shall request funds from individual Parliaments.

The funds shall be paid into a bank account opened for the Conference.

##### Article 9

The expenses resulting from the implementation of the estimate shall be incurred:

- a. by the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the expenses for which it is responsible;
- b. by the person nominated by the African or Malagasy President or Vice-President in office, pursuant to Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference, for the expenses for which the Parliaments of the Associated States are responsible.

The expenses thus incurred shall be discharged and paid by the General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

### CHAPTER IV

#### Fixing the annual revenue and expenditure account

##### Article 10

Within the three months following the end of the calendar year, the

Secretary-General of the European Parliament shall draw up a revenue and expenditure account which shall show:

- a. all the income received by the Conference Treasury during the previous financial year;
- b. the amount and apportionment of the expenditure carried out to implement the estimate for the previous financial year;
- c. the amount of funds remaining to the Treasury at the end of the financial year.

#### Article 11

The revenue and expenditure account shall be forwarded to the Joint Committee, which shall ensure its accuracy or have this ensured and shall propose a discharge to the Conference at its first meeting.

At this meeting, the Conference shall decide on the use to be made of the receipts which have not been spent at the end of the financial year or, possibly, on the measures to be taken to cover a Treasury deficit at the end of the financial year.

#### Article 12

Amendments to these regulations shall be decided on by the Conference on the submission of a report by the Joint Committee.

#### Article 13

These regulations shall come into force on 1 January 1966.

## RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1964 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1966.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1966 (Doc. 5)

Adopts the findings of the report;

Notes that on 31 December 1964 the expenditure of the Conference Treasury for the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of the Association, is Bfrs 1,016,812 (equivalent to C.F.A.Fr. 5,018,818);

Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1964;

Decides to carry over the funds remaining at the end of the financial year 1964 and the payments still to be made for that same year to the financial year 1965;

Approves, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, the draft estimate for the financial year 1966 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, which is fixed at C.F.A.Fr. 9,000,000 and shared out at the rate of C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States;

Decides that, if on 31 December 1965 the Conference Treasury still has some of the funds made available to it for 1965, these will be carried over to the draft estimate for 1966;

Decides that, if the funds entrusted to the Conference Treasury for 1964 and 1965 are insufficient to cover expenditure in 1965, this expenditure will be met from the contributions fixed for 1966;

Asks its Joint Committee to place before it each year in annex to the draft estimate a timetable of the meetings of the parliamentary bodies of the Association to be held during the financial year to which the draft refers;

Expresses its appreciation and thanks to its Secretaries;

Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it relates to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States, the President of the European Parliament and the Association Council.

## RESOLUTION

on the first Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council  
(1 June 1964 - 31 May 1965).

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Rome from 6 to 9 December 1965,

- having regard to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,

- having regard to the first Annual Report of its activities submitted by the Association Council,

- having regard to the points raised in the resolution adopted at Dakar on 10 December 1964,

1. Notes that the early results of cooperation between the Institutions of the EEC and the Associated States have been encouraging, allowing the hope that further progress can be accomplished, particularly in concurrence with an improvement in relations between the Institutions of the Association;

2. Hopes especially that suitable measures will be introduced to ensure that the timetable of work of the Institutions of the Association takes account of the need for smooth functioning;

3. Stresses the importance of the Council, the only organ with the power to take decisions, within the institutional framework of the Association;

4. Invites the Member States and the Associated States to ensure that the

Council can meet whenever matters of policy of the Association so require;

5. Hopes that measures will be taken to implement the aims of Article 52 of the Convention within the shortest possible time;

6. Notes with satisfaction the beginnings of fruitful cooperation between some Associated States in a number of sectors and recommends the furtherance of such cooperation, in particular as regards coordinating the development plans of the Associated States on a regional basis;

7. Welcomes the measures taken by the new European Development Fund both in the field of investment and technical cooperation and in that of aids for diversification and production;

8. Insists that the investments of the Fund and the Bank should be such as can contribute, in particular through increased efforts to promote industry, to the diversification of the economic structures of the Associated States, without, however, neglecting infrastructure projects, and to the continuing improvement in the standard of living of the various Associated States;

9. Stresses the importance of the links which can exist between technical cooperation and investment;

10. Hopes that the Community will coordinate the various systems of safeguards for private investment;

11. Considers that there should be greater awareness of the considerable opportunities, in certain sectors, for on the spot vocational training, that there should be further efforts in this direction and that additional allocations should be made to facilitate exchanges between young people;

12. Recommends that management training schemes should be drawn up, in



keeping especially with the fresh needs arising from the implementation of economic and social development plans and aiming at the full and total enhancement of human life in particular through education and health protection of the population;

13. Notes that one of the fundamental aims of the Association is to promote an increase in trade between the Associated States and the Member States in accordance with the letter and spirit of the preference scheme laid down in Title I of the Convention and the provisions of Annex VIII;

14. Hopes in this regard that the more favorable development of trade apparent within the Association after the Convention came into force will continue in order to meet the real needs of the Associated States more closely;

15. Insists that the concept of "originating products" should be defined speedily, and that the effects of preference schemes should be integrated through measures to ensure that terms of trade are operated in a way favourable to the Associated States and through the vigorous promotion of trade, in particular by creating a centre to study the harmonized planning of production and marketing of products of the Associated States;

16. Hopes that increased efforts will be made to strengthen the Association in the international context in that it represents a means of regional cooperation as regards development aid, with a view to the progress which results from examining problems of trade and development at an international level;

17. Invites the Joint Committee to draw up a report on the solutions which, product by product and including products similar to and competing with European products, would favour the marketing at stable and remunerative prices within the EEC of the products of the Associated States;

18. Stresses the need to maintain and consolidate a climate of trust between the partners by guaranteeing the right of establishment without discrimination, in keeping with the spirit of the Yaoundé Convention;

19. Renews its desire that the ECSC and Euratom should continue to increase their contribution to the economic and social development of the Associated States, and notes with satisfaction the efforts already made in this direction;

20. Stresses the importance it attaches to the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention, whose implementation will further allow it to face the future problems of the Association;

21. Requests its President to forward this resolution to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the governments of the Member States and of the Associated States, the Commission and Council of Ministers of the EEC, the High Authority of the ECSC and the Euratom Commission.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

ABIDJAN, 10 - 14 DECEMBER 1966

RESOLUTION

on the annual revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1965 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1967.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee on the annual revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1965 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1967 (Doc. 11),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference Treasury for the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, was Bfr. 622,086 on 31 December 1965;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1965;

4. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1967 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at Bfr. 2,400,000;
5. Approves the estimate for the financial year 1967 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at Bfr. 1,350,000;
6. Decides, however, in view of the increase in expenditure which is expected for 1968, that the contribution for 1967 of each Associated State will remain at the 1966 level, equivalent to C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States, on the understanding that the additional income thereby obtained will be carried over to the following financial year;
7. Decides that, if on 31 December 1966 funds entrusted to the Conference Treasury for 1966 are still available, these will be carried over to the implementation of the draft estimate for 1967;
8. Decides that, if the funds entrusted to the Conference Treasury for 1965 and 1966 are insufficient to meet total expenditure for 1966, this expenditure will be met from the contributions fixed for 1967;
9. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to its Secretariat;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and its related report to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

## RESOLUTION

on an amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association [1].

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to Rule 27 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report drawn up on behalf of the Joint Committee by Mr. Georges Damas (Doc. 13),

Decides to amend Rule 6 (2) and (3) of its Rules of Procedure as follows:

"2. The Bureau shall consist of a President and nine Vice-Presidents.

3. Five members of the Bureau shall be chosen from among the Representatives of the European Parliament and five others from among the Representatives of the Parliaments of the Associated States."

---

1. J.O. No. 220, 24.12.1965, pp. 3241-65

## RESOLUTION

on the second Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Abidjan from 10 to 14 December 1966, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,
- having regard to the second Annual Report of its activities submitted by the Association Council (Doc. 9),
- having regard to the reports submitted by Mr. Sissoko on behalf of the Joint Committee ( Docs 12 and 14),
- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,
- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964 and 8 December 1965,

### I. The Institutions of the Association

1. Welcomes the achievements of the Institutions of the Association during the period examined by the report and the continuing cooperation which has been ensured between the EEC and the Associated States;
2. Points out the contribution made by constructive dialogue between the institutions to the smooth running of the Association and the need to initiate the procedure of written and oral questions from members of the Parliamentary Conference to the Council, provided for in the Rules of Procedure, in order to further this aim;

3. Requests that, at all its future meetings, the Council shall give its President specific authorization to submit a report of Council proceedings to the Conference or the Joint Committee, in addition to the submission of the Annual Report provided for in Article 50 of the Convention;

4. Deplores the fact that the Council has not yet forwarded to it the first Annual Report of the EEC Commission on the administration of aid, provided for under Article 27 of the Convention, and asks that this report be forwarded in good time in future so that the Conference can give its considered opinion on guidelines for financial and technical cooperation;

5. Welcomes the measures adopted by the Council to ensure that its timetable of work is more closely related to the need for the machinery of the Institutions to run smoothly, and hopes that the Council and the Committee will meet often enough for the aims of the Association to be achieved;

6. Welcomes the progress made so far towards a more effective coordination of the policies of the Associated States as regards their relations with the EEC;

## II. Trade

7. Expresses its anxiety at the fall in exports in 1965 from the Associated States to the EEC and hopes that the improvement of the first few months of 1966 will be confirmed;

8. Insists on the need for all the partners of the Association to work together to seek and implement measures which will increase trade within the Association, in particular through vigorous action to promote trade, in accordance with the provisions of Title I and Annex VIII of the Convention, and remove the obstacles within the EEC to increased markets for products

from the Associated States;

9. Requests the Member States of the EEC to consider the extent to which a reduction in some internal taxes on consumption might help sales of tropical products;

10. Considers that the creation by the Council of a joint group of experts to work towards this end is a first encouraging step and asks to be informed on its findings;

11. Asks for firm action to be taken, first within the Association and then at World level, to resolve the crucial problem of rationalization of prices which is basic to the essential stabilizing of prices of raw materials;

12. Stresses the need, particularly as regards oils and fats, for the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention and the resolutions of the EEC Council concerning the products of the Associated States which are similar to and competitive with European agricultural products to be implemented swiftly and effectively;

### III. Financial Cooperation

13. Approves the general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation determined by the Council while deploring the delay in meeting the times set out in Article 27 of the Convention;

14. Proposes, taking into account the factors which delay the action of the EDF in aiding development in certain countries, that special measures be taken to ensure that allocations from the Fund are fairly distributed in order to promote the harmonic and balanced development of all the Associated States;



15. Welcomes the energetic approach of the EEC Commission towards the rate of commitments assumed in administering the second European Development Fund;

16. Remains, nevertheless, concerned at the considerable and continuing time-lapse between the approval and the execution of projects;

17. Asks for greater funds to be placed at the disposal of the EEC Commission for administering the Fund, and hopes that it will be possible to speed up the execution of projects by reinforcing the departments responsible;

18. Recommends that encouragement be given to make use of loans on special terms from the resources of the Fund and that, to this end, a reasonable balance between the need for profitability and the essential requirements of development be established at the stage when projects are assessed;

19. Recommends that at the same time access to European Investment Bank loans be made easier, in particular by granting interest rebates from Fund resources;

20. Draws attention to the importance of the provisions of Annex VI to the Convention concerning the review of financial aids, whose forthcoming implementation should enable the Association to reap the maximum benefit from the experience gained during its first years of operation;

#### IV. Technical cooperation

21. Welcomes the development in the assistance connected with the preparation and implementation of Fund projects, and the importance of the programme of study grants;

22. Calls for greater efforts with regard to the advancement and vocational training of management staff in the Associated States, together with new initiatives in the field of education;

23. Stresses the importance of the Council's deliberations as regards establishing a close link between the training of management staff and the implementation of Fund projects, in order to facilitate the replacement of European technical assistants and ensure sound management of the investments involved;

V. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services

24. In order to encourage European private investment in the Associated States, calls for the provisions of Title III of the Convention to be adopted in full and for the Council to do its utmost to this end;

25. Emphasizes once more the need to resolve within the Association the problem of guaranteeing private investments in the Associated States;

VI. Euratom and the ECSC

26. Notes with satisfaction that the studies carried out by the Euratom Commission on the peaceful use of nuclear techniques in the Associated States have led to the formulation of extremely important projects;

27. Hopes that the steps taken by the ECSC High Authority to stimulate steel consumption in the developing countries will open up new prospects for the Associated States in the field of industrial development;

VIII. The Association's external relations

28. Insists on the importance of the undertakings given by the parties in

the Association under protocol No. 4, annexed to the Convention, to take account of their reciprocal and shared interests in the international sphere;

29. Draws attention, in this connection, to the disastrous consequences which could result from the failure by the partners in the Association to establish a coordinated position at the International Conference on Trade and Development;

30. Notes with satisfaction that the Yaoundé Convention has opened the way for close links to be forged between the European Economic community and the Republic of Nigeria;

31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the Commission and the Council of Ministers of the EEC, the Euratom Commission and the High Authority of the ECSC.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

STRASBOURG, 4 - 7 DECEMBER 1967

RESOLUTION

on the annual revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1966 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1968.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee,

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 169,517.54 for the financial year 1966;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1966;
4. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1968 of the expenditure

to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 225,000;

5. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1968 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 180,000;

6. Decides that for 1968 the contributions of each Associated State shall remain at the 1967 level, that is, C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States, on the understanding that any subsequent surplus of revenue over expenditure shall be carried over to the following financial year;

7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it relates to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

## RESOLUTION

on the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC at stable and remunerative prices.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to Article 1 of the Convention, under which the Association has the objective of increasing trade between the Member States of the EEC and the associated African and Malagasy States and of strengthening their economic ties,
- insisting that, given its global and original nature, the Association participates in a wider context than that of trade and has at its disposal a set of measures which aim, above all, to strengthen the economic independence of the Associated States,
- noting that at the end of the Kennedy round the intention to increase aid to the developing countries was confirmed, and hoping that this intention is translated into specific proposals at the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,
- concerned at the excessively harmful effects of fluctuations in listings for tropical products for the economies of the Associated States,
- having regard to the report submitted by Mr. Armengaud on behalf of the Joint Committee on the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC at stable and remunerative prices,

I. Invites the European Economic Community, the Member States and the Associated States to adopt without delay all the provisions which will:

1. Promote and speed up agreements to organize the markets for tropical products in the International Conference on Trade and Development and its organs;
2. Ensure that the provisions of existing international agreements are scrupulously observed;
3. Within the framework of the Association, and making use of its financial resources, and with a view to the provisions to be adopted when the present Convention expires if the measures already initiated do not swiftly lead to international agreements on individual products, set up mechanisms to ensure that, if there is a fall in listings which gives cause for concern for products whose export constitutes their main source of revenue, the Associated States are granted temporary aids which take into account the measures already adopted by the Community to assist oleaginous products originating in the Associated States, on the basis of which a fair and remunerative price is guaranteed for each product up to the quantities fixed annually by the Association Council; these mechanisms would represent a first step along the way to the international market organization of tropical products;
4. Consider, having regard to the new provisions to be adopted when the present Convention expires, the creation of a "Fund for stabilizing the tropical products of the Association", which would be financed initially by funds from all twenty-four States belonging to the Association and from various resources to be determined, the administration of which would be undertaken by the Commission of the Communities according to criteria laid down by the Association Council;
5. Invite importers of tropical products to contribute actively to the organization of the market;

6. Invite the Member States concerned to reduce the effects of taxes imposed by them on the consumption of certain tropical products or at least to maintain receipts from such taxes at present levels, since they increase the selling price of tropical products and so constitute an obstacle to the consumption of these products;

7. Insist that the Associated States continue their efforts to

- coordinate tasks and production among themselves, sharing them out by common agreement,
- give priority to sales promotion of some of their products in the EEC,
- develop on the spot exploitation of their primary products,
- reduce costs as far as possible,
- follow in all this the recommendations of the Joint Group of Experts for the disposal of products originating in the AAMS;

II. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Association Council, the European Parliament, the Parliaments of the Associated States and the Commission and Council of the European Communities.



## RESOLUTION

on the third Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Strasbourg from 4 to 7 December 1967, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the Associated African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,

- having noted the third Annual Report of its activities of the Association Council (Doc. 17) and the Second Report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation (Doc. 16),

- having regard to the report submitted by Mr. Troclet on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. 19),

- having heard the oral report of the President of the Association Council,

- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964, 8 December 1965 and 14 December 1966,

### I. Institutional provisions

1. Asks that the necessary measures be taken to avoid any delay in the working of the institutional mechanisms of the Association considering, in particular, that the Association Council, as the only political body with the power to take decisions, should meet at least twice a year;

2. Notes with satisfaction that relations between the various Institutions of the Association have increased and become standardized;

3. Considers unsatisfactory the reply of the Council on the procedure for written and oral questions laid down by the Rules of Procedure of the Conference and invites the Council to consider provisions for implementing this procedure in the spirit of cooperation and trust which has come about between the Institutions of the Association;

4. Hopes that the resolutions of the Parliamentary Conference will be discussed by the Council prior to subsequent detailed examination by the Association Committee;

5. Asks that the Annual Report of the Council to the Parliamentary Conference should be drawn up in a less formalistic manner, in order to allow the problems discussed to be examined;

6. Welcomes the work of the Associated States within the Coordinating Committee towards concerting their relations with the European Community and especially within the Association Council;

## II. Trade

7. Notes the more favourable trend shown in 1966 in the general development of trade within the Association while observing that sales of agricultural products from the Associated States did not increase to the extent of sales of minerals;

8. Asks the European Community, its Member States and the Associated States to adopt without delay specific measures to implement the unanimous findings of the Joint Group of Experts on promoting the marketing of products originating in the AAMS;

9. Hopes that particular attention will be given to the suggestion of this group that some internal taxes on consumption should be lowered to help the

marketing of tropical products;

10. Having regard to its resolution of 5 December 1967 on the marketing of products from the Associated States, renews its wish that the members of the Association should agree on joint action to resolve the difficulties arising from the fluctuation of listings of tropical products; the problem of the level of these listings and their stabilization should be considered as one of primary importance for a realistic and cohesive policy of cooperation between the signatories to the Yaoundé Convention;

11. Insists on the need to treat the import regulations for products from the Associated States similar to and competing with European agricultural products in the same way as import regulations within the Community, while noting with satisfaction the partial measures already adopted by the Community for these products;

12. Hopes that the Community will adopt suitable measures to prevent the implementation of the common agricultural policy from harming the legitimate interests of the Associated States as regards markets in the EEC for products processed from agricultural raw materials;

13. Asks the Community, its Member States and the Associated States, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Convention and especially of Protocol No. 4 annexed to it, to endeavour to ensure effective coordination of their policies, taking into account their mutual interests in the international field, at the Second Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

14. Invites the members of the Association to act rapidly and decisively to conclude swiftly an international agreement on cocoa and to renew the international agreement on coffee;

15. Notes the view put forward by the Council on the agreements reached in Geneva at the end of the Kennedy round that "these should be beneficial both for the Member States of the EEC and for the Associated States", but does not, however, consider that these agreements are totally satisfactory for all the developing countries;

### III. Financial cooperation

16. Accepts the resolution of the Council of Association, of 7 June 1967, in general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation both as regards investments and aids for production and diversification and as regards managerial training and vocational training;

17. Welcomes, in particular, the undertaking by the Community to give special attention to the study and investment projects contained in the unanimous findings of the Joint Group of Experts on the marketing of products originating in the AAMS;

18. Stresses again the need to ensure that funds from the EDF are distributed fairly in order to promote the harmonious and balanced development of all the Associated States as regards long, medium, and short-term planning;

19. Notes with satisfaction that allocations from the Fund to the recipient countries have been distributed in a more balanced way than in the past, but considers that there should be an overall balance for all funds and for the whole five-year period;

20. Hopes that the European Investment Bank will, within the framework of its Statutes, examine ways of making its modes of operation less rigorous, in order to allow the Associated States easier access to its resources;

21. Hopes that effective use will be made of the opportunity provided for in the Convention for granting interest rebates, borne by the EDF, on loans from the EIB;

22. Welcomes the way in which the EEC Commission has administered the Fund, especially as regards the rate of commitments;

23. Expresses its concern at the considerable delay which continues to exist between the adoption and the implementation of projects, while noting the information provided by the EEC Commission on the reasons for these delays and its intention to reduce them by all possible means;

24. Recommends that the Community should increase its efforts to coordinate the work of the EDF with the aids granted to the Associated States by the Member States of the EEC and by international organizations;

#### IV. Technical and cultural cooperation

25. Hopes that the work of the Fund to assist the preparation and implementation of projects will be increased;

26. Stresses the fundamental importance of making the best use of human resources in all phases of economic development and asks for an additional effort to be made in the field of vocational training, in particular by increasing the number of study grants and drawing up more effective programmes for vocational training, paying special attention to the new needs arising from the implementation of economic and social development plans;

#### V. Right of establishment and freedom to provide services

27. Notes with satisfaction that, in spite of the difficulties which may

arise, the provisions of Title III of the Convention are being adhered to;

28. Expresses again the hope that action will be taken within the Association to resolve the problem of safeguards for investment in the Associated States;

#### VI. The future of the Association

29. Recommends that the Community, its Member States and the Associated States should make provision without delay for renewing the Association when the Yaoundé Convention expires, so that effective negotiations may begin on 1 June 1968 and be concluded in good time, and any lack of continuity may be avoided;

30. Considers that among the provisions to be adopted to this end the following, in particular, should be re-examined:

- measures to promote increased trade between the members of the Association, taking particular account of the concern of the Associated States about market organization,

- Criteria for the use of financial aids, which should be concentrated on priority areas and aim to achieve medium and long-term objectives,

- the importance of vocational training, which should be considered essential for the progress of the Associated States,

- the conditions of intervention of the European Bank for investments in the Associated States;

31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it relates to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

TANANARIVE, 10 - 15 JANUARY 1969

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1967 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1969.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. 23),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;

2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 98,619.40 for the financial year 1967;

3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1967;

4. Notes that the draft estimate for the financial year 1969 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article No. 2 of Protocol No. 6, is fixed at FF 318,000;

5. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1969 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 150,000;

6. Decides that for 1969 the contribution of each Associated State shall remain at the 1968 level, equivalent to C.F.A.Fr. 500,000 for each Parliament of the Associated States, on the understanding that any subsequent surplus of revenue over expenditure shall be carried over to the following financial year;

7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.



## RESOLUTION

following up the working document on the problems of industrialization and the difficulties of furthering scientific and technical progress in the AAMS.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- convinced of the need for all parties to the Association to increase their concerted efforts in the field of industrialization of the AAMS,
- considering that increasing the pace of industrial development must be one of the overriding aims of the new arrangements for the Association to be introduced when the Yaoundé Convention expires,
- welcoming the considerable studies carried out by the EEC Commission into the opportunities for industrialization in the AAMS,
- having regard to the discussion on the working document of Mr. Dewulf on the problems of industrialization and the difficulties of furthering scientific and industrial progress in the AAMS, which has been submitted to it on the initiative of its Joint Committee,

Instructs the Joint Committee to present to it, at its next annual meeting, a report on the industrialization of the Associated States and the means to speed this up.

## RESOLUTION

on the fourth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Tananarive from 10 to 15 January 1969, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African States and Madagascar signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,

- having regard to the fourth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 22-I/II) and the report of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for the financial year 1967 (Doc. 22-III),

- having regard to the report submitted by Mr. Ebagnitchie on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 24 and 25),

- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,

- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964, 8 December 1965, 14 December 1966 and 7 December 1967,

### I. Institutional provisions

1. Welcomes the number of increasingly fertile exchanges between the partners to the Yaoundé Convention and the positive outcome of the work of the Association Council during the year in question;

2. Regrets, however, that the only meeting held by the Association Council, which is the only political organ with the power to take decisions, was deferred a number of times during the year, leading on the one hand to

interference with the work of the Institutions of the Association and on the other to a considerable delay in beginning the negotiations provided for under Article 60 of the Convention;

3. Urges the Association Council yet again to take suitable measures to avoid any delay in the running of the institutional mechanisms of the Association and considers that the Association Council should, in this regard, ensure that its annual report reaches the Parliamentary Conference in June;

4. Deplores the fact that the resolutions of the Parliamentary Conference have not been considered in detail by the Association Council and Committee and insists that these two bodies should examine these resolutions carefully and inform the Conference of the outcome of their examination;

#### 11. Trade

5. Expresses its concern at the fall in exports in 1967 from the Associated States to the EEC, and in particular at the considerable reduction in minerals, while pointing out that during this year the economic activities of the Member States of the EEC slackened off to some extent;

6. Points with satisfaction to the increasing diversification of the sources of supply of the Associated States in their trade with the six Member States of the EEC, which is in line with the aims of the Association;

7. Welcomes the first measures adopted by the EEC under Decision No. 67/491/EEC, of 25 July 1967, which makes provision for granting financial aid to the oleaginous products of the Associated States;

8. Deplores greatly the long delay in implementing this Decision, caused by the slowness of ratification procedures in some Member States of the EEC;

9. Expresses its great concern at the measures taken to restore the EEC market for milk and milk products which, as the result of a tax on all imports of vegetable fats and oil cake, threaten to have a serious effect on the level of revenue accruing to the developing countries and to the AAMS in particular from the sale of these products, which are often a major part of their exports;

10. Regrets that the work undertaken on the basis of the unanimous findings of the Joint Group of Experts in March 1967 on the marketing of products originating in the Associated States has not given rise to specific results, apart from the planning of a programme for the participation of the AAMS at trade fairs and exhibitions in Europe, and hopes that the study which was funded to look at the creation of a common organization for exports will have a swift and positive outcome;

### III. Financial and technical cooperation

11. Welcomes the high rate of commitments made by the European Development Fund in the form of grants, so that when the present Convention expires all the resources available for grants will probably have been allocated;

12. Notes that the second European Development Fund has directed its activities towards productive sectors, but that the EEC has not made a large contribution towards the creation of new industries as most of the economic projects have been concerned with agriculture;

13. Draws the attention of the Association Council to the slow rate at which commitments are made for loans and to the fact that when the Convention expires there may well be considerable sums left unspent;

14. Regrets the considerable delay which still exists between the approval of projects and their implementation;

15. Considers that the decisions taken by the EEC Commission within the guidelines established by the Association Council constitute an attempt to share out funds in a more suitable way so as to promote harmonious and balanced development in the Associated States;

16. Approves the resolution of the Association Council of 23 July 1968 on general guidelines for financial and technical cooperation both as regards investments and technical assistance and as regards managerial training;

17. Insists, in particular, on the importance of training schemes and on the need to increase efforts in this field especially through allocating a higher number of study grants;

18. Regrets the restrictive and formalistic way in which the six Member States of the EEC have interpreted the provisions of Annex VI of the Final Act of the Convention concerning the review of financial aids;

#### IV. External relations

19. Welcomes the fact that, at the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the partners to the Association determined and agreed on their position, in accordance with Protocol No. 4 annexed to the Convention;

20. Hopes for further cooperation in the future, especially at the negotiations for the implementation of the General Preferences System for finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries recommended by UNCTAD;

21. Considers that the Association is not, and should not constitute, an obstacle to the implementation of the General Preferences System, as that should not in any way call into question the duty-free system in the EEC for

products exported from the AAMS; the AAMS countries appear on the list of least-favoured countries within the terms of resolution 24 (II) of UNCTAD II;

V. The new Convention of Association

22. Welcomes the agreement reached within the Council to renew the Association and to implement Article 60 of the Convention;

23. Insists very firmly on the need for the Association Council to complete the negotiations as soon as possible, and recommends that the 24 States should proceed swiftly to take all the measures necessary for ratification, having recourse to urgent procedures if necessary;

24. Considers that the new Convention should be based on the form and principles of the Yaoundé Convention;

25. Considers it particularly indispensable to retain Community preferences, which have not prevented a normal increase in trade between the EEC and other developing countries;

26. Asks that under the new Convention there should be some adjustments to the present system, in order, particularly, to:

- improve procedures for consultation and the exchange of information, so as to establish a dialogue which will allow proper account to be taken of the interests of all parties,
- implement new measures as regards trade which will lead to a substantial increase in exports from the Associated States to the EEC, given that one of the fundamental objectives of the Association is to increase trade within the preferential system,

- make available, with these factors in mind and in accordance with the proposals submitted by the EEC Commission, mechanisms which will provide

a. import arrangements for products of the Associated States which are similar to and competitive with European agricultural products which ensure greater economic and commercial advantages than those resulting from the implementation of Article 11 of the Yaoundé Convention;

b. support for other products which are not the subject of international agreements, to allow price stabilization and the elimination of short-term fluctuation of world prices;

- recognize the notion of a remunerative price for the producers of the Associated States and take account of this notion when applying these mechanisms,

- examine in detail the mechanisms to be introduced within the Association for stabilizing the main tropical products,

- provide a more precise definition of the notions of similarity and competitiveness as regards agricultural products,

- set up a special regime based on the norms of frontier zone travel for the export of agricultural products from Madagascar to Reunion,

- ensure that all the processed agricultural products of the AAMS benefit from the intra-Community system, with the provision that, on the model of the Associated States, the Member States may introduce safeguard clauses if their markets are adversely affected,

- abolish the differences in the import regulations of the Member States of the EEC for products from the Associated States,

- begin to revise taxes on consumption which, in certain Member States of the EEC, are detrimental to tropical products as a ceiling is fixed for receipts from these taxes and their rate is progressively reduced,

- revise the amount of funds made available to the European Development Fund, which should have at least 1,000,000,000 units of account at its disposal for a period of five years, taking into account the increase in the gross national product of the Member States of the EEC, the increase in export prices of European products, the increased cost of projects and the worsening in terms of trade and increase in population of the Associated States,

- maintain the present proportions between grants and loans, and provide for any sums remaining for loans to be used in the form of gifts one year before the new Convention expires,

- maintain the present system for allocating aids between the recipient countries and invite the body administering aid to take greater account of the factors which delay the administration of aid in certain countries, of different levels of development and the special position of the most isolated countries, in order to ensure the harmonious and balanced development of the Associated States,

- further diversify the ways in which aid is granted, with a view to increasing efforts to assist industrialization and developing parts of the economy which are directly productive,

- reconsider the conditions of intervention of the European Investment Bank, which should be granted wider powers to encourage further investment in the



Associated States; when it intervenes the Bank should, moreover, take account of the profitability of projects rather than the credit-worthiness of the Associated States,

- examine the various aspects of implementing a multilateral price increase guarantee to assist private investment from the EEC, so as to find the solutions best adapted to the interests of the Associated States;

27. Considers that the new Convention should give special encouragement to development on a regional basis, in particular through:

- a joint undertaking by the parties to the Convention to encourage regional groupings, especially of an economic or commercial nature,

- a range of incentives in the field of technical and financial cooperation to give special encouragement to productive projects implemented on a regional basis, especially those concerned with industry;

28. Insists on the need for further sustained efforts to promote the industrialization of the Associated States, especially by:

- referring to industrialization in all the basic provision of the new Convention on economic development,

- providing also for a more intensive and varied use of measures, and especially, after undertaking the necessary studies, setting up capital and reserves for industries, while retaining the political authority of the Association Council to ensure similarity of approach and operations,

- offering the Associated States the opportunity to increase the production of their new industries at both national and regional level,

- increasing the measures already taken and, possibly, providing new scope for further improvements to infrastructures linked with industrial enterprises and for training and settling the workforce and management of these enterprises,

- seeking active cooperation with national and international bodies which operate in the field of industrial development;

29. Asks that, if transitional measures prove necessary, these should be taken in good time so as to ensure continued cooperation particularly in the fields of financial and technical aid, and that the EEC Commission should be given authority to take advance decisions on the financing of the European Development Fund and of the continuation of the programmes for study grants and trade fairs and exhibitions;

30. instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

HAMBURG, 12 - 14 JANUARY 1970

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1968 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1970.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. 28),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is FF 220,443.41, that is, FF 40,443.41 more than the expected allocations;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1968;
4. Decides to carry over the excess expenditure for 1968 to the 1969

budget, under the title of expenditure incurred in the previous financial year;

5. Decides to supplement the 1969 budget with the following additional budget in order to cover these sums:

Receipts	Expenses	(in FF)
a. unused balance of 1969 contribution.... 30,000.00	a. Item 6 (car hire, etc.).. 16,816.15	
b. bank interest..... 10,443.41	b. Item 7 (travel and living expenses).. 22,177.34	
	c. Items 9 and 10 (various telecommunications expenses)..... 1,449.92	
<hr/> <hr/> 40,443.41		<hr/> <hr/> 40,443.41

6. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1970 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 286,000;

7. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1970 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 216,000;

8. Decides to fix the contributions of each Associated State at C.F.A.Fr. 600,000 for 1970;

9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

## RESOLUTION

on the fifth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Hamburg from 12 to 14 January 1970, pursuant to Article 50 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 20 July 1963,

- having noted the fifth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 27/I-II), the report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1968 (Doc. 27/III) and the new Convention of Association signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,

- having regard to the reports submitted by Mr. Laudrin on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 29 and 30),

- having heard the statement of the President of the Association Council,

- having regard to its resolutions of 10 December 1964, 8 December 1965, 14 December 1966, 7 December 1967 and 15 January 1969,

### I. The activities of the Association

1. Welcomes the continuing cooperation as regards Institutions between the partners to the Association and the positive results of the activities of the Council during the year under review, but hopes, nevertheless, that the Member States of the EEC will play a more active part within the Council;

2. Notes the climate of fruitful cooperation which has characterized

relations between the Council and the parliamentary organs of the Association;

3. Deplores yet again the delay in submitting the Annual Report of the activities of the Council;

b. Trade

4. Welcomes the increase in trade within the Association in 1968, which contrasts well with trends in previous years, and especially the considerable increase in European imports coming largely from the Associated States and without harming relations with other developing countries;

5. Stresses, moreover, that the Association has encouraged the AAMS to integrate their economies better within Africa but has not lessened their opportunities in the rest of the world, as during the last few years trade has been increasingly directed towards third countries;

6. Is concerned at the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and at the worsening terms of trade in some fields of exports of the Associated States;

7. Deplores again the fact that Decision 491/67/EEC, which provides for financial aid to be granted to assist the oleaginous products of the Associated States, has not yet been implemented as it has not yet been ratified by two Member States of the EEC;

c. Financial and technical cooperation

8. Notes with satisfaction that during the year under review the commitments of the Second European Development Fund towards grants have increased steadily and that when the first Yaoundé Convention expired almost

all the funds had been used;

9. Regrets the considerable delay which still exists in implementing some of the projects of the European Development Fund and hopes that this problem will be resolved by greater efforts on the part of the Associated States, which as contractors are responsible for carrying out the projects, and on that of the EEC Commission;

10. Welcomes the steps taken by the EEC Commission to harmonize the interventions of the European Development Fund with the bilateral and multilateral aid given to the Associated States and hopes that the operations of the European non-governmental organizations will be similarly harmonized and extended with the help of the Community;

11. Stresses the importance of training programmes and welcomes the increased outlay on them, but regrets that this outlay is still too small a proportion of overall aid;

d. transitional measures

12. Notes with satisfaction that the provisions adopted for the transitional period in force since 1 June 1969 have ensured the continuity and normal functioning of the Association;

13. Hopes that all measures will be taken to aid the preparatory work so that the EEC Commission can take decisions about financing from the funds of the Third European Development Fund from the time of the entry into force of the new Convention of Association and better ensure the continuation of financial and technical aid;



## II. The new Convention of Association

### a. Legal aspects

14. Welcomes the conclusion of a new Convention of Association which is based on the form and principles of the first Yaoundé Convention, and the fact that increased trade within the framework of a preferential system has remained one of the essential tools of the Association in working towards the overall harmonious development of the AAMS;

15. Regrets the delay in terminating negotiations which prevented the new Convention from coming into force on 1 June 1969, and therefore invites the Member States of the EEC and the Associated States to bring ratification procedures to a speedy conclusion;

### b. Financial cooperation

16. Notes that total financial aid made available to the Associated States has been increased by 25% in absolute terms, even while pointing out that the operations of the Third European Development Fund will, in fact, cover more than a five-year period;

17. Recommends that a schedule be fixed for the payment of contributions by the Member States of the EEC to the Third European Development Fund so that the Fund can earn interest on the sums deposited;

18. Welcomes the fact that the new provisions for granting aid will lead to greater efforts to promote the development of directly productive parts of the economy, and especially the industrialization of the Associated States, taking into account the specific problems facing the poorest countries;

19. Recommends that full advantage should be taken of all the new opportunities provided for loans (special loans from the European Development Fund and normal loans from the European Investment Bank, possibly with interest rebates) and for contributions;

20. Asks that a chapter of the Annual Report of the activities of the Council should be given up to the operations of the European Investment Bank in the light of the important contribution made by the Bank to the development of the AAMS and the need for close coordination of all forms of aid from the EEC;

c. Trade

21. Hopes that, in accordance with Protocol No. 5, the Member States in agreement with the Associated States will act swiftly on the measures necessary to conclude international agreements on tropical products;

22. Asks that, pending these agreements, effective measures should be implemented within the framework of the new Convention to help the AAMS to resolve the problems arising from the considerable fall in world prices for their major exports;

23. Deplores the fact that the new Convention does not take sufficient account of the specific proposals put forward by the Parliamentary Association of the Conference in its resolution of 5 December 1967 concerning the solutions appropriate for promoting the marketing of the products of the Associated States within the EEC at stable and remunerative prices;

24. Regrets the lowering of preferences resulting from the reduction of the EEC customs duty tariff for some tropical products which concern the Associated States and hopes for specific measures of sales promotion to help

the marketing of these products which will at least offset this;

25. Notes that the introduction of general preferences at an international level for the finished and semi-finished products of the developing countries should be accompanied by special measures for the least-favoured countries, to include, in particular, measures to offset the loss of benefits to the AAMS arising from the extension of preferences to all the developing countries;

d. General policy

26. Hopes that during the negotiations provided for under Article 62 of the new Convention consideration will be given to the possibility of making the EEC - AAMS Convention of Association an agreement of unlimited duration, in the spirit of the Treaty of Rome itself, and whose measures are periodically reviewed, while noting that the Convention of Association is becoming a permanent instrument for joint action on the development of the African and Malagasy partners;

27. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the reports to which it relates to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission and the European Investment Bank.

## RESOLUTION

on the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and the means for speeding it up.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Hamburg from 12 to 14 January 1970,

- noting once more the vital importance of trade in basic products and in particular in tropical products for the economies of the AAMS, which are still largely dependent on agriculture, and the urgent need to improve the terms of trade through measures to stabilize the prices of these products,

- stressing also the essential contribution made by the development of agriculture to the accumulation of the investment capital necessary for the economic progress of the AAMS,

- recognizing, however, the past limits and shortcomings of trade in basic products for the purposes of the harmonious economic development of the Associated States,

aware, therefore, of the urgent need to promote further the diversification and balanced development of the economies of the Associated States within the framework of the Association,

- solemnly reaffirming, as a result, that in its view the industrialization of the AAMS is one aspect of development which should be given priority,

- noting the report submitted by Mr. Dewulf to the Joint Committee on the problems of industrialization of the Associated States and the means to be used to speed it up (Doc. 31),

- noting the resolutions adopted at Tananarive on 15 January 1969, just before the new Convention entered into force,

1. Welcomes the fact that under the new Convention the promotion of industrialization of the AAMS is a fundamental objective of the cooperation on development policy which it intends to pursue;

2. Welcomes the presence in the new Convention of new and specific instruments which should help to achieve this objective;

3. Considers, however, that the use of these new instruments is conditional, on the one hand, on a more precise formulation of the policy to be followed on industrialization in future years both at regional level and at that of the individual Associated States and, on the other, on the application of the other instruments to promote this industrialization;

4. Therefore invites the EEC Commission

- to determine the policy to be followed in this area, in close cooperation with the Association Council,

- to undertake the necessary studies without delay, particularly of basic industries and export industries and the conditions which will further regional economic integration, taking into account the natural resources of the AAMS and the interpenetration of markets at regional and international level;

5. Invites the EEC Commission to adjust its services responsible for financial and technical aid to the new requirements of a sustained policy of industrialization in the AAMS, and insists, in particular, on the value of effective cooperation between the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank in this field, in accordance with the provisions of the new Convention;

6. Is convinced of the urgent need to improve coordination of official bilateral and multilateral aid to industry and, moreover, invites those responsible in Africa and Europe to provide guidelines, within their own areas of competence, for private investment to industry within the framework of these concerted measures;
7. Asks for studies to be made leading, as rapidly as possible, to a system of multilateralized guarantees for private investment within the Association;
8. Recommends forcefully that the AAMS should increase their efforts towards regional consultation, cooperation and collaboration, which are essential to the success of industrialization and the harmonious and balanced development of all these States;
9. Recommends forcefully that the EEC and its Member States should review some aspects of their commercial and industrial policy and consider all the ways in which the AAMS might share in new industrial ventures;
10. Stresses the need to inform the public about the problems of industrial development in the Associated States;
11. Asks that a special chapter of the Report of the activities of the Council should be given up each year to the specific problems of industrialization of the AAMS;
12. Instructs its Joint Committee to follow the evolution of problems of industrialization overall, by sectors and by region, and to report on them to it;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution, which it has adopted, and the report to which it refers, to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission, and, for reference, to the European Investment Bank.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

YAOUNDE', 11 - 13 JANUARY 1971

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1969 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1971.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. 33),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association, is Fr 150,000 for the financial year 1969;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1969;
4. Decides to carry over the excess expenditure for 1969 to the 1970

budget under the title of expenditure incurred during the previous financial year;

5. Notes the draft estimate for the financial year 1971 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 410,000;

6. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1971 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 216,000;

7. Decides to fix the contributions of each Associated State for the financial year 1971 at C.F.A.Fr. 600,000;

8. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.



## RESOLUTION

on the sixth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in Yaoundé from 11 to 13 January 1971, in accordance with Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,
  - having regard to the sixth Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 32/I-II), and the report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1969 (Doc. 32/III),
  - having regard to the statements of the Presidents of the Association Council and the EEC Council and of the representative of the Commission,
  - having regard to the reports of Mr. Guillabert submitted on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 34 and 35),
1. Welcomes the entry into force of the second Yaoundé Convention on 1 January 1971, the expiry date of the provisional measures which ensured the continuation and normal functioning of the Association during the transitional period;
  2. Notes that the Association is the permanent framework for EEC measures to aid the development of the Associated States, and is based on the mutual desire of all the partners for cooperation and their feelings of solidarity particularly as regards relations within Africa;

3. Notes with pleasure that the entry into force of the new Convention coincides with the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, which has the support of all the partners to the Association;

#### I. Institutional provisions

4. Stresses that, while taking into account the policy guidelines put forward by the Parliamentary Conference, the Association Council must remain the decision-making body for policy and should meet in the presence of the Ministers responsible of the 24 States so that decisions can be taken after hearing the views of the governments of all the partners to the Association;

5. Hopes that all the consultations provided for by the Convention will take place so that proper account is taken of the interests of the Associated States and that for this same reason the Member States of the EEC will not take binding decisions which might affect the course of the Association before consulting the Associated States;

#### II. Trade

6. Notes with pleasure that for the second consecutive year exports from the AAMS to the Community increased overall by 17% in 1969, which is at a rate above the average for exports to the Community from the Third World as a whole;

7. Notes, however, that there are appreciable differences in the increase in value of exports from the AAMS between individual countries and products;

8. Notes with satisfaction that there is a greater diversification in the type of exports of the AAMS both to the six Member States and to the Third World;

9. Notes that there have been improvements in Community import regulations for some AAMS products similar to and competitive with European products and considers that further measures should be taken, in particular for sugar from the AAMS;

10. Deplores the fact that the decision to suspend duties for some products, which has resulted in a lowering of tariff preferences for the AAMS, was implemented before the measures for trade promotion laid down in the new Convention became operative and before provision was made for a policy of price stabilization for basic products, which might prove an effective remedy for the worsening in terms of trade which continues in most of the developing countries and in the AAMS in particular;

11. Notes that, if there are cyclical price changes, and especially if there is a fall in price of products on which duties have been suspended, the Community will reconsider its decision and will amend the suspension measures if necessary to take account of the interests of the AAMS;

12. Welcomes the provisions of the new Convention which are intended to strengthen opportunities for the sales promotion of AAMS products and the measures already taken by the EEC Commission to further this aim, while noting that it will be some time before these measures have real effect;

13. Invites the AAMS to take vigorous measures within their countries to improve their commercial structures and to train and increase the number of business managers;

14. Considers, however, that such measures of trade promotion do not absolve the Community and the Associated States from the need to act together to promote a real policy on basic products by ensuring the renewal at international level of initiatives already taken within UNCTAD and the International Monetary Fund; these aim to determine and implement measures,

among others, to equate supply and demand more closely, to establish prices which are remunerative for producers and fair for consumers, possibly to finance stock for market regulation and, if necessary, to implement a programme for the diversification of production;

15. Stresses firmly that, on the basis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the general preferences proposed by UNCTAD for the manufactured and semi-finished products of the developing countries risk, because of the low level of industrialization of the poorest countries which include two-thirds of the AAMS, causing further delays in development in these countries unless the following principles are strictly observed:

these general preferences should

- be in real accordance with the spirit of resolution 24/II of New Delhi and therefore be applied without discrimination or desire for reciprocity,
- enter into force simultaneously and for the same range of products in all the developed countries which have offered preferences; simultaneous application is an essential condition if the general preferences are to be implemented on a fair and equitable basis for everyone, as their implementation depends on the outcome of the consultations on reverse preferences;

16. Also considers it essential that the general preferences

- should be accompanied by the indispensable guarantees laid down at the New Delhi Conference for the less-developed countries and for those countries which benefit from regional preferences and would, therefore, be harmed by the implementation of general preferences,
- should not in any instance replace the regional preferential system, which is fundamental to the Association under the terms of Protocol No. 4 annexed to the Convention;

### III. Financial and technical cooperation

17. Welcomes the increase in total financial aid to the developing countries granted overall by the six Member States of the Community, which corresponds to more than 1% of their total gross national product and, in particular, increases the aid granted to the AAMS under the second Yaoundé Convention;
18. Notes the gradual improvement in coordination between bilateral and Community programmes for financial and technical cooperation and considers that further improvements should be made;
19. Welcomes the steps taken by the Association Council and the work of the EEC Commission during the transitional period to study investment projects to be financed by the third European Development Fund so as to forestall, to some extent, delays in taking decisions on finance which have resulted from the length of time taken to ratify the second Yaoundé Convention;
20. Considers it necessary to continue measures to diversify and develop the agriculture of the AAMS and to adjust provision for technical assistance to present needs in this field;
21. Considers it important that the Association has been resolute in choosing the industrial option, with the active cooperation of the European Investment Bank, as an essential if not exclusive contribution to development in the AAMS;
22. Hopes that, independently of the technical measures laid down in the Convention, the Community will in its commercial and industrial policy accept all the consequences of its responsibilities towards the developing countries, and particularly towards the AAMS, by adopting a policy of industrial transfer along lines still to be defined;

23. Welcomes the steps taken by the governments of some Member States to establish price increase guarantees to safeguard those investments of their nationals which contribute to increased wealth in the AAMS, as these provisions are a useful encouragement to industrialization;

24. Considers that the problems of industrialization can be overcome especially if the AAMS themselves succeed in enlarging their markets through economic groupings and better coordination of their policies on industrialization;

#### IV. The future of the Association

25. Considers that the possible enlargement of the Association could assist regional economic groupings and so make a useful contribution to African unity;

26. Notes, however, that enlargement would also involve some risks for the AAMS, especially as regards trade, because of increased competition for their basic agricultural products;

27. Asks, therefore, that the AAMS should be able to assert their interests within the Council and Committee of Association during the course of parts of negotiations with applicant states to the Community which concern them and regarding the opportunities which an enlarged Community would present for the AAMS especially when receiving the information which the Community is obliged to provide in accordance with the obligations under the Yaoundé Convention;

28. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission and, for information, to the European Investment Bank.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

THE HAGUE, 12 - 14 JANUARY 1972

RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the financial year 1970 and the draft estimate for the financial year 1972.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- having regard to its financial regulations, and in particular to Articles 6 and 11,

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. 37),

1. Adopts the findings of the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 annexed to the Convention of Association is FF 215,922.89 for the financial year 1970;
3. Discharges the Secretary-General of the European Parliament for the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1970;

4. Notes that the draft estimate for the financial year 1972 of the expenditure to be borne by the European Parliament, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 is fixed at FF 350,000;
5. Approves the draft estimate for the financial year 1972 of the expenditure to be borne by the Associated States, pursuant to the third paragraph of Article 2 of Protocol No. 6, which is fixed at FF 216,000;
6. Decides to maintain the contribution of each Associated State at C.F.A.Fr. 600,000 for the year 1972;
7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.



## RESOLUTION

on the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

- meeting in The Hague from 12 to 14 January 1972, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,

- having regard to the Seventh Annual Report of the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 36/I-II) and the report of the EEC Commission to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1970 (Doc. 36/III),

- having heard the statements of the President of the Association Council and of the EEC Council and the representative of the EEC Commission,

- having regard to the report and the supplementary report submitted by Mr. Armengaud on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 38 and 39),

### I. The present problems of the Association

#### a. Institutions

1. Welcomes the activities of the Institutions of the Association since the entry into force of the new Convention and the high degree of cooperation which this has ensured between the EEC and the AAMS;

2. Regrets, however, that meetings of the Association Council are sometimes too formalistic and hopes that appropriate ways will be sought to enable all the partners to the Association, whose governments should always

be represented before the Council, actively to pursue the establishment of a real political dialogue between the EEC and the AAMS;

b. Trade

3. Notes with regret that while trade has increased within the Association, during 1970 this increase was not nearly as great as that for the previous two years and that this trend has become more marked during 1971;

4. Points out information on the development of trade shows that the existence of the Association has not in any way harmed trade relations between the EEC and other developing countries nor has it prevented trade between the AAMS and the rest of the world;

5. Expresses its profound concern at the present difficulties facing international trade, especially as regards, on the one hand, the trends towards protectionism which have recently become apparent on the world scene, the effects of which coincide with the beginnings of competition between the developing countries themselves, and, on the other, the fluctuation of prices of raw materials and the worsening in the terms of trade for these countries;

6. Is also concerned at the present imbalance in the provisions made by the industrialized countries as regards general preferences;

7. Recommends, within the framework of the renewal of general preferences decided on by the EEC on 1 January 1972, that the clause under which the EEC reserves the right to review its system of preferences by taking the necessary measures to rectify any unfavourable situation should be rigorously observed in order to avoid harming the AAMS;

8. Considers that the EEC should, in the future, undertake a detailed review of the state of general preferences as regards the AAMS since these countries have lost their exclusive access to the preferential system of the Community market and have not been able to benefit from the counter-concessions which should have been established by preferential access to the markets of other industrialized countries, in particular of the United States;

9. Expresses the hope that the consultation mechanisms between the EEC, the Member States and the AAMS for drawing up and defending joint positions will be strengthened at the next United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Santiago;

10. Invites the EEC and the AAMS at this Conference to work together to promote effective measures to regularize trade in basic products at international level, since the success of such a policy is an essential prerequisite for the economic progress of the Third World;

11. Invites the EEC Commission and Council to adopt all appropriate measures to ensure that in all the Member States there is a clear distinction between natural tropical foodstuffs (for example vanilla) and their substitutes, so increasing consumption of natural products, which should be valued not only because they are harmless but also because of their quality and origin;

c. Financial and technical cooperation

12. Expresses its great pleasure at the rapidity with which the third European Development Fund has been set up, thanks to the effectiveness of the measures laid down by the departments of the EEC Commission;

13. Welcomes the direction taken by the third EDF in concentrating on efforts to assist directly productive parts of the economy particularly through modernizing agriculture and professional training not only as regards production but also as regards marketing and management;

14. Considers that the AAMS should use the financial and technical aid of the EEC to make further efforts to improve the marketing of their products and effectively to promote sales on the European market;

15. Considers that such efforts to promote trade could also help, in part, to resolve the problems arising from the manufacture in the AAMS of products intended for the markets of developing countries, as industrialization in the AAMS should not seek just to satisfy local markets;

16. Considers it essential for the industrial development of the AAMS that the African countries themselves should make greater efforts towards reciprocal coordination in areas which are economically valid;

17. Stresses vigorously the need for the overall interventions of the European Development Fund not to be affected by changes within the international monetary system and for the Member States of the EEC to adopt any special measures which might prove necessary;

d. The accession of the island of Mauritius

18. Notes the application for accession to the Yaoundé Convention submitted by the island of Mauritius and invites the EEC to act swiftly to conclude negotiations with this country, in accordance with the provisions of Article 60 of the Convention, to allow the association agreement to enter into force within the present Convention;

e. The enlargement of the Community

19. Points out that the AAMS have been regularly informed of those aspects of the negotiations with the candidate states which concern them and of the opportunities which an enlarged Community would provide for the Associated States;

20. Notes with pleasure the agreements concluded between the Community and the candidate states on the guidelines to be followed after the second Yaoundé Convention expires by the future enlarged Community regarding the AAMS and the developing countries of the Commonwealth;

21. Welcomes the commitment made by the Community, which will be included in the Accession Treaty, on a possible extension of the policy of association, which means that on the one hand all that the Community has gained in terms of relations with the initial associates will be safeguarded and, on the other, account will be taken of the interests of the associated countries and of the developing countries of the Commonwealth, "whose economy depends in considerable measure on the export of basic products and of sugar in particular";

11. The future of the Association

22. Considers that in future the Association and its mechanisms for cooperation should be founded on a whole series of mutual commitments which go beyond the fields of financial aid and tariff preferences so as to create a wide community of interests between the partners on the basis of mutual development;

23. Considers that, with this aim in mind, the policy guidelines of the Association should be as follows:

a. in the field of economic cooperation, the coordination of the economic policies of the partners and the adjustment of tasks as regards production should aim to encourage some of the agricultural and industrial products of the AAMS, while the European countries, in view of the increasing responsibilities of Europe as regards aid to the Third World, should accept that their economic structures must adapt not only to the requirements of improved mutual coordination but also to those of increasing and speeding up the participation of the developing countries in economic progress;

b. as regards trade, the strengthening of trade of the Association should be based above all on a series of structural measures and aids which is as complete as possible so as to develop and diversify production and improve marketing;

These measures should include:

- market organization,

- recourse to international agreements and, if this is not possible, the conclusion between the enlarged Community and the Associated States of regional agreements to which other partners concerned may accede,

- the conclusion for some products of agreements similar to those which the enlarged Community is committed to implement for sugar,

- Community aids to help the activities of the organizations of the individual States as regards price stabilization, productivity and diversification. These aids should be adjusted to market developments and to the value of the products in question for the economy of the state concerned and should aim to improve the position of producers;

c. as regards financial cooperation, the EDF and the EIB should provide finance which is not less in amount and is applied in the same way as the cooperation given so far to the AAMS and which enables the new associates similarly to receive a proper contribution from the enlarged Community;

d. as regards technical cooperation, there should, in particular, be a wider diffusion of science and modern technology, appropriate for the environment in which they will be used, as they are essential for the cultural and economic development of young countries and of the AAMS in particular;

e. as regards institutions, in order to pursue and strengthen the dialogue between the partners it is necessary for the Association to provide, in particular, for an effective policy on trade, to ensure and safeguard a real community of economic interests;

24. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report to which it refers to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States, the EEC Council and Commission, and, for reference, to the European Investment Bank.

# RESOLUTION

on the memorandum of the EEC Commission concerning Community policy on development cooperation.

The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,

-having regard to the importance which the memorandum of the EEC Commission concerning Community policy on development aid might hold for the future of the Association,

Proposes to examine this document, on the basis of the report of the Joint Committee during the next session.



PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

KINSHASA, 29 - 31 MARCH 1973

RESOLUTION

on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1971 financial year and the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year

*The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,*

- having regard to its Financial Regulations <sup>(1)</sup> and in particular to Articles 6 and 11 thereof;
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc 43);
- 1. Endorses the views contained in the report;
- 2. Notes that the expenditure of the Conference, to be charged to the Associated States under Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10 annexed to the Convention of Association, amounts to FF 160 312.56 for the 1971 financial year;
- 3. Gives discharge to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament in respect of the management accounts for the 1971 financial year;
- 4. Takes note of the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year of expenditure chargeable to the European Parliament pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, the amount of which has been fixed at FF 390 000;
- 5. Approves the draft estimates for the 1973 financial year of expenditure chargeable to the Associated States pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, the amount of which has been fixed at FF 216 000;
- 6. Decides to maintain the contribution of each Associated State at 600 000 CFA francs for the 1973 financial year;
- 7. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament and to the Association Council.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ 220, 24. 12. 1965, p. 3232/65.

## RESOLUTION

on the eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council

### *The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,*

- meeting at Kinshasa from 29 to 31 March 1973, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, signed at Yaounde on 29 July 1969;
- having noted the eighth annual report on the activities of the Association Council (Doc 42-I/II) and the report of the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the administration of financial and technical cooperation in 1971 (Doc 42/III);
- having heard statements by the Presidents of the Association Council and Council of the Communities and by the representative of the Commission of the European Communities;
- having regard to the report and supplementary report submitted by Mr Perret on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc 45 and 46),

### I. Present problems of the Association

#### (a) *Enlargement of the Community*

1. Welcomes the enlargement of the European Community which will enable Community development aid to be consolidated and expanded to match Europe's growing responsibilities throughout the world;
2. Notes that the present Association arrangements will remain unchanged until January 1975;
3. Notes with satisfaction that the Treaty of Accession confirmed once again that the aim of the enlarged Community in its Association policy remains to preserve the achievements and basic principles of the Association and recognized that any extension of this policy must not be allowed to weaken relations between the Community and the AASM;

4. Is well satisfied with the commitments entered into by the Paris Summit Conference,
  - confirming the vital importance which the enlarged Community attaches to the association policy,
  - inviting the institutions of the enlarged Community and the Member States to progressively adopt an overall policy of development cooperation on a worldwide scale;
5. Hopes that the enlarged Community, as the third world's largest trading partner, will take resolute steps to implement solutions capable of giving a more satisfactory and better balanced structure to international economic relations, in particular by regulating and improving the export revenue of the developing countries and giving increased support for the diversification of the economies of these countries, especially the least advanced among them;

*(b) Accession of Mauritius*

6. Recommends that all necessary steps be taken to ensure the entry into force at the earliest possible date of the agreement on the Accession of Mauritius to the Yaounde Convention which emphasizes the outward-looking and dynamic character of the Association;

*(c) Activities of the institutions*

7. Draws attention to its attachment to the joint institutions of the Association and notes that their activities have continued to be fruitful;
8. Welcomes the fact that, as a result of the enlargement, the three new Member States of the Community, while not having the same terms of reference as the six Member States which are partners in the present association convention, will in future be represented in the institutions of the Association;

*(d) Trade*

9. Notes with regret that while total European imports from all the developing countries increased, imports from the associated States showed a sharp decline in value in 1971;
10. Accepts that these results are essentially due on the one hand to the rise in price of petroleum products which the AASM do not supply in substantial quantities, and on the other to a fall in the price of cocoa and copper;
11. Expresses its serious concern over the present international trade difficulties, stemming in particular from fluctuations in primary commodity prices;
12. Deplores the repercussions of the prolonged closure of the Suez Canal on the economies of certain associated States, in particular on banana exports from Somalia, and hopes that a peaceful settlement will soon allow the reopening of this waterway which is of world interest;
13. Is also disturbed by the negative consequences of recent monetary events for the international economy;
14. Hopes that the forthcoming worldwide multilateral negotiations in GATT and the IMF — in which the developing countries will all be participating for the first time — will result in a more equitable organization of world trade and international monetary relations and that concertation between the partners of the Association will be continued and intensified during these negotiations;
15. Expects the European Community to play an active part in the inter-governmental consultations which the Secretary-General of UNCTAD has begun pursuant to Resolution 73 (X), and to contribute to the search for and implementation of effective solutions for the products in respect of which consultations could be envisaged with a view to an international agreement or arrangement;
16. Notes with satisfaction that the multilateral negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an international cocoa agreement have finally been completed, while regretting that the largest consumer country has not become a party to it, and recommends that the necessary steps be taken to ensure that the agreement comes into force as scheduled on 1 July 1973;

17. Hopes that all necessary steps will be taken to break the present deadlock on the International Coffee Agreement and enable it to be renegotiated in the near future;
18. Urges the Community to participate actively in the renegotiation of the International Sugar Agreement;
19. Stresses the importance to the AASM of an international agreement or arrangement on oleaginous products and accordingly expects the European Community to give priority to the search for solutions in this area;
20. Notes with concern that under the EEC's system of generalized preferences which has been extended from 1 January 1973, the AASM, after forfeiting their exclusive right of preferential access to the Community market, have not obtained in return preferential access to the markets of other industrialized countries, particularly the United States;
21. Regrets that the Council of the European Communities has departed from the principle of duty-free imports of fruit and vegetables from the AASM, while noting that the latest interim decisions of the EEC allow a satisfactory outlet on the European market for the products of the associated States in the off-season;
22. Asks for the duty exemption to be restored when this matter is next considered by the Council of the European Communities;
23. Recommends that appropriate measures be taken at an early date by the EEC to facilitate, through harmonization of legislation on health protection, plant health controls and protection of natural food products, the marketing in Europe of certain agricultural products (such as beef and veal, fresh pineapples, vanilla, oil cakes ...) which are of particular interest to the associated States;
24. Invites the EEC to pursue and intensify efforts to promote the sale of exports from the associated States and improve the commercial structures of these States;

*(e) Financial and technical cooperation*

25. Welcomes the fruitful activities of the Third European Development Fund;
26. Endorses the guidelines adopted by the Association Council on the objectives of financial and technical cooperation, with particular reference to the training of supervisory staff to handle development operations and also of trade officials;
27. Again recommends that steps be taken to ensure that parity changes do not affect the overall capacity of the Fund to provide assistance;
28. Hopes that, in the spirit of Article 23 of the Yaounde Convention, the guidelines approved at the Third Session of UNCTAD in Santiago on the treatment to be accorded to the least advanced countries will be borne in mind when the Fund's resources are allocated;
29. Stresses the need for effective coordination between the African countries at the level of viable economic areas as an essential prerequisite for the industrial development of the AASM;
30. Hopes that in the context of the financial assistance provided by the EEC, greater efforts will be made to develop the tourist potential of the associated States, bearing in mind at all times the need for the States concerned to safeguard the quality of the environment and of the tourist centres;

## II. The future of the Association

31. Is opposed to any move to deprive the Association of its partnership content and transform it into a mere aid agreement;
32. Points out that the Heads of State or Government of the EEC Member States have formally stated their political resolve to maintain special links between the enlarged Community and the African and Malagasy States;
33. Notes with satisfaction that with a view to the renewal and extension of the Association, the African States have already begun efforts to seek common positions vis-a-vis the enlarged Community;
34. Points out that the results achieved by the Third Session of UNCTAD in Santiago, which appear modest in comparison with the practical achievements of the Yaounde Convention, confirm the need for the efforts undertaken in the Association to be continued, until comparable results can be obtained on a worldwide scale;
35. Notes that the Yaounde Association alone is based on an arrangement which simultaneously mobilizes three instruments of cooperation in the legal framework of free trade areas and therefore strongly emphasizes the need to leave the present structures and bases of the Association unimpaired;
36. Recalls, in regard to the future content of the Association policy, the position it adopted in its Resolution of 13 January 1972 on the seventh annual report on the activities of the Association Council (1);
37. Welcomes in this connection the fact that under Protocol No 22 annexed to the Association Treaty, the Community has undertaken to safeguard the interests of those countries whose economies depend substantially on exports of primary commodities and that, by analogy with the existing arrangements for Commonwealth sugar, the principle of regional agreements on raw materials has accordingly been adopted;
38. Calls for resolute action by the European Community on regional agreements of this kind, in the spirit of the solutions proposed for several years by the Parliamentary Conference of the Association;
39. Recommends that the negotiations provided for in Article 62 of the Yaounde Convention should be opened as scheduled on 1 August 1973 and brought to a conclusion early enough for the ratification procedures to be completed in time for the future association arrangements to enter into force on 1 February 1975, when the present agreement expires;
40. Accordingly invites all the parties concerned to take timely measures to ensure strict compliance with those deadlines;
41. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the accompanying report to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the associated States, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the European Investment Bank and to the Governments of the countries referred to in Article 109 of the Treaty on the enlargement of the Communities.

(1) OJ No C 11, 7. 2. 1972, p. 9, para. 23.

## RESOLUTION

on the memorandum by the Commission of the European Communities on a Community policy for development cooperation

*The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,*

- meeting at Kinshasa from 29 to 31 March 1973, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community, signed at Yaounde on 29 July 1969,
  - having regard to the Commission's memorandum on a Community policy for development cooperation and to the programme for a first series of measures attached thereto,
  - having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc 47);
1. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Commission of the European Communities and signifies its agreement to the structural review of the Community policy for development, as proposed in the memorandum;
  2. Expects the Community and the Member States to be accordingly better able than in the past to meet their growing responsibilities to all the developing countries;
  3. Draws attention to the constant responsibility which the European Community and the associated African States and Madagascar have for the success of the EEC/AASM Association;
  4. Stresses in particular that the EEC/AASM Association is demonstrably an original form of cooperation between the developed and less developed countries which has proved justified from the commercial, financial, technical and institutional as well as political angles;
  5. Considers therefore that the new dimension which the Community intends to give to its development policy must not be substituted for the Association with the AASM but could be a most welcome addition to the latter;
  6. Hopes that the forthcoming negotiations on a new Association Convention will lead to the enlargement and strengthening of the Association, not only in terms of the number of States which are associated but also in respect of the content of the Convention;
  7. Requests the parties involved in the negotiations to give particular attention to the social requirements and cultural structures of the countries concerned;
  8. Believes that the Community will only be able to fully implement its development policy to the extent that it succeeds in adapting its own economic aims accordingly;
  9. Considers it necessary for this to be done in concertation with the other important commercial powers, since the Community cannot on its own support the consequences of such a policy;
  10. Considers that the developing countries must, to a greater extent than in the past, move beyond the national framework to achieve regional cooperation;
  11. Stresses once again the value of international agreements on primary commodities for the improved functioning of the world markets and a more equitable distribution of earnings between the industrialized countries and the less developed countries, and emphasizes the responsibility of the Community and its Member States in respect of the international agreements which have still not been concluded;
  12. Urges the Commission — in working out its concepts on the expansion of trade with the developing countries — to take into account the experience it has acquired in this area in its relations with the AASM, and if necessary to broaden the existing programme with this end in view;

13. Believes that the Member States must gradually harmonize excise duties on tropical products;
14. Urges the European Commission to make proposals for the protection of designations and indications of origin of tropical food products and to give technical assistance to the countries concerned which so request to enable them to guarantee the authenticity of such products;
15. Shares the European Commission's view of the need for a continuous flow of funds to enable the internal development of the developing countries to be programmed, and stresses specifically in this context that it is essential for the technical and financial aid given by the Community under the Association with the AASM to be increased;
16. Considers that the coordination of bilateral aid given by the Member States and the Community must not be confined to an exchange of information but must gradually be extended to the instruments used and aims pursued;
17. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the Joint Committee's report to the Association Council, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and to the Parliaments of the associated States and European Parliament.

#### RESOLUTION

on coordination of the activities of the 24 partner States of the Association in international organizations for economic cooperation and development, pursuant in particular to Protocol No 5 to the Second Yaounde Convention

#### *The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,*

- meeting at Kinshasa from 29 to 31 March 1973, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States, signed at Yaounde on 29 July 1969,
  - recalling its Resolution of 13 January 1972, and in particular section 2<sup>(1)</sup> thereof,
  - having regard to the report presented by Mr Glinne on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc 41),
1. Believes that more energetic efforts should be made by the partners in the Association in order to work actively towards a constructive political dialogue between the EEC and AASM;
  2. Invites the Council of the Communities to take all necessary steps to prevent the consultation of the AASM, for which provision is made in Protocol No 5, from becoming purely formal, in particular by organizing a constructive dialogue between the partners, involving detailed examination of relevant issues;
  3. Believes that closer consultation between the partners in the Association — especially after the enlargement of the EEC — should result in common international action with a view to the conclusion of world agreements on primary commodities;
  4. Stresses the importance of the procedure for consultation and information on commercial policy and calls upon the Council of Association to devote greater space in its activity report to the implementation of Decision No 35/71 on this procedure;
  5. Invites its President to forward this Resolution and the accompanying report to the Council of Association, the European Parliament and the Parliaments of the Associated States and also to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 11, 7. 2. 1972, p. 7.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALAGASY STATES

ROME, 30 JANUARY - 1 FEBRUARY 1974

RESOLUTION

on the management accounts of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association for the 1972 financial year and the estimates for the 1974 financial year

*The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,*

- having regard to its Financial Regulation and in particular Articles 6 and 11 thereof;
  - having regard to the Joint Committee's Report (Doc. 49);
  - having regard to the level of expenditure incurred or still likely to be incurred for the 1973 financial year;
  - having regard to the foreseeable effects of the current international situation on expenditure for the 1974 financial year;
  - considering that, given the present level of reserves, it seems possible to meet this additional expenditure, as regards the Associated States as a whole, without raising contributions,
1. endorses the considerations contained in the report;
  2. notes that the expenditure of the Conference chargeable to the Associated States as a whole, in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10 annexed to the Association Convention amounts to FF 112 295.4 for the financial year 1972;
  3. gives a discharge to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament in respect of the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1972 as submitted;
  4. notes the draft estimates for the financial year 1974 of expenditure chargeable to the European Parliament in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, totalling FF 450 000;
  5. approves the estimates for the financial year 1974 of expenditure chargeable to the Associated States as a whole in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol No 10, totalling FF 355 000;
  6. resolves to maintain the contribution of each Associated State for the year 1974 at 600 000 CFA francs;
  7. instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the President of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament, and also to the Council of the Association.



## RESOLUTION

on the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council

### *The Parliamentary Conference of the Association,*

- meeting in Rome from 30 January to 1 February 1974, pursuant to Article 52 of the Convention of Association between the EEC and the African countries and Madagascar, signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969;
- having regard to the Ninth Annual Report on the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 48/I-II) and the report from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the management of financial and technical cooperation in the financial year 1972 (Doc. 48/III);
- noting the statements made by the President of the Association Council, the President of the Council of the European Communities and the representative of the Commission of the European Communities;
- having regard to the report and supplementary report, submitted by Mr Bersani on behalf of the Joint Committee (Docs 50 and 51);

### I. Problems of the present Association

#### (a) *Activities of the institutions*

1. Notes with satisfaction the activity engaged in by the joint institutions of the Association, which is called upon to give rapid proof of its effectiveness and capacity for change in the face of new international realities and the needs of its present and future partners;
2. Is gratified by the participation in the work of the Parliamentary Conference and the Joint Committee of representatives of the associable countries;
3. Notes that the institutions of the European Community are seeking to lay down an initial series of guidelines for the progressive implementation of a policy of development cooperation on a world-wide basis;

#### (b) *Trade*

4. Notes that in 1972, largely as the result of increases in raw material prices, the trading position of some Associated States *vis-à-vis* the EEC improved, parallel with a further substantial increase in European trade with other developing countries;
5. Notes that the traditional rules of free trade prevailing in the relations between industrialized and developing countries, which ensured that the former obtained primary products at optimum prices, have received a severe setback in recent months.
6. Deplores the fact that the extension of the EEC's system of generalized preferences has so far meant that the AASM have not received in rightful return for the loss of their exclusive access, the guarantee of free access to the markets of other industrialized countries and notably that of the United States;

7. Underlines the urgent need for an improvement of the present procedures for consultation and information on trade policy;
8. Deplores the fact that certain suggestions made by the AASM to promote their exports to Europe have not been adopted by the Community;
9. Insists on the need for measures to facilitate the sale within the EEC, through harmonization of legislation on health and plant health protection and the safeguarding of natural products, of certain agricultural products of particular importance to the Associated States;
10. Once again draws attention to the negative repercussions of the prolonged closure of the Suez canal on the economies of certain Associated States and again expresses the hope that a peaceful solution to the problem will lead as soon as possible to the reopening of this internationally important waterway;
11. Notes with keen concern, in this connection, the serious effects which this situation has long had on exports of bananas from Somalia to the European market, stresses the urgent need for special measures, also outside the EDF, to resolve the problem and regrets that none have so far been taken to allay the prejudice which this country has suffered and to cope with those which it continues to suffer.

*(c) Worldwide cooperation between the partners*

12. Notes with satisfaction the entry into force of the international cocoa agreement and urges the EEC to make a positive contribution to current international initiatives for the conclusion of other world agreements on primary commodities (sugar, coffee);
13. Expresses its deep concern at the present international economic difficulties and hopes that close cooperation between the Association partners will contribute to the definition of new policies aimed at a more equitable and balanced organization of world trade;
14. Notes the commitment of the industrialized countries to take into account the interests of the developing countries during the next round of multilateral talks in GATT and recommends that special consideration be given to the situation of the least advanced countries;

*(d) Financial and technical cooperation*

15. Notes that effective measures have been taken by the European Development Fund in accordance with the guidelines provided by the developing countries, to provide greater backing for immediately productive activities and inter-African regional projects and hopes that its activities will be developed in even closer accord with its nature and objectives;
16. Hopes that more intense measures will be undertaken to foster the development of industry and crafts in the Associated States by making use of all types of finance available under the resources of the Fund and of all forms of private investment and of existing or future guarantees designed to promote such investment;
17. Notes with satisfaction the new training and instruction policies now being followed, to allow the implementation of multi-annual programmes;

*(c) Aid to the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel*

18. Is deeply concerned at the extremely serious situation which continues to affect the drought-stricken countries of the Sahel region, where the period before the new harvest in 1974 seem likely in many cases to be still more difficult than last year;

19. Expresses its keen appreciation for the help given by the EEC and its Members, by the associated and associable states and by non-governmental organizations to these countries, both in the form of urgent financial assistance and the supply and transportation of food aid;

20. Is gratified by the recent EEC decision to allocate to the 1974 Community budget a supplementary appropriation of 35 million units of account for structural measures and of 5 million units of account for supplementary food aid in the countries affected by drought, including Ethiopia;

21. Strongly hopes that consideration will also be given to preventive measures to help the areas bordering on the Sahel region which are especially threatened.

22. Addresses an urgent appeal to the international community and public opinion to fully understand the gravity of the problem and to give all possible support to efforts aimed at alleviating the consequences of the present tragedy and preventing the repetition of similar catastrophes;

## II. The future of the Association

23. Notes that, after strenuous and fruitful preparations, the negotiations for the renewal and enlargement of the Association have opened in accordance with the deadlines laid down in the Yaoundé Convention and the Act of Accession;

24. Recommends that the talks be rapidly concluded so that the ratification procedure may be completed in time for the new Association arrangement to enter into force on 1 February 1975, as envisaged in the Yaoundé Convention and Arusha Agreement, and, in the case of the Commonwealth countries, in Article 115 of the Act of Accession;

25. Warmly welcomes the fact that almost all the African countries whose economic structure and production resemble those of the Associated States are taking part in the negotiations and have adopted a common stand, pursuant to the recommendations of the Organization of African Unity;

26. Draws attention to the exceptional importance of these major negotiations for an overall agreement of cooperation between a large group of developing countries and the Europe of Nine, given that the latter is the Third World's principal trading partner, the main international importer of primary commodities and, both on a Community and bilateral level, the main source of aid to development, particularly since they follow the recent changes in the international economic situation and come on the eve of the new international negotiations in GATT;

27. Considers that the process of change now taking place in the world's economy calls for a fairer organization of international trade and monetary relations and the establishment of economic cooperation between the importers and exporters of primary commodities that takes greater account of the problems of the developing areas and especially of the difficult position of the less advanced countries.

28. In regard to the revision and improvement of the Association policy, recalls the position adopted in its Resolutions of 13 January 1972 and 31 March 1973, pointing out in particular that

- the Association's trade arrangements must rest on a stable contractual basis which cannot be attacked by third parties, particularly in relation to GATT;
- the options for trading preferences between the future partners must be carefully considered so that all the legal, economic and commercial implications for the countries concerned may be evaluated;
- substantial quantities of products which are particularly important to the economy of some associated and associable countries must enjoy permanent access to the Community market at profitable prices; special means of safeguarding the interests of countries whose economies are crucially dependent on sugar exports must be found;
- EEC financial and technical aid should guarantee at least the present value of that received by the Associated states, so that the new Associated states will be assured of equivalent advantages; in allocating this aid, account should be taken of the level of development and the specific situation of each of the beneficiary countries;
- as from 1975, EEC aid should be financed out of the Community's own resources, thus ensuring that aid always remains in proportion to Community resources.

29. Urges the Community to take a prompt decision on the terms of reference for negotiation on the still outstanding problem of the Associated States' export revenue.

30. On the basis of past experience, expresses its conviction that the Association's institutions, and the Parliamentary Conference in particular, provide a forum for a highly useful dialogue and should be maintained;

31. Stressed the decisive importance in the present international context of a balanced, stable and lasting overall cooperation agreement between the Europe of the Nine, the present Associated States and the 'associable' States that wish to participate.

32. Instructs its President to forward this Resolution and the accompanying explanatory statement to the Association Council, the European Parliament and the parliaments of the Associated States, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the governments of the countries taking part in the negotiations for the renewal and enlargement of the Association.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION  
BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
AND THE ASSOCIATED AFRICAN AND MALGASY STATES

ABIDJAN, 27 - 29 JANUARY 1975

RESOLUTION

on the tenth annual report on the activities of the Association Council

*The parliamentary conference of the association,*

- meeting in Abidjan from 27 to 29 January 1975 pursuant to Article 52 of the convention of association between the EEC and the Associated African countries, Madagascar and Mauritius, signed at Yaoundé on 29 July 1969,
- having regard to the tenth annual report on the activities of the Association Council (Doc. 52-I/II) and the report from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council on the management of financial and technical cooperation in the financial year 1973 (Doc. 52-III),
- having regard to the statements made by the President of the Association Council, the President of the Council of the European Communities and the representative of the Commission of the European Communities,
- having regard to the report and supplementary report submitted by Mr Boolell on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. 54 and Doc. 55),

1. The working of the present association

(a) *Activities of the institutions*

1. Notes that there has been useful and successful concerted action between the different bodies of the association;
2. Is gratified by the improvement in consultation procedure at the level of the Association Committee, in particular as regards problems relating to preferential trade arrangements;

3. Regrets, however, that the Association Council has not met since 15 June 1973, contrary to the provisions of Article 44 of the convention;
4. Calls on the Association Council to adopt as soon as possible such transitional measures as will be necessary from 1 February 1975;
5. Deplores the excessive delay in forwarding the tenth annual report to the conference and the fact that full and detailed data on the breakdown of EEC/AASM trade in 1973 were not available to the Joint Committee and its rapporteur;

*(b) Trade*

6. Considers that the improvement of trade terms as a result of the increase in prices of certain raw materials, particularly agricultural produce, and the consequent rise in the export revenue of a number of Associated States, will have a positive effect at world level;
7. Notes with satisfaction the development of activities to encourage trade in AASM products;
8. Welcomes the favourable response, to a certain degree, of the Community to the difficulties encountered by certain Associated States in securing supplies of cereals in that the Community has reduced the level of export taxes on such products for the benefit of those States;
9. Is gratified that the Community has finally been able to work out specific measures for Somalia — under the aid arrangements provided for in Article 21 of the convention — in the form of aid which should make it possible to reorganize the production and marketing network for bananas;

*(c) Food aid and supplementary measures for the Sahel countries and Somalia*

10. Appreciates the increasing efforts made by the European Economic Community to provide food aid under the general phased programme of supplies to the Sahel countries and the Decision taken on 17 December 1974 by the Council on a substantial supplementary interim programme for the Sahel States and for Somalia;
11. Also appreciates the special measures adopted in favour of the countries and recommends their prolongation;

*(d) Financial and technical cooperation*

12. Takes note of the effort made by the Community to encourage integrated regional development projects and methods of implementation which are better adapted to the economic and social conditions prevailing in the Associated States;
13. Notes, as shown in the report on the management of aid for 1973, that efforts to provide supporting services to agriculture can only lead to real benefits to farmers — whose productivity is thereby increased — if it is accompanied by equitable earnings for producers;

14. Emphasizes the importance of a policy of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs implemented by the Associated States and is also gratified that the European Development Fund has given still greater encouragement to agriculture and agricultural, industrial development projects;

15. Notes that the diversification of the financing instruments employed by the European Development Fund and the European Investment Bank (including the contribution to the formation of risk capital) allows the Associated States means of financing which are better adapted to their development projects-

## II. Negotiations on the renewal and enlargement of the association

16. Emphasises the constructive political spirit in which the negotiations have been broached and pursued by all parties and consequently hopes that they will be brought to a successful conclusion;

17. Welcomes the fact that ACP countries have decided in favour of concluding a single global agreement with the Community covering trade in the widest sense and financial, technical and industrial cooperation, at the same time ensuring the safeguarding of the economies and interests of the Associated States;

18. Recalls its hope that the partners' continued desire for cooperation will be expressed in the new convention while allowing for possible periodical review of conditions;

### (a) *The institutions*

19. Reaffirms its attachment to the institutional provisions of the association which provided it with a completely original structure and made a continuing dialogue between the partners possible on a footing of complete equality, and feels that the institutions must be maintained, subject to adaptation to the new realities for the association;

20. Feels, in particular, that alongside a decision-making and administrative institution at ministerial and ambassadorial level, there should also be an institution representing the peoples of the association which should be of a joint character and whose work should be prepared by a smaller *ad hoc* committee;

### (b) *Trade*

21. Points with the greatest satisfaction to the decision taken at the Kingston ministerial conference on the stabilization of export earnings for the main ACP products; this decision creates an exemplary precedent which should open the way to genuine world-wide agreement on a product by product basis;

22. Feels that under an innovative policy for the stabilization of ACP export earnings, the Community should commit itself to laying down special arrangements for imports of sugar from the ACP countries, with provision not only for a long-term guarantee to purchase 1 400 000 metric tons of sugar, but also for fair prices to the producer countries, on the understanding that these prices should be revised annually, taking into account production costs, prices paid to European producers and rates prevailing on the world sugar market, it should also be understood that the ACP countries will undertake to deliver the agreed quantities;

23. Considers it vitally important for the Contracting Parties to grant each other most favoured nation treatment;

24. Expresses support for the request made by numerous states of the 'Third World' that all generalized preference systems should be amended in respect of discrimination against developing countries endeavouring to protect the value of their exports, and asserts that the principles of active cooperation based on national independence, on the right of every country to dispose freely of its own resources and on mutuality should be universally upheld;

25. Hopes that a system will also be formulated and implemented which, while respecting the relations already existing between certain ACP countries and certain EEC Member States, will guarantee the development of banana exports from the ACP countries at remunerative prices in all the Member States of the Community;

*(c) Financial and technical cooperation*

26. Feels that the volume of aid granted by the European Economic Community should correspond to the increased size of the enlarged association and to the real development needs of the ACP countries while also guaranteeing retention of the benefits, in updated terms, accorded to the present Associated States and treatment on an equal footing for the new Associated States;

27. Considers it desirable to fix the total amount of aid which the ACP countries can expect throughout the period of application of the future convention, while emphasizing the advantages of financing the European Development Fund from the Community's own resources;

28. Notes particularly the new list agreed by common accord between the Community and the 46 ACP countries of the least developed countries which, faced with particular difficulties, will have the benefit of appropriate measures provided for under the new agreement;

29. Welcomes the increasing participation of a number of states in the search for a solution to the problems of developing countries as a result of the change in the world situation regarding raw materials;

expects that this support will increase and improve in line with the responsibility of such states;

would consider it deplorable if certain countries whose world position and political responsibilities indicate that they should be able to contribute, were to shrink, to a substantial degree, from providing such support;

*(d) Industrial cooperation*

30. Regards as fundamental the decisions on industrial cooperation between the European Economic Community and ACP countries to enable the latter to benefit from industrial know-how, adaptation of technology to ACP needs, improved international division of labour and the conclusion of agreements which will encourage investments and reconcile the interests of investors with the policy of control of industrial structures pursued by the Governments of the Associated States;

*(e) Transitional measures*

31. Hopes that in an initial transitional phase, and in order to prevent a legal vacuum arising between the old association conventions and the new convention, suitable provisions will rapidly be made to preserve the *status quo* after 31 January 1975;

32. Further, favours the rapid conclusion of an interim agreement between the ACP and the European Economic Community to make possible — in a second transitional phase — the advance introduction of the provisions relating to trade, in particular, and preparation for the implementation of the provisions laid down in the fourth European Development Fund;

33. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the Association Council, the competent authorities of the Associated and Associable States and the members of the parliamentary conference of the association.



## DECLARATION

on the conclusion of the current negotiations between the EEC and the ACP countries

*The parliamentary conference of the association,*

- bearing in mind the importance of the new convention between the Community and the ACP countries for all their peoples,
  - emphasizing that this convention — put into effect and administered in the framework of joint institutions and covering in one global agreement the fields of economy and trade and financial, technical and industrial cooperation — will constitute an example of international cooperation and an important contribution to the economic and social development of peoples in peace, independence and freedom,
1. Solemnly appeals to all the Contracting Parties to contribute to the successful conclusions of the negotiations at the earliest possible opportunity in response to unanimously expressed hopes and expectations;
  2. Instructs its President to forward this declaration to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and, for information, to the Association Council and the competent authorities of the Associated and Associate States.

## RESOLUTION

on the revenue and expenditure account of the parliamentary conference of the association for the financial year 1973, the supplementary draft estimates for the financial year 1974, and the draft estimates for the financial year 1975

*The parliamentary conference of the association,*

- having regard to its Financial Regulation, and in particular Articles 6 and 11 thereof,
- having regard to the Joint Committee's report (Doc. 53),

1. Endorses the considerations contained in the report;
2. Notes that the expenditure of the conference chargeable to the Associated States as a whole, pursuant to Article 2 (3) of Protocol 10 annexed to the Association Convention amounts to FF 279 675·16 for the financial year 1973, which is FF 63 675·16 in excess of the budgetary appropriations;
3. Gives a discharge to the Secretary-General of the European Parliament in respect of the revenue and expenditure account for the financial year 1973 as submitted;
4. Resolves to carry forward to the 1974 budget as 'expenditure incurred in the last financial year' excess expenditure incurred in 1973;
5. Resolves that, in order to cover the carrying-forward of these credits, the following supplementary budget should be added to the 1974 budget:

Revenue	Expenditure
Non-allocated balance of previous contributions	Heading 6 (hire of cars, etc.) . . . . . 42 886·68
..... FF 63 675·16	Heading 8 (reception costs) . . . . . 14 463·47
	Heading 9 (other administrative costs) 6 325·01
	<hr/> FF 63 675·16;

6. Decides moreover to add to this supplementary budget a further supplementary budget to take account of additional expenditure still to be met for the 1974 financial year which cannot be covered by the normal budget for that financial year:

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Non-allocated balance of previous contributions . . . . . FF 92 000	1. Interpreting at meetings . . . . . FF 45 000 3. Renting, cleaning, lighting and fitting out premises . . . . . FF 15 000 8. Reception costs of Presidents and Chairmen of the conference and Joint Committee . . FF 6 000 9. Other operating costs (including telecommuni- cations) . . . . . FF 6 000 FF 92 000 ;

7. Notes the draft estimates for the financial year 1975 of expenditure chargeable to the European Parliament in accordance with Article 2 (3) of Protocol 10, totalling FF 450 000;

8. Approves the transitional estimates for the financial year 1975 of expenditure chargeable to the Associated States as a whole, in pursuance of Article 2 (3) of Protocol 10, totalling FF 228 000;

9. Resolves to maintain the contribution of each Associated State for the year 1975 at 600 000 CFA francs;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Associated States and of the European Parliament, and also to the Council of the Association.

#### RECOMMENDATION

on the creation of the institutional apparatus to be provided for by the new EEC/ACP convention

*The parliamentary conference of the association,*

— anxious to facilitate, beyond the present EEC/AASM association convention, the creation of the new institutional apparatus to be provided for by the new EEC/ACP convention,

1. Hopes that the Presidents of the parliamentary conference of the association and of the European Parliament will by common accord establish all the necessary contacts for the practical application of the provisions of the new convention relating to the organ which is to represent the peoples of the signatory States and propose the requisite measures for this purposes;

2. Requests, meanwhile that its Joint Committee should continue its activities.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,  
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 1 - 3 JUNE 1976

RESOLUTION

adopting the internal financial regulation of the ACP--EEC Consultative Assembly

*The ACP--EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- having regard to Article 2 of Protocol 4 annexed to the Convention of Lomé on the operating expenditure of the institutions;
- having regard to the need to lay down the procedures for implementing the provisions of that protocol;
- having regard to Article 23 of its Rules of Procedure;

adopts the following internal Financial Regulation:

Internal Financial Regulation of the ACP--EEC Consultative Assembly

*Article 1*

The ACP States and the European Parliament shall be severally responsible for expenditure resulting from their participation in the activities of the institutions provided for in Article 80 of the Convention, pursuant to Article 2 of Protocol 4.

*Article 2*

Each party shall establish internal guidelines laying down procedures for implementing the provisions of Protocol 4, with particular reference to the charging of expenditure according to place of meeting, its commitment and settlement, and to the provision of the funds required to cover such expenditure.

## RESOLUTION

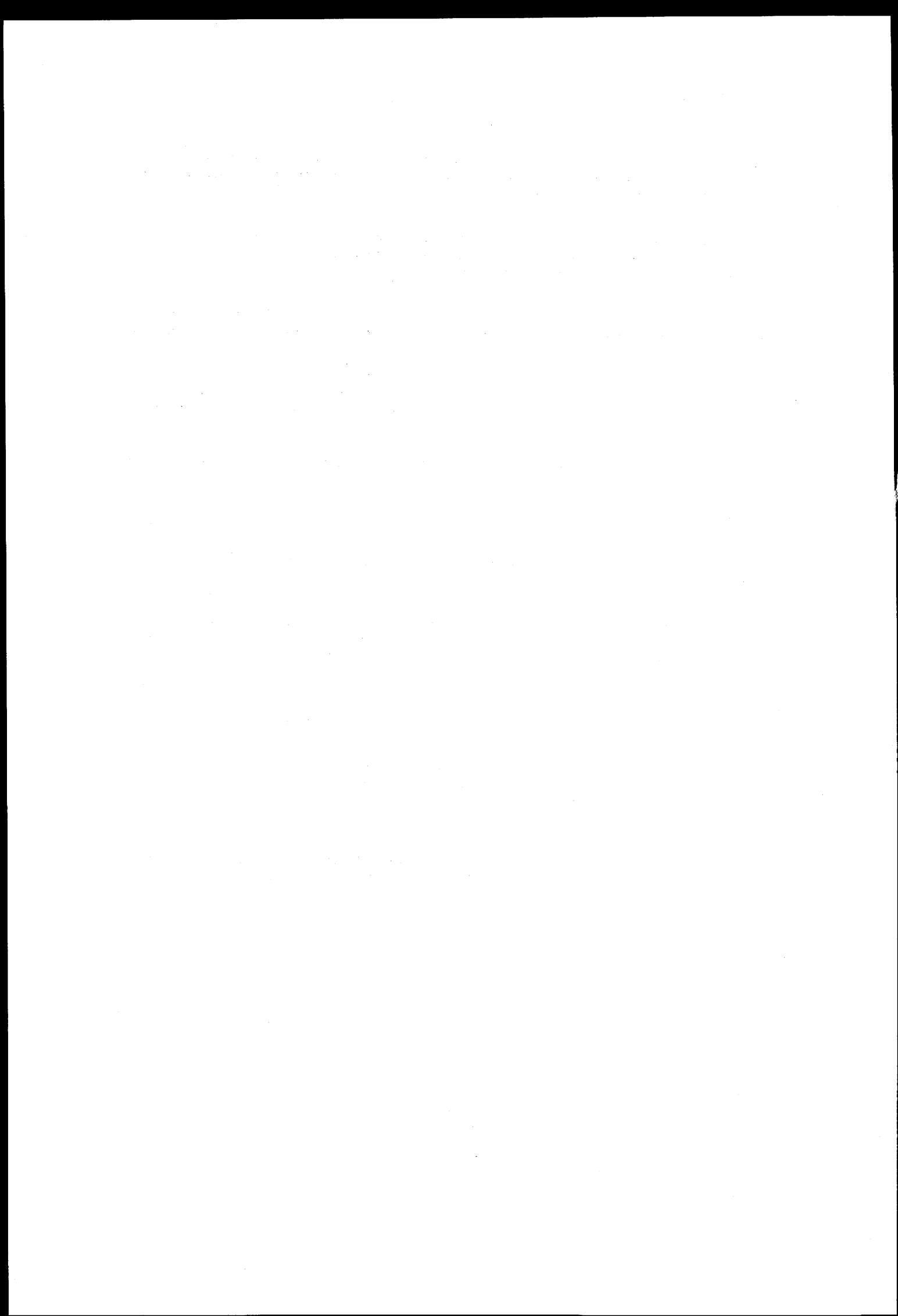
on activities under the Convention of Lomé during the interim period and since its entry into force

*The ACP/EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- having heard the speeches by the representatives of the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers and of the Council and the Commission of the European Communities;
- recalling the final declaration adopted at the preparatory meeting and reaffirming its resolve to maintain the spirit of solidarity and open-mindedness evinced during the negotiations on the Convention in order to create a genuine model of cooperation based on equality between the partners, respect for their sovereignty and mutual interests, with a view to pursuing effective action, both within the organs of the Convention and towards the outside world, leading to the construction of a new, more equitable and more balanced international economic order more in accordance with the aspirations of the international community;
- stressing that the Convention of Lomé and the spirit which has infused it can and should provide a positive indication for other negotiations between industrialized and developing countries;

1. Welcomes the entry into force of the ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé on 1 April 1976;
2. Notes that, thanks to the work of the Interim Committee, part of the provisions of the Convention of Lomé have been satisfactorily applied in advance;
3. Emphasizes its support for the provisions of the Convention setting up a system for stabilizing the export earnings of the ACP countries, and notes that it has been agreed that these provisions will be applied from the period beginning on 1 January 1975 which will allow financial transfers to be made in the near future to the ACP; expresses the hope, moreover, that the number of products covered by the Stabex system will soon be increased;
4. Welcomes the fact that Protocol 3 on sugar has been applied since 1 March 1975, while regretting that negotiations concerning the guaranteed price for ACP sugar, which has to be fixed for 1976, have not yet been completed;
5. Makes an urgent appeal to the participants in these negotiations to find a satisfactory and equitable solution as soon as possible within the framework of Protocol 3 on sugar;
6. Draws the attention of the Council of the European Communities to the concern of those ACP States that export beef and veal over the difficulties encountered on the Community market; welcomes the fact that an interim agreement has been concluded and calls for its consolidation;

7. Welcomes the fact that, thanks to the programming missions to the ACP States in the interim period, the Commission of the European Communities was able to adopt the initial decisions on financing under the fourth European Development Fund on 11 May 1976;
8. Notes that the policy for European Development Fund financing permits great flexibility in that it includes both non-repayable aid, loans on special terms and ordinary loans from the European Investment Bank and that it recognizes the priorities chosen by the ACP States themselves;
9. Supports the practical measures to be undertaken within the framework of the European Development Fund in favour of the least-developed countries referred to in Article 48 of the Convention and of the regional and inter-regional cooperation projects between the ACP States;
10. — Notes with regret that although the institutional arrangements concerning the Consultative Assembly have been completed in the best possible conditions, the date for the inaugural meeting of the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers has not yet been set;
  - stresses that this is seriously detrimental to the smooth operation of the Convention, especially in the field of industrial cooperation;
  - therefore urges the Council to meet as soon as possible;
11. Insists that in all matters affecting the parties to the Convention the fullest possible consultation should take place as provided for in the Convention;
12. Welcomes in this context the political good sense shown by the Commission of the European Communities in proposing the opening of negotiations with Sao Tomé and Príncipe and with the Cape Verde Islands without waiting for formal acceptance of their applications for accession to the Convention of Lomé; notes at the same time with pleasure the applications made by Surinam, the Comoro Islands and Papua-New Guinea; invites the Council to give a favourable response to their applications for accession and urges that aid and assistance be granted as soon as possible to enable these countries to cope with a difficult and often tragic economic situation due, in some cases, to the special circumstances under which they achieved independence;
13. Instructs its Joint Committee to submit to it as soon as possible proposals for consulting organizations representative of the economic and social sectors, pursuant to Article 80 (5) of the Convention of Lomé; hopes that the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers will adopt at the earliest opportunity the procedures for the implementation of Article 74 (6) of the Convention;
14. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, and to the competent authorities in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States.



# CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 7 - 10 JUNE 1977

## RESOLUTION

on the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on current problems connected with  
the Lomé Convention

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting from 8 to 10 June 1977 in Luxembourg,*

- having heard the statements of the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
  - having taken note of the Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Doc 5/77),
  - welcoming the accession of the Comoro State, the Republic of Seychelles and the Republic of Surinam as well as the signing of accession agreements with the Republic of Cape Verde, Papua New Guinea and the Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe, all of which bears witness to the attraction of the Convention, which remains open, under certain conditions, to other nations wishing to accede, and expressing the hope that the necessary ratification procedures will be completed as soon as possible,
1. Stresses the generally satisfactory application of the provisions of the Convention of Lomé such as those concerning the exemption from duty of almost all exports from the ACP States, and the smooth functioning of financial and technical cooperation;
  2. Notes with satisfaction that the work of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and the Interim Committee which was operative before the full entry into force of the Convention, made possible the establishment of most of the provisions of the Convention, as well as the necessary institutions, before the end of the first full year of application of the Convention;
  3. Notes the positive results already achieved with respect to the application, for the first year, of the provisions of the Convention relating to the system for stabilizing export earnings, and welcomes the recent extension of the system to other products and the extension of the derogation provided for in Article 17 (4) of the Convention to certain other ACP States, while drawing attention to the need to extend this system further and to strengthen and improve it as a contribution of the ACP-EEC Group to the search for and establishment of a new international economic order, which is essential and urgent;
  4. Welcomes the fact that at the recent meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Fiji on 13/14 April 1977, it was possible to clarify a number of problems that had arisen in the trade sector, thus underlining the political will by all parties to achieve the goals set by the Convention;

5. Commends the Community on its declared willingness to examine practical proposals for facilitating the export at preferential prices of surplus agricultural products from the Community to the ACP States; and urges the Community to devise a method of payment for those and other exports to the ACP States such as would place the least possible foreign exchange burden on those States;
6. Urges that information and consultation procedures provided for in the Convention be strengthened and expresses the earnest desire that they should be effective, i.e. applied both by ACP States and by the Community prior to the taking of decisions;
7. Notes with satisfaction that all the necessary steps have been taken to set up the institutional framework relating to industrial cooperation, and hopes that implementing action will now take place;
8. Believes that the provisions of the Convention relating to micro-projects are of great importance in responding to the needs of local communities, and hopes that the method of implementing these projects can be simplified and speeded up;
9. Welcomes the Community's recent decision to reinstate the quotas of certain countries which had not delivered their agreed quantities of sugar during the 1975/76 marketing year and urges the Community to enter into urgent consultation with the ACP in order that such a decision can be smoothly implemented;
10. Notes with satisfaction that the positions of the ACP and the EEC have moved closer in respect of the application of Article 5 (4) of the Protocol on Sugar, but having regard to the unsatisfactory results of the latest negotiations on the guaranteed price for 1977/78, calls upon the Community and the ACP to explore fully all possible avenues of consultation in order that a common understanding be reached on the interpretation of the provisions of the Protocol on Sugar so that subsequent talks on prices leave real scope for negotiations as claimed by the ACP;
11. Considers that the special treatment accorded to those ACP States which are exporters of beef and veal products must be maintained after 1977 because of the urgent needs of these countries whose economies are largely dependent on those products and who need to plan their production in advance;
12. Urges the Community in the context of the Joint Banana Group to make a rapid and constructive response to the proposals put forward by the ACP States in connection with the implementation of Protocol No 6 of the Convention on bananas; and expresses the hope that the Community's response will give priority to the interests of the ACP States;
13. Again underlines the importance it attaches to the provisions of the Convention on regional and inter-regional cooperation, welcomes the first indicative programme recently proposed by the Commission and calls for the drafting at the earliest opportunity of a second indicative programme to promote the regional and inter-regional development of the other ACP States, and in particular the least developed countries in the other regions;
14. Considers that the setting up, recommended by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Fiji, of an ACP-EEC sub-committee with special responsibility for investigating the specific problems facing the least developed, landlocked or island countries is entirely consistent with the spirit of the Convention of Lomé;
15. Expresses the hope that the Community generalized preference scheme for 1978 will take account of the legitimate concern of the ACP countries; and therefore welcomes the agreement of the ACP-EEC Council to set up a Working Party to study this question;



16. Calls on the ACP States and the Member States of the EEC, in the light of the disappointing results of the work of the latest major international meetings, for example the UNCTAD Conferences in Nairobi and Geneva and the North-South dialogue, to ensure that the spirit of solidarity of the Convention of Lomé which has prevailed over recent difficulties governs forthcoming meetings of the international community;
17. Stresses that the economic situation of the member countries of the Convention of Lomé engaged in southern Africa in the joint struggle of the African peoples for independence and against racialism is part of a political crisis in which the EEC must concern itself, necessitating the use of special measures within the framework of the Convention; welcomes, in this connection, the use made of the provisions of the Convention relating to exceptional aid, and recognizes that in view of the worsening of the crisis further and more urgent help will be needed;
18. Urges the need, in this connection, for careful consideration of the economic activities of investors from the Member States of the EEC in the region;
19. Requests all signatory States of the Convention to observe with the utmost strictness the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the OAU and the recent Maputo Conference in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa for independence, the unequivocal affirmation of the principle of majority rule and the equality of all peoples in this area;
20. Urges the Council of Ministers to pursue appropriate action at the level of the Committee of ACP-EEC Ambassadors to ensure ways of establishing, within the meaning of Title 3 of the Convention, effective contacts, consultations and cooperation between the economic and social sectors of the Member States and the ACP States;
21. Considers that cooperation in the agricultural produce sector is of major importance for all the countries that have acceded to the Convention and that it is necessary to provide in this field institutions and instruments similar to those provided for in the Convention of Lomé for industrial cooperation; feels, therefore, that provision should be made, on the basis of Article 80 (5) of the Convention, for representative organizations of the economic and social sectors, especially agriculture, to be effectively consulted;
22. Notes the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in Fiji recommending that the Committee of Ambassadors study the viability of a Joint Centre to promote agriculture in the ACP countries;
23. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report by Lord Reay to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Communities.

#### RESOLUTION

on cooperation with the representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting from 8 to 10 June 1977 in Luxembourg,*

- having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on 8 June 1977,
- having regard to the positive results of the first meeting of 9 June 1977,
- realizing the need to organize regular meetings between the members of the Joint Committee and representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP countries and the EEC,

requests its Joint Committee to continue to investigate the possibilities of closer cooperation with the representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP States and the EEC as part of the implementation of the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, and to report to it.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,  
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 25 - 29 SEPTEMBER 1978

RESOLUTION

on cooperation with representatives of economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC countries

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting from 25 to 29 September 1978 in Luxembourg,*

- having heard the statement by the Chairman of the Joint Committee on 8 June 1977,
- having regard in this connection to the positive results of the first meeting of 9 June 1977,
- realizing the need to organize meetings between the members of the Joint Committee and representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP countries and the EEC,

requests the Joint Committee to organize informal meetings with representatives of the economic and social groups in the ACP and EEC States on an *ad hoc* basis and whenever necessary.

RESOLUTION

on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on the present state of the Convention of  
Lomé

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 27 to 29 September 1978,*

- having regard to the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
- having taken note of the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Doc. ACP-EEC 8/78),

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 10/78),
- welcoming the accession of the Republic of Jibuti to the Convention and the steps currently being taken for the accession of the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu,
- welcoming the accession to the Convention of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe and Papua New Guinea, while regretting that it was unduly delayed because of the slowness of the ratification procedures in the Member States of the Community,
- stressing once again that the Convention is still open, under the provisions laid down, to other free and independent countries and those who will be so in the future,
- recalling the will of the partners to the Lomé Convention to maintain and develop the friendly relations existing between their countries in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter,
- considering that the Lomé Convention remains a unique example of multilateral cooperation between industrialized and developing countries,
- emphasizing the need, through improved implementation of the Lomé Convention, to promote the economic development of the ACP States and the Member States of the Community,
- hoping that the achievements of Lomé will provide a foundation for the negotiations on the new Convention, and so allow further progress to be achieved in cooperation between the ACP States and the Community,

*(a) On the implementation of the Lomé Convention*

1. Expresses its concern that the trading position of the ACP States with respect to the Community is still unsatisfactory; stresses, therefore, the urgent need for further measures to strengthen the position of the ACP States on the Community market;
2. Notes that the Community's generalized preferences scheme, one element in the liberalization of international trade, is leading to a progressive reduction in the advantages which the Convention provides for ACP States, and consequently calls for measures to be taken to safeguard these interests in keeping with the Unctad IV resolution.
3. Calls for the necessary measures to be taken to safeguard the interests of the ACP States on the basis of the results of the working party set up, and hopes that other industrialized countries will grant preferential benefits to the developing countries equal to those granted by the Community;
4. Considers that the Community decisions on the import treatment for beef and veal and tomatoes originating in ACP States do represent progress, but
  - (a) urges the Community to consolidate the preferential regime for beef and veal currently in force taking full account of all conditions and factors within the terms and the spirit of the Lomé Convention;
  - (b) calls for an increase in the quota for tomatoes, taking account of the production facilities of the ACP States and the ability of the European market to absorb this production;
5. Feels that a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding should make it possible to overcome the present difficulties connected with the import into the Community of rum originating in the ACP States;
6. Notes the decision of the banana-exporting ACP States to establish a common organization to promote and safeguard their interests, and the support which the Commission is giving to these States for this initiative; urges the Community and the ACP to make every effort to develop the marketing of ACP bananas in the various Member States of the Community;
7. Condemns the lack of genuine negotiations on the fixing of the guaranteed price for ACP sugar for the 1978/79 marketing year and the failure to comply with the spirit of the provisions of Article 5 (4) of the sugar Protocol which, according to the Convention, should ensure a just and remunerative price for the ACP States;

8. Welcomes the fact that the concept of *force majeure* has finally been defined, thus facilitating the implementation of the sugar Protocol;
9. Invites the Council to submit new proposals without delay on the supply of surplus agricultural products to the ACP States and the aid to be granted to them in respect of transport and storage in order to ensure the carriage, conservation and distribution of these products;
10. Invites the ACP States and the Community to work out together solutions to the difficulties arising in the operation of the Stabex system, in particular as regards the transfers to which certain ACP countries can legitimately lay claim;
11. Notes the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at its meeting of 13 and 14 March 1978 on the implementation of common objectives in regard to the export of basic products;
12. Calls for speedier realization of objectives in the field of industrial cooperation;
13. Requests the Joint Committee to organize, whenever necessary, informal *ad hoc* meetings with the representatives of the economic and social groups of the ACP States and the Member States of the Community;
14. Deplores the delays in payments in connection with financial and technical cooperation and delays in appraisal and implementation of projects notably affecting certain Pacific States;
15. Reminds the Council and Commission of the Communities of the serious situation of the least developed, landlocked or island ACP States and urges that special measures and specific action in their favour should be implemented or intensified; believes that encouragement of regional cooperation among ACP States may, in collaboration with the EEC or individual Community countries, contribute to solutions to these difficulties;

(b) *As regards the negotiation of the Agreement which might follow the Convention of Lomé*

16. Notes the favourable climate in which the negotiations for a new ACP-EEC Convention opened on 24 July 1978;
17. Feels that the future Convention should provide an opportunity for strengthening the pattern of relations established between developed and developing States by the Lomé Convention in the perspective of a new international economic order, taking into account in particular the changes which have occurred since the signing of the existing Agreement and the principal claims put forward by the developing countries, in particular in connection with the common fund forming part of the integrated programme for raw materials and the debt burden, especially as regards the least-favoured countries;
18. Suggests that the new Convention should be valid for a longer period and that it should contain the revision clauses needed to provide the ACP States and the Community with greater guarantees, a formula which would also stress the permanent nature of ACP-EEC cooperation;
19. Recognizes that the prospective enlargement of the Community from nine to 12 Member States provides the possibility of advantages, as well as of problems, for the ACP States, which are themselves likely to be increased in number in the years immediately ahead; and calls on those who will be engaged in the negotiation of a new Agreement to take those factors fully into account in their deliberations;
20. Hopes that the negotiations will provide an opportunity to extend, innovate and reinforce all the instruments of cooperation contained in the Convention;
21. Stresses that the new Convention should take sufficient account of the fact that 19 ACP States number among the 29 poorest, landlocked and island States in the world and that therefore particularly favourable arrangements are necessary to help them overcome their specific difficulties;
22. Calls for the successor Convention to the Lomé Convention to make special provisions for aiding the ACP States to resolve the problem of marketing mining products (particularly copper and phosphates) and rubber, at stable and remunerative prices, according to the Stabex method, or by other appropriate means;

23. Considers that the question of a reference to human rights in the future Convention should, when the time comes, be approached with great care and a high sense of responsibility; there must be no complacency or prejudice, nor must this matter be used as a veiled pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the Member States of the Convention;

24. Hopes that the possibility of including, in the future Convention, provisions on the promotion and protection of foreign investment will be carefully studied, due account being taken of the provisions of ACP investment codes and the investment guarantee policies of the Member States of the Community;

25. Emphasizes that a break in continuity between the present and future Conventions would be disastrous for the partners to the Agreement, and urges that the negotiations be concluded in time to allow ratification to be completed before the present Convention expires; and that after the new Agreements have been concluded the ratification procedures be simplified and speeded up;

*(c) On the political situation in southern Africa*

26. Recalls the resolution on the situation in southern Africa adopted by its Joint Committee in Maseru, Lesotho on 1 December 1977 and paragraph 17 of the resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg in June 1977;

27. Condemns the racist policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa, pays tribute to the courage of the peoples and governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia and reaffirms its solidarity with them;

28. Urges that the special measures already taken for their benefit be stepped up and in particular that a special action programme be instituted urgently for them;

29. Strongly condemns the violation of the embargo on Rhodesia by three major European oil companies and requests that vigorous action be taken by the Community with a view to putting an end to the collaboration of these companies with the racist regimes in Pretoria and Salisbury, and that effective sanctions be rapidly applied in the event of violations;

30. Strongly condemns the decision by South Africa to organize elections in Namibia unilaterally and calls for the immediate holding of free elections under UN supervision, to be prepared in close collaboration with all the representative forces of the Namibian people;

31. Welcomes the Community's efforts to influence the conduct of multinational companies in South Africa, in particular through the establishment of a code of conduct for companies operating in that country;

32. Urges further speedy action to end the collaboration of these companies with the Government of South Africa;

33. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,  
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 10 - 12 OCTOBER 1979

RESOLUTION

on particular problems and difficulties that have arisen in connection with the implementation of  
certain provisions relating to the commercial aspects of the Convention of Lomé

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October  
1979,*

— having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 11/79),

(a) *Generalized preferences*

1. Considers it absolutely essential for the Community to provide the ACP States with full and above all prompt information on the preferences system to be applied the following year;
2. Is deeply concerned at the way in which the special tariff advantages granted to the ACP States have hitherto been eroded and therefore calls for a system for conciliation and for assessing the effects of the generalized preferences system, and also for any adverse effects established jointly by both parties to be adequately compensated;
3. Urges the Community, in view of the continuous decline in competitive advantages, to help the ACP States to take corrective measures, in particular by improving trade structures and establishing an effective marketing policy;
4. Calls for the continuation and strengthening of close contacts between the ACP countries and the Community before and during the negotiations in the context of all multilateral trade talks;

5. Takes the view that the Community should ensure that it does not harm the interests of the poorest developing countries in extending the generalized preferences system;
6. Calls for adequate compensation for ACP States which suffer erosion of their tariff advantages granted under the Convention of Lomé;

*(b) Beef and veal*

7. Considers that the time and quantitative limits on the arrangements under the present system are not in the interests of certain ACP countries because of the importance of their beef and veal exports and therefore calls for a satisfactory long-term arrangement in the new Convention;

*(c) Rum*

8. Is not satisfied with the implementation of Protocol 7, particularly as regards the consultations for which it provides, and hopes that the procedure for obtaining the necessary import licences will be improved; considers it necessary for the Community to consult with the ACP States to formulate a precise definition of rum and calls for improvements in the areas of standardization of rum import statistics and explanation of the procedure used to determine quotas;
9. Calls on the Community to consult the ACP countries before finally adopting the regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and recommends that special arrangements be made for the ACP countries in the proposed regulation;

*(d) Bananas*

10. Deplores the fact that the Community has not yet fulfilled all its obligations arising from the banana protocol and therefore urges the Community to review its position;
11. Considers it important for a kind of 'preliminary agreement' on the common organization of the market in bananas to be concluded between the Community and the ACP States, to ensure that the ACP States, and Somalia in particular, enjoy concessions in the matter of access to their traditional markets and are granted preferential treatment *vis-à-vis* third countries with respect to bananas;
12. Is convinced that Protocol 6 implies an obligation to grant investment aid to the banana sector, thus providing the banana-producing ACP countries with additional resources, which could be used not only to aid individual banana-producing countries but also for specific projects in the banana sector of joint interest to the ACP countries;
13. Calls on the Community actively to support the 'common organization' of the banana producing ACP countries, particularly as regards adaptation of the market and trade promotion, and in this connection regards direct contacts between ACP exporters and EEC importers as essential;
14. Requests that the Community should use those legal remedies available to it for dealing with any cases of unfair competition especially on the part of multinational companies, to safeguard the legitimate rights of the ACP countries;
15. Asks the Community to examine the proposal made by the Ivory Coast's representative at the Joint Committee's meeting in Maseru, that when the new Convention is being

negotiated, an arrangement for bananas similar to the protocol on sugar, and in any case giving the ACP States vital guarantees in respect of prices and quantities, should be included;

(c) *Sugar*

16. Regrets that the sugar protocol has not so far been properly implemented and hopes that future sugar negotiations will take place in a spirit of trust and genuine willingness to cooperate, to the satisfaction of all the partners concerned, particularly since the sugar protocol is a cornerstone of the Lomé Convention;

17. Cannot accept that the Community should consider itself empowered by the protocol to amend price structures unilaterally, to fix a new intervention price and to present, as a kind of *fait accompli*, the resulting figure to the ACP countries as its final offer of a guaranteed price;

18. Asks that the guaranteed price for ACP sugar should be properly negotiated in future, taking account of all major economic factors in order to ensure economic stability and growth in the ACP countries;

19. Recommends that the cultivation of sugar beet in the Community be kept at a reasonable level;

20. Urges the Community, pursuant to Annex 13 of the Lomé Convention, to reconsider its decision on Zambia's application for accession to the sugar protocol;

21. Urges the Community to sign the International Sugar Agreement as soon as possible;

(f) *Fruit and vegetables*

22. Hopes that the Community will continue to give the ACP States preferential treatment in respect of fruit and vegetables, even after the enlargement of the EEC;

23. Asks that the preferences granted to the ACP for agricultural products should in no case be lower than preferences which will be accorded to third countries or under other agreements;

(g) *Trade promotion*

24. Draws attention to the fundamental importance of trade promotion as a crucial starting point for the improvement of the economies of the ACP States and insists that the ACP States should be able to take full advantage of the trade facilities provided under the Lomé Convention;

25. Asks the Commission to investigate, before conclusion of the new Convention, to what extent Articles 12 to 15 of the Lomé Convention relating to trade promotion have been implemented;

26. Emphasizes that the objective of financial and trade cooperation should be to improve both production, in terms of quality and quantity, and trade promotion;

27. Regards the creation of a trade promotion centre and marketing offices, an adequate knowledge of markets, and the organization of exhibitions and trade fairs as essential requirements for trade promotion; requests the Commission to make available to the ACP countries in a simplified form all necessary documentation and information on products, markets, pricing, channels of distribution, advertising, etc.;



28. Considers it important to make every possible effort to facilitate and promote marketing coordination among the ACP States and to this end requests the Community to assist ACP States in every possible way;

29. Further requests that consideration be given to the active promotion of tourism in ACP States bearing in mind that this 'invisible export' has the same effect as the promotion of product exports;

30. Believes that, bearing in mind the importance of trade promotion and the need for adequate financial resources, the question of a special fund, or some other specific scheme to further these activities, should be studied.

## RESOLUTION

on the situation in Southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,*

— recalling the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 28 September 1978 in Luxembourg and the resolution of the Joint Committee adopted in Bordeaux on 1 February 1979,

1. Condemns South Africa for its apartheid policy and its present activities in Namibia and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia which are tactics aimed at delaying independence to the people of these two countries and for pursuing other activities which run counter to human rights and fundamental freedoms as laid down in the Charter of the United Nations ;

2. Condemns also certain multinational companies and other undertakings in the EEC which continue, by the manner of their activities, to give active support and encouragement to the apartheid regime in South Africa, and asks that the principles defined and the decisions taken by the United Nations should be respected and particularly that these companies should discontinue their relations with the Government of South Africa ;

3. Repeats its formal condemnation of the various forms of economic and military support afforded by certain European countries to the apartheid regime, in breach of the United Nations' resolutions ;

4. Invites the Council of the European Communities to report as soon as possible on the results obtained as regards the application of the code of conduct for European companies operating in South Africa ;

5. Pays tribute to the courage of the peoples and Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zambia and urges that the special measures already taken for their benefit be stepped up and in particular that a special action programme be instituted for them ;

6. Condemns the recent sanguinary acts of aggression carried out against sovereign States, particularly Angola, Mozambique and Zambia ;

7. Hopes that the Conference currently taking place in London on the future of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia will achieve a peaceful and truly independent future for that country and provide protection for all the population groups.

## GENERAL RESOLUTION

on the conclusion of the Joint Committee's proceedings

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,*

- having heard the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
- having deliberated thereon,
- welcoming the accession to the Convention of Dominica, the Solomon Islands, St Lucia and Tuvalu, and the steps being taken for the accession of the Republic of Kiribati, a development which demonstrates the vitality of the Convention, which remains open, pursuant to the provisions laid down, to other free and independent countries and those that are about to become so,
- stressing the commitment of the peoples and governments of the ACP countries and the Community Member States to forge an evergrowing and stronger link based on equal partnership for mutual benefit,
- recalling its commitment to the establishment as a matter of urgency of a new and more equitable world economic order, and regretting, therefore the delays and disappointing outcome achieved at the Fifth Unctad Conference in Manila,
- paying tribute to the effectiveness of many provisions of the first Convention of Lomé, which, despite some disappointment, formed the basis on which a new Convention could be built,
- taking note that the following problems are still pending before the responsible authorities :
  - how the ACP States are to deal with investments originating in the EEC Member States ;
  - the extension of the field of application of the provisions of Article 18 of the Statute of the EIB ;
  - the list of agricultural products granted free access to the Community markets, particularly rice ;
  - the drawing up of a policy for promoting investments in the less-developed countries and making compensation for the loss of commercial outlets suffered by these countries ;
  - the definition of the criteria for entering countries on the list of landlocked countries ;

1. Stresses the need to overcome the special difficulties at present existing, so that the new Convention can be signed as soon as possible, thus demonstrating the political willingness of the partners to extend and strengthen this initial agreement to the benefit of all the interested parties :
2. Welcomes the fact that the new draft Convention has taken into consideration certain suggestions made by the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee, such as the establishment of an Agricultural Centre, an aid programme to ACP countries producing certain minerals and social measures in favour of ACP workers in the Community, and hopes that these measures will be implemented and will prove effective :
3. Hopes that the system put into operation for mineral products with a view to countering the decline in production capacities and in the export of these products to the Community will prove more successful, thus meeting the concern voiced by the ACP countries that a system comparable to the Stabex system should be established ;
4. Regrets, however, that the volume of the EDF in the new Convention has hardly been increased in real terms, notes that it is insufficient to meet the substantial needs of the ACP countries and the heavy burden of their debts and appeals, therefore, to the Community Member States to increase for the future the volume of aid granted by them so as to meet these needs;
5. Notes the specific mention made in the new Convention of the work of the Joint Committee and believes that the effectiveness of the Convention's parliamentary bodies must be improved;
6. Welcomes the formal recognition given to consultations which have taken place between the Joint Committee and the social and economic sectors and urges that the joint declaration on the importance of introducing a direct and effective dialogue with the social partners, involving the Council and these groups, be implemented;
7. Hopes finally that the parliaments of the Community Member States will soon proceed to ratify the Convention so that it can enter into force on 1 March 1980, thus avoiding the delays and difficulties entailed by having to apply transitional measures.

## RESOLUTION

on the sugar of the ACP States

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, meeting in Luxembourg from 10 to 12 October 1979,*

- Conscious of the great and continuing importance to the economies of the ACP countries concerned of the guaranteed access for their sugar to the EEC market under the terms and conditions set out in the Sugar Protocol annexed to the Lomé Convention,
  - Noting that, apart from certain problems relating to the adoption of *force majeure* decisions and the annual negotiation of the guaranteed price for ACP sugar, the arrangements under the Protocol for supply of ACP sugar to the EEC market have worked satisfactorily,
  - Hoping that the review conducted since May 1979 by the EEC Commission of *force majeure* decisions relating to certain ACP States will, in the light of the additional information already fully supplied by those States, lead to a decision in accordance with the criteria jointly agreed by the ACP States and the Community,
  - Concerned to ensure that the review of the EEC's internal sugar arrangements, due to be implemented in July 1980, will in no way adversely affect the interests of the ACP States.
1. Recalls the need for the EEC to take into consideration in approaching the question of its domestic production of sugar its historical and legally binding commitments to the ACP States and urges the Community to sign the International Sugar Agreement as soon as possible;
  2. Notes with concern pressures to deny ACP sugar provided for under the Protocol its historical commercial place in the markets of the Community;
  3. Welcomes the assurance of the EEC Commission to the ACP sugar supplying States to the effect that the review of the EEC's internal sugar regime would in no way adversely affect the rights now enjoyed by the ACP States under the Sugar Protocol, and that the ACP sugar supplied under the Protocol is part of the Community trade and not its aid arrangements;
  4. Takes note and expresses its appreciation for the spirit displayed by the EEC Commission in its commitment to the ACP sugar supplying States, to consult them fully before submitting its final recommendations on the new internal sugar arrangements;
  5. Calls upon the Community to ensure that this review in no way erodes the position of the ACP sugar supplying States from that provided for in the Protocol on sugar.

# CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 24 - 26 SEPTEMBER 1980

## RESOLUTION

on the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
  - having regard to the new institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention,
  - having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/17/80),
  - having discussed this report,
1. Is pleased that the institutional provisions of the Lomé II Convention were formulated on the basis of mutual consultation between the two institutions concerned;
  2. Stresses that consultation of this kind is in tune with the Assembly's repeated wish for closer relations leading to genuine cooperation between the institutions of the Convention;
  3. Notes the improvement in institutional provisions in relation to the previous Convention, mainly as regards:
    - recognition of the role played by the Committee of Ambassadors, which is described as the third institution of the Convention, thus formalizing a *de facto* situation,
    - expansion of the role of the Consultative Assembly and strengthening of links between the latter and the ACP-EEC Council,
    - recognition of the existence and duties of the Joint Committee as an organ of the Assembly,
    - recognition of the possibility of the Consultative Assembly establishing the necessary contacts with economic and social circles;
  4. Hopes that as a result of these provisions the institutions will be better equipped to achieve the aims of the Convention;
  5. Deplores the fact that the new Convention makes no mention of the possibility of members of the Consultative Assembly putting written and oral questions to the ACP-EEC Council, with the result that the provisions of Articles 17 and 18 of the Rules of Procedure remain a dead letter;
  6. Instructs its Bureau to continue negotiations with the ACP-EEC Council with a view to concluding an agreement on measures for implementing a system of written and oral questions.

## RESOLUTION

amending the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Assembly

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/17/80),
- having discussed this report,
- noting that the Rules of Procedure will have to be adjusted having regard to the entry into force of the Lomé II Convention and to, its institutional provisions,
- considering that it would be appropriate at this time to draw on recent experience in adjusting the Rules of Procedure,

Decides to amend its Rules of Procedure

## RESOLUTION

on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
- having regard to the statements by the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers and the representatives of the Council and Commission of the European Communities,
- having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers drawn up pursuant to Articles 74 and 80 of the First Lomé Convention,
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/19/80),
- welcoming the accession of the Republic of Kiribati and St. Vincent-and-the-Grenadines to the First Lomé Convention,
- stressing the particular value and the great political significance of the first, imminent enlargement of the Second Lomé Convention to include the Republic of Zimbabwe, and hoping that this will come into effect as soon as possible;

1. Welcomes the conclusion of a new Convention between the ACP States and the Community, and stresses the political significance of this new international cooperation contract between equal partners, which is vital for the economic and social development of the ACP countries and is consistent with the situation of economic interdependence between the developing countries and the industrialized countries;

2. Calls on the Member States of the Community to ratify the new Convention as soon as possible; requests that to attenuate the effects of the break in continuity between the two Conventions, the transitional measures should include all the provisions of Lomé II with no financial implications dependent on the ratification of the Convention;

3. Stresses that in the implementation of the new Convention the lessons learnt under Lomé I should be taken into account so as to avoid repeating negative experiences and to preserve achievements so far;

*(a) Trade cooperation and promotion*

4. Stresses that the opening of the Community market is not sufficient in itself to ensure the development of ACP exports to the Community;

5. Requests that under Lomé II trade cooperation and promotion should be integrated more fully into the various cooperation policies, and expects, in accordance with the spirit and provisions of Lomé, the obstacles (quantitative, administrative and other restrictions) to ACP exports to the Community, especially textiles and milled rice, to be lifted;

6. Notes the individual improvements to the trade arrangements in Lomé II;

7. Considers that the results of trade promotion prove that the resources and methods deployed were not adapted to the requirements of the ACP States;

8. Emphasized the advantages of the new approach under Lomé II to trade promotion, which will henceforth be extended to the various stages of production and to all markets; stresses the need for practical promotion schemes such as the holding of specialized fairs and the training of marketing experts;

9. Requests the Community and its Member States to refrain from having recourse to the safeguard clause by making the best possible use of the consultation procedures; considers that the case of ACP textile exports which is illustrative of the enormous difficulties of ACP States in embarking upon the industrialization process and taking advantage of the free access rule, provide a test of the readiness of the Community and its Member States to honour their commitments in this area;

10. Warns the Community and the Member States against protectionist practices and tendencies, the adoption of which have disastrous effects not only for the ACP countries but also for the Community itself;

(b) *Sugar*

11. Remains convinced of the great and continuing importance to the economies of the ACP countries concerned of guaranteed access for their sugar to the EEC market under the terms and conditions set out in the Sugar Protocol annexed to the Lomé Convention;
12. Deplores the fact that the Commission proposals on revised quotas for EEC sugar producers for the 1980 to 1985 period have received neither the consent of the European Parliament nor the approval of the Council of the European Communities;
13. Is persuaded that, in so doing, the Community has merely avoided the problem, which must again be put before the European Parliament and the Council of the European Communities by the Commission; considers in fact that, despite the economic fluctuations in the world sugar market, the reduction of surpluses of beet sugar in the EEC is essential in view of the Community's historical obligations towards the ACP countries;
14. Affirms that the quantity of ACP sugar supplied to Member States of the Community has not increased over the last 15 years and hence has in no way contributed to the sugar surpluses to be exported from the EEC;
15. Notes the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to invoke the good offices procedure to settle the dispute over the application of the notion of '*force majeure*', and expresses the hope that the use of that procedure will strengthen the affirmation of the Community's resolve, as set out in Protocol 22 of the Treaty of Accession, to safeguard the interests of all the countries referred to in that Protocol, whose economies depend to a considerable extent on the export of commodities, and particularly sugar;
16. Emphasizes the irrevocable nature of the undertakings made in the context of the Sugar Protocol;
17. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Community:
  - to respect fully the traditional position of ACP sugar on the Community market,
  - to participate immediately in the International Sugar Agreement as a supplementary measure to ensure the stability of world prices of this product,
  - to look for ways of further increasing ACP sugar quotas and encouraging EEC sugar beet farmers to produce crops which will not compete with ACP production;

(c) *Stabex and Sysmin*

18. While recognizing the existence of certain difficulties related, in particular, to transfers, considers that as a whole Stabex has been applied satisfactorily;



19. Welcomes the decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to allocate to the Stabex appropriation under the Second Convention the balance remaining from the Lomé I Stabex fund;

20. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to convert into grants the transfers made under Lomé I and due to be replenished, taking into consideration, case by case, the particular situation of the countries concerned as provided in Article 44 of the Second Lomé Convention;

21. Notes the new features of Stabex, including the list of products, the conditions of intervention and the increase in the appropriations allocated to the system, and notes with satisfaction that henceforth the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers will be able, on a case-by-case basis, to extend the benefits of Stabex to inter-ACP trade, a measure which is likely to promote inter-ACP trade cooperation;

22. Requests the ACP-EEC Council to examine, case by case, requests to extend the list of Stabex products, particularly those relating to raw tobacco and sisal products;

23. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to present a report assessing the impact of Stabex on the development of the economies of the ACP countries and, given the importance of this assessment, urges that this detailed study should be carried out by external consultants selected with the approval of the ACP countries;

24. Emphasizes the value of Sysmin, the implementation of which may help to maintain and develop the mining industry in the ACP States; stresses that it will not be possible to achieve this objective unless suitable preparatory measures are taken immediately, in particular by the Commission of the European Communities;

*(d) Industrial cooperation*

25. Deplores the fact under Lomé I industrial cooperation produced only limited results;

26. Notes that the negotiators of the new Convention have acknowledged the need to intensify industrial cooperation, in particular by extending its scope to the mining and energy sectors and by laying down non-discriminatory rules regarding investments in ACP countries from Member States;

27. Welcomes the particular stress laid on energy in Lomé II and reaffirms that the availability of energy resources at reasonable prices constitutes a condition for the development of the ACP countries; requests that the ACP States should receive aid to develop other energy sources so as to attenuate the effects of the increase in the prices of petroleum products and their harmful repercussions on the development effort of these countries and places special importance on the urgent need for the Community to finance surveys for oil and extensive exploration drilling;

28. Stresses that covering the developing countries' energy deficit (US \$ 20 000 million for development aid in 1979, US \$ 50 000 million for energy supplies) is one of the most important tasks of development policy; the Community, the oil-producing countries and the Eastern bloc must assume their collective responsibility in this respect;

29. Hopes that the procedures in the industrial sphere set up by Lomé II will induce the Community, after consulting the economic and social groups, to take greater account of the needs of the ACP economies in determining its internal restructuring measures;

30. Stresses the value of the new provisions of Lomé II on co-financing, a system which has already produced appreciable results under Lomé I;

31. Expresses its interest, given the inadequacy of public aid, in the provisions of Lomé II designed to encourage the inflow of private capital in the industrial development process of the ACP countries, particularly in respect of small and medium-sized undertakings;

32. Stresses the need to encourage the establishment and promotion of small and medium-sized undertakings in ACP countries as they are the basic and indispensable means of developing both the industrial sector and agriculture and trade; considers that small and medium sized undertakings constitute an appropriate framework for training programmes and transfers of technology;

33. Considers that one of the preconditions of any industrial cooperation must be to assist the ACP States in the definition of an industrial development strategy capable of producing suitable projects;

34. Calls in particular for the establishment of a Business Management College for the Lomé Convention, funded by the Community, to train large numbers of competent managers from the ACP States in techniques and technologies appropriate to their economic environments.

35. Recognizes the gap in the flow of requisite financial resources for the industrial development of the ACP States and the urgent need for complementary financing for the implementation of industrial programmes under Lomé II in order to achieve more positive results than obtained under Lomé I;

*(e) Regional cooperation*

36. Stresses the fundamental role of regional cooperation in the development process of the developing countries, and hence the ACP countries, and regrets that the opportunities offered by Lomé I have not been more fully exploited;

37. Urges that the implementation of Lomé II be used to lay the foundations of real regional cooperation, thanks in particular to increased financial resources and a better identification of objectives;

38. Urges that the support and aid schemes for specific bodies and projects implemented by ACP countries within a regional or sub-regional framework, particularly in the field of infrastructures, should be reinforced;

39. Takes note in the same context of the Lagos Action Plan; strongly urges the Community to provide the appropriate political support for this Plan and to take account of the implications of its implementation in formulating its cooperation and development aid policy; lays particular stress on the need for and advisability of an increase and concentration of the Community's financial and technical aid on strengthening or creating structures for sectoral or sub-regional cooperation, especially the construction of dams, schemes to combat the encroachment of the desert, communications, etc.

*(f) Agricultural cooperation*

40. Notes that under Lomé I more than one third of the EDF appropriations was allocated to the development of the rural sector, and in particular to integrated projects, but notes that, far from moving towards self-sufficiency, the food situation of the majority of ACP countries, especially the African countries, has deteriorated;

41. Considers that in order to cope with the situation in the future in the countries concerned:

- Lomé II should be implemented in such a way as to enable the ACP States concerned to develop a food strategy,
- an even greater proportion of EDF resources should be set aside for agricultural projects,
- food aid should be integrated into development programmes for the rural sector and food-work schemes should be experimented;

42. Stresses the value of developing fisheries, which may help to improve the security of ACP food supplies;

43. Asks the Community, in line with previous ACP requests, to investigate rapidly with the ACP States ways in which it might contribute, on special terms, to the food security of the developing countries by providing itself with appropriate resources under the Common Agricultural Policy;

44. Considers that, in the longer term, an adequate solution to this problem and to all the anomalies in the agricultural trade relations between the Community and the developing countries can be found only if:

- the Community finally adopts an agricultural trade policy compatible with its development aid policy,
- and at the same time guarantees priority access to the Community market for agricultural products and processed agricultural products from the poorest associated and non-associated developing countries;
- the Community reduces its current structural surpluses of certain agricultural products;

45. Requests that special attention and increased assistance be granted to ACP countries hit by drought, particularly those in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa which are threatened, and urges the introduction as a matter of urgency of a special action programme to enable the stricken countries to curb, by means of water control, the harmful effects of drought;

46. Notes with satisfaction the prompt action taken by the Community, to furnish financial and other assistance to countries which have recently suffered serious loss of life and property as a result of hurricanes; and urges the introduction by the Community of a continuing programme of assistance aimed at enabling the people of those countries to prepare themselves against, and to alleviate the effects of, the perennial hazards to which they are exposed by the occurrence of such hurricanes;

47. Requests the Commission to enter in the Community's 1981 budget special supplementary appropriation of 250 million EUA and an appropriation for the purchase of 200 million tonnes of cereals for war refugees or those made homeless by natural disasters in the ACP countries; calls, in particular, on the Commission and the Council to draw up, as soon as possible, an emergency food-aid and technical assistance programme for refugees in the ACP countries who are facing death;

48. Hopes that the setting up of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation will meet the needs of the ACP countries; requests that the preparatory measures necessary for its establishment be taken rapidly and that adequate resources be placed at its disposal;

49. Condemns any attempt to use food as a weapon against any country on any pretext whatever,

*(g) Financial and technical cooperation*

50. Notes that, on the expiry of the First Lomé Convention, one quarter of the programmable funds had still not been committed and that payments amounted to 43 % of total EDF commitments, 28 % of which were for indicative programmes;

51. Warns against prolonging this situation, which might weaken confidence in ACP-EEC cooperation; once the quality and value of projects has been recognized, funds must be utilized speedily;

52. Considers it essential therefore that the experience acquired from the application of Lomé I should be fully exploited in the implementation of Lomé II and in particular that:

- development programmes for the ACP countries should be drawn up, specifying the type of aid desirable,
- the self-development capacities of projects should be taken into account,
- sufficient vocational training for each project should accompany its implementation, and more generally that the cost thereof and also the cost of the subsequent maintenance of projects should be included in the financing plan,
- the maintenance and operation of the installations should be ensured;

53. Recognizes the very great value of the work of the non-governmental organizations concerned with development and emphasizes the role these organizations might play in connection with micro-projects in the ACP countries;

54. Calls upon Community institutions to give higher priority to the encouragement of non-governmental financial institutions to invest in capital projects, and to do so by underwriting such investment in whole or in part;

55. Considers that voluntary aid to development should be encouraged and requests the Commission of the European Communities to make relevant proposals with a view to adopting a European statute for technical cooperation assistants;

56. Stresses the need to make all those concerned aware of the advantages of reducing to a minimum the period between the appraisal and the implementation of a project;

57. Emphasizing the very real problems encountered by the Commission of the European Communities, demands that it should at last be provided with the staff necessary to implement the Convention of Lomé;

*(h) Least-developed, landlocked and island countries*

58. Requests that, on the basis of the provisions of Lomé II, solutions be found to the problems encountered by the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States in the fields of investment, transport and communications and as regards the application of the rules of origin;

59. Urges that special measures be taken to mobilize more resources for agricultural and rural development in the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States in order to raise agricultural production substantially;

60. Requests that the provisions of the joint declaration on the special situation of Zaire be implemented;

61. Calls upon the EEC countries to take all necessary measures to ensure the success of the United Nations Conference on the Least-Developed Countries scheduled for 1981;

*(i) Institutional provisions*

62. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers carefully to ensure that the economic and social groups are involved in the life of the new Convention, pursuant to Article 168 (6), and to begin the essential consultations concerning trade and industrial cooperation and the full application of the joint declaration on migrant workers contained in Annex XV to the Convention;

63. Regrets that the negotiations for an adaptation and transition protocol for Lomé II, following the enlargement of the Community to include Greece from 1 January 1981, have opened so late in the day;

64. Notes the concern shown by many ACP States at the prospect of a possible enlargement of the EEC to include three new countries and requests that the ACP State be duly notified;

65. Notes the improvement in Lomé II as regards institutional provisions and hopes that as a result of these provisions the institutions will be better equipped to achieve the aims of the Convention;

66. Stresses the need to attain as soon as possible the aim of allocating 0.7 % of the GNP of the developed countries to public development aid; urges that developed countries which have not yet reached this target of 0.7 % of GNP in public development aid in 1981 should make their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than in the second half of the decade; the target of 1 % should be reached as soon as possible thereafter;

67. Requests, in the light of the very serious implications of the burden of foreign debt for the economies of the developing countries, the adoption of measures to provide immediate assistance, relief or the writing off of the debts of those developing countries which are experiencing particular difficulties as is the case for most ACP countries;

68. Also stresses that serious progress towards disarmament would release substantial funds for development;

69. Points out that, while in other respects the Lomé Conventions are exemplary, they can become fully effective only if they form part of a world-wide system of North-South relations; regrets that it was not possible to decide on the agenda and procedures for global negotiations at the XIth UN Extraordinary General Assembly in New York; urges the Community and the ACP States to make every effort to ensure that the North-South dialogue achieves some concrete results; hopes that the Community and the ACP States will endeavour to achieve real results and attaches particular importance to the establishment of a world-wide system to assist the least-developed countries;

70. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council of Ministers and Commission of the European Communities, and also asks that steps be taken to give the report and the resolution wide publicity.

#### RESOLUTION

on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,

— referring expressly to the declaration adopted in Bordeaux on 31 January 1979 by its Joint Committee,

— having regard to the provisions of Annex XV of the Second Lomé Convention, relating to workers who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and are residing legally in a Member State or an ACP State,

— having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC/18/80),

1. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention takes account of the situation of migrant workers from the ACP countries residing in the countries of the Community with a view to ensuring respect for and protection of the fundamental human rights, and also of the situation of workers from the Community residing in ACP countries;

2. Stresses the political significance of this step by which the negotiators have recognized that the two Parties could not confine themselves to an economic and commercial agreement, and that the bonds which unite them were such that the situation of certain social groups could no longer be ignored by the Convention;

3. Deplores, however, the unambitious nature of the provisions adopted which are confined to guaranteeing non-discrimination with regard to working conditions, pay and social security;

4. Notes that these provisions are far from adequate in view of the difficulties encountered by ACP migrant workers;

5. Considers that the proposals and guarantees contained in this resolution must be implemented as a matter of priority to assist ACP migrant workers, whose social situation and problems with integration into their host country are particularly acute;

6. Desires non-discrimination to apply fully to all workers' rights, irrespective of whether their families are living with them or have remained in their own country, but considers at the same time that the re-uniting of families must be encouraged;

7. Takes the view that it is responsible for ensuring that these provisions are enforced and, for this purpose, instructs the ACP-EEC Council to report to it annually on their implementation;

8. Considers that, on the basis of undertakings contained in the Second Lomé Convention, the Community and its Member States should embark upon a policy of coordination and harmonization of the various national policies relating to the rights of ACP migrant workers;

9. Requests that the ACP-EEC Council reconsider the matter of ACP migrant workers with a view to extending the present provisions;

10. Invites the ACP-EEC Council to involve, through its *ad hoc* committees, the social partners, both of the ACP and of the EEC, in the consideration of the matter of migrant workers;

11. Recalls that, in line with the declaration adopted in Bordeaux, the objective to be achieved in this regard is to guarantee to ACP migrant workers resident in the Member States of the Community:

- recognition of their economic, social and trade union rights,
- recognition of their individual rights and of those of their families,
- improved living conditions,
- the actual exercise of their recognized rights;

12. Requests the Council of the European Communities to adopt the proposal for a Directive on clandestine immigration which, while laying down preventive and restrictive measures to combat illegal migration and employment, safeguards the rights of workers arising out of the work they perform;

13. Underlines the need for the Member States of the Community to undertake, in agreement with the parties concerned and their organizations, a detailed study of the situation of ACP students and trainees, in order to be in a position at last to define a coherent and comprehensive policy in this regard; this policy should include, in particular, vocational training and grant, study and training programmes and facilitate the reintegration of those concerned at the end of their studies in their country of origin;

14. Recalls that in order for ACP students and trainees to be properly integrated into their new environment, they must be briefed in advance on the situation that awaits them and in particular on the reception and temporary care facilities provided;

15. Invites the Member States of the Community to take account in their legislation on aliens of the special status of ACP students and trainees, by putting an end to discretionary powers as regards expulsion and by guaranteeing to trainees and students receiving grants the right of appeal against arbitrary administrative decisions;

16. Is of the opinion that it is the responsibility of the Community to promote the coordination and harmonization of the various national policies on the subject so as to give more weight to the concept of ACP student/trainee;

17. Stresses that there is work to be done in informing and educating Community public opinion with regard to the problems of Third World citizens and particularly those from the ACP countries;

18. Considers that, in order for such an information and education policy to be effective, it should be backed up by the competent non-governmental organizations, which should be given moral and financial support;

19. Invites those Member States which do not as yet possess legislation enabling racism to be combated, to adopt such legislation as soon as possible.

#### RESOLUTION

on ACP-EEC cooperation on the development of fishing in the ACP States

*The ACP-EEC consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
- recalling the Joint Declaration on sea fishing annexed to the Convention signed by the ACP States and the European Community in Lomé on 31 October 1979 and recognizing



the contribution that the development of fishery resources in waters within the jurisdiction of the ACP States can make to the overall development process of these States.

- recalling also the Joint Declaration on the origin of fishery products annexed to Protocol 1 to the Convention, which recognizes that changes in the existing rules of origin concerning fishery products may have to be made to enhance the development of the fishery sector,
- 1. Considers that there is an urgent need for intensified ACP-EEC cooperation to enable each ACP State to maximize the benefits of its fishery resources and retain full control of these vital resources to ensure a balanced system of fishing and conservation of fish stocks in the ACP States;
- 2. Notes the interest expressed by many ACP States in developing their fishing industries;
- 3. Urges the Community and the ACP States to carry out without delay an examination of the problems posed by the entry into Community markets of fishery products from catches made in zones within the jurisdiction of the ACP States;
- 4. Instructs its Joint Committee to continue its examination of the problem of ACP-EEC cooperation on fishing and to submit a report to it in due course.

#### RESOLUTION

on Zimbabwe

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
- welcoming the decision of the ACP-EEC Council in Nairobi to agree to Zimbabwe's application for accession to the Second Lomé Convention,
- noting that the negotiations on the terms of accession for Zimbabwe are making progress,
- stressing the particular value and the great political significance of the imminent accession of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the Second Lomé Convention,
- aware of the importance of sugar, beef and veal and tobacco to the economy of Zimbabwe and of their impact on the prosperity of its people,
- 1. Urges that the negotiations on Zimbabwe's accession to the Convention be concluded rapidly and, in this connection, urges the Community and its Member States to provide substantial aid for Zimbabwe, taking account of the need for Zimbabwe to rebuild its economy as rapidly as possible;
- 2. Requests the Community to grant Zimbabwe, on its accession, sugar and beef and veal quotas over and above those provided for under the Second Lomé Convention.

## RESOLUTION

on cocoa

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980,
- seriously concerned at the fall in the prices of commodities, particularly cocoa,
- regretting the failure to reach a Community decision on a minimum price for cocoa during the recent Geneva consultations, which would have made possible the resumption of negotiations on the conclusion of a new international agreement,
- having regard to the vital importance of cocoa for the economies of many ACP states and, in particular, the political and social consequences of a fall in the price of cocoa,

1. Requests the Community, as the world's major consumer of cocoa, to assume its full responsibilities so that negotiations on the conclusion of a new International Cocoa Agreement can be resumed and completed;

2. Calls on the Community:

- (a) to agree to the fixing of a minimum price for cocoa, taking account of the overriding need to guarantee a fair level of remuneration to and protect the interests of the ACP producer states;
- (b) to agree to the fixing of a guaranteed seasonal price for cocoa and to accept the principle of a periodic review of cocoa prices;

3. Consequently requests the Council of the European Communities to take all the necessary steps to enable the Community to assume in full its special responsibilities in this field in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Lomé II Convention.

## RESOLUTION

on the situation in southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980.
- having regard to the resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 28 September 1978 and 12 October 1979 in Luxembourg and by the Joint Committee on 1 February 1979 in Bordeaux,

1. Reaffirms its condemnation of South Africa for its apartheid policy and its present activities in Namibia, which are intended to delay the latter's independence and undermine fundamental liberties as defined in the United Nations Charter;

2. Strongly urges the South African authorities to free all prisoners of conscience and guarantee, without discrimination, the right to legal defence, and to safeguard fundamental liberties in respect of persons and society as a whole; expresses its solidarity with all victims of the regime and urges, in particular, that militants and leading figures of the African National Congress who have been unjustly imprisoned and sentenced should be freed;
3. Considers that the measures adopted by the apartheid regime following the compulsory embargo on arms decreed by the United Nations mean that foreign companies operating in South Africa may become involved in the apartheid regime's military programme; these Western companies provide virtually all South Africa's oil, computers and advanced technology; anything short of total withdrawal on their part would therefore have no effect;
4. Considers, more particularly, that the so-called fair employment measures, such as the Community code of conduct and the Sullivan principles jeopardize the struggle for freedom, despite the argument that these measures may be intended to help promote foreign investment in South Africa;
5. Condemns, furthermore, the states and multinational companies and other undertakings in the Community which continue, by virtue of their operations, to give active support and encouragement to the apartheid regime in South Africa, and urges that the principles and decisions adopted by the United Nations should be respected and, above all, that these states and companies should stop investing and operating in South Africa in circumstances which encourage the country's racist government;
6. Requests the Council of the European Communities to provide details of the activities of the multinationals and to inform the Joint Committee of the measures it intends to take to ensure that they do not continue to violate the commitments given at the United Nations;
7. Reiterates its formal condemnation of the various forms of economic and military support given to the apartheid regime in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions;
8. Notes, however, the fact that a number of cultural agreements between Community countries and the Pretoria Government have been suspended;
9. Pays homage to the courage of the people and Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and strongly urges that the special measures which have already been taken to help them should be intensified; regrets that, despite its earlier requests, a special action programme has not yet been initiated for them;
10. Condemns the recent bloody acts of aggression perpetrated against sovereign States, notably Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN,  
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC  
COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 28 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1981

RESOLUTION

on the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience  
of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for its optimal implementation

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 28 to 30 September 1981,
  - having examined the general report submitted by Mr S. R. Insanally on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 29/81),
1. Welcomes the entry into force of the new Convention between the ACP States and the Community as an international cooperation contract between equal partners reflecting the situation of economic interdependence between the developing and the industrialized countries;
  2. Notes with approval that programming missions under the new Convention have been accomplished;
  3. Regrets that, despite the effort made to ensure early submission on this occasion, the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was not available to members of the Consultative Assembly in sufficient time to allow detailed examination before the annual meeting;

*(a) With regard to the enlargement of the ACP and of the EEC*

4. Is particularly pleased to welcome the accession to the Convention of Vanuatu and Zimbabwe, and hopes that the Zimbabwe Accession Agreement will be ratified by all the Community Member States with the least possible delay;
5. Warmly welcomes the indication given by the new Caribbean State of Belize of its desire to accede to the Convention of Lomé and looks forward to its taking its place in the Joint Committee and the Consultative Assembly;
6. Welcomes the imminent signature by Greece of the Second Lomé Convention but regrets the inadequate nature of consultation with the ACP partners concerning the accession of Greece;
7. Takes note of the Joint Declaration of 19 June 1981 pursuant to which certain outstanding differences between the ACP and the EEC regarding the effects of the accession of Greece to the Community on ACP trade will be dealt with and particularly the provision whereby all the procedures for information and consultation would be put into practice should difficulties arise for the ACP States in matters of trade cooperation;
8. Is pleased to note that in the Declaration of 19 June 1981 the Community, within the framework of consultation procedures provided for by the Convention, has undertaken to keep the ACP States appropriately informed of developments in the negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal and shall proceed in good time to any necessary discussion of the possible effects for the ACP States of the enlargement of the Community;
9. Calls on the Community to honour these undertakings and to commence, in good time, real negotiations with the ACP for appropriate measures of adaptation and transition;

*(b) With regard to trade cooperation*

10. Notes with concern that while the nominal value of trade between the ACP and the Community increased during the period under review, and that while the trade balance was in favour of the ACP,
  - (a) the pattern of trade between the ACP and EEC has remained unchanged since the signing of the First Lomé Convention and
  - (b) the decline of exports of raw materials in total ACP exports to the Community was not compensated by a corresponding increase in exports of manufactured goods;
11. Stresses that the opening of the Community markets to ACP products is not in itself sufficient to ensure the development of ACP trade with the Community;
12. Emphasizes the principle of free access to the Community market for ACP industrial products, including textiles, and urges the Community to take account of this principle in all international agreements;

13. Notes that the ACP States account for only 1.8% of total EEC textile imports, and consequently maintains that the ACP should not be held responsible for the general crisis affecting the European textile industry;

14. Urges the Community and its Member States not to adopt protectionist measures which would have disastrous effects on the ACP countries, and would not be in the long-term interest of the Community;

15. Calls on the Community and its Member States to make full and timely use of the consultation procedures in order to avoid the need to have recourse to the safeguard clause;

16. Urges the Commission of the EEC to encourage and grant adequate financial support to initiatives of the ACP States in export promotion of manufactured products, particularly of small and medium-sized industries, from ACP States in the EEC market through financing of trade fairs and other related export promotion activities;

17. Emphasizes the importance of trade promotion and calls for the flexible interpretation and full implementation of the provisions governing trade promotion in the Convention;

18. Considers that compliance with the letter and spirit of the Lomé agreements requires the Community to uphold the trade advantages obtained by the ACP States and to protect them against any erosion as a result of other agreements signed by the EEC;

19. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to revoke the rule by which it limits an ACP State's trade fair exhibition space to 60 square metres, and furthermore urges the continuation of the system under which EEC Member States have so far made free space available for ACP participation in fairs taking place in their territories;

20. Calls on the trade partners, in the light of the difficulties encountered in this most important area, to undertake as quickly and seriously as possible a detailed study of the root causes of the meagre results obtained so far in the ACP-EEC trade cooperation, and to take appropriate remedial action;

*(c) With regard to agricultural products*

21. Emphasizes the importance of ACP agricultural products being granted the greatest possible access to Community markets especially given the possibilities now offered by the new chapter on Agricultural Cooperation in the Second Lomé Convention;

22. Notes that the European Community is an important exporter of agricultural products and requests that the present reorganization of the Common Agricultural Policy take account of the interests of the ACP;

23. Requests the Council and Commission to undertake an examination of the means whereby the Community could supply available agricultural products to the ACP on a regular basis and on preferential terms;

24. Recognizes that such a scheme is by no means inconsistent with the efforts of the ACP States to foster greater agricultural development;

25. Is therefore of the opinion that such supplies as well as food aid should take place in the framework of national food security programmes, aiming at self-sufficiency in food;

*(d) With regard to food aid*

26. Calls on the Community institutions when regulating the Community agricultural market also to take particular account of those Community agricultural products which are suitable for use as food aid, in particular, cereals;

27. Demands that Community food aid should be increased and diversified to a larger range of products, including products not produced in the EEC, taking more account of the food needs and habits of the recipient countries, and increasing also food aid in sugar which is at present limited to the 6 086 tonnes allocated to UNRWA;

*(e) With regard to the system of generalized tariff preferences*

28. Recognizes the potential value of the system of generalized tariff preferences to developing countries but urges that great care be taken to ensure that its expansion in no way jeopardizes the position accorded by the Convention to the ACP Group, among which are to be found most of the poorest developing countries;

29. Sees the need for a systematic exchange of information between the parties on matters relating to the GSP and therefore calls for the early activation of the Joint Working Party; in addition requests the Commission to submit its annual GSP proposals in time to allow for study and eventual suggestions for modification by the ACP States before approval by the EEC Council of Ministers;

*(f) With regard to Stabex and Sysmin*

30. Recognizes that Stabex, as an instrument designed to reduce the effect of price fluctuations, serves to allow ACP countries to plan ahead with a certain degree of security regarding the income they can derive from the exports of products covered by the system;

31. Notes that the need for coverage of a wider range of products has been admitted by the provisions of the new Convention and that there is scope for further expansion of the list;

32. Is gravely concerned, however, that the resources made available for Stabex under the new Convention have proved to be quite inadequate;
33. Calls therefore for the prompt provision of additional resources, which is necessary if the system is to adequately fulfil the purpose for which it was designed;
34. Reiterates its request to the Commission to present a report assessing the impact of Stabex on the development of the economies of the ACP countries and, given the importance of this assessment, urges that this detailed study should be carried out by external consultants selected with the approval of the ACP countries;
35. Insists on the necessity for the conclusion of world commodity agreements in order to assure remunerative and stable prices in order to alleviate too rapid a depletion of Stabex;
36. Requests the Community to expedite the entry into force of Sysmin and to this end, to work out in consultation with the ACP States the mechanics for the effective operation of this new system;
37. Observes, however, that there is already apparent danger of the resources provided being quickly depleted; further calls for a fundamental examination of the problem that this presents;

*(g) With regard to sugar*

38. Notes that despite the disquiet previously expressed by ACP cane sugar producers at the increasing level of European beet sugar production the Community has adopted quotas for 1981/82 – 1985/86 which are not significantly reduced from previous levels;
39. Further notes that the level of Community sugar production forecast for 1981/82 is over 2 million tonnes higher than in previous years;
40. Notes also that the world market price for sugar has recently fallen below the bottom end of the range prescribed in the International Sugar Agreement;
41. Additionally notes that following the closure of a major cane sugar refinery at Liverpool some ACP sugar will have to be diverted from its traditional market in the Community to markets elsewhere in the Community;
42. Notes with surprise that the Community has offered a price increase of only 7.5 % for unrefined sugar (in which form almost all ACP sugar is supplied) even though the Community intervention prices for white sugar (in which form most beet sugar is manufactured) has been increased by 8.5 % and that in the price negotiations with the ACP suppliers the Community has so far failed to remove this discrimination;
43. Calls upon the Council of Ministers to recognize that because cane sugar production is based upon a cycle of seven years and because the margin of profit for its producer countries can be greatly reduced by the surplus production of competing beet sugar it is necessary that the long-term production levels of beet sugar must be based upon a realistic assessment of the likely long-term world demand and supply for sugar;
44. Further urges the Community to revise its sugar production quotas at the earliest practicable opportunity in order to reduce the surplus on the world market and in order for the Community to accept ACP sugar in accordance with its contractual obligations under the Sugar Protocol;
45. Continues to emphasize the importance of the Community maintaining its contractual obligations under the Sugar Protocol to accept the full quantity of ACP sugar;



46. While being conscious of the desirability for some ACP States to process locally their own raw materials, notes that the transfer of cane sugar refining capacity to some ACP countries and the marketing of such refined sugar on Community markets cannot be effected for the time being;

47. Expresses the hope that European cane sugar refining capacity will continue in the medium term to be sufficient to meet the needs of the ACP sugar exports to the Community;

48. Recognizes that the discrimination against the ACP in the guaranteed price offered for their unrefined sugar in 1981/82 is unacceptable and calls upon the Community to agree to consultations at the highest political level so that an acceptable price increase can be negotiated for the current year;

49. Calls for provision to be made in future years as well as in respect of 1981/82 for real joint negotiations with regard to the guaranteed price for ACP sugar;

50. Draws attention to the negative effects of shipping freight costs on the profitability of ACP sugar exports and to the need to find ways of providing compensation for these costs;

51. Calls for an enlightened approach by the Community to the interpretation of the *force majeure* provisions of the Sugar Protocol, and calls also for an early positive response by the Community to the specific requests for reallocations of quotas already made to it by the ACP sugar exporting States;

52. Urges the Community and the ACP sugar producing States, in view of the many difficulties encountered in the implementation of the Protocol, to formulate a joint interpretation of the Protocol;

53. Urges the Community to contribute towards future stability of world sugar prices by early and full participation in the International Sugar Agreement;

(h) *With regard to industrial cooperation*

54. Notes the failure so far to achieve any significant results in ACP-EEC industrial cooperation, and hopes that means will be found whereby additional impetus, particularly capital, including bank and private and public capital, can be mobilized for industrial development in the ACP States;

55. Requests the Joint Committee to set up the Working Group on the impact of the Chapter on Industrial Cooperation under Lomé I and prospects under Lomé II;

56. Proposes on-the-spot processing of natural resources as one of the priority objectives of ACP industrialization;

57. Seeks the assurance that the procedures in the industrial sphere set up by Lomé II will induce the Community, after consulting the economic and social groups, to take greater account of the needs of the ACP economies in determining its internal restructuring measures;

58. Stresses the importance in the ACP countries of the training of large cadres of management staff, an activity which should be given financial support from the EDF;

59. Calls on the Centre for Industrial Development, the Commission and the EIB to vigorously encourage the setting up of industrial projects in the ACP and the transfer of suitable technology;

60. Considers it vital therefore that every effort be made, both by the ACP and the EEC, to adopt adequate measures which would generate the additional capital required for ACP industrial development and calls for the taking of immediate steps whereby this can be achieved;

(i) *with regard to energy cooperation*

61. Views with great concern the acute crisis in the energy sector which is catastrophic for nearly every ACP State, and particularly the poorest of them, and therefore awaits the report of its working party on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy;

62. In recognition of the finding by the Nairobi Conference on new and renewable sources of energy that developing countries need to be urgently assisted in financing the development of alternatives, urges both the ACP and the Community to make the fullest possible use of all relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Articles 57 to 59 and 76, in order to develop the energy potential of the ACP States;

(j) *With regard to agricultural cooperation and the alleviation of hunger*

63. Notes the European Parliament's resolution of 18 September 1980 on hunger in the world (Ferrero Report) and awaits the results of the work of the *ad hoc* group created in the Joint Committee;

64. Notes that under Lomé I, even though more than a third of the appropriations of the EDF were allocated to the development of the rural sector, the food situation in the majority of ACP countries, particularly in Africa, deteriorated;

65. Stresses that priority should be given to increasing agricultural and food production in the ACP States;

66. In view of the increasingly tragic situation of refugees in the ACP countries, calls for the measures taken by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly of 26 September 1980 to be effectively implemented;

Demands that regional aid programmes for ACP refugees be worked out and implemented without delay and that to this end the fullest use be made of all the instruments and financial possibilities available under the Lomé Agreement and the additional funds required be specified; calls on the Commission to submit plans for such programmes at the next meeting of the Joint Committee;

67. Recalls the request made by the Consultative Assembly for particular attention and increased assistance to be given to ACP countries afflicted by drought, in particular those of the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa which are especially endangered;

68. Also recalls the request made by the Consultative Assembly for the urgent institution of an emergency action programme to allow the countries affected to use their water resources in such a way as to cut down the tragic effects of the drought; in this connection, hopes that urgent practical measures will be taken to launch this emergency programme;

69. Recognizes the importance of the development of ACP sea and inland fishery resources, and strongly encourages the conclusion of further bilateral fishery agreements between the Community and interested ACP coastal States or groups of States under mutually satisfactory conditions as provided for in the Joint Declaration on Sea Fishing annexed to the Convention of Lomé II;

- recognizes the importance of encouraging small-scale coastal fisheries in the ACP States, and of providing assistance in training instructors and fishermen, in resource research, and in small vessel design, supply, and building, to enable these States to fully exploit their coastal fisheries resources;
- recognizes the importance of developing fish-farming in the ACP States, and recommends that high priority be given to this activity in research, development, and resource allocation, to enable these States to fully exploit their inland fisheries potential;

70. Regrets the failure of the Member States of the European Community to conclude an internal Community fishery agreement and calls on them to intensify their efforts so that such an agreement can be concluded in the very near future so as to provide the necessary impetus for ACP-EEC fishery cooperation;

71. Emphasizes the importance of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation as a much needed catalyst for agricultural development in the ACP States and stresses the consequent need for its becoming operational with the least possible delay;

*(k) With regard to financial and technical cooperation*

72. Notes that full implementation of the Convention requires that all the funds available be utilized, and hopes that appropriations under the Fifth EDF will be more quickly committed and disbursed than was the case under its predecessor;

73. Recognizing that the net beneficial value of aid can be increased by the introduction of more efficient administrative procedures, calls for a joint study which, as part of the continuing evaluation of EDF aid, may be aimed at improving procedures for the proper control and management of aid funds;

74. Emphasizes in this regard the important role which should be played by the Joint Ministerial Committee as a high-level policy instrument for devising ways and means of accelerating and streamlining methods of implementing overall financial and technical cooperation;

75. Welcomes the Convention's improved provisions on co-financing with their recognition of the need for harmonization and flexibility of procedures adopted and reaffirms the crucial role to be played by the Community in encouraging and facilitating the participation of other donors;

76. Warns against the risk of allowing considerations alien to the spirit and letter of the ACP-EEC Convention to determine the granting of appropriate financing to requesting ACP States;

*(l) With regard to regional cooperation*

77. Emphasizes the importance of regional cooperation and acknowledges the increased funding made available in the new Lomé Convention for this purpose;

78. Stresses the need for these resources to be fully and rapidly allocated with respect for the priorities set by the ACP regions themselves in order to maximize the benefits obtainable and to fully explore the possibilities of intra-ACP cooperation;

79. Urges that the support and aid schemes for specific bodies and projects implemented by ACP countries within a regional or subregional framework, particularly in the field of infrastructures, should be reinforced;

80. Asks the European Community, in agreement with the ACP countries concerned, to draw up and carry out a programme of specific practical activities for the Sahel territories to put an end to the tragic and unacceptable conditions in which the people there live, with the aim of developing agriculture, particularly the animal breeding areas, and trade in this region of Africa. This plan should be established by the European Community over and above the appropriations already allocated for the implementation of agreements resulting from Lomé II;

(m) *With regard to the least-developed, landlocked and island ACP States*

81. Reaffirms its concern at the growing difficulties and specific obstacles encountered by the least-developed countries, notably certain ACP States;

82. Welcomes the political will shown by the signatories of the Lomé II Convention to assist these States in solving their problems by means of specific measures (Title VIII of the Lomé II Convention);

83. Takes note of the results of the United Nations Conference on the least-developed countries held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981 and of the positive role played by the EEC and its Member States at the conference;

84. Calls on the Community and its Member States to devise and implement effective and immediate measures to put into effect the substantial New Programme of Action and the Immediate Programme of Action adopted by the Paris Conference;

85. Strongly urges the EEC and its Member States to use all possible means to secure the active participation of all other industrialized countries in implementing these programmes;

86. Calls on the Community and its Member States to take all possible steps to promote these efforts at international level, notably at the forthcoming Cancun (Mexico) North-South Conference;

87. Requests the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and all the institutions of the EEC and its Member States to ensure that rapid and full use is made of the specific measures provided for in the Lomé II Convention to assist the least-developed countries, notably those contained in Article 82 of the Convention;

88. Stresses the need to activate the ACP-EEC Subcommittee on least-developed, landlocked and island countries which was set up in 1977;

(n) *With regard to institutional aspects of the Convention*

89. Welcomes the attempt to expedite and facilitate the work of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers by providing for consultations and regular exchanges of view by the Co-Presidents in between the Council's annual sessions;

90. Reminds, however, that this new mechanism should be auxiliary to and not in substitution of the main meetings of Council;

91. Sees the need for greater political effort to be undertaken in all ACP-EEC institutions toward the solution of outstanding problems;

92. Firmly believes that the operation of the Convention can be significantly improved by a readiness to take and implement bold and timely decisions;

93. Calls on the parties to display at all times an active, open and constructive participation in the implementation of the Convention and, within its several institutions, to be guided continuously by political goodwill;

*(o) With regard to global development policy – situation and trends*

94. Is convinced that multilateral cooperation between developing and developed countries is particularly indispensable for the necessary strengthening of the socio-economic position of the developing countries in the context of efforts to create a new world economic order;

95. Expresses its concern at the lack of progress made under the agreements negotiated to launch the construction of a new international order;

96. Stresses the importance of an early resumption and successful conclusion to the global North-South negotiations;

97. Considers, moreover, that in view of the present world economic crisis and in the common interest of the Community countries and the ACP countries, far-reaching and imaginative solutions are necessary at the global level in order to make the Lomé Convention a truly coherent and viable agreement;

98. Expects that the imminent conference in Cancun will provide the necessary impetus for such a resumption;

99. Underlines, in this context, the responsibility of the worldwide community towards the poorest countries and, in particular, that which rests upon the shoulders of the members of the European Community;

100. Stresses the incredible wastage of material and human resources involved in the arms race and the constant growth of military expenditure which will swallow up 550 000 million dollars this year although there is a lack of funds to check the scourge of hunger;

101. Recalls the proposal drawn up by the non-aligned countries and the Group of 77 for the creation of a development fund made up of resources from the reduction and transfer of arms expenditure on the part of all countries;

102. Notes the aspirations expressed at the Paris and Nairobi Conferences, but urges the continuous necessity to pursue the measures required to bring the results of these Conferences to fulfilment and demands that the European Community and its Member States specifically develop concrete policies and mechanisms both for individual least-developed countries as well as for its global programmes;

103. Reiterates the need to attain as soon as possible the respective aims of 0.7% and 1% of the GNP of the developed countries to public development aid, and at the same time highlights the minimum aim of providing immediately 0.15% of the GNP for the least-developed countries, all of which requires more equitable participation by the developing countries in the management of international economic bodies, especially the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and GATT, and not only reliance on the present inadequate transfer of goods and financial resources from North to South;

104. In this context, notes with concern the threat of certain major industrialized countries to reduce commitments as regards development aid, representing a renewed threat to implementation of UN Resolution No 2626 of 24 October 1970;

105. Appeals to all the industrialized countries to guarantee the volume of their aid to the developing countries, particularly the least-developed countries, and to respect their previous commitments by rejecting any reduction in this aid;

106. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report drawn up by H. E. Mr Insanally to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities;

107. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to give due attention to this resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly.

## RESOLUTION

on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community

### *The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 28 to 30 September 1981,
- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 27/81),
- having regard to the various speeches and the contributions made by the European parliamentarians and the ACP parliamentarians and other representatives in the discussion on the report,
- whereas the cultural aspect is increasingly recognized as essential in cooperation and development and whereas the aim of development must be human self-fulfilment,
- recalling the Declaration on the principles of international cultural cooperation adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its fourteenth session, which proclaims the 'value', the 'dignity', and the 'originality' of all cultures,
- whereas the right to culture, knowledge and scientific information constitutes a recognized inalienable right of all peoples,
- recalling the intergovernmental conference on cultural policy held in Accra in 1975 and organized by UNESCO in cooperation with the OAU,
- recalling the intergovernmental conference on cultural policy held in Helsinki in 1972, which recommends the European States, including the Member States of the Community, which took part to take measures jointly with the developing countries to preserve and promote the cultural heritage and popular traditions of these countries,
- aware of the efforts which the ACP countries are making to assert their cultural identity both at national and regional level and at international level and to restore their national cultural heritage, and desirous of supporting the action they are taking towards intra-ACP cultural cooperation,
- noting that cultural exchanges between the Member States of the Community and the ACP States are too one-sided and that it is necessary to redress the balance in the interests of equality and reciprocity,

1. Stresses the considerable importance that cultural exchanges have both for the ACP States and for the Member States of the Community and therefore welcomes the fact that cultural cooperation is being given close attention for the first time within the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation;
2. Feels that the development of the ACP countries 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 all mankind;
3. Recognizes the legitimate view of the developing countries which, while acknowledging the existence of interdependence at international level, maintains that political independence must be consolidated by economic and cultural independence;
4. Is convinced that the industrialized countries and the developing countries can only cooperate effectively if cultural relations are regarded as a source of mutual enrichment and are not imposed from a position of domination but proposed to a full partner with a view to dialogue and exchange;
5. Considers that cultural cooperation between the ACP and the EEC based on mutual respect for each other's identity and on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual interest would promote and accelerate the development of the ACP countries and the socio-economic progress of their peoples;
6. Considers that increased cultural cooperation between the ACP States, the Community and its Members States, in addition to existing multilateral and bilateral cooperation:
  - would enable cooperation schemes to be better coordinated and integrated into planning and the development process;
  - would be more neutral than bilateral cultural cooperation;
  - would encourage a more efficient and dynamic system of exchanges;
  - would enable the ACP countries as a whole to take advantage of the Community's aid and support;
  - would enable certain cultural events and arrangements to reach a wider public;
7. Notes that certain provisions of the Lomé Convention are directly or indirectly concerned with the question of cultural cooperation, particularly in the sectors of industrial cooperation, agricultural cooperation, financial and technical cooperation and regional cooperation;
8. Notes that a rational and coordinated programme of cultural cooperation capable of boosting the development of the ACP was not incorporated into the various sections of the present Convention;
9. Requests that as part of the implementation of the provisions of Lomé II greater attention should be paid to the cultural aspect of development and that, in particular, in carrying out financial projects under the EDF, the cultural identities and socio-cultural environment of the ACP countries should be taken into consideration;

## I. Socio-cultural sphere

### *Immediate objectives*

10. Feels that joint research on the impact of development programmes on the physical as well as the socio-cultural environment of the recipient countries might be very useful, as might joint research into the impact of local cultures on certain development programmes;
11. Calls to this end for the joint work of assessment to be strengthened and stepped up, especially in the fields of health, water and rural development;
12. Calls on the Community to respond to the needs of the ACP States in the field of education and research and thereby help them to step up their efforts to devise development models in keeping with their own genius which meet the aspirations of their peoples;
13. Stresses that if the ACP countries are to be helped to strike a balance between tradition and modernism, it is essential that training and information schemes be jointly undertaken with the aim of encouraging innovation and facilitating the development of native technologies, the assessment, selection and adaptation of technologies imported from the industrialized countries and their harmonious integration into the socio-economic pattern of the ACP countries;
14. Stresses the important role of NGOs in the field of development and takes the view that these organizations could play a more effective role in cultural cooperation if they were endowed with increased funds in the next Community budget;

## II. Training

### *Immediate objectives*

15. Recommends that the ACP States and the EEC step up their training efforts to enable the ACP to take maximum advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Lomé Convention, and accordingly requests that a larger share of the aid granted under the EDF be devoted to training;
16. Recommends that the Community and the Member States grant aid to universities and institutes in Europe or in the ACP countries which are interested in providing specialized study courses on the ACP and other developing countries, to enable the history, geography and culture of the ACP and other developing countries to be taught in schools;
17. Recommends that the Member States and the national institutions responsible reorientate their teaching programmes so as to encourage a better understanding of the ACP and other developing countries;
18. Recommends that the Community;
  - provide appropriate orientation and better training suitable to conditions obtaining in ACP States for assistants and experts sent to ACP countries;
  - involve ACP representatives and experts in the planning and running of seminars and introductory courses for ACP officials and students;
  - arrange European university study periods in the ACP countries to enable students to familiarize themselves with realities in those countries;
  - encourage and make arrangements for inter-university student exchange programmes between the Community and the ACP States;



19. Appeals to the Member States of the Community to review their policies on the granting of subsidies to universities and comparable institutions and continue financial support to students from ACP countries so that students from the ACP countries can attend them, and to readjust study grants to a reasonable level;
20. Asks the EEC and the Member States to take appropriate measures to support the ACP States' efforts to encourage students and trainees to return to their country of origin once they have finished their training;
21. Draws the attention of the Community and the Member States to the social and cultural situation of ACP immigrant workers and students and calls on them to do their utmost to provide them with appropriate personal and cultural support; recalls in this connection the study by the Commission of the European Communities on the situation of ACP students in the Community and trusts that it will rapidly lead to practical results, particularly as regards the recognition of diplomas and the material situation of those concerned;
22. Calls on the Community to help finance literacy programmes in the ACP countries;

### **III. Information**

#### **(a) Immediate objectives**

23. Hopes that cultural cooperation between the ACP and the Community will include cooperation in the area of information, which is a vital aspect of culture and development, with the primary aim of correcting the imbalance in the flow of information between the ACP and the EEC;
24. Appeals to the press and the other media and to all institutions concerned with culture, to universities and government organizations to help with the realization of the ACP-EEC cultural cooperation project;

#### **(b) Medium-term objectives**

25. Feels that exchanges in the field of scientific and technical information are of great importance and that the Community could make a substantial contribution to the development of the ACP by placing scientific and technical knowledge at the disposal of the research workers and the economic and political leaders of the ACP;
26. Calls in this regard for the Euronet system to be extended to ACP countries which so desire, and for ACP access to the data bank networks of the Member States to be considered by the institutions of the Community and the ACP States;

#### IV. Cultural exchanges

##### *Medium and long-term objectives*

27. 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;
28. Recommends the creation of a cultural data bank establishing in one place the archives on the ACP countries, which are at present scattered throughout the Member States, and particularly those of value for the reconstruction of the history of the ACP peoples;
29. Calls on the Community to encourage mutual cultural enrichment through better knowledge and appreciation of the cultures of the ACP peoples, to make the cultures of the ACP countries more widely known to Europeans and to develop in the Member States a more open attitude towards ACP cultural values in order to improve the balance of cultural exchanges which have so far taken place almost entirely in one direction;
30. Proposes the setting up of a foundation for the promotion and popularization of ACP cultures on the basis of contributions by Member States of the Community and of voluntary contributions by the ACP States, to be administered on a joint basis by ACP and EEC citizens free from any political influences;

#### V. Cultural works

##### *Medium-term objectives*

31. Calls the attention of the Member States and of the Community to Resolution No 529, adopted on 18 October 1979 at the 34th UN General Assembly, and to Resolution No 4/7/6.4, adopted by UNESCO at its 20th General Assembly, concerning the return of cultural works to the countries of origin;
32. Invites in this connection the Member States of the Community to consider favourably, in a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding, the requests by the ACP States concerned for the return or restitution of cultural works which, under the criteria defined by UNESCO, are of fundamental spiritual and cultural value and enable representative collections of their cultural heritage to be established;
33. Recommends to concerned international organizations the establishment of a fund or funds to recover and return indigenous artefacts of spiritual and cultural value to their countries of origin;
34. Further recommends that in the interim the UN should consider declaring such cultural artefacts universal property or the common heritage of man;

35. Also invites the Community:

- to draw up a complete inventory of all items in museums, libraries and other institutions of the Member States, thus providing the ACP countries with information on all their cultural works which are in Europe;
- to participate in the setting up of museums and similar institutions in the ACP States;
- to give effective assistance with the conservation or restoration of the cultural heritage of the ACP;
- to award a certain number of grants to ACP students and to redesign certain courses to take account of the specific needs of the ACP countries;
- to make every effort to provide ACP citizens at the earliest juncture with the widest possible opportunities for access to works of art originating in the ACP States and held in the EEC;

## VI. Tourism

### *Immediate and medium-term objectives*

36. Stresses the importance of the tourist trade in the economy, culture and social evolution of the ACP, referring in this connection to the conclusions of the World Conference on Tourism held in Manila in 1980, and therefore requests:

- greater support for the efforts by the ACP countries to develop their human and material resources and the training of ACP experts in the tourist trade,
- the development of a cultural and human tourism based on a sincere desire to understand others and their way of life so as to avoid 'ghetto tourism',
- the setting-up of a permanent discussion body to study ways and means of attaining these objectives and of promoting greater European awareness of the cultural riches and the tourist potential of the ACP countries,
- the incorporation of these considerations in the present studies on the development of tourism in the ACP countries,
- consideration by the appropriate committee of the European Parliament of the relevant problems of the tourist trade in the ACP countries;

## VII. Intra-ACP action

### *Immediate objectives*

37. Recommends the ACP States and the Community jointly to examine ways and means of providing assistance under Lomé II for the intra-ACP action programme in the area of cultural cooperation;

38. Stresses that ACP-EEC cultural cooperation should in no way hamper intra-ACP cooperation, but should enhance it;

39. Recommends the provision of funds to encourage the development of cultural skills and local technical skills;

## VIII. Continuation of activities

40. Considers that cultural cooperation will be unlikely to succeed unless the ACP States and the EEC first carry out preparatory work, before joining forces in a second phase for the implementation of ACP-EEC cultural cooperation;
41. Recommends that the ACP and the Community set up a joint high-level working party to undertake this task;
42. 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;
43. Stresses that this new philosophy of cultural cooperation, based on a genuine sense of reciprocity, would represent a turning point in the process development, encourage a rapprochement between the peoples of the Community and those of the ACP States, and thus mark a new and decisive step towards the introduction of a new international order;
44. Requests that this resolution and the report on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation be given careful and thorough consideration by the other ACP-EEC institutions with the immediate aim of translating the objectives and principles of this resolution and its explanatory statement into concrete, binding criteria *inter alia* for the programming, commitment and utilization of the funds of the Fifth EDF in the context of Lomé II;
45. Requests that this report be widely distributed in the Member States and the ACP States;
46. Recommends that the working group of the Joint Committee should be entrusted with the mandate permanently to monitor the realization by the joint institutions of the ACP and the EEC and other bodies and institutions of these proposals and to bring forward some concrete measures for the next meeting of the Joint Committee in Zimbabwe;
47. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the relevant report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

## RESOLUTION

amending the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Assembly

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- having regard to the report of its Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 28/81),
  - having regard to the proposals made by its Bureau pursuant to Article 24 of its Rules of Procedure,
  - having discussed these proposals,
- Decides to amend its Rules of Procedure

## RESOLUTION

### on hunger in the world

#### *The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly*

- having heard the statement of the rapporteur on progress in the Working Group on Hunger,
  - noting the following motions for resolutions tabled on this subject,
    - on the reform and extension of Stabex in order more effectively to help the ACP countries to become self-sufficient in food (CA/CP/238)
    - on hunger and disarmament (CA/CP/241)
    - on improving standards of public health in the ACP States (CA/CP/243)
    - on the immediate implementation of a plan to combat hunger and malnutrition (CA/CP/248)
    - on the Italian Government's initiative in the struggle against hunger and under-development (CA/CP/249)
    - on hunger and malnutrition, tabled by the ACP Group (CA/CP/252)
  - aware of the critical deterioration of the world food situation, particularly in several African countries which are signatories to the Lomé II Convention;
1. Supports the initiatives for emergency and structural aid to combat hunger and malnutrition; stresses in this context the willingness of the EEC to contribute to the formulation and implementation of the plan proposed by the Italian Government for an extraordinary campaign against hunger;
  2. Encourages the Working Group to continue its efforts to complete its mandate before the next meeting of the Joint Committee and asks it to examine and take account of the motions for resolutions submitted to the Joint Committee and to documents from the EEC and ACP States;
  3. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, and to the governments of the Member States.

## RESOLUTION

### on southern Africa

#### *THE ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— recalling past resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly and Joint Committee on Southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Condemns the repeated and persistent acts of war carried out in flagrant violation of the UN Charter by South Africa, particularly from Namibian territory, contravening the sovereignty and integrity of the 'front-line' States;
3. Deplores the fact that most of the national governments of the EEC have not drawn up coordinated reports on the results of the application of the Code of Conduct for companies operating in South Africa; requests such national governments to take necessary and adequate measures to prevent the multinationals from pursuing activities in breach of the undertakings made at the UN;
4. Notes the effective suspension of several cultural agreements between certain EEC States and the Government of Pretoria, and while expressing its appreciation to these countries, calls upon the remaining EEC States that have not taken action to do so without further delay;
5. Asks the EEC and its Member States to give a favourable response to all appeals for material aid for the people of Angola who have recently suffered from South African incursions and to observe strictly the embargo on arms and oil for South Africa imposed by UN resolution 418;
6. Demands the rapid and full implementation of all sections of resolution 435 and particularly appeals in this respect to the 'contact group' of the five western countries and the Political Cooperation of the Ten;
7. Decides to send out as soon as possible a fact-finding mission to obtain information in the countries affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, and instructs it to draw up a report thereon for the next Joint Committee meeting;
8. Pays tribute to the sacrifices made by the peoples of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Mozambique and Angola and urges that the special measures already taken for their benefit be stepped up; congratulates the Community on the positive role it played at the recent Maputo Conference by pledging support for regional programmes for collaboration between these countries;
9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the governments of the Member States.

# CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

ROME, 3 - 5 NOVEMBER 1982

## RESOLUTION

on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1981 and an analysis of the early experience of the second Lomé Convention

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 5 November 1982,
- having regard to the Annual Report by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers,
- having regard to the report submitted by Mr Vergeer on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 38/82),
- having regard to its resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy field,
- having regard to its resolution on the fight against hunger,

*(a) as to the form of the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers*

1. Welcomes the fact that the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was submitted in good time;
2. Regrets, however, that the report contains only vague comments and gives hardly any specific indication as to possible solutions to current problems;
3. Therefore hopes that the next Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers will contain a critical stocktaking that reports on successes, failures and difficulties and establishes priorities for future cooperation; considers it essential for the Annual Report to assume a political dimension;

*(b) as to cooperation on trade policy*

4. Notes with great concern that ACP exports to the Community have shrunk considerably both in absolute value and in percentage terms, and are still fast declining, whereas the exports of other developing countries to the Community have remained stable and are fast increasing, relatively;

5. Notes that the ACP countries cannot achieve economic growth without developing an export trade in finished products in the industrial, commercial and even agricultural sector to complement the trade in raw materials;
6. Considers it even more disturbing that ACP-EEC trade structures have remained substantially unchanged, even under Lomé II, because ACP exports to the EEC consist overwhelmingly of raw materials;
7. Draws attention to the fall in commodity prices on the international markets and to the resulting decline in the value, in terms of purchasing power, of ACP exports; considers that the objectives of trade cooperation cannot be achieved without an increase in the price of these products;
8. Stresses that free access of most ACP products to the EEC market has not led to an increase in ACP exports; therefore considers it essential to provide every possible support for the development of ACP trade by combining and implementing jointly such important instruments of trade policy as suitable rules of origin, marketing policy, investment promotion, industrial cooperation and agricultural policy;
9. Stresses in this connection the principle of free access for industrial products, including textiles, from the ACP to the Community, and calls on the EEC to take full account of this principle in the context of the Lomé Agreements;
10. Calls on the Community, taking account of the recent Regulation (August 1982) raising the levy on imports of certain manufactured agricultural products from all countries, including ACP States, to pursue a policy on trade in agricultural products compatible with its development policy in general and with its commitments under the Lomé Convention in particular; recalls in this connection paragraphs 45 and 46 of the motion for a resolution contained in the Ferrero Report on the fight against hunger
11. Urges the Community to consider favourably, and without further delay, the request by the ACP Group for free access of strawberries originating from ACP countries to the Community market, during the off-season periods, in view of the efforts the ACP States are making to expand their agricultural production and to diversify their export base;
12. Further urges the Community to apply, liberally, the provisions of the Convention governing importation of horticultural products, including flowers, from ACP countries into the EEC and to desist from calling upon ACP States to exercise self-restraint on exportation of such products in order to boost the share of the ACP exports in the Community market;
13. Considers it absolutely essential to abolish continuing administrative and non-tariff barriers that are a hindrance both to ACP-EEC trade and in the intra-ACP trade;
14. Takes the view that improvements to local economics, and consequently the food-supply situation, can only be achieved if opportunities for the ACP countries to trade with the EEC are even more intensively promoted than hitherto, which involves in particular increasing the prices of their commodities exports;
15. Points out that the Lomé agreements provide for genuinely preferential treatment for the ACP countries; notes, however, that major concessions have been granted to some industrialized countries, in particular the United States, which may jeopardize the implementation of the objectives of ACP-EEC trade cooperation; therefore requests the EEC to take due account of its commitments under Lomé on the occasion of the forthcoming renegotiation of GATT;



16. Hopes that the Sub-Committee on Trade set up by the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers will, as soon as possible, produce proposals on the enlargement, improvement and, above all, structural reform of ACP trade; expresses the need for the Sub-Committee to pinpoint the factors that have hitherto had a negative impact on ACP – EEC trade;

17. Regrets that the possibilities provided for under Lomé II to promote trade have hitherto been inadequately used for various reasons; consequently requests the Commission to apply a less restrictive interpretation of Article 22 of the Lomé II Convention so as to allow the ACP States to truly benefit from the provisions of this article;

18. Therefore calls on the responsible ACP – EEC bodies to provide a forum for the attainment of the objectives set out in Article 21; recalls that trade promotion must cover all exports from ACP countries, i.e. to the Community, to third countries, and to other ACP States;

19. Views the generalized preferences scheme as significant for the developing countries as a whole, but reminds the Community of the undertaking it gave as long ago as 1976 to ensure that, in applying the scheme, the legitimate interests of the ACP countries are respected so that they can continue to benefit from the preferences resulting from the Lomé Convention;

20. Notes with satisfaction that the information and consultation procedure with the ACP countries has improved under the GSP but stresses the need for reasonable deadlines to be allowed for the consultative procedure;

21. Asks to be informed as to the extent to which application of the GSP has had a negative impact on the ACP countries, and in what areas; hopes that the joint working party set up under Lomé I will shortly submit the relevant data;

22. Recalls the importance of persevering with the efforts to achieve satisfactory ACP – EEC cooperation in the field of rules of origin, and hopes that an acceptable solution will also shortly be found for fisheries products;

23. Notes that although exports of ACP bananas to the Community have fallen since 1980 as a result of natural disasters, action has been taken by the Community to assist the affected States to restore their production and exports to their former levels;

24. Calls on the Community to overcome all continuing difficulties affecting implementation of Protocol 5 (Rum);

25. Urges the Community to take a definite stand on the implementation of the consultation procedures which have already been the object of discussions between the ACP and the EEC and which are intended to avoid as far as possible recourse to the safeguard clause;

*(c) as to available agricultural products in the Community*

26. Notes with deep regret that the food-supply situation in many African States, in particular in the sub-Saharan region, has deteriorated significantly, and points to the Community's major responsibility to help improve food-stuffs supplies in the ACP States, in particular under the chapter on agricultural cooperation;

27. Calls on the ACP – EEC working party finally to complete its study into whether and how available EEC agricultural products could be supplied on more favourable terms; this study should also take account of the latest information on the questionable value of the previous regular supplies of food aid (other than in the event of emergencies or disasters); practical food strategies, to be agreed on, should be taken as the basis for any proposals;

28. Deplores in this connection the fact that recently the Council of Agriculture Ministers of the EEC, having been consulted by one of the Member States, did not see fit to endorse the proposal for the implementation of long-term agreements;

(d) *as to the consequences of the Community's enlargement to the south*

29. Appreciates the political importance of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal; urges in particular that the Community should extensively consult the ACP States in good time prior to its second enlargement to the south;

30. Urges that the applicant countries should, prior to their final accession, confirm that they accept the fundamental principles of the ACP - EEC Convention, a question of fundamental importance as regards the forthcoming negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up programme;

(e) *as to Stabex and Sysmin*

31. Expresses deep concern that the appropriations earmarked for the Stabex fund have again proved totally inadequate in the 1981 operational year;

32. Stresses in this connection its view that the real problem is posed not by conjunctural difficulties but by structural inadequacy combined with a lack of funds to meet the objectives set out in the Convention. Affirms that the Stabex crisis must be resolved by political means;

33. Takes the view that the existing financial gap can only be closed by a substantial increase in appropriations; therefore urges that every possible action should be taken through the Community's financial instruments to enable the Community to meet the ACP States' rights to Stabex transfer;

34. Is utterly astonished at the repeated difficulties affecting the method of calculation; considers it essential for this problem to be resolved on flexible and equitable terms as soon as possible;

35. Calls upon the extraordinary meeting of the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers scheduled for December 1982 in Brussels to seek long-lasting solutions that would guarantee financing, and overcome structural inadequacies, thereby ensuring that Stabex continues to be a major and indispensable component of ACP - EEC cooperation and remains capable of attaining its objectives;

36. Considers the enlargement of the Stabex list of products - in the context of ACP - EEC trade cooperation - as essential to the economic development of certain ACP countries; calls upon the EEC to decide on the requests for the inclusion of new ACP products on the Stabex list;

37. Urges, subject to a favourable cost-effectiveness report, that Stabex should be extended to different levels of product processing as a contribution to the basic industrialization of the ACP countries;

38. Stresses the need for Stabex to serve as a model for stabilizing resources in world-wide raw materials agreements; calls upon the EEC to ensure that Stabex is viable in the context of international raw materials agreements which should be expanded within the framework of the integrated programme;

39. Takes the view that Stabex has proved itself a useful and effective instrument of development policy in different areas; at the same time, however, points to certain critical remarks contained in the study by the Overseas Development Institute;

40. Believes that further control measures need to be introduced to ensure that Stabex funds actually benefit as far as possible the specific producers of the commodity concerned and the general export potential of the recipient country;

41. Therefore calls upon the Commission to consider the conclusions of this report thoroughly, in particular as regards the shaping of the Lomé II follow-up agreement; considers it particularly important to determine the extent to which the original objectives have been achieved and whether undesirable side-effects have arisen on implementation; calls also for a cost-effectiveness study to be carried out;

42. Welcomes the fact that Sysmin was first implemented during the period under review; calls on the Commission, having regard to the economic importance of assistance to the mining sector, to consider current applications from the ACP States on a rapid and flexible basis;

43. Considers it important to create an effective instrument for the operation of Sysmin, and to do so in close cooperation with the ACP States;

44. Takes the view that any Community contribution to the 'Carajas' project in Brazil must have no negative effect on the implementation of Sysmin, especially on the financial side;

*(f) as to sugar*

45. Reaffirms the resolution with regard to ACP sugar adopted by the Joint Committee in Harare, Zimbabwe, in February 1982;

46. Acknowledges that the Sugar Protocol imposes legal obligations for an indefinite period on the contracting parties, which obligations must be respected and honoured, both in letter and in spirit;

47. Emphasizes that, in view of the great economic importance of the sugar industries to the ACP States concerned, it is essential that, in order for these to maintain and improve the efficient running of the sugar industries, which are so vital to the social advancement of their populations, a fair and remunerative level of prices should be received for their sugar marketed in the Community;

48. Observes that despite the various sugar regulations which have been adopted by the Community the ACP States have failed since the inception of the Protocol to secure such a level of prices;

49. Is mindful of the fact that the ACP States have no share of responsibility in the situation of beet sugar surplus within the Community and that the entry of their sugar on the Community markets does not entail any financial liability on the part of the Community;

50. Realizes that because of the traditional patterns of production and trade, cane sugar has long been a major source of income for most of the ACP States signatories to the Protocol but that such income is being increasingly affected by the continuing decline in world sugar prices;

51. Realizes further that because of serious economic, social and geo-climatic constraints, the process of diversification in most ACP sugar-producing countries can only complement and not replace cane sugar production;

52. Requests the Community to honour in full its commitments under the Protocol particularly with regard to the need for effective negotiations for the ACP guaranteed price by:

- (a) taking into account all the relevant economic factors in the formulation of its proposals;
- (b) having genuine consultations with the ACP States at all stages of the price fixing process;
- (c) providing scope for effective participation by the ACP States in the joint determination of the guaranteed ACP sugar price;

53. Stresses the importance of the rapid conclusion of the re-examination process by the Parties concerned and especially the need thereafter for the Community to take the necessary corrective measures to ensure full compliance with the terms of the Sugar Protocol as from the next delivery period;

54. Urges the parties to the Protocol to review the machinery presently utilized under Article 8 (1) of the Protocol and consider the adoption of more appropriate and effective machinery within the framework of the Protocol and of the Convention which could ensure the proper implementation of all the provisions of the Protocol;

55. Requests the Community to take steps in the context of its common agricultural policy to adopt the necessary measures to ensure improved terms of access for the 'agreed quantities', which, subject to Article 7, are irreducible;

56. Calls on the Community to review without delay its sugar policy in the interests of improved ACP - EEC cooperation, to limit its production in the light of its domestic consumption, the content of the Sugar Protocol and the world market trend, and to accede to the International Sugar Agreement so as to remedy the surplus situation obtaining on the world market and to put an end to the resultant unstable price situation on the world market;

57. Calls on the Commission, while appreciating its decision to re-allocate permanently a certain quantity of sugar to Kenya, to re-allocate to the People's Republic of Congo a quantity of sugar for which the Commission has acknowledged the Congo remains eligible under the terms of the Sugar Protocol;

58. Insists that the Commission respond favourably and without delay to the application of the Ivory Coast for accession to the Protocol on sugar;

59. Exhorts the Commission to respond without further delay to the ACP's long-standing request for the permanent re-allocation under Article 7 (4) of 801 tonnes of sugar and to agree in principle to the prompt re-allocation, among ACP States signatories to the Protocol, of any shortfalls available for reallocation under Article 7;

*(g) as to industrial cooperation*

60. Regrets that where ACP - EEC industrial cooperation under Lomé II is concerned, no significant results have been recorded so far, because a balanced industrial policy geared to the specific needs of the ACP States is still in the initial stages, and also because many ACP States still lack any effective industrialization policy;

61. Stresses the positive role that public undertakings in the EEC countries could play in industrial cooperation with the ACP States;

62. Refrains from further listing the numerous measures necessary for industrialization, since a Joint Committee working party is currently engaged on a study of the impact of the

chapter on industrial cooperation (Lomé I) and will draw up projections for Lomé II; hopes, however, that the working party will submit concrete proposals as soon as possible so that they can be taken into consideration on the opening of negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up agreement;

*(h) as to cooperation in the energy field*

63. Regrets that the report of the Council of Ministers does not adequately reflect the problems of the energy sector, although prospecting of alternative and inexpensive energy sources is of fundamental importance to the industrialization of the ACP countries;

64. Regrets the absence of joint guidelines for the energy field, despite the fact that these are covered by the agreement; is moreover astonished at the absence of any reference to the Nairobi energy conference, even although some very significant proposals were submitted to it;

65. Considers specific and systematic activities in the energy field as urgently necessary; refers in this connection to the concrete demands contained in its resolution on ACP - EEC cooperation in the field of energy;

*(i) as to training*

66. Stresses that the quality of training has a bearing on all sectors of the agreement; takes the view that the measures taken under Lomé I and II to promote training in the ACP countries were highly significant, but can only be termed inadequate by comparison with the task in hand; asks the Community to draw up concrete proposals for implementation of these demands;

67. Regrets that the policy of many Community Member States in regard to fees and other access conditions to their universities by ACP students, discriminate against such students and thus vitiates the efforts of the Convention;

68. Insists that each project should include adequate vocational training for both men and women and that, in general, the cost of this training should be incorporated in the financing schedule;

69. Insists that the existing Working Party on Cultural Cooperation should, with a view to the next Consultative Assembly and taking account of the forthcoming negotiations, draw up concrete proposals designed to establish training as an essential part of the Lomé agreements, as was recently urged in Unesco by the President of the French Republic;

70. Emphasizes that all forms of basic education, vocational education and adult education must be accessible for women as well as for men;

71. Recalls that teaching more women to read and write and providing them with specific education in health and nutritional matters benefits society as a whole as well as future generations;

72. Considers it alarming that a high number of ACP nationals who have to come to study in the EEC member countries owing to inadequate internal educational infrastructures do not return to their home countries; therefore calls for measures to be taken under current training programmes to ensure that these students are encouraged to return to their home countries; asks for training to be given to students from the ACP States in keeping with the needs of their home countries that will afford them the opportunity to become integrated into university life and, on conclusion of their studies, to return to their home countries and to make available to their peoples the knowledge and proficiencies that they have acquired;

73. Regrets that the training of those engaged in simple trades has been neglected in the past; therefore urges that mass education of both men and women should be pursued with the same energy as is devoted to the intellectual professions;

74. Calls once again for the establishment by the EEC of a Management Training College, to be sited in a Lomé Member State, for the express purpose of training Lomé citizens for the management of their industrial projects and for the greater effectiveness of public administration;

*(j) as to cooperation in the agricultural field and the fight against hunger*

75. Reiterates that agricultural and rural development is an absolute precondition for progress in the economies of the ACP countries as a whole;

76. Welcomes the fact that the major part of appropriations under the Fifth EDF is earmarked for projects in the agricultural field; urges, in view of the continuing tension in the food-supply situation, that all instruments of the agreement be implemented in full complexity and under optimal conditions in this field;

77. Welcomes the Community's willingness to help implement genuine food strategies with a view to enabling those countries currently in deficit to achieve greater self-sufficiency and to facilitating the gradual transfer of food-aid resources to aid for the development of local food crops;

78. Refers to its resolution on the fight against hunger and calls on the authorities responsible in the Community and the ACP countries to make every effort to put its recommendations into effect as speedily as possible;

79. Is disturbed that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation provided for in Article 88 of the Convention has still not begun to function, and insists that the preparatory stage must now be succeeded by the implementing stage;

*(k) as to financial and technical cooperation*

80. Regards the smooth operation of the provisions of Title VII of the ACP-EEC Convention as fundamental to the success of the agreement, since the implementation of all areas of Lomé policy is subject to the provisions for financial and technical cooperation;

81. Regrets that procedures for everything from aid programming to project design and implementation are still too complicated; therefore concurs with the statement by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to the effect that procedures must be simplified and speeded up; hopes moreover that the time-lag between commitment and payment of appropriations will be shortened;

82. Emphasizes the need for truly joint management of financial cooperation from the elaboration of projects until their realization;

83. Appreciates the importance of consultation in the European Development Fund Committee, but stresses that it should not be allowed to cause significant delays;

84. Insists that the cost of technical consultants should be kept within reasonable limits; urges that all consultants and experts, some of which should be from ACP States, should be carefully selected and thoroughly briefed on the technical, social and cultural characteristics of the project and country concerned;

85. Points out that supervision and continuation of projects that have been started up, as well as continuing support from experts until final completion, must be guaranteed;

86. Stresses that economic results will depend overwhelmingly on the care with which the Community and the ACP States embark on project monitoring, provision of the necessary infrastructures, staff selection and training, and on the involvement of the people concerned in the planning and implementation of these projects;

87. Welcomes the fact that the ACP – EEC Committee provided for under Article 108 is now operational and has held its first meeting in Libreville; hopes that the political weight of this committee will help to give a new impetus to financial and technical cooperation;

88. Regrets that it has not yet been possible within the framework of financial and technical cooperation to resolve such macro-economic problems as the balance of payments difficulties of ACP States; therefore calls on the negotiating partners to take this aspect into consideration in shaping the follow-up agreement and to propose mechanisms that will enable this problem to be resolved;

89. Considers this matter to be important for two reasons:

- international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank make their aid conditional upon the implementation of measures that are frequently incompatible with the interests of the people of the ACP countries,
- the success of long-term EDF projects depends not only on the mode of implementation but also on the overall economic situation of the recipient country;

90. Requests the governments of the member countries of the Lomé Convention to intercede with the IMF and the World Bank with a view to:

- ensuring that the solutions being sought to the problem of the developing countries' indebtedness do not jeopardize their investment capacity,
- achieving a substantial reduction in interest rates to the mutual benefit of the ACP and the EEC countries;

*(l) as to regional cooperation*

91. Stresses the major importance of regional cooperation; therefore considers it essential for the Community and the ACP States to improve the standard of integrated development projects at regional and interregional level, in particular in the areas of trade promotion, agricultural development, industrial growth and infrastructures;

92. Considers the promotion of regional science and technology institutes and organizations in the ACP countries as absolutely vital to the economic and technological potential of the ACP countries, as specifically requested in the Lagos action plan;

93. Supports the efforts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) with a view to achieving economic independence from South Africa, and therefore calls for this regional association to be given active support;

*(m) as to institutional problems*

94. Takes the view that, in the context of the negotiations for a new Convention, the existing parliamentary institutional instrument should be reviewed so as to guarantee the smooth functioning of the Convention;

95. Stresses that the importance of the working parties set up by the Joint Committee in the past has increased constantly, and particularly welcomes the fact that they have given a considerable impetus to the work of this body; therefore calls for specific rules to be drawn up concerning the setting up and operation of these working parties;

96. Considers it equally important for the regular meetings held annually between the economic and social partners to be set in a more formal framework; in particular a decision must be taken as to the form in which the results of these meetings should be presented and how they should be forwarded to the other bodies of the Convention;

97. Urges that institutional proposals should be submitted for scrutiny to the bureaux of the Consultative Assembly, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Joint Committee and that an *ad hoc* working party should be set up to carry out this scrutiny so that specific proposals on the institutional problems can be submitted before negotiations are opened on the Lomé II follow-up agreement;

98. Decides to hold a debate at the beginning of each session of the Consultative Assembly to study the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the previous Assembly;

*(n) as to maintaining the quality of the environment*

99. Notes that the overwhelming majority of development projects have up to now been governed by purely quantitative objectives; stresses that to pursue these objectives rigidly without taking scarcity of resources and environmental impact into account could actually reduce productive potential and thereby jeopardize the original objectives;

100. Warns the industrialized countries against centring their own production around environmentally benign methods while exporting capital in the form of transfers of technology to countries where production costs are lower because there is no premium on environment protection;

101. Urges that in the Lomé II follow-up it should be generally recognized that conformity with ecological criteria must be an essential component of development policy strategies;

102. Proposes in this connection that each country draw up a national conservation strategy in the same way as the UNEP, Unesco, WHO and IUCN/WNF drew up a new world conservation strategy in 1980;

103. Welcomes in this connection the fact that the Commission has announced initial measures in the campaign against hunger in the world and that specific measures on environmental policy and the careful use of natural raw materials are provided for in the chapter on Lomé policy of its memorandum of 29 September 1982 on Community development policy (Doc. COM(82) 640 final);

104. In conclusion points out that the EEC budget contains an Article 946 'environmental management in the developing countries', which could make a contribution towards the financing of these national conservation strategies and other ecological projects and urges the governments of the ACP countries to submit to the EEC proposals for joint financing in this field;

*(o) as to the social aspects and cultural cooperation*

105. Considers it essential for the parties to the ACP-EEC Convention to ensure that provision is made during implementation for the legitimate interests of different social groups; hopes therefore that a cultural cooperation chapter which will take full account of socio-cultural considerations will be incorporated in the new Convention;



106. Calls on the Commission to draw up proposals, well ahead of the negotiations and in close cooperation with the economic and social partners, for qualitative improvements in the social aspects of the new Convention taking into account the recommendations and agreements of the International Labour Organization;

107. Welcomes the conclusions contained in the reports on cultural cooperation; points out that a strengthening of ACP – EEC cultural cooperation can lead to improved coordination of cooperation measures and their incorporation in the planning and development process as a whole;

108. Stresses the importance of the quality of development programmes for the natural environment and the socio-cultural climate in the ACP States; therefore asks for the cultural aspects to be taken into consideration in drawing up the new Convention, since a strengthening of cooperation in this area could not lead only to improved understanding between the partners but also to fundamental improvements in social development;

*(p) as to the least-developed, land-locked and island countries*

109. Insists, in view of the growing difficulties of the world economy, that aid to the least-developed ACP States should be stepped up in all areas, having regard in particular to the decisions of the Paris Conference of September 1981;

110. Invites the European Parliament to propose in this spirit a financial contribution by the EEC as such, which would indicate its considerable interest in the achievement of the objectives set out by the Paris Conference in respect of the least-developed countries;

111. Calls the Community to take vigorous steps to ensure that aid to the hardest-hit countries is activated within the framework of international development organizations and the North-South dialogue;

112. Would welcome the submission in the near future of concrete proposals on these matters by the sub-committee provided for under the Convention;

*(g) as to the enlargement of the group of ACP countries*

113. Notes with satisfaction that Zimbabwe became a full member of the Convention on 1 March 1982, and that Belize, Vanuatu and Antigua and Barbuda have acceded to the Convention;

114. Welcomes the fact that Angola and Mozambique envisage accession to the Convention under certain conditions, and calls on the Community actively to promote this move;

115. Hopes to be able to welcome an independent Namibia as a full member of the Convention as soon as possible;

*(r) conclusions*

116. Notes that implementation of the Convention has led to a number of positive results, but that a number of negative points must be noted;

117. Stresses that the implementation of Lomé II took place in an extremely difficult economic context that has made itself felt in virtually all areas of the Convention;

118. Stresses that the Convention can only operate as intended if progress is also made in the North-South dialogue; therefore calls for the global negotiations projected at the 1981 Cancun Conference to begin forthwith, and for the Community to take every step to persuade its international partners – in particular the United States – to agree to these negotiations;

119. Decides to hold a debate at the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly, on the basis of a report submitted to the new Joint Committee, on the major guidelines to be adopted in the new ACP-EEC cooperation agreement; in this connection requests the special working parties to forward practical proposals relating to their respective areas of activity;

120. Is convinced that the objectives of the Lomé Convention can only be achieved if they are thoroughly understood by all sections of the population in Europe and the ACP States; therefore calls for public opinion to be more fully informed than hitherto;

121. Is delighted that the European Parliament has, in the 1983 EEC budget, given clear priority to development cooperation and to the Lomé Convention;

122. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution together with the report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities;

123. Calls on the institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention responsible to give due attention to this resolution.

## RESOLUTION

### on the situation in southern Africa

#### *The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- Recalling its previous resolutions and those adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on southern Africa which recognize the special economic difficulties confronting the countries of southern Africa as a result of diverting funds from current and planned development projects to make effective arrangements for security against acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization by South Africa;
- Recalling the events which have occurred in the region during recent months, in particular;
  - the acts of aggression perpetrated by South African forces against Angola since August 1981,
  - the attempted coup to overthrow the elected leaders of the Seychelles in November 1981,
  - the current impasse in the negotiations of the Contact Group in an effort to secure the independence of Namibia, on the basis of UN Resolution 435;
- Taking note of the findings of the interim report submitted by the delegation sent by the Consultative Assembly to the countries of southern Africa affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, notably:

- the state of war prevailing in southern Angola where South African troops repeatedly penetrate deep into Angolan territory, destroying towns and roads and causing a severe refugee problem in the area,
  - the magnitude of the problems faced by Zambia arising from the Zimbabwean war of independence, especially with regard to the reconstruction of roads and bridges, the resettlement of refugees and the clearing of landmines from various parts of the country,
  - the economic and political pressures exerted by South Africa on Zimbabwe, and its subversive activities in that country, as part of a systematic policy of destabilization and economic strangulation;
  - **Reaffirming that the apartheid system, based on racial discrimination, is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security and is therefore unacceptable and must be vigorously fought and totally eliminated;**
- 
- Reaffirming that the apartheid regime is responsible for precipitating violent conflict through its policy of apartheid and inhuman repression;
  - Noting with deep concern the loss of life and wanton destruction of such essential infrastructures as roads, railways, bridges, petroleum facilities, electricity supply, schools and hospitals,
1. Condemns unreservedly the policy of apartheid which is unquestionably the root cause of the diverse problems in the region of southern Africa;
  2. Condemns the occupation of Namibia and the constant acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the countries of southern Africa in flagrant violation of the UN Charter;
  3. Condemns the apartheid regime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States, designed to destabilize the whole of southern Africa;
  4. Denounces the further institutionalization of the policy of apartheid by the creation of 'bantustans', and the concentration there of the citizens of South Africa, depriving them in effect of their rights of citizenship in their own country;
  5. Expresses appreciation for the assistance provided thus far to the countries of southern Africa by the European Community and other countries;
  6. Demands the liberation of Namibia at the earliest possible date in order to ensure the removal of one of the major causes of tension and conflict in the region;
  7. Demands full respect by the international community of the embargoes against South Africa called for in various UN resolutions with regard to the following:
    - supplies of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts,
    - cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,
    - oil supplies;

8. Considers that the embargo on the export of advanced technology for potential military use particularly in the nuclear field should be seen in the context of the UN resolution cited above;
9. Is convinced that economic sanctions have to be incorporated into a programme of increasing pressure on South Africa;
10. (a) calls for an end to the expansion of economic contacts with South Africa and their subsequent reduction,  
(b) calls on all European firms to refrain from further economic investments in South Africa,  
(c) demands strict adherence by all European companies, including their subsidiaries operating in South Africa, to the UN Code of Conduct;
11. Asks the Commission of the European Communities together with the ACP Secretariat to establish a detailed report on the implementation of the EEC Code of Conduct by European companies;
12. Calls for measures to prevent South Africa from hiring mercenaries in other countries;
13. Affirms that the call for sanctions as well as the call for aid are addressed to all nations, particularly the industrialized countries, and that the European Community should lead the way in this regard;
14. Believes that a State which on account of major difficulties cannot apply such sanctions fully should at least agree to the gradual implementation of the said measures,
15. Decides to set up a special committee to follow up the policies pursued by the EEC Member States *vis-à-vis* South Africa and to consider concrete proposals to take additional steps to increase the pressure on South Africa with the objective of eliminating apartheid;
16. Asks the Commission of the European Communities together with the ACP Secretariat to submit a report analyzing the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa on the economies of the EEC and ACP countries;
17. Invites all governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to participate effectively in the observance of this International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa in cooperation with the United Nations;
18. Requests that special bodies be set up within the United Nations, the OECD and the EEC to ensure that the measures called for in this resolution are applied;
19. Advocates increased economic assistance to all signatories of the Lomé Convention in southern Africa and to all States cooperating within the framework of SADCC, with the aim of reducing their economic dependence on South Africa and of encouraging regional cooperation among the countries of southern Africa, particularly in the following areas:
  - humanitarian aid to refugees,
  - aid for reconstructing and developing infrastructures such as in the field of transport and communications;

20. Recognizes the role being played by SWAPO and the ANC organizations fighting respectively in Namibia and South Africa for the creation of a non-racial society committed to satisfying basic human rights;
21. Expresses its encouragement of the work carried out by all groups and individuals working towards the elimination of apartheid and the creation of a free non-racial and democratic society in South Africa;
22. Stresses the need to create a pool of technical and managerial skills to pave the way for majority rule in Namibia and South Africa and proposes that the European Community promote further assistance in this field;
23. Is convinced of the need to hold elections in Namibia based on a system of one-man-one-vote;
24. Recalls paragraph 7 of its resolution of 30 September 1981, which decided to send a fact-finding delegation to the countries affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression and urges that the delegation should complete its work as soon as possible by going to those countries not yet visited;
25. Calls on the European Community Foreign Ministers meeting within the framework of European Political Cooperation to develop a clear policy on South Africa, based on the recommendations in this resolution;
26. Instructs its Presidents to forward, and where possible to personally present, this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, the European Parliament and the parliaments and governments of all the signatories to the Lomé Convention.

## RESOLUTION

### on the fight against hunger

#### *The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 35/82),
  - having regard to its resolution of 30 September 1981,
  - aware that the fight against hunger is an essential form of respect for the right to life, a fundamental right of mankind; also aware that the other human rights, namely economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, have their origin in the right to life,
1. Expresses its profound alarm at the growing deterioration of the food situation throughout the world and especially in many ACP States;
  2. Declares that the fight against hunger and its causes must become a top priority for cooperation between the industrialized nations and the developing countries and demonstrate the credibility of the association between the EEC and ACP States;

3. Requests, as a matter of the utmost urgency, that the EEC and the ACP States direct their efforts towards this priority, both through the Convention of Lomé and their development policies;

*The food problem and the North-South Dialogue*

4. Firmly believes that chronic malnutrition of vast sections of the poor population is a dramatic manifestation of the more general problem of underdevelopment and a factor in, as well as a symptom of, the existing and deepening social and economic imbalance both in the developing countries and between these and the industrialized countries;

5. Considers that the scourge of hunger can be more effectively tackled within the framework of the establishment of a new international economic order;

6. Stresses, therefore, the need to increase efforts to set up a new and more equitable system of international relations without which the Convention of Lomé will possibly lose much of its thrust and emphasizes that this implies in particular that:

- on the one hand, a growing share of the money at present being spent on armaments throughout the world must be diverted to peaceful and development purposes,
- on the other, sufficient financial and technological resources must be transferred towards the developing countries, while a radical change must come about in the production structures and living patterns in the industrialized nations;

7. Appeals to this end to the European Community and the Member States, the ACP States and the organizations concerned with EEC – ACP cooperation to do their utmost in every form and in the most effective way possible to bring about an early and successful conclusion to discussions at present being held with a view to the opening of the global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations; stresses that this is particularly urgent because the discussions on the opening of the global negotiations have been held up for nearly two years and not even recent international meetings, such as the Cancun and Versailles summits, despite the hopes they might have engendered, have managed to secure their resumption;

8. Considers that until the global negotiations are completed, certain practical measures should be adopted as a matter of priority, including in particular the need to:

- implement forthwith the conclusions of the Paris Conference on least-developed countries, initially by setting deadlines for the countries of the EEC to reach the 0.15 % target,
- implement the proposal contained in the 'Plan of action to combat hunger in the world' submitted by the Commission of the European Communities to make an annual increase in the Community's global contribution to aid to the least-developed countries by 0.01 % of the GDP of the 10 Member States,
- adopt deadlines so that all the Member States of the EEC reach the 0.7 % target the set themselves at the earliest possible moment,
- tackle urgently the problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries by re-scheduling it and reducing it, priority being given to the least-developed countries,
- improve and strengthen the system of short-term facilities in connection with the IMF's offset financing arrangements for food, and establish a proper system of facilities, again in the context of the IMF, to help developing countries deal with their balance of payments difficulties, particularly those concerning energy,

- ratify at an early date the agreement on the Common Fund for Raw Materials and resume the suspended negotiations on primary products as quickly as possible and speed up those designed to reach new agreements on individual commodities;

9. Regrets that at the last IMF Assembly meeting, the fundamental problems of its own reform were yet again not dealt with and hopes that the planned quota increases can be decided satisfactorily by next spring at the latest; welcomes the agreements on the re-establishment of the resources of the IDA (International Development Association) and of the IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) and hopes that these bodies can begin implementing appropriate programmes as soon as possible;

#### *The food situation in the ACP States*

10. Notes with concern that the food situation in many ACP States is deteriorating, particularly on the African continent where there is a risk of increasingly serious famines;

11. Emphasizes the particular situation of some ACP States in the Caribbean and Pacific which are subject to extreme climatic conditions;

12. Shares the view of the OAU that the food crisis in Africa has been brought about by the gradual destruction of the balance between several factors – the physical environment, population, technology, social structures and systems – and that the situation has been aggravated in many cases by political instability and armed conflict;

13. Approves the guidelines of the Lagos Plan to boost economic development in Africa and endorses in particular the objectives and measures put forward in this Plan as top priorities to increase the level of food self-sufficiency in African countries by 1985;

14. Considers that the Lagos Plan should be regarded as an essential frame of reference for the African countries and the EEC and therefore requests that projects under the Convention of Lomé be closely coordinated with the programmes for which the Plan provides; naturally, this coordination should complement other existing regional programmes in the ACP States;

#### *Agricultural and rural development and food strategies*

15. Considers that the development of the agricultural and rural sectors should be given high priority within overall development programmes in every country and region so as to meet the increasing food requirements of the ACP States;

16. Stresses that, under these circumstances, there is a pressing need for individual countries to adopt appropriate national food strategies; considers that such strategies, which constitute firm evidence of the political will of each country concerned, should provide a sound basis for close cooperation between these countries and the various sources of external aid;

17. Stresses that the strategies drawn up at national level are designed in such a way that the various aspects of the food problem (production, processing and marketing of agricultural products, food security, price-fixing) may be tackled in an organized and consistent manner; stresses the need for an adequate assessment of the impact of individual national strategies at regional level;

18. Is fully aware that decisions relating to agricultural and rural development and food strategies should be taken by the ACP States themselves and that the achievement of these objectives is to a large extent dependent on the prevailing system of economic relations and

international trade, the economic policies of industrialized nations and the technical and financial resources allocated by the latter countries for development cooperation, particularly in the agri-foodstuffs sector;

19. Calls urgently in this connection upon the individual countries of the EEC and the Community institutions to give adequate financial and technical support to the ACP States in drawing up and implementing national food strategies; hopes that the Commission of the European Communities will not only give direct support in certain cases and make every effort to expedite procedures but also coordinate the supporting measures taken by individual Member States through systematic checks and constant pooling of experience;

20. Considers that cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC in this sector should involve, in particular:

- supporting efforts to introduce development models which will not adversely affect the structural cohesion of the rural environment,
- seeking a balance between food production for internal requirements and agricultural production destined for export; this requires in particular an equitable prices policy,
- fostering the development of rural areas by means of integrated programmes which are designed to expand craft trades and agricultural processing industries as well as improve services and infrastructures with a view to preventing the migration of the population from the rural zones and the balanced growth of agriculture and industry throughout the whole area;

21. Requests that the EDF and other financial instruments set up by the Convention of Lomé will take account of these fundamental guidelines when funds are allocated for agricultural and rural projects by making a more thorough appraisal than in the past of the impact of the programmes and agricultural and rural projects on the immediate economic and social environment, reducing to a minimum the delays between their formulation and implementation and ensuring that follow-up action is better planned;

22. Invites the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to consider the resources available with a view to increasing the appropriations allocated to and improving the efficiency of the intervention mechanisms set up in the context of food security; and in this connection to consider the desirability of establishing a special food security Fund for urgent programmes and operations;

23. Is convinced that there is considerable scope for regional cooperation between the ACP States in the coordination of national agricultural prices policies, infrastructures, major public-works programmes, certain services which could be pooled, the use of certain resources and, in general, all those projects which would be beyond the means of the countries individually;

24. Takes the view that in certain cases the water problem must be solved before any worthwhile measures can be taken to assist rural development and guarantee food self-sufficiency and therefore invites the appropriate Community bodies to give priority to the consideration of all projects designed to overcome this problem;

25. Considers that in certain cases agrarian reform that is tailored to the needs of individual countries is an essential pre-requisite for rural development and an increase in production; emphasizes that it would be beneficial to organize a system of credits for agriculture that is



geared to small-scale farmers in developing countries; hopes that there will be an overall improvement in the structures between the production and consumption stages;

26. Considers that the mobilization of rural populations, and the promotion and transformation of farming by farmers themselves can be achieved only on the basis of the internal stimulus of structures maintained and kept alive by the village communities themselves;

27. Stresses that rural populations and producers must be directly involved in drawing up and implementing development programmes, due respect being paid to the socio-cultural environment; points out that agricultural workers' organizations and cooperatives have played a crucial role in bringing the different sectors together; emphasizes further that NGOs have been prominent in devising and implementing rural development projects 'at grass roots level' and hopes that they will be better equipped and given more funds to enable them to cut through red-tape and extend the sphere of co-financing;

28. Recalls the paramount importance of research and of training, education and information projects so that the population of the ACP States may utilize scientific findings more efficiently and the ACP States use local techniques and make a judicious selection of appropriate technologies; calls on the Community to step up its efforts to promote special programmes which must be carried out as far as possible in the ACP States, and to take stock of research undertaken in the field of human and social sciences in the universities and similar institutions within the EEC Member States, in particular research with which ACP research staff have been associated and which has a direct or indirect impact on the problem of malnutrition, to ensure that the results of such research are distributed and turned to the maximum advantage of all ACP States;

29. Emphasizes that research and training must, in the first instance, be carried out on the spot and must take better account of different local communities and their individual development needs so as to ensure in particular that agronomic research is always geared towards practical applications;

30. Regrets that it has not yet been possible to create the 'Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation' as provided for under Article 88 of the Lomé Convention; most strongly requests that it be established as soon as possible; and hopes that by liberally interpreting Article 88, the Centre will contribute to the promotion of agronomic research in the ACP States and the Community and to the effective cooperation between these bodies and research institutes;

31. Calls upon both the ACP and the EEC authorities to ensure that this Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, initially based on a 'transmission antenna', in Brussels, should be located in the ACP countries and ensure the practical application of agronomic research on-the-spot;

32. Regrets the fact that in 1981, for the second successive year, the mechanisms of the Lomé Convention were unable to ensure cover for the appropriations required by the Stabex system and that it was necessary to look for a compromise solution as a result of which the ACP countries saw their transfers under this heading reduced by 50 %, calls on the aforementioned bodies to carry out a careful check to discover whether there are any structural causes to which these serious malfunctions can be attributed and, if need be, to prepare a careful study for the necessary reform;

33. Notes with satisfaction that the Commission has drawn up a specific, integrated plan of action against hunger and has begun to determine certain operational guidelines for its implementation;

34. Expresses its support in particular for the efforts made to implement suitable national food programmes by the ACP countries; hopes that the initial schemes now underway will prove successful and can be progressively extended;

35. Also emphasizes the importance of the specific measures to which the Commission attaches priority (the fight against desertification, the rational utilization of firewood, village irrigation schemes, etc.) and insists that work be started without delay to carry out major schemes in these key areas;

36. Finally, believes that the implementation of the Commission's plan requires a lasting, regular and increasing commitment of financial resources and therefore calls on the Community institutions to take appropriate and consistent account of this when drawing up future budgets, beginning with the 1983 budget;

37. Points out that in the sphere of technical and financial aid there is a pressing need for closer cooperation between, on the one hand, the EEC, the Member States and the ACP States and, on the other, the organizations and funds that have a specialized knowledge of the agricultural and rural sector;

#### *Security of food supplies and food aid*

38. Stresses that the ACP States themselves should be involved in implementing plans to guarantee security of food supplies by setting up national reserves, rapidly constructing storage facilities, improving reserve stock management and providing better forecasting and warning systems;

39. Notes with satisfaction that debates within the European Parliament and in the ACP - EEC context have resulted in new criteria for Community food aid and, in particular, a recommendation that food aid must be linked to specific rural development projects and programmes and must help the ACP States to increase the level of their self-sufficiency in food;

40. Notes that the Council of Ministers of the EEC has agreed in principle to establishing a multiannual food-aid programme that could be used to set up reserve stocks and calls for early action to be taken on these recommendations;

41. Notes that the cereals sector of the Community food-aid programmes for 1981 and 1982 has been increased; considers that insufficient progress has been made in widening the range of products provided as food aid and hopes that more frequent use will be made of 'three-way transactions';

42. Calls upon the Commission of the EEC to ensure that non-governmental organizations can participate directly in these diversified food-aid programmes;

43. Approves the EEC Decision - taken in the context of the special food-aid programme to be used first and foremost for the least-developed countries, including a number of ACP States - to earmark 100 000 tonnes of cereals for the emergency food reserve which means that the targets set in 1977 can at long last be achieved;

44. Hopes that the world emergency food reserve will be maintained and, if possible, increased; calls further for the various emergency measures to be coordinated as effectively as possible;

45. Calls for a special initiative to be taken in order to provide aid to those countries obliged to bear the burden of accommodating large numbers of refugees, to help them to cope with the immediate food requirements and enable them to carry out rehabilitation projects;

46. Condemns the failure of negotiations for a new international wheat agreement; calls on the Community and the Member States to do what they can so that negotiations are resumed as

soon as possible and hopes that there will be a clear political will to bring them to a successful conclusion;

47. Calls upon the EEC to take a more active part in the various multilateral negotiations in the different fora and stresses once more the need for the Community to accede to the International Sugar Agreement;

48. Calls upon the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers to speed up the study of ways of meeting the ACP States' request that available agricultural products be made available on a regular basis and on preferential terms;

49. Stresses the need to take account of the increasing significance of freight rates and insurance charges in the cost of food imports;

50. Hopes that the present reform of the common agricultural policy will be completed, account being taken of the objectives of Community development cooperation policy, and that as a result the revised common agricultural policy will mean tighter control of Community production in individual product sectors, taking account of the trends in world demand and the agricultural situation in all the developing countries, and in particular in the ACP States;

51. Demands that the Community market be kept open for agricultural exports from the ACP States and that the EEC draws up appropriate mechanisms and strategies with a view to stabilizing supplies of agricultural products to the ACP States;

52. Stresses that food aid must not be determined by political factors and condemns the idea that it might be used to discriminate against particular countries or to apply political pressure;

53. Hopes that the contacts and preparatory negotiations for the new ACP - EEC Convention can begin as soon as possible and that, while they are proceeding, due account will be taken of the guidelines, objectives and priorities contained in this resolution;

54. In the light of the positive experience of the *ad hoc* working party and the need to take immediate and practical action on its analyses and proposals, decides to maintain the working party and instructs it to define, in liaison with the Bureau of the Joint Committee, the most effective ways and means of reviewing the application of the recommendations contained in the resolution and, at the same time, to pursue consideration and action in this priority sector of ACP - EEC cooperation;

55. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report to the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

## RESOLUTION

on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between  
ACP States and the European Economic Community

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 5 November 1982,
- having regard to the resolutions on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg <sup>(1)</sup> and by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 3 February 1982 in Harare <sup>(2)</sup>,
- whereas negotiations between the ACP States and the European Economic Community with a view to establishing a new Convention to succeed Lomé II will begin on 1 September 1983,
- whereas the next ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly is not due to meet until after this date,
- having regard to the report of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 37/82),

1. Notes with satisfaction the interest shown by the various institutions and individuals in the report and the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg and stresses in this connection that, if widely distributed, the report would undoubtedly attract more support from active groups in society and greatly increase public awareness of the issues involved; urgently reiterates, therefore, its demand for wide distribution;

2. Notes with equal satisfaction the specific activities undertaken or about to be undertaken by the Commission of the European Communities and urges the Commission, to the extent of its powers, to step up its activities, taking the fullest account of the socio-cultural identities of the peoples of the ACP countries;

3. Calls, in particular, on the Community to give its full support to the efforts of the ACP countries to embark on mutual cooperation in the fields of education, research and training;

4. Notes with the greatest interest the new positive assessment of the cultural aspects of development in the memorandum of the Commission of the European Communities on the Community's development policy;

5. Notes, however, that the report and the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg have not yet been considered by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and urgently requests that they be examined in depth at its next meeting;

6. Regrets also that its recommendation that the ACP States and the Community set up a joint high-level group of experts has still not been implemented;

7. Emphatically reaffirms the conclusions of last year's ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg, regarding the importance of the cultural dimension in cooperation and development, the aspirations and endeavours of the ACP States and the obstacles they face and the fundamental importance both of intra-ACP cooperation in this field and of broader cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community;

8. Invites all those concerned to implement promptly and realistically the short-term measures recommended in the Luxembourg resolution and specified in this report;

9. Calls more particularly on the ACP States and the European Economic Community, when implementing the present Lomé Convention, to consider all proposals which could help to ensure wider and more effective utilization of the instruments provided for in the Convention;

10. Regrets that the appeals made to the Member States of the Community concerning the increasingly difficult situation of ACP students have gone unanswered; emphasizes most strongly that the discriminatory measures taken against these students run counter to the aims of the present Lomé Convention, calls for the appropriate measures specified in the Luxembourg resolution to be taken as a matter of urgency and insists on the abolition of the discriminatory measures affecting ACP students and their children, particularly as regards enrolment fees for primary, secondary, technical and university education;

11. Calls also on the ACP – EEC institutions, the ACP States and the Member States of the Community to examine carefully the proposals in this report designed to assist the social and cultural integration of ACP students and migrant workers in their places of study and work in the Community;

12. Endorses the opinion, expressed by the ACP – EEC Joint Committee meeting in Harare, that the Convention to succeed Lomé II must take account of the cultural aspect of development, in accordance with the Luxembourg resolution, by including, where appropriate, specific provisions in the various chapters of the Convention and by providing a separate chapter dealing with cultural cooperation;

13. Recommends, to this end, that the parties negotiating the third Convention jointly examine in detail the report adopted by the ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg and the present report and take into consideration the practical proposals contained in them on various specific cultural sectors, especially the socio-cultural sphere, in particular the role of women in development, education, training, research, the acquisition of technological skills, the promotion of craft industries, information and communication, cultural exchanges, cultural industries, the development of tourism, the social and cultural position of ACP students and migrant workers in the Member States of the EEC and intra-ACP cooperation;

14. Instructs the working party of the Joint Committee to continue to ensure that the institutions implement these proposals;

15. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report to the ACP – EEC institutions, the Community institutions and the governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

## 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

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- Having regard to the work carried out by the Economic and Social partners at their meeting in Geneva on 4 and 5 June 1982;
  - Stressing once again the importance the Joint Committee attaches to these meetings which allow the involvement of the representatives of the Economic and Social partners in the implementation of the instruments laid down in the Lomé Convention;
1. Requests the economic and social circles to continue their work on the problem of greater protection for the rights of and guarantees for ACP migrant workers and their families resident in the Community; furthermore requests them to study the means, in the context of the Convention, of promoting occupational training;
  2. Notes with satisfaction that these meetings are growing in importance and expresses the wish that under the present Convention their formal nature be reinforced and the structure of their organization be strengthened;
  3. Believes in particular that these meetings should end with the adoption of operational conclusions to be submitted to the Joint Committee;
  4. Urges that the representatives of the Economic and Social partners be associated with the negotiations for the future Convention which shall have to widen its scope to include the social aspects of ACP - EEC cooperation;
  5. Demands equally that in the future Convention the role of the economic and social partners be defined in an institutional framework;
  6. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP - EEC institutions and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

## RESOLUTION

**on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order**

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 5 November 1982,
  - recalling and confirming earlier resolutions and, in particular, that adopted on 4 February 1982 in Harare by the Joint Committee,
  - recalling notably that it welcomed in the abovementioned resolution the Cancun meeting as a useful contribution to the reactivation of the North-South dialogue,
1. Deplores the blocking of global negotiations provided for within the framework of the United Nations;
  2. Considers the United States to be primarily responsible for this but regrets nevertheless the insufficiently firm attitude adopted by the EEC countries;
  3. Recalls that the full realization of the Lomé Convention's objectives cannot be achieved if North-South relations have not been thus transformed;
  4. Considers that the attitude of the EEC and of its Member States in the negotiations on commodity agreements is not only not in line with the objectives of the Lomé Convention but may also gravely jeopardize their realization;
  5. Urgently renews its appeal to the signatory countries to the Lomé Convention to take action as soon as possible to remove the obstacles to the opening of global negotiations within the framework of the United Nations;
  6. Emphasizes the special responsibility of the EEC Member States;
  7. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC institutions and to the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

## RESOLUTION

**on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy**

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- having regard to the report of Ambassador Siddig drawn up on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC 34/81);
1. Is seriously concerned by the precarious energy situation of the great majority of ACP nations, particularly their dangerously high level of dependence on imported oil which imposes an intolerable burden on the economies of the importing States;

2. Notes:

- that energy consumption *per capita* in the ACP is some 40 times less than in the EEC,
- that economic development will inevitably lead to higher energy consumption, thereby imposing concomitant strains on the balance of payments situation of those countries concerned, unless the most vigorous remedial measures are taken,
- that while the very close link that had hitherto existed between economic growth and increased energy consumption has, in certain cases, been broken, this has been made possible only by a level of capital investment in research and equipment that would be beyond the unassisted reach of almost all energy-importing ACP States,
- that, at present, lack of readily available energy resources at reasonable cost is one of the principal factors inhibiting economic development in most ACP States, and particularly in the poorest among them;

3. Is aware of the fact that available statistics of energy use in the ACP countries refer only to the commercial energy sector, while in some of these States non-commercial energy sources can account for well in excess of 50 % of energy needs;

4. Notes that increased population pressure and depletion of forestry resources have reduced the availability of non-commercial fuels in many ACP countries, thereby leading to further demand for imported commercial energy sources;

5. Shares the preoccupation expressed by the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (Nairobi, August 1981) regarding the disastrous effects of cutting down forests, which gives rise to soil erosion and desertification;

6. Feels that, despite some positive achievements, the level of funding for ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy sector to date has been inadequate, and maintains that greater emphasis on energy cooperation, and enhanced funding, is called for by the current world energy situation;

7. Welcomes the inclusion of a specific sector devoted to energy cooperation in the Convention of Lomé II, and notes that this agreement provides for wide-ranging assistance for energy and related projects both through EDF grants, special loans and EIB loans;

8. Recognizes, however, that the finance available under the EDF is limited, and that if funds are used for energy projects, then less is available for other important sectors;

9. Insists, nevertheless, that the energy provisions of the Convention be fully implemented, and notes that their utilization depends on the priority accorded to energy projects by ACP governments and the encouragement given by the Commission of the European Communities to such projects;

10. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities, international bodies such as the World Bank and OPEC and the governments concerned, to contribute to the preparation of up to date statistics of current energy consumption and levels of dependence on external sources of supply, for all the ACP States;

11. Draws attention to the need for energy information centres in developing countries, and for the establishment of an international energy data bank;

12. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to contribute effectively to the extension of an appropriate information network on alternative sources of energy in order to



increase public opinion awareness of potential economic and other risks in the use of certain techniques and types of equipment available to developing countries;

13. Sees, as a pre-requisite for harmonious economic development, the need to elaborate energy strategies based on accurate estimates of energy supply and demand, and maintains that the European Community should, upon request from ACP States, provide assistance with the drawing up of energy inventories;

14. Welcomes the fact that appropriations have been entered against Article 706 of the general budget of the European Communities for 1983 to finance the drawing up of energy inventories; hopes that the European Community will continue its efforts in this direction;

15. Calls on the governments of the ACP States to specify the energy projects required by their respective countries for the next decade with particular attention to the possibility of regional cooperation in harnessing different forms of power;

16. Notes with interest the statement in the Programme of Action of the Belgian presidency presented on 21 January 1982 to the European Parliament in Strasbourg to the effect that the Community will need to pursue during the first half of 1982 the examination undertaken after the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy of problems posed by cooperation in the field of energy with developing countries and in view of the World Energy Conference due to be held in New Delhi in 1983;

17. Insists on a positive Community response to the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and recognizes that this would require the granting of larger appropriations in the framework of the general budget of the European Communities;

18. Feels that the underlying principle behind ACP-EEC energy cooperation should be the reduction of dependence on external sources of supply through the optimal exploitation of the ACP's own energy resources;

19. Insists on the energy component being included for consideration in every project submitted under Lomé II, as such a measure would make programme designers conscious of both energy production and energy saving potential, and enable them to provide for corresponding measures in the context of the programme;

20. Stresses the importance of energy production potential being fully utilized, wherever possible, in all projects assisted by the EDF;

21. Believes that the highest priority should be given to the full utilization of new and renewable energy sources; hydroelectricity and the exploration and exploitation of energy-producing mineral resources;

22. With regard to new and renewable energy sources:

- (a) endorses the Programme of Action adopted at the Nairobi Conference,
- (b) maintains that the problem of meeting energy needs in rural areas is of great urgency, and feels that small-scale projects using solar energy, biomass, windpower and peat, as well as micro-hydroelectricity, can play a particularly useful role in this respect,
- (c) calls on non-governmental organizations to make full use of the energy sources referred to in (b) above in their projects,
- (d) stresses the importance of decentralizing, to the greatest possible extent, energy production, with the emphasis being given to rural energy requirements and the development of appropriate technologies,

- (e) sees the need to develop large-scale reforestation programmes with selected fast-growing tree varieties,
- (f) believes that certain new and renewable energy techniques, notably solar energy, biomass, geothermal energy and peat, can also be used in large-scale projects where these would be appropriate, particularly in urban areas and for heavier industrial use,
- (g) notes and welcomes the fact that, at the first reading of the budget, the European Parliament approved by a massive vote the creation of a new Article 947 'energy aid to the developing countries' in the general budget of the European Communities for 1983;

23. With regard to hydroelectricity:

- (a) stresses the value of small-scale projects, situated where possible near the points of consumption, which could be integrated with agricultural, stock-raising, piscicultural, forestry or drinking-water projects,
- (b) recognizes the important contribution of large-scale hydroelectric projects while being aware of the possible economic and ecological repercussions of such schemes; insists, therefore, on detailed studies being carried out, before taking the final decision, on the effects of major dams on all aspects of the environment, and on adequate measures being taken to deal with negative socio-economic or environmental effects;

24. With regard to energy-producing minerals, acknowledges that many ACP countries have not been subject to intensive geological surveys, and calls for full use to be made of the relevant provisions of the Convention of Lomé II;

25. Sees the need, where large-scale energy production schemes are envisaged, for regional cooperation on the widest possible scale;

26. Recommends, in order that energy be utilized in the most effective, rational and economic manner, that energy-saving campaigns be carried out both in EEC and ACP countries, and in this connection stresses the need to adopt life styles and policies less wasteful of energy;

27. Stresses the importance of using energy to maximum efficiency at all levels, and in this respect draws attention to the possible contribution to domestic energy efficiency that can be made by well-designed domestic appliances and equipment, including appropriate solid-fuel cookers;

28. Conscious of the fact that the transfer of certain types of technology involving extensive use of energy has in certain cases caused extensive damage both to the industrial and agricultural sector of ACP countries, recommends that appropriate technologies more adaptable to the needs of ACP countries be adopted;

29. Calls for Community assistance with the development of suitable technology for both production and utilization of energy in developing countries, particularly in research centres in ACP States; in this respect believes that a Community contribution could be made:

- through the provision of assistance for research and development being undertaken in the ACP States,
- through the Joint Research Centre,
- through appropriate indirect action research programmes,
- through Community cooperation with other bodies, including for example the International Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, on R & D projects of use to ACP countries;

30. Calls for more efficient use to be made of draught animal power which would involve the teaching of improved techniques at local level;
31. Believes that the Convention of Lomé can prove a useful vehicle for the transfer of suitable technology provided the will exists; calls on the Community institutions, its Member States, its educational bodies and European industries to cooperate with regard to the transfer of suitable technology through joint ventures and other forms of industrial cooperation between the EEC and the ACP;
32. Emphasizes the importance of training at all levels, management, operative and consumer, and recognizes that the Community can fulfil a useful function in this respect, repeats the demand for the establishment, as a matter of urgency, of a management training college to be sited in an ACP State with courses specially structured to meet the vital needs of the economies of the developing world, and calls upon the Commission to present a detailed proposal with a programme for action to the next ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly;
33. Calls for even greater use to be made of co-financing in the future, believing that the Community can thereby act as a catalyst for obtaining greatly increased financial assistance for energy-related projects in ACP States;
34. Feels that a problem so vast as that posed by the energy crisis must be faced at world level, and hopes for the rapid opening of global negotiations that would include *inter alia* discussions on energy issues;
35. Sees the need for a well-endowed fund, managed at international level, be it in the form of an Energy Affiliate of the World Bank or a Special Fund for Energy, to assist the developing countries to face the problems resulting from the world energy situation; calls on the European Community to strive, at the highest international level, for the creation of such a fund, and to subscribe generously to it in the event of its being set up;
36. Believes that the oil exporting countries can play a greater role in assisting energy-importing developing countries through the provision both of additional funds and of petroleum products at concessional rates; in this regard pays tribute to the exemplary action of certain oil producing countries;
37. Recognizes the particular difficulties facing the least-developed countries, and hopes that the special provisions of the Convention designed to assist them be fully utilized and that their specific difficulties, notably lack of capital resources, be taken into account when approving energy-related projects from these countries; calls for special measures to be implemented and additional finance to be provided as a follow-up to the Paris Conference <sup>(1)</sup>;
38. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to prepare concrete proposals reflecting the views expressed in this resolution in time for the meeting of the ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly in September or October 1982;
39. Requests that considerations be given in the context of the future negotiations of any successor agreement to the ACP - EEC Lomé II Convention to more extensive and closer cooperation between the ACP and EEC in the field of energy;
40. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution and the report to the ACP - EEC Council of Minister, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

<sup>(1)</sup> UN Conference on the least-developed countries, Paris, September 1981.



# CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

BERLIN, 21-23 SEPTEMBER 1983

## RESOLUTION

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

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,
- having regard to the annual report of the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers for 1982,
- having regard to the report submitted by Ambassador Cavalevu on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP - EEC 57/83),

1. Welcomes the fact that the seventh annual report of the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers has been published earlier than in previous years, but reiterates the criticism that a more analytical report would be of greater value;
2. Believes that, at this juncture, half-way through the Convention of Lomé II and just as negotiations for its successor are beginning, the time is opportune to review the implementation of the Convention and its effects on the some 600 million people living in the signatory States;
3. Notes the serious nature of the current world economic, political and security crisis; calls consequently on the EEC and ACP leaders to take positive action for the mutual benefit of their peoples;
4. Is convinced that the historical relationship between Europe and the ACP countries can further evolve in such a way as to transform North/South relations from domination and exploitation into relations of real interdependence based on mutual benefit, equality and solidarity;
5. Notes that the evolution of trade between the ACP States and the Community is far from satisfactory, and that despite the greatly increased number of ACP States the ACP group is now relatively less important to the EEC both as a supplier and as a market than it was in 1975; insists, therefore, that imaginative steps be taken to remedy this;
6. Notes with concern that the number of ACP States classified as least-developed has increased since Lomé I, and draws attention to the desperate situation of most of these countries;

7. Calls on the Community to translate its support for the outcome of the Paris Conference and the priority it has decided to accord to the least-advanced countries into considerable financial aid;
8. Reaffirms the strong belief that there is a need to pay special attention to the ACP Island Developing Countries, whose economic, transport, communication, etc., problems are unique and pressing;
9. Recognizes the potential value of Stabex, while being fully aware of its limitations due mainly to the small number and ineffectiveness of agreements to regulate the price of commodities and its weaknesses, due among other things to inadequate funding; calls for an integrated approach to be adopted which includes the introduction of procedures to ensure productive use of the funds transferred and the provision of realistic financial resources;
10. Expresses concern over issues relating to sugar and Stabex unresolved at the eve of the formal opening of the negotiations of the successor agreement;
11. Insists that on that solemn occasion the Community should pronounce itself positively on these matters, thus giving a measure of the spirit in which it intends to embark on the negotiations;
12. Acknowledges the overwhelming importance of agriculture and integrated rural development in the ACP States and emphasizes the need to give the highest level of priority to the development of the rural areas;
13. Deplores that the problem of hunger in the world has worsened and regrets that no really drastic or efficient step has been taken in this regard;
14. Proposes that special attention be granted to drought-stricken ACP countries together with increased assistance to combat deforestation and the encroachment of the desert;
15. Believes that it is necessary to review the sector of ACP - EEC cooperation dealing with industry in the light of the report drawn up by the joint working group chaired by His Excellency Chief Afolabi with Mr Fuchs as rapporteur;
16. Regrets that, in real terms, the financial resources *per capita* per annum provided under Lomé II are some 20 % less than under Lomé I, at a time when many ACP economies are experiencing crushing financial difficulties which seriously endanger development;
17. Believes it is essential to strengthen the aspect of parity in the ACP - EEC Convention and calls, therefore, on those negotiating the new Lomé Convention to seek to ensure better ACP participation in the implementation of cooperation;
18. Hopes that the next Convention will tackle the urgent problem of relieving the debts of the ACP countries which now amount to some US \$ 50 000 million, and that the EEC and the ACP States will be consulted on the international negotiations to reform the world monetary system and reduce the level of indebtedness that upsets the balance of the system;
19. Reiterates the view that the Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly duplicate effort and that they could be replaced in the new Convention by a single parliamentary organ with adequate independent budgetary resources;

20. Recognizes the need to strengthen the ACP's administrative institutions so as to enable them to assist the ACP States more effectively;
21. Firmly believes that man himself must be the subject of development and that all development activities must be centred around his welfare and fundamental rights;
22. Feels that it is necessary for the future Convention to take full account of the social and cultural values, preferences and priorities of the people for whom that Convention was designed; pays tribute to the several documents emanating from the Working Group chaired by Mr Turner with His Excellency Mr Chasle as rapporteur;
23. Feels that the next Convention should link the ACP States' own objectives of self-reliant development and South-South Cooperation with the specific policies chosen by the ACP States in such a way as to avoid the instruments of cooperation operating in isolation from each other or becoming ends in themselves;
24. Emphasizes the need for the successor Convention realistically to provide adequate means for the attainment of the objectives mutually agreed upon;
25. Encourages both the ACP and the EEC to initiate, at this stage, a process of consultation at all levels so as to identify clearly the priority areas for the next Convention and reach political agreement on key issues; calls on the appropriate authorities to engage in serious discussions at the opening of negotiations with the aim of reaching consensus on as many aspects as possible;
26. Agrees that the main objective of development should be the achievement of self-reliant, autonomous and self-sustaining development at national and regional level, and acknowledges the valuable contribution of the European Parliament in furthering this concept;
27. Supports all efforts aimed at achieving a more just and balanced economic order and the cultivation of mutual understanding between the peoples of the ACP States and of the European Community;
28. Emphasizes that the Convention must fully respect the sovereignty of each signatory State, while recognizing the reality and desirability of interdependence;
29. Is convinced that with goodwill, political courage and respect for human rights and dignity, cooperation between the ACP and the EEC can fulfil the high aspirations of the signatories of the First Lomé Convention; in this context underlines the importance of resolutions 48/83 and 43/83 adopted with widespread consensus in Kingston;
30. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the report drawn up by His Excellency Mr Cavalevu to the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP - EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

## RESOLUTION

### on ACP – EEC industrial cooperation and the impact of the Lomé Convention

*The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting on 21 to 23 September 1983 in Berlin,
- having regard to the report drawn up by Mr G. Fuchs on behalf of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Industrial Cooperation (Doc. ACP – EEC 55/83),
- (a) having regard to the fundamental objective of development, which is to look beyond mere survival to meet the legitimate needs of peoples;
- (b) having regard to the general objective of making ACP – EEC relations a model for North-South relations by seeking mechanisms for cooperation which serve social justice, human dignity and peace;
- (c) whereas the effect of this cooperation should be to reduce the dependence of the ACP countries, thereby leaving them free to choose an appropriate form of development;
- (d) having regard to the mutual advantages of industrial cooperation for:
  - the ACP countries, which can thereby hope to speed up the development of their industries and hence to satisfy their basic needs, including food requirements,
  - the EEC, which can thereby hope to take better account in future industrial policies of the industrial progress of its partners,
  - all partners concerned, who can expect it to bring the revival in their economies which is a vital ingredient for any lasting solution to the world crisis;
- (e) whereas the ACP countries' share in world industrial production is today very small and, despite real potential, will remain so unless further considerable efforts are made to improve both quantity and quality at home and abroad, within the framework of effective strategies;
- (f) whereas the differences between the ACP countries, together with the special difficulties facing certain land-locked or island States, call for a diversified approach to industrial cooperation;



- (g) having regard to the external difficulties, mentioned in the report, affecting the industrialization of the ACP countries, in particular:
- the deterioration and unpredictability of revenue from their exports of basic products,
  - the continuing lack of balance in their relations with certain rich countries and certain multinational companies based in them,
  - the magnitude of their debt problem;
- (h) whereas these difficulties have been aggravated by the recessionary impact of the world crisis and the protectionist reactions it has aroused, in the EEC as elsewhere, although the balance of ACP – EEC trade in manufactured products is extremely favourable to the latter and hence to its employment situation;
- (i) having regard to the internal difficulties affecting the industrialization of the ACP countries, in particular:
- the after-effects of colonization,
  - inadequate distribution of a satisfactory level of purchasing power, especially in rural areas,
  - the small size of the potential market in certain States which necessitates regional cooperation,
  - shortcomings in existing training systems and difficulties in using technology devised elsewhere;
- (j) having regard to the proposals and objectives set out in:
- the Lagos plan and the Programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,
  - the CARICOM plan,
  - the programmes for the Pacific area;
- (k) having regard to the text of the Lomé Conventions and, in particular, Title V of Lomé II concerning ACP – EEC industrial cooperation and the instruments and means for achieving it;
- (l) whereas the Consultative Assembly in Rome insisted on: 'the need for truly joint management of financial cooperation from the elaboration of projects until their realization';

#### *The achievements of Lomé*

1. Notes that operations contributing to the industrialization of the ACP countries – including energy and mines – have accounted for a considerable share of the finance committed under the Lomé Conventions (28,3 % under Lomé I and 37,6 % for the first 30 months of Lomé II, in 415 and 175 operations respectively);
2. Regrets, however, in this connection that the finance committed under the Lomé Convention for industrialization in the strict sense (excluding energy and mines) represents less than half of the amounts quoted in paragraph 1;
3. Regrets also that a great many of these operations are concentrated in too small a number of countries, generally speaking those that are more advanced, and that this tendency is growing;
4. Welcomes the fact that a large (almost 15 %) and growing proportion of the expenditure committed is in the form of global loans to the Development Banks which are subsequently used to assist small and medium-sized undertakings;
5. Welcomes also the fact that the funds allocated by the Community institutions have often enabled co-financing operations to be carried out (two-thirds of the sums allocated have been used in this way, making it possible, roughly, to sextuple the initial outlay);
6. Considers, nevertheless, that the results obtained in terms of added value or the balance of payments are inadequate measured against the aims pursued and, despite the ambiguity of this criterion, regards the drop in EEC imports of manufactured goods from the ACP countries as a disturbing development;
7. Deplores the fact that one of the commitments undertaken in Lomé II – the study of 'the means of tapping additional resources' provided for in Annex X – has not yet produced any concrete results;
8. Considers, however, that the problem of identifying a sufficient number of high-quality industrial projects suitable for promoting the development of the ACP countries is no less important than the financial problem, as a key element in strengthening industrial cooperation;
9. Considers, therefore, that the only way of putting an end to the often fruitless debate about 'lack of money' or 'lack of projects' is to associate the ACP countries more closely with the management of those of the EIB's activities which concern them;
10. Considers in the same connection that the successful role played by the CID in promoting cooperation among ACP and EEC economic operators through information campaigns and the offer of expertise and technical assistance, should be consolidated;

#### *The strategies for industrialization*

11. Reaffirms its full support for the option preferred by the ACP countries – the strategy of self-sufficient and self-reliant development – not meaning autarky – which, while respecting the individual situation of each country, is principally aimed at satisfying the genuine local needs of the whole population of a country by making the best possible use of locally available human and material resources for this purpose;

12. Supports in this connection the strengthening of regional or subregional cooperation, which for reasons of technology or markets, is often essential for the implementation of self-reliant development;
13. Reaffirms its support, however, for the additional demand for more remunerative prices for basic products and fairer representation for the countries of the South in the international organizations directly or indirectly concerned with development;
14. Also views as positive all domestic efforts by ACP countries to enhance the value of their local mineral or agricultural resources, in order to increase the added value of products which are exported, which could lead to the implementation of various major projects;
15. Believes, however, that the internal purchasing power and added value necessary for structured industrialization can also be achieved above all by fixing farm prices at a remunerative level and by creating a network of small and medium-sized undertakings, craft associations and cooperatives manufacturing useful products;
16. Believes that these are the foundations upon which a comprehensive and coherent industrial network can be built, based on clearly defined sectoral priorities, increasing intersectoral contacts, regional planning and infrastructural objectives and energy and training policies;
17. Considers it necessary for the EEC to step up its contribution to the drawing up of national, and even regional development plans, a contribution which is vital for the technical and chronological coherence of the decisions aimed at establishing gradually this industrial network;
18. In view of the current state of private investment in many of the ACP countries, considers that a dynamic public sector or mixed economy has an essential role to play in the realization of these plans;
19. Believes too that public undertakings in the EEC could offer a particularly positive contribution in this context;
20. Believes that private investment, both national and foreign, can, however, contribute to ACP development;
21. Maintains that the EEC for its part must accept the concept of a new international division of labour as a result of the industrialization of the ACP countries and considers that unilateral protectionist measures offend against the spirit of the ACP - EEC Conventions;
22. Considers therefore that future industrial cooperation should also seek to strengthen those instruments and bodies capable of resolving, to the benefit of all concerned, the contradictions which may exist between the requirements of the national development of each partner and the need for a minimum of coherence and compatibility between the plans of each individual country;

*The means for implementation*

23. Considers, in the light of the attached report and the remarks made above, that the following suggestions and proposals should be implemented, either during the last part of the period covered by the present Lomé Convention, or when drawing up the Convention to succeed it;
24. Considers it absolutely essential that in the new ACP - EEC Convention free access for processed ACP products, including sensitive products, should be stepped up; urges the Community to liberalize its market for processed agricultural products from the ACP countries, even when these compete with Community agricultural products;

Considers that:

25. The current definition of 'rules of origin' should be revised and relaxed in respect of the least-developed, landlocked and island States;

26. The list of products covered by the Stabex system should be extended to include certain processed agricultural products and the system of guarantees expanded to take in the whole spectrum of intra-ACP trade;

27. Encouragement should be given to the setting up, between the ACP countries, of monetary compensation zones, and even of forms of monetary union, as these are vital if regional cooperation is to function properly;

28. There should be a considerable increase in the volume of resources for industrial cooperation – particularly in the form of interest rate subsidies (which help to offset the current increase in interest rates that are slowing down the rate of investment) and in the form of risk capital (which is particularly well-suited to industrial development) – while ensuring that the less-developed ACP countries receive their fair share;

29. Particular attention should be paid to development assistance for SMUs-SMIs and the craft industry by maintaining the growth in global loans and creating a credit line to which firms being advised by the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) would have direct access;

30. Provision should be made for industrial operations in the ACP countries to be eligible for loans from the New Community Instrument, which has as one of its priorities industrial investment in Europe;

31. Information concerning all the possibilities provided by the ACP – EEC Conventions should be more widely disseminated to private and public investors in search of partners;

32. Reciprocal commitments should be entered into in respect of investment (including for example guarantees and provision for repatriation of profits on the one hand but also a certain obligation to reinvest and provide training in the host country); there should be a protection mechanism guaranteed by funds specifically earmarked for this purpose limiting the risks covered to non-commercial risks;

33. Contacts and links should be fostered at EEC institutional level with countries with a balance of payments surplus, with a view to interesting them in new co-financing operations in the ACP countries;

34. Backing should be given to financial support for operations designed to rehabilitate existing production capacity and, in the case of certain projects, certain recurrent expenditure should be accepted which, while often low, is sometimes enough to ensure that a satisfactory level of real production is maintained;

35. Technology transfers should be improved by:

- strengthening the action already taken in this field by the CID, by providing, amongst other things, the necessary financial resources and manpower,
- encouraging the development of consultancy and engineering firms in the ACP countries,
- encouraging joint ventures between ACP and EEC consultants in order to achieve this aim;

36. Research and development in the field of technologies adapted to the specific situations and needs of the ACP countries should be stepped up by, on the one hand, implementing industrial R & D programmes with the joint participation of the EEC and any ACP States interested in the subject concerned and, on the other, by encouraging the growth of independent research in the ACP countries;

37. Assistance should be provided for the training of scientific and technical staff and industrial managers, through direct local action, the development of specialized schools and

institutes (possibly at regional level) and by means of major grant programmes and training courses compulsorily linked to the realization of any industrial project;

38. It should be made easier for ACP students and workers currently in the EEC to return to their country of origin, if they so desire, by giving them an opportunity to adapt their training to the situation and needs of their own country;

39. The responsibilities and role of the present Committee on Industrial Cooperation should be strengthened to enable it to keep in touch with all the problems and measures described here over and above simple control of the operation of the CID;

40. The possibility should be studied of creating an 'ACP - EEC Development Bank', based on the model of the World Bank, which could group together all the activities of the European Investment Bank in the ACP countries; the Ministers of Development as well as the Ministers of Finance should be associated with the management of this institution;

41. Socio-professional, employers' and trade union organizations should be involved in the management of industrial cooperation, by setting up some form of ACP - EEC Economic and Social Committee;

42. Parallel social and industrial development should be ensured by recognition on the part of the ACP States and the EEC of social and trade union rights as laid down in the major ILO Conventions;

43. Considers in conclusion:

- having regard to increased world interdependence, the seriousness of the crisis and the need to establish a new world economic order to free the third world from hunger and underdevelopment,
- having regard to scientific and technical progress, which opens up greater possibilities for production to take place on a broader scale and for the requirements of environmental protection to be met,

that ACP - EEC relations in the field of industrial cooperation should be based both on genuine medium-term joint planning and on joint revitalization, in other words on a new approach involving 'co-development', which, if successful, would make ACP - EEC relations a true model for the management of the resources of our planet for the benefit of all mankind;

44. Requests the services of the European Parliament to ensure that this resolution, together with the report on ACP - EEC industrial cooperation and the impact of the Lomé Convention, is printed and widely circulated;

45. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the report drawn up by Mr G. Fuchs to the ACP - EEC bodies, to the Community institutions and to the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

## RESOLUTION

### on hunger in the world

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

in accordance with the mandate given by the last Consultative Assembly to the specialized working parties, instructing them to forward to the Joint Committee concrete proposals in their respective sectors on the main guidelines to be followed for the new ACP - EEC cooperation agreement,

- A. Draws attention to the gravity and continual deterioration of the food situation of numerous ACP countries;
- B. Stresses that hunger and chronic malnutrition are one aspect of the more general problem of poverty and underdevelopment and need to be dealt with as such;
- C. Stresses once again that the fight against hunger must be an urgent and priority objective of the cooperation between industrialized and developing countries and, in particular, of the association between the ACP States and the EEC;
- D. Reaffirms the validity of the guidelines contained in the resolution on the campaign against hunger in the world adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 5 November 1982 ;
- E. Calls for greater account to be taken of these guidelines in the forthcoming negotiations on the renewal of the Lomé Convention;
- F. Considers in particular that the new ACP - EEC Convention must take account of the following main points as regards the fight against hunger and measures to promote agricultural and rural development:
  1. Agriculture and rural development are one of the central and priority axes of the self-reliant development which must be the principal and fundamental objective of the new Convention;
  2. The development of agricultural products, which will ensure that the basic needs of rural and urban populations can be met, will make it possible to combat hunger at its source and, at the same time, contribute decisively to the overall development of the economy;
  3. Some of the factors which tend to encourage the food dependency of a great many ACP countries are connected with international economic, monetary and trade relations; the removal of these negative influences will require an extensive reorganization of the international order and one which takes account of the legitimate interests and requests of the developing countries;
  4. In this connection, and in the context of the association between the ACP and EEC, the adaptation and strengthening of the Stabex system are of particular importance, not least in the interests of agricultural and rural development;

5. With regard to public development aid, it should be strongly emphasized that the target of 0,7% of gross national product, and 0,15% for less-developed countries, must not only be maintained and respected by 1985, but should also serve as a vital point of reference for determining the financial resources of the new Convention;

6. The essential instrument for achieving self-sufficiency in food should be the adoption of a coherent strategy, or at least a set of consistent measures in the agricultural and rural sectors;

7. It is up to each ACP country or group of countries to define, totally independently, development priorities and sectoral policies, and thus their own specific and original food strategy or policy;

8. It is on the basis of these priorities that a dialogue should be initiated between the ACP States, the Community and other partners with a view to realizing the aims of the agri-foodstuffs policy by achieving consistency between internal policies and external aid contributions;

9. The EEC's support for food strategies or policies requires a long-term commitment and calls in particular for:

- an adequate increase in human and material resources,
- the revision and adaptation of the forms and procedures for administering and controlling financial and technical aid,
- regular consultation between the ACP States, the Community and other partners, to make it possible to assess jointly and periodically the results obtained and, if necessary, to redirect the actions undertaken jointly;

10. The above principles should, as far as possible, be applied even where there is no food strategy in the strict sense;

11. The quest for self-sufficiency in food, within the framework of autonomous development, must take account of long-term factors and those which act beyond national frontiers; in particular:

- the fight against desertification and the deterioration of the ecosystem,
- the management of land, water and natural resources,
- the development of an indigenous scientific and technical research capability in the field of food production, the environment and health, require the implementation of specific support measures for which the Community must give a long-term commitment if it is to be effective;

12. The future Convention must make provision both for the funds and for the decision-making and management procedures which will make it possible to carry out these 'thematic measures' aimed at restoring the biological, ecological, scientific and human conditions for development;

13. In this context notes with regret that, pursuant to the Regulation on special measures to combat hunger in the world (Article 958 of the EEC budget) adopted by the Council of Ministers on 12 July 1983, the Commission has not yet stated how it intends to implement the Regulation or which projects of those proposed have already been defined in order to permit the whole sum to be committed by the end of the 1983 financial year;

14. Even more alarming are the cuts the Council of Ministers intends to make in the 1984 development aid budget, which clearly show that despite its verbal commitments, it is not willing to take effective action;

15. If the ACP countries are to progress towards collective autonomy, the regional dimension will become increasingly essential and the efforts devoted to regional cooperation (regional measures, placing of national measures in a regional context) must be stepped up considerably;
16. The human factor is vital in the construction of self-reliant, long-term development: basic education, on-the-spot training and participation and involvement of the economic and social forces in the rural world;
17. In this connection the new Convention must take particular account of the important activities of the NGOs;
18. The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation, which should already begin to operate under Lomé II, could play an important role in encouraging the research capability of the ACP countries, and its activities should therefore be maintained and developed under the new Convention, particularly in the context of the interaction between food production, the environment and health referred to in paragraph 11;
19. Among the financial instruments to be provided, the possibility should be considered of creating a specific instrument in the field of agricultural loans;
20. From many points of view, there is one specific sector of great importance for the development of the agri-foodstuffs sector which must be given proper consideration in the context of ACP-EEC relations, and that is fisheries;
21. EEC food aid must be an integral part of development policy proper and an instrument for the development of the agri-foodstuffs sector;
22. There should be an extensive revision of the present system in order to include Community food aid in agricultural and rural development programmes, with in particular:
- multiannual planning involving contracts and, in particular, closer association of the recipient countries with the various stages of aid planning and administration,
  - wider use of 'triangular operations' (utilization of regional products),
  - rationalizing and improving the efficiency of aid administration, beginning with transport, storage and distribution;
23. An important aspect of the food question which the new Convention should seek to resolve is food security in the strict sense, involving in particular the building up of decentralized strategic reserves at national and regional level;
24. Appropriate ways must be found of meeting ACP requests for regular supplies on preferential terms of agricultural products available in the EEC;
25. Deeply perturbed by the terrible drought affecting all the Sahel countries and threatening millions of people, calls on the EEC to release special emergency aid; also calls on the Commission to draw up an emergency plan and submit this to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers;
26. Of great importance in guaranteeing effective support for the agricultural and rural development policies of the ACP countries is the need for coherent use of the various instruments and concerted action by the EEC, the Member States and other bilateral and multilateral partners;
27. In particular, it is necessary to seek greater coordination between the policies and on-the-spot activities of the Member States and those of the Community to ensure that cooperation measures are genuinely complementary and based on guidelines drawn up jointly.



28. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC bodies, to the Community institutions and to the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### RESOLUTION

on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- (a) having regard to the report on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community (Doc. ACP-EEC/27/81) drawn up by the rapporteur His Excellency Mr Raymond Chasle (Mauritius) on behalf of the Joint Committee of the Consultative Assembly and the resolution on this report adopted by the Consultative Assembly at Luxembourg on 30 September 1981 ;
- (b) having regard to the report on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community (Doc. ACP-EEC/37/82) and the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly at Rome in November 1982 ;
- (c) recalling the resolution on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation adopted by the Joint Committee at Kingston, Jamaica on 24 February 1983;
- (d) noting that the question of ACP-EEC cultural cooperation was raised for the first time at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at Brussels on 19 May 1983, but that no decision was taken by the Council on that occasion;
- (e) noting, firstly, that the ACP Council of Ministers has decided that in addition to incorporating the cultural dimension of development in the next Convention there should be a special chapter on cultural cooperation;
- (f) noting, secondly, that the Commission of the European Communities, within the framework of the programmes and projects financed under the Fifth European Development Fund, has continued its efforts to take into account the relevant recommendations of the reports on cultural cooperation adopted at Luxembourg and Rome;

- (g) noting, furthermore, that the European Parliament adopted the report drawn up by Mr Narducci on ACP – EEC cultural cooperation at its sitting of 8 July 1983 ;
  - (h) noting with satisfaction the convergence of views expressed by the ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly, the Commission of the European Communities , the ACP Council of Ministers and the European Parliament on the need to incorporate the cultural dimension in the Convention which will govern future ACP – EEC relations;
  - (i) stressing that the proposals contained in the current report on ACP – EEC cultural cooperation and its integration in the future ACP – EEC Convention (Doc. CA/CP/384/B) are intended to assist the negotiators of the third ACP – EEC Convention in drawing up the text of this Convention, taking into account:
    - (a) the recommendations contained in the previous reports on cultural cooperation and the accompanying resolutions;
    - (b) the resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly on the fight against hunger in the world , on ACP – EEC cooperation in the field of energy , on the sixth annual report of the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers, particularly with regard to maintaining the quality of the environment, social aspects and cultural cooperation , on the protection of the rights of ACP migrant workers, students and trainees and the resolution on the environment and development adopted by the Joint Committee at Kingston;
    - (c) the positions adopted by the OAU (Lagos plan), the Caribbean and the Pacific States in the context of regional cooperation;
    - (d) the positions adopted by the ACP States within the Group of 77 at international meetings on the problems of culture and development;
  - (j) whereas the right to culture is a basic human right of both individuals and nations;
1. Notes that cultural cooperation as envisaged in this draft:
- (a) is based on the concept of the cultural aspects and aims of development which call for the recognition of the equal worth and of the diversity of cultures, as well as the preservation and enrichment of cultural identities;
  - (b) constitutes the essential springboard for development centred on man and whose aim is to enable human beings and communities to flourish;
  - (c) aims to reinforce the political, cultural and economic independence of the ACP States by encouraging development of the particular abilities and potential of the individuals and communities of the ACP, and by avoiding all forms of cultural domination and alienation;
  - (d) embraces not only support for cultural activities but also taking into account of specific socio-cultural characteristics, aspects and implications in the drafting and implementation of development strategies, programmes and projects;

(e) constitutes a radical transformation of ACP-EEC relations, for which it sets new objectives;

2. Emphasizes in this respect that the draft:

- (a) links the relevant cultural and economic elements in a systematic and indissociable manner in an overall and unified conception;
- (b) calls for a dialogue based on the respect of national sovereignty and the rights of individuals and communities;
- (c) aims to further the national and collective autonomy of the ACP countries in the fields of food production, industrialization, science and technology, energy, education, training and research, and health;

3. Emphasizes strongly that the justification for the special chapter on cultural cooperation as here presented resides in its illumination of the guiding principles which should invest the whole of the next Convention with a social, cultural and human dimension, as well as in its more specific treatment of cultural topics and in its new socio-cultural approach;

4. Considers that this special chapter on cultural cooperation should:

- (a) encompass the traditional instruments of culture such as education, training, research, science and technology, and extend the field of cultural activity to information and communication, which are cultural factors of development;
- (b) tackle the use of these instruments and of cultural measures from a social, cultural and economic standpoint;
- (c) lay special emphasis on the expansion and upgrading of the role of women and of their cultural and economic status in the process of production and of community development;
- (d) make for more balanced cultural exchanges which will contribute towards the mutual enrichment of the ACP countries and the Member States, and will promote a form of cooperation likely to improve understanding between the ACP countries and the EEC;
- (e) deal with the socio-cultural aspects of tourism in order to develop a humane cultural tourism and to guarantee profitable economic returns for the tourist industry;
- (f) provide for special measures to ensure that the rights of ACP students and migrant workers in the Member States of the EEC are recognized and duly exercised and to facilitate their social and cultural integration into their new environment and their social and cultural reintegration should they return to their countries of origin;
- (g) propose in the domain of the environment, an acknowledged factor in social and cultural development, integrated measures encompassing the various socio-cultural aspects;
- (h) provide for procedures within the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly for monitoring the implementation of the special chapter on cultural cooperation and the related provisions in the different sections of the Convention;
- (i) commit the Community to support the activities of ACP and EEC non-governmental organizations within the framework of the projects approved by the ACP States in order to assist the populations of the ACP countries and particularly the rural communities in their efforts towards self-advancement;

5. Emphasizes that the ACP-EEC cultural cooperation programme should foster cultural cooperation between the ACP countries by encouraging exchanges between them and resorting to appropriate measures in the sectors of cultural activity;

6. Calls for socio-cultural activities in the field of rural development for controlling the harmonious growth of rural communities to be provided for in a specific chapter on integrated rural development;
7. Stresses the need to integrate within cooperation on industrial development the socio-cultural elements essential for the promotion of an endogenous industrialization strategy centred on the upgrading of traditional technologies and the control and adaptation of technology;
8. Calls for trade cooperation to provide for measures of a social and cultural nature likely to influence the growth of trade to the benefit of the ACP States;
9. Insists that economic, financial and technical cooperation:
  - (a) be redefined as to its objectives in order to provide effective support for the efforts of the ACP countries towards self-sufficient and self-sustained integrated socio-cultural and economic development;
  - (b) take account of socio-cultural factors in all development programmes and projects in order to avoid the set-backs which result from aid intended exclusively for economic ends;
  - (c) allow for special measures to assist small and medium-sized enterprises in the sphere of training and technical assistance;
10. Declares its conviction that ACP - EEC cultural cooperation can contribute towards a radical transformation of cooperation in the development of the ACP States and that while encouraging the emergence of development strategies and models better suited to the characteristics and aspirations of the ACP peoples, particularly by encouraging greater participation by them in their own development, it will also be to the considerable advantage of the Community and the Member States and will provide a source of enrichment for their peoples;
11. Reaffirms that ACP - EEC cultural cooperation would represent a turning point in the history of development and would have a considerable impact on North-South relations, whilst making a major contribution to the establishment of a new world order and to peace in the world;
12. Instructs its Co-Presidents, in view of the forthcoming opening of negotiations on the third ACP - EEC Convention, to forward this resolution and the accompanying report to the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers, recommending that the political and diplomatic representatives responsible for negotiating the text of the future Convention take it into the closest possible account.

#### RESOLUTION

on the situation of ACP students and migrant workers residing in the Member States of the European Community

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- A. recalling the resolutions on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community adopted unanimously by the Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg (30 September 1981) and Rome (3 November 1982)

- B. recalling in particular recommendation No 9 of the Kingston resolution on the situation of ACP students and migrant workers in the European Community which calls on the Community to ensure that the EEC Member States lift all discriminating measures against students who are nationals of ACP countries,
  - C. recalling the following resolutions of the ACP Council of Ministers: No 7 (XXVIII), adopted in Maseru in December 1981, No 8 (XXIX), adopted in Libreville in May 1982, No 9 (XXX), adopted in Brussels in December 1982 and No 7 (XXXI), adopted in Brussels in May 1983,
  - D. recalling also the Joint Declaration on workers who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties to the Lomé Convention and are residing legally in the territory of a Member State or an ACP State (Annex XV to the Convention of Lomé II),
  - E. having regard to the resolution of the Consultative Assembly of 26 September 1980 concerning the report on proposals designed to ensure respect for and protect the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and are residing legally in the territory of a Member State or an ACP State ,
  - F. having regard to the discussions and recommendations of the meetings of the economic and social partners in 1982 and 1983,
1. Considers that since the Community institutions and the Member States have not succeeded in solving the problem of the situation of ACP students and migrant workers, despite repeated appeals to the Community and the Member States, particular attention should be devoted to this specific problem in the context of the chapter on cultural cooperation to be included in the text of the Agreement which will succeed the present Convention;
  2. Draws attention to the increasingly serious financial, administrative and social problems facing ACP students, which affect their studies at institutions in the Community;
  3. Emphasizes that the Community and the Member States are under an obligation to adopt urgent measures to improve the situation of ACP students, migrant workers and their families residing in the Community and to put an end to all forms of discrimination suffered by them;
  4. Urges the Community and the Member States to establish an effective dialogue with the ACP States with a view to adopting special measures to help ACP students who, because of increases in tuition fees, have great difficulty in continuing their studies and in acquiring the skills necessary for the development of their countries of origin;
  5. Calls on the ACP States, the Community and the Member States to cooperate closely in order to make effective use of the training opportunities in the Member States;
  6. Appeals to the Community and the Member States to provide funds for reception, information and guidance services for ACP students and trainees;
  7. Calls on the Community and the Member States to give encouragement and increased financial support to non-governmental organizations and other bodies providing social and cultural services for ACP students and migrant workers during their stay in the Member States;

8. Invites the Community and the Member States to announce at the beginning of the negotiations on the third ACP – EEC Convention specific measures which will bring about an immediate improvement in the situation of ACP students, migrant workers and their families in the Member States of the Community.

9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP – EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### RESOLUTION

##### on illegal immigration

*The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

A. drawing attention to the serious situation of ACP nationals residing illegally in the Member States of the EEC,

B. having regard to the discussions on this subject during the last meeting of the economic and social partners in Geneva on 4 June 1983,

1. Calls on the Community, the Member States and the ACP countries to consult one another on a regular basis with a view to preventing and eliminating illegal immigration;

2. Hopes that the policies adopted by the Community Member States to deal with illegal immigration and employment will ensure that employers safeguard the rights which workers have acquired by virtue of fulfilling their mutual obligations and guarantee humanitarian treatment for students and immigrants found to be in an illegal situation;

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP – EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

## RESOLUTION

on the parliamentary institutional system to be established under the new ACP – EEC Convention

*The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- A. meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,
- B. having regard to paragraph 97 of the resolution on the sixth annual report of the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers adopted in Rome on 4 November 1982 ;
- C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee in Kingston (Jamaica) on 24 February 1983 on the functioning of the Parliamentary institutions under the two Lomé Conventions, with particular reference to paragraph 4 thereof;
- D. having regard to the resolution on action to be taken on the work done at the meeting between representatives of ACP – EEC economic and social interests and a delegation from the ACP – EEC Joint Committee, adopted in Rome on 5 November 1982 ;

### *I. The future Parliamentary institution*

1. considers, in the light of experience, that the existing Parliamentary institutional system should be reviewed in order to achieve greater efficiency by in particular avoiding duplication of work between the Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly;
2. requests, therefore, that the future Convention should provide for the creation of a single Parliamentary body:
  - known as the 'ACP – EEC Joint Assembly',
  - consisting of one representative of each ACP state and an equal number of representatives of the European Parliament,
  - with responsibilities agreed upon by the Bureau of the Consultative Assembly,
  - meeting at least *twice* each year alternately in the ACP countries and in the Community,
  - administered by a joint steering body (the 'Bureau'); in addition to its role of initiative and coordination, the Bureau will in particular be responsible for:
    - ensuring the continued functioning of the institution between its actual meetings,
    - preparing the meetings of the Joint Assembly, supervising action taken on its deliberations and establishing the necessary contacts with the other institutions of the Convention;
3. underlines the need to ensure strict application of the principle of parity at every level of operation of the Parliamentary institution;
4. points out that the creation of working parties has proved particularly beneficial for the quality of the work done by the parliamentary organs of the Convention;
5. asks for the existing provisions of the Convention to the effect that the Assembly may set up working parties to carry out such specific preparatory work as it may determine to be taken over in the future Convention;
6. decides at this stage that the functioning of these working parties will be governed by the following rules:
  - the number, composition and duration of the *ad hoc* working parties shall be determined individually by the parliamentary organ on the basis of an assessment of the importance and urgency of the topics with which they are required to deal,

- the *ad hoc* working parties shall dissolve themselves on completion of their mandate,
- having regard to the essential and crucial role of women in the development process, the Joint Committee recommends that a working party on this question be set up immediately;

7. points out that, as a Parliamentary institution established by a Convention, the Joint Assembly must have its own budget to guarantee its independence;

II. *Association of the economic and social partners in the implementation of the future Convention*

8. criticizes the failure of the ACP – EEC Council to take account of the provisions of the existing Convention to the effect that it may take all appropriate measures to ensure effective contacts, consultations and cooperation between the economic and social interests of the Member States, and the ACP States <sup>(1)</sup>;

9. welcomes the development and increase in the scope of the annual meetings between a delegation from the Joint Committee and representatives of the economic and social interests of the ACP States and Community Member States;

10. reiterates its support for a clear definition in the institutional provisions of the future Convention of the role of the economic and social partners;

11. considers that the future Convention must require the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers and the Joint Assembly to organize regular contacts with the representatives of economic and social interests in order to obtain their opinion on the creation and functioning of the various cooperation instruments.

12. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP – EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

<sup>(1)</sup> Article 168 (6) of the Second Lomé Convention.



## RESOLUTION

### on the situation in southern Africa

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September, 1983,
- aware of the deteriorating situation in southern Africa as a result of the acts of aggression and harassment committed by the racist regime of South Africa against the independent sovereign States in the region,
- 1. Reaffirms and reconfirms entirely its previous resolutions on southern Africa and the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on 24 February 1983 in Kingston;
- 2. Strongly condemns the persistent attacks by South Africa against its neighbouring States, especially Angola and Lesotho, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of the South African forces from Angolan territory;
- 3. Urges therefore the implementation as soon as possible of those measures called for in the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly on 4 November 1982 in Rome, especially those regarding:
  - economic and humanitarian support for the front line States,
  - concrete measures putting pressure on the South African regime;
- 4. Deplores that some EEC Member States, whilst condemning the policy of apartheid, still continue to give tacit support to the policy by admitting the nationals of the apartheid regime, including the Bantustans, to take part in organized social and economic activities in their countries;
- 5. Urges the EEC Member States and their nationals to refrain from explicitly and implicitly encouraging the oppressing elements in southern Africa by giving them their tacit support;
- 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments and parliaments of all the signatories to the Lomé Convention.

## RESOLUTION

### on world population and development

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,
- A. aware that in the 25 years up to 1975 the total world population increased from just under 2 500 million to over 4 000 million and that by mid-1981 it had reached approximately 4 500 million,

- B. aware that currently world population is growing at an average rate of 1,7 % a year which, if it continued, would mean that world population would reach over 6 000 million by the year 2000 and would double to 9 000 million approximately by the year 2020,
- C. aware that nine-tenths of this increase <sup>(1)</sup> will take place in the less-developed world, thus, in the words of the Brandt Report:
- 'compounding the task of providing food, jobs, shelter, education and health services, of mitigating absolute poverty and of meeting the colossal financial and administrative needs of rapid urbanization',
- D. recalling the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations World Population Conference held in Bucharest in 1974, where the interrelationship of population and development is recognized ('population variables influence development variables and are also influenced by them'),
- E. noting that this issue has received considerable attention in many international fora, including the International Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held at Colombo, Sri Lanka in August/September 1979 and at the Ottawa Summit of July 1981 and the World Economic Summit of Cancun in October 1981,
1. Decides that the ACP - EEC Joint Committee should study the relationship of population with development policies;
  2. Instructs the Joint Committee to draw up a report to enable it to examine suitable means of taking steps with regard to population and development in the context of the successor Convention to Lomé II.

(1) See Annex.

## ANNEX

TABLE 3

Population of the world and major areas, 1950 and 1975, and 'medium' projections, 1980 and 2000

Area	Population (millions)				Percentage increase		Percentage distribution	
	1950	1975	1980	2000	1950 to 1975	1975 to 2000	1975	2000
World	2 513	4 033	4 415	6 199	60,5	53,7	100,0	100,0
Africa	219	406	469	828	85,3	104,0	10,1	13,4
Latin America	164	323	368	608	97,1	88,5	8,0	9,8
Northern America	166	236	246	290	42,3	22,5	5,9	4,7
East Asia	673	1 063	1 136	1 406	58,0	32,2	26,4	22,7
South Asia	706	1 255	1 422	2 205	77,7	75,7	31,1	35,6
Europe	392	474	484	520	21,0	9,7	11,8	8,4
Oceania	13	21	23	30	67,3	40,0	0,5	0,5
USSR	180	254	267	312	41,3	22,6	6,3	5,0

Source: World Population Trends and Prospects by Country, 1950 - 2000: Summary Report of the 1978 Assessment (United Nations Publication, ST/ESA/SER.R/33).

## RESOLUTION

### on the functioning of ACP – EEC cooperation

*The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- A. noting the deliberations on the achievements of the Lomé Conventions,
- B. with an eye to the opening of negotiations for the next ACP – EEC Convention in September 1983,
- C. bearing in mind that social progress and socio-economic development must remain the principal objective of ACP – EEC cooperation,
- D. mindful of the fact that ACP – EEC cooperation can only be meaningful and fruitful if it is based on the recognition of the diversity of the political and economic systems freely adopted by the individual member countries,
  1. Considers that the respect and application of human rights are closely connected with the improvement of social and economic conditions;
  2. Considers that a frank dialogue on the mutual respect of human rights may well enhance relations between partners to the Lomé Convention;
  3. Is convinced that it is desirable to examine to what extent the question of human rights may be discussed in the context of the negotiations for the next Convention and of the functioning of future institutions of cooperation;
  4. Believes, however, that such a question should not in any way be linked to the commencement, enhancement and/or continuation of economic cooperation between the ACP and EEC;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP – EEC bodies.

## RESOLUTION

on the needs and interests of the Caribbean States

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- A. mindful of the long historical ties existing between the Caribbean and Europe and of the resultant structures imposed on the Caribbean economies as well as on the pattern of Caribbean/European relations,
- B. conscious of the need to transform this structure and pattern towards the greater unity and self-reliance of the entire Caribbean region,
- C. recognizing the significant role the Lomé Convention is designed to play in this process to the mutual advantage of its Contracting Parties,
- D. aware of the importance of the organic relationship forged between the Caribbean and the African and Pacific States,
- E. determined that the relationship with the European Economic Community should foster this cooperation between the Caribbean, Africa and the Pacific without impairing the special character of the respective Caribbean States and the region as a whole,
  1. Calls on the signatories to the Convention to implement in all earnestness the provisions of the second Lomé Convention in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the agreement;
  2. Urges the European Community to:
    - recognize that growing unemployment and a serious lack of foreign exchange earnings represent two of the gravest possible threats to economic development and social stability in the Caribbean region and to acknowledge the crucial role played by the sugar industry and tourism in the region in this regard, that is, in maintaining employment and contributing to foreign exchange earnings,
    - record that it is of the most vital importance to the region that all the resolutions on sugar adopted by the Consultative Assembly should be pursued and implemented as a matter of the greatest urgency,
    - recognize the importance to the economies of the predominantly island developing States of the Caribbean of granting unrestricted access of non-traditional as well as traditional exports, particularly bananas, to the EEC markets; of reforming the rules of origin requirements in respect of fisheries,
    - acknowledge the need to stabilize as far as possible the earnings deriving from the tourism sector, in the light of its crucial role in the Caribbean and other ACP economies,
    - make Title III of the Lomé Convention responsive to the mining needs of the Caribbean economies,
    - assist in the further expansion of both intra- and extra-Caribbean transport capability,
    - pay particular regard to ensuring that students of the Caribbean, like those of other ACP countries, enjoy the most preferential treatment in EEC Member States in pursuing the

- acquisition of their knowledge and skills which are indispensable to the development of the Caribbean and other ACP States,
- ensure that regional cooperation can take place between islands of differing administrative status particularly in the fields of fisheries, transport and communication, as urged at the conference held at Pointe-à-Pitre in February 1981 and as a means of initiating a process of economic development;
3. Affirms the inadmissibility of the use of economic coercion to influence or subvert the process of economic development of the Caribbean States;
  4. Recognizes the Caribbean region as a zone of peace;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### RESOLUTION

##### on sugar

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,
- A. recalling the resolution adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome in November 1982, in particular paragraphs 45-49 relating to sugar which recognized *inter alia* the importance of the guarantees of access and price to the sugar industries and economies of the ACP States ,
  - B. reaffirming all other resolutions on sugar adopted by the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee, especially the resolution adopted in Luxembourg in September 1980 which requested *inter alia* the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Community to look for ways and means of increasing ACP sugar quotas ,
  - C. noting with satisfaction the resolution on the medium and long-term problems of the Community's sugar policy in relation to the ACP-EEC Sugar Protocol adopted by the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 8 July 1983 ,

D. realizing that the increased surplus production of Community beet sugar is the consequence of high returns to Community producers of beet sugar resulting from past Community agricultural funding and that the disposal of large surpluses on the world market was depressed world prices,

1. Expresses its appreciation that the European Parliament has given detailed consideration to the sugar problem and asserts that the recommendations of the Parliament embodied in the Sablé report on sugar represent an effective contribution to the solution of the problem of ACP sugar;

2. Emphasizes that the price offered for ACP sugar should not automatically be equated to the lowest point in the range of EEC prices especially when such point does not represent an adequate level of remuneration for ACP suppliers;

3. Expresses concern over the fact that such equation coupled with an inadequate level of increase in the ACP guaranteed price offer for the current delivery period has resulted in the ACP's rejection of that price;

4. Reiterates the viewpoint expressed in paragraph 14 of the resolution accompanying the Sablé report and calls upon the Community in formulating its prices proposals to refrain from applying automatically to the ACP the levels of price applied to Community farmers which results from policies designed to curb beet production;

5. Urges the Community to consider the repercussions which could follow the legal vacuum now existing with regard to the ACP - EEC sugar trade arrangements and the economic hardship which is imposed on the populations of those ACP States by the lack of an effective guaranteed price negotiated in the light of the relevant economic factors which should influence such price;

6. Insists that there should be free, effective and genuine negotiation of the ACP guaranteed price for the forthcoming delivery period and subsequent years;

7. Calls on the Community to take appropriate measures which will contribute to the speedy conclusion of the re-examination process required by Article 2 (2), in order to facilitate the improved implementation of the Sugar Protocol;

8. While noting that, as in the case of Kenya, Congo has been reallocated only part of the quantity of sugar to which it is eligible, insists that both countries should be further reallocated at the earliest opportunity quantities which would bring their supply commitments to the level of their original agreed quantities;

9. Insists similarly that Surinam and Uganda should, as and when they could resume deliveries to the Community, receive reallocations taking into account their original agreed quantities;

10. Deplores the undue delay by the Community in granting the Ivory Coast a quota commensurate with its production and export capabilities and insists that the Community decide favourably in this regard without further delay;

11. Urges the Community to give Zimbabwe's request for an increase in its basic quota under the Protocol on Sugar its urgent and serious consideration in the light of the unique political circumstances surrounding that country's accession to the ACP - EEC Convention and to the Protocol on Sugar;

12. Urges the Commission to take a prompt and positive decision with regard to the long-standing ACP request for permanent reallocation of a quantity of 801 tonnes (white value) of sugar short-delivered during the first five years of the application of the Protocol;

13. Insists that the Community should adopt a more appropriate and more realistic sugar regime, the consequential effects of which could enhance the ACP guaranteed price prospects under the Sugar Protocol and thus reinforce the economic viability of ACP sugar;

14. Stresses that with more realistic world sugar prices which can be attained if Community beet sugar surpluses are not permitted to undermine the world market, ACP cane sugar could continue to provide a firm and economically viable basis for the development and strengthening of the ACP sugar States;
15. Stresses also that reduction of placements of Community beet sugar on the world market would directly and effectively improve the situation of ACP cane sugar on the world market;
16. Renews its appeal to the Community and to its Member States to adopt appropriate policies which will facilitate accession to the International Sugar Agreement and thus contribute to the safeguard of the interests of the ACP sugar producing countries both on the Community and the world markets;
17. Urges the Community to provide assistance with the diversification of production in those ACP countries which are especially dependent upon the production of sugar;
18. Exhorts the Community and the ACP States to alert the international community in all appropriate fora to the increasingly alarming situation resulting from the development of substitute sweeteners and to the need for appropriate measures to be taken in order to safeguard the interests of traditional sugar producers;
19. Calls on the Community in view of its pending enlargement to take the necessary measures to bring within the framework of the Sugar Protocol the existing exports of ACP sugar into Portugal in addition to the quantities specified in the Protocol when that country eventually accedes to the European Community and to the ACP-EEC Convention;
20. Resolves that its members will ensure that the positions adopted in the relevant resolutions on the Sugar Protocol, which is a contractual trade agreement, are forcefully projected in other appropriate fora.
21. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### RESOLUTION

on the problems arising in the tourist sector

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- A. Aware of the fact that many ACP States depend to a considerable degree on tourism for their major source of foreign exchange,
- B. Noting in particular that in this regard, the Republic of Seychelles, for example, depended in 1982 for some 75 % of its foreign exchange earnings and 30 % of its GNP on tourism,
- C. Conscious of the fact that the entire objective of the system for stabilizing export earnings is to remedy the harmful effects of the instability of such earnings and to help overcome one of

the main obstacles to the stability, profitability and sustained growth of ACP States' economies;

1. Believes that the Joint Committee should study the problems of tourism in developing countries and examine possible mechanisms to safeguard the income earned by individual countries from tourism;
2. Requests, having regard to the specific situation of the Republic of Seychelles, that the Community consider granting necessary resources to relieve the difficulties with which the Seychelles are confronted;
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### RESOLUTION

on hunger in the world and the next ACP-EEC Convention

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- A. Whereas the policies prevailing in this third decade of development have resulted in increased international and social disorder, famine and malnutrition, destitution and violence,
- B. Whereas, in the ACP countries, this trend has not been reversed by the Convention of Lomé, despite its many positive aspects, and whereas most of the less-developed countries lie within the area covered by this Convention,
- C. Whereas the right to life is thus increasingly being denied to whole peoples, falling victim to total impoverishment, and whereas the right to development seems set aside in advance for those who are already most favourably placed in social, economic and cultural terms,
- D. Whereas this process also rules out any policy of global negotiations between North and South, any political action recommended by the Brandt Commission report on North-South relations, and any policy complying with the international agreements freely entered into by the Member States of the Convention,
  1. Reaffirms the historical importance which the Association of European Community and ACP countries can and must assume, by giving these peoples an immediate prospect of life and development in interdependence and by undertaking today as a matter of urgency to bring about new legislation, new budgets, new international and national regulations and a genuine choice of investment for peaceful rather than warlike purposes;
  2. Hopes therefore that the new Convention will be based on a prior undertaking by the ACP-EEC States and the Community institutions to provide the appropriate means required



to guarantee the right to life, which ranks before the other rights – human, economic, social and cultural – also to be covered by the Convention; invites the institutions of Lomé II as of now, within their terms of reference and by virtue of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly and the Committee, to ensure observance of these priorities.

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### RESOLUTION

on the preparations for the forthcoming ACP – EEC negotiations

*The ACP – EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Berlin from 21 to 23 September 1983,

- A. Having heard the statement by Mr Cavalevu, the general rapporteur,
- B. Aware of the fast-approaching ACP-EEC negotiations scheduled to begin this September,
- C. Recognizing the innovative character and the considerable merits of the Conventions of Lomé I and II, but acknowledging that they have not measured up to all the hopes they inspired, and that their implementation has shown limitations and weaknesses with the result that cooperation has not adequately met development needs,
- D. Recognizing also that the European Community is determined to make a significant contribution to the ACP States' development efforts,
- E. Noting that cooperation should continuously adapt to international developments, and in particular adjust to the increasingly difficult problems faced by the ACP States, in the very unfavourable economic climate in which the negotiations will be opening,
- F. Convinced therefore that the two sides must fundamentally rethink the aims and methods of cooperation, and must approach the negotiations in that spirit,
- G. Emphasizing that cooperation must devote very special attention to certain crucial problems in many ACP States, such as food, energy, the problems of urbanization, the conservation of natural resources, and the development of human resources, all of which are made more difficult to resolve in view of the desperate financial situation faced by ACP States.
- H. Acknowledging that the Commission's memorandum on the Community's development policy has the merit within the general context of relations between Europe and the developing countries of raising certain fundamental questions concerning the future of such cooperation,

- I. Hoping that the Community will succeed in translating these guidelines which are still at a general stage into open, clear and specific positions with regard to the ACP/EEC negotiations,
- J. Acknowledging that the work of reflection and review can be of greatest value if undertaken on both sides,
- K. Conscious of the necessity for strong and confident communication between the ACP countries and the Community and disturbed by the present shortcomings in this regard, particularly in the functioning of the Convention's institutional mechanisms,
- L. Recognizing that the report on ACP - EEC cultural cooperation proposes a new model of cooperation centred on the development and fulfilment of man based on his liberation from all forms of alienation, economic and cultural,
  1. Urges the ACP and the EEC to examine jointly, before the start of the negotiations, the resolutions adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg and Rome on the cultural cooperation report and the recommendation in the report;
  2. Insists that the new ACP - EEC Convention should better serve to link the ACP States' own development objectives of self-reliant development and South-South cooperation with the specific policies chosen by the ACP States in such a way as to avoid the instruments of cooperation operating in isolation of each other or becoming ends in themselves;
  3. Underlines the crucial importance which the ACP countries attach to regional cooperation among themselves and stresses the need to accord this factor due priority in the forthcoming Convention;
  4. Reaffirms the need for the Convention realistically to provide adequate means for the attainment of the objectives mutually agreed upon;
  5. Urges the ACP and EEC authorities to devote the remaining period before the negotiations to a fundamental political preparation so as to obtain the degree of political consensus needed, not on the provisions of the forthcoming Convention, but on the objectives and scope of ACP - EEC cooperation, and on the identification of the crucial aspects likely to determine the success or failure of the negotiations.
  6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP - EEC bodies, the Community institutions and the Governments and parliaments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

# CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

LUXEMBOURG, 19-21 SEPTEMBER 1984

## RESOLUTION

taking into account the Eighth Annual Report of the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers on the state of implementation of the Lomé Convention and the prospects for the subsequent new Convention

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,
- having regard to the annual report of the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers for 1983,
- having regard to the report submitted by Mr Trivelli on behalf of the Joint Committee,
- welcoming the accession of St Christopher and Nevis to the Convention,

1. Points to the state of international tension resulting in lack of progress in the field of North-South relations, particularly the continued deadlock in the global negotiations arranged under the auspices of the United Nations;

2. Draws attention to the serious deterioration in the economic and social situation in many ACP States and stresses the need to provide the association's new Convention with effective instruments and adequate financial means;

3. Draws attention to the incredible wastage of material and human resources caused by the arms race on which 650 000 million dollars have been spent in a single year - an amount equal to the debts of the developing countries - whilst the financial resources available to combat hunger and underdevelopment are inadequate and calls for the promotion of disarmament measures with the resources made available as a result being allocated to the development of the developing countries;

4. Stresses once again the link between the Lomé Convention and the international economic situation; points out that the achievement of all the objectives contained in the Convention could make an effective contribution to transforming North-South relations and establishing a new world order; notes the total deadlock of the North-South dialogue at international level, the failure of the UNIDO Conference in Vienna and the recent reports by the IMF and the World Bank which testify to the worsening of the public debt of the Third World countries and confirm that the gap between the economies of these countries and the industrialized countries is steadily widening; notes that even in the current period of economic growth in the industrialized countries the flow of aid to the developing countries has been decreasing recently rather than increasing; calls on the EEC countries, therefore, to correct this tendency with an appropriate financial contribution in the context of the Lomé Convention;

(a) *as regards the objectives, areas and methods of ACP - EEC cooperation*

5. Considers that the negotiations on the new Convention should be brought to an end in 1984 and that it should be rapidly ratified so as to ensure the perfect continuity of the ACP - EEC Association;

6. Regrets, once again, that the annual report of the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers does not contain any detailed information and puts forward very few practical solutions to the current problem;

7. Repeats its request that the next annual report should contain a critical assessment of progress, failures and difficulties, should fix priorities for future cooperation and should at long last acquire a political dimension;

8. Reaffirms strongly that man must be the agent and beneficiary of development; it is therefore imperative that development should be directed towards the satisfaction of the basic needs of individuals and populations, particularly those of the poorest sectors, and the enjoyment of their fundamental rights, primarily the right to life, in order to create conditions conducive to their full and effective participation in political, economic, social and cultural life;

9. Expresses once again its view that the objective is the independent and self-reliant development of the ACP countries, based on agricultural development and self-sufficiency in food, on the expansion of the internal market and the harmonious development of the various production sectors and on regional cooperation;

10. Stresses the crucial role of women in development, notably in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, and in population growth, health programmes and education, and urges that they be given a role in all actions and decisions;

11. Demands that the new Convention be given a real social dimension so as to:

- provide for the participation of the social partners, notably of voluntary workers' organizations, in the various forms of cooperation,
- increase the protection of migrant workers,
- promote development projects aimed at improving working conditions and securing progress in social and trade union rights in line with the Conventions of the International Labour Organization,
- allow a common position to be adopted with regard to multinational companies, in particular those established in free zones and which do not respect the international norms on working conditions;

12. Also recommends that the ACP – EEC cooperation should be an effective instrument in creating favourable conditions for the elimination of obstacles on the way to the enjoyment of fundamental rights by individuals and peoples, and in this connection invites the negotiators of the future Convention to define jointly, having regard to the international obligations they have contracted, and on the basis of the internationally acknowledged concept of indivisibility and interdependence of fundamental rights of individuals and peoples, provisions giving a concrete expression to the right to development;

13. Stresses that past experience shows that ACP – EEC cooperation must go beyond the framework of relations between ACP and EEC countries and deal with international economic cooperation;

14. Stresses in particular, with regard to the international level, the need to promote joint ACP – EEC action designed primarily to help relaunch the global negotiations, hasten the implementation of the Common Fund for commodities, bring to a conclusion the current negotiations on individual products and deal with the debt problem facing the developing countries and suggests in this connection that the governments of the EEC and ACP States take an initiative of this kind when the negotiations on the new Convention are concluded;

15. Emphasizes also that the Community and its Member States must not have recourse to policies which may be incompatible with the objectives of the Lomé Convention and that where these policies are likely to have unfavourable implications for the development of the ACP

countries they should form the subject of talks to be held at the appropriate time with those countries; discussions of this kind should be the normal method of solving all problems of joint interest in relations between the EEC, the Member States and the ACP;

16. Considers that ACP – EEC cooperation must be implemented on the basis of systematic recourse to a dialogue between the partners on an equal footing on all aspects of cooperation in the institutional framework; in order to ensure the maximum efficiency for the instruments of the Convention, the parties concerned should endeavour to seek jointly agreed ways and means of attaining more completely the objectives of the cooperation projects to be undertaken within the framework of the development strategies defined in sovereign independence by each ACP State or by a group of ACP States;

17. Urges that the ACP States be able to voice their concerns and interests in connection with the EEC's current negotiations with Spain and Portugal so as to maintain their preferential situation as far as possible and enable them to derive the maximum advantage from the possibilities offered by the new enlargement of the Community;

18. Stresses the importance of the renewal of the Lomé Convention and recalls that the European Parliament has a duty and a right to give its opinion on the conditions governing the renewal; calls on the Council of Ministers of the EEC to refer this matter to the European Parliament and to request Parliament's opinion before ratifying the new Convention;

19. Notes that cooperation is the more successful when and where the local populations are involved directly; stresses in this respect the importance of the work of non-governmental organizations;

20. Awaits with the keenest interest the proposals to be put forward by the ACP – EEC Working Party on Women on the integration of women in development and progress;

*(b) as regards financial and technical cooperation*

21. Emphasizes that European Community aid represents only a small proportion of the total aid received by the ACP countries and considers, therefore, that to increase its effectiveness there must be greater coordination between Community aid and other donors, in the first instance the EEC Member States, and calls in particular on the governments of the Member States of the EEC actively to support the initiative of the World Bank to set up an emergency fund in favour of the poorest countries in Africa;

22. Requests that the next ACP – EEC Convention should halt the decline in the real value of aid transferred since Lomé I and II and that financial resources should be substantially increased, taking account of factors such as monetary depreciation, population growth, the deterioration of the environment, the increase in the number of ACP States and the need to pursue effective policies;

23. Stresses the need, whatever the difficulties facing the Community and the Member States, to step up Community spending on development aid significantly so as to ensure that the Lomé Convention remains an effective instrument;

24. Reaffirms the need, first recognized in its resolution of 26 September 1980, to achieve the objective of allocating 0,70 % of the GDP of the developed countries to public development aid as soon as possible; urges those developed countries which have not yet achieved this objective to make every effort to do so before 1985 or during the second half of the

decade at the latest; repeats the call it made in its resolution of 30 September 1981 for at least 0,15 % of the GDP to be allocated to public aid to the least-developed countries;

25. Calls for extremely careful study of the proposals from the EEC Commission to use the Community's borrowing capacity to make financial resources available to the ACP States under more favourable conditions and feels that the Consultative Assembly's proposal for setting up an ACP - EEC development bank should be given careful consideration with a view to defining and making use of new instruments to improve the present situation;

26. Deplores the unsatisfactory rate of commitment and payment of appropriations provided for in Article 108 of the Convention and regrets that the Committee responsible for studying suitable ways of enhancing the functioning of financial and technical cooperation has not yet put forward any proposals; points out in this context that the Consultative Assembly, like the Parliamentary Conference before it, has always deplored these delays and yet no effective measures have been taken;

27. Notes the importance of *ex post* evaluation of projects and programmes for increasing the effectiveness of cooperation; and strongly recommends that the ACP - EEC investigate the desirability of setting up regional centres to concentrate local expertise for *ex post* evaluation, and asks that funds should be made available for that purpose in the new Convention;

(c) *as regards trade cooperation*

28. Emphasizes the importance for the ACP countries of trade and exports as a source of revenue; notes in this connection that 5 % of their exports to the EEC is equivalent to more than the total annual aid they receive from the European Community and asks that the next Convention establish a clearer definition of roles with regard to financial advantages and trade operations; deplores the steady deterioration in the balance of payments of the ACP countries in their dealings with the Community, and the gradual decline of the volume of ACP exports purchased by the Community;

29. Notes once again that trade cooperation has so far failed to bring about either an appreciable increase in trade or a diversification in its structure;

30. Regrets that the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers has not carried out a detailed study of the present situation and its causes; considers a study of this kind together with the adoption of a series of practical measures to be of the greatest importance and urgency, especially with regard to rum, beef, bananas, strawberries, cut flowers, plants, vegetables and ground nuts;

31. Reaffirms its view that the development of trade calls not only for the adoption of measures related to trade policy but also for recourse to a whole range of factors relating to the promotion of investment and to cooperation, particularly in the industrial and agricultural sectors;

32. Urges the EEC to make an effective contribution to extending trade between the ACP and EEC countries by adopting the following measures:

- (a) free access for all agricultural and industrial products,
- (b) changes in rules of origin to enable a larger number of products processed in the ACP States to gain access to EEC markets,
- (c) changes in rules of origin relating to fisheries products bearing in mind the mutual interests of the parties to the Convention and the internationally recognized 200-mile exclusive economic zone and taking account of the sovereignty of the coastal States over the resources within this limit,

- (d) adoption of provisions designed to minimize recourse to the safeguard clause as far as possible;

33. Recognizes that while further liberalization of trade is of great importance to the ACP, it has been prevented by problems, sometimes of minor importance, affecting only a small number of Community Member States; believes that the EEC must find means of removing these obstacles to freer trade and accordingly requests the Community to investigate the possibility of providing, through its budget, specific funds to assist diversification or restructuring for EEC regions or industries damaged by trade concessions, thus encouraging agreement on greater freedom of access for ACP products;

(d) *as regards agricultural and food cooperation*

34. Stresses that the extremely serious agricultural and food situation facing the majority of the ACP countries increases still further the priority to be accorded to agricultural development and food self-sufficiency, and insists on the need to implement without delay the resolutions on the fight against hunger and on hunger in the world adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Rome and Berlin;

35. Recalls that fishing in ACP countries offers enormous potential for the struggle against hunger and insists that the development of fishing should be one of the priorities;

36. Stresses, in relation to the existing state of drought, the close link between the agricultural and food sector and environmental conservation;

37. Considers that any policy aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in food must be based on the rational and systematic use of water power in agriculture, including the promotion of equipment for the pumping, transportation and stocking of water and of cheap irrigation equipment so as to allow water to be sold at a reasonable cost price;

38. Believes that security of food supplies for the population of all ACP countries is a fundamental aim, and that food self-sufficiency should be sought on a regional basis so that areas with high productive capacity can produce for other areas; to this end gives high priority to measures to encourage regional cooperation and trade;

39. Is taking the greatest interest in the Community's activities in the field of food strategies; calls on the Community to provide greater support for the strategies formulated by the ACP States which are aimed at self-sufficiency and the security of food supplies; also calls for an evaluation of cooperation on strategies in favour of the ACP States concerned;

40. Welcomes the fact that the European Community has finally agreed to envisage multiannual planning of its food aid and to finance alternative operations in place of this aid; points out again that decentralized strategic stocks must be established at national and regional level;

41. Calls on the Community to comply with the long-standing request of the ACP countries that agricultural products for long-term use be made available to them under preferential conditions given that an arrangement of this type could be an important factor in the implementation of food strategies;

42. Calls for pursuit of efforts to reduce EEC over-production of agricultural products which when dumped on the world market damages ACP exports;

43. Welcomes the implementation within the Community budget of the special programme to combat hunger in the world and stresses that this must be a sustained effort based on

appropriate financial resources from the budget and demands that this programme should be given greater priority in future budgets;

44. Calls on the EEC to make a substantial increase in the funds allocated to measures connected with the policy on world hunger given that the funds currently allocated to these measures are extremely meagre;

45. Welcomes the fact that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation has at last been established and that it will very shortly become operational;

46. Calls on the Commission of the European Communities to promote the immediate launch of a large new Community-initiated fund to take urgent action on the countries of the Sahel;

*(e) as regards raw materials, Stabex and Sysmin*

47. Emphasizes the predominant share of raw materials in ACP exports and hence their importance as a source of revenue; points out at the same time that the importance of export and monocultures should be systematically reduced in favour of production for indigenous basic needs;

48. Stresses the importance of the early implementation of the Common Fund for commodities; calls on those Member States which have not already done so to ratify the creation of a Common Fund for commodities without delay; the conclusion of international agreements on individual products should ensure effective control at international level of the principal commodity markets and prices;

49. Calls on the Community and its Member States to do everything within their power to adopt a common strategy, in conjunction with the cocoa-producing countries, including a price intervention, protection and support system based on buffer stocks and quotas or other measures; invites the Community and its Member States and the ACP States to adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the second stage in the negotiations concerning the international agreement on cocoa is resumed next October;

50. Emphasizes in this respect the importance of the current negotiations for the renewal of the international cocoa agreement; hopes that these negotiations will prove to be a positive test of closer cooperation between the European Community and the ACP countries;

51. Is concerned at the European Community's observation that the ACP countries are losing ground to their competitors in the third world; stresses that the only way to reverse this trend is to step up the application of all the instruments provided for in the context of agricultural and industrial cooperation;

52. Expresses its support for Stabex which, in the absence of market control and price fixing mechanisms at international level, continues to play a major role for ACP States; calls on the Community as a matter of urgency to support the ACP States in establishing production and marketing structures in order to reduce their dependence on the Stabex system;

53. Renews its demand for the inclusion of new products and derived products in the Stabex system and calls on the Community, as a matter of urgency, to increase the volume of resources to be allocated for the strengthening of the system;

54. Reiterates its view that one of the priority objectives of ACP - EEC cooperation should be to increase the share of locally processed products;

55. Feels that the low rate of utilization of the appropriations provided for under Sysmin proves that its objectives are not wholly adapted to the mining problems in the ACP States and



considers that the funding criteria should be relaxed to enable more ACP States to participate;

*(f) as regards industrial cooperation*

56. Refers to its resolution of 23 September 1983 on ACP – EEC industrial cooperation and the impact of the Lomé Convention and calls for its practical implementation;

57. Points out that, in the context of a strategy of independent and self-reliant development of the ACP countries, industrial cooperation must be based as a priority on the optimum use of local resources;

58. Stresses that the industrialization of the ACP countries must be designed both to meet internal requirements – in this connection it must run parallel to and strengthen agricultural development – and to increase exports – in this connection it is dependent on guaranteed freedom of access for ACP products to the Community market;

59. Stresses the need for the ACP States to define, with EEC assistance, industrial development plans which exploit to the full the potential for regional cooperation;

60. Hopes that the next Convention will encourage investment and urges, in particular, formal provisions for and the introduction of a practical system of guarantees for private investment, involving a joint commitment by the European Community, its Member States and the ACP States;

61. Hopes that the EEC will provide greater support for joint investment projects between undertakings in the EEC and the ACP countries by contributing to the formation of venture capital;

62. Urges that adequate attention be given to aspects of environmental preservation in the context of industrial cooperation;

*(g) as regards energy*

63. Emphasizes once again the serious dependence of the ACP countries on imported energy;

64. Refers to its resolution of 5 November 1982 on ACP – EEC cooperation in the field of energy and calls for its practical implementation;

65. Considers that the agricultural and industrial development of the ACP States should go hand in hand with a reduction in their dependence on imported energy through systematic exploitation of their own energy potential, particularly new and renewable sources of energy and hydroelectricity;

66. Points out that in the case of hydroelectric projects the implications for the environment in this field (including the construction of dams) must be studied in detail and in good time;

67. Stresses once again the need for the European Community to help establish energy inventories for each ACP government;

68. Emphasizes that each project must comprise an energy component so as to identify solutions which are the most economic in terms of energy or can make use of local energy sources;

69. Stresses the gravity of the crisis in the non-commercial energy sector and also the excessive use of firewood which has serious consequences for the environment and for agricultural development;

70. Requests that in the next Convention, commercial and non-commercial energy sectors become a priority area of ACP - EEC cooperation;

(h) *as regards the environment*

71. Points out that the current incidence of drought and desert encroachment reveals the fragility of the environment in many ACP countries and clearly shows the links between environmental conservation and the rational encouragement of agriculture and food sectors; this fragility of the environment and the links between the environment, agriculture and food are equally present in the great tropical or equatorial forests and in maritime coastal, fluvial or lake zones;

72. Expresses concern over the new potential danger arising from the export of poisonous and dangerous waste and products from the Community to ACP countries whether they are to be dumped, processed or stored;

73. Welcomes the fact that a series of measures to protect the environment have been decided in the context of the implementation of the special programme to combat hunger in the world;

74. Stresses, however, that a more global and long-term approach should be adopted to the environment, which should in future constitute a priority sector of ACP - EEC cooperation; calls for the implementation of environmental strategies at national and regional level and of projects relating to the natural environment and environmental preservation to run beyond the duration of the new agreement;

75. Awaits with the greatest interest the detailed proposals to be put forward in this field by the ACP - EEC Working Party on the Environment;

(i) *as regards cultural and social cooperation*

76. Stresses the need to make better use of human resources in ACP countries by taking measures in the field of education and training, research, science, technology, information and communication, taking into account the individual characteristics of ACP countries;

underlines the importance of maintaining and stimulating indigenous culture, technology and lifestyles, as well as social development in terms of greater social equality and cooperation;

77. Stresses in particular the close direct link between the dissemination of education and improved industrial and agricultural production as well as the capacity for technological innovation, adaptation and transformation;

78. Urges, therefore, that each sector of ACP - EEC cooperation and each project should incorporate measures relating to training;

79. Considers that the European Community should:

- (a) help the ACP countries to develop their education systems,
- (b) help them to establish their own research capacity,
- (c) promote transfers of technology,
- (d) together with its Member States and the ACP countries, jointly consider ways and means to discourage the emigration of academics;

80. Stresses that access for ACP students to universities and training centres in the European Community represents an important contribution to the development of the human potential in the ACP countries, and that it should be extended and made easier by enabling ACP students to enjoy the same study conditions as European students, and that the EEC should provide scholarships for ACP students;

81. Having regard to the Mexico Declaration on Population and Development, considers that development programmes should reflect the inextricable link between population, resources, environment and development, and attaches considerable importance to improving the status and education of women and enhancing their role in the development process;

82. Hopes that the new Convention recognizes that socio-cultural questions must be fully taken into account in all projects and emphasizes that practical success in this area must be achieved in future;

83. Insists, in view of its previous resolutions on the elimination of discriminatory measures with regard to ACP students and migrants, that within the framework of future ACP – EEC relations, special attention should be given to ACP citizens legally resident in the territory of Member States;

84. Emphasizes that ACP – EEC socio-cultural cooperation should in future play a particularly important role in this field by taking account of cultural identities and the social and cultural environment;

85. In this connection calls on the Community and the Member States to sign a declaration of intent indicating their willingness to take a sympathetic view of demands for the restitution of cultural objects of special significance to ACP countries and indispensable to the reconstitution of their national heritage;

86. Stresses once more the need to include provisions on cultural and social cooperation in a special chapter in the future Convention;

87. Considers it important to encourage the role of the voluntary social services in the development sector, as stressed by the recent European Council in Fontainebleau; calls on the Commission, as already requested in the aforementioned resolution of 26 September 1980, to submit – this time within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution – relevant proposals for the adoption of a European statute for those engaged in the field of technical cooperation;

*(j) as regards regional cooperation*

88. Points out once again that to achieve the objective of independent and self-reliant development of the ACP States, it is essential to strengthen regional cooperation, which should become one of the cornerstones of such development;

89. Requests, therefore, a significant increase in the financial resources allocated to regional cooperation in the next Convention, particularly in the case of southern Africa;

90. Insists that the strengthening of regional cooperation should be seen as an opportunity to increase cooperation not only between the ACP countries but also between the various partners involved in a particular region or project, and between ACP countries and non-ACP developing countries whether or not they be neighbours;

91. Stresses that regional cooperation should give priority to:

- (a) the use of dynamic complementarity between ACP States,
- (b) maximum use of human resources and optimum use of natural resources in ACP countries,

- (c) food security,
- (d) the development of trade between ACP States by the elimination of tariff, monetary or other barriers;

92. Hopes that the new Lomé Convention will refer, as a priority, to aid to refugees, which is a problem whose scope has increased in the continent of Africa and whose consequences may well destabilize entire regions;

93. Requests that such aid to refugees be provided for within the context of regional cooperation, the funds for which should be increased and granted in priority to those ACP countries which take in refugees and help to settle them permanently;

(k) *as regards sugar*

94. Points out that the sugar protocol, concluded for an indefinite period, binds all partners, whose numbers are increasing both in the ACP countries and the EEC Member States, and imposes commitments on them which must not be called into question;

95. Reaffirms that despite the repeated concerns expressed in its previous resolutions and the critical situation highlighted in the resolution of the Joint Committee in February 1984 in respect of the adverse effects of the Community's restrictive pricing policy on the ACP sugar supplying States, no steps have yet been taken to alleviate their situation which has further been aggravated as a result of the maintenance of the *status quo* in the level of the guaranteed price offered to them for the current delivery period;

96. Supports the request made by Portugal in the context of its accession to the EEC, to bring within the ambit of the Sugar Protocol the full quantity of 300 000 tonnes of raw cane sugar presently imported by that country to meet its domestic requirements, as well as the request made by the ACP to supply this additional quantity;

97. Exhorts, in consequence, the Community to demonstrate its political goodwill by acceding to this request which would preserve the interests of the ACP traditional suppliers on the market of Portugal and at the same time contribute to the alleviation of the economic difficulties of the ACP States dependent upon sugar;

(l) *as regards the institutions*

98. Requests that the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers should to a greater extent become a political body to give impetus to the Convention and to consider all matters which affect the North-South dialogue, both as regards international economic cooperation and the various policies of the ACP States, the European Community and its Member States;

99. Recommends that under the next Convention the terms of reference of the Committee be extended and its nature amended in accordance with Article 108 of the current Convention so that it can become a body for joint management based on parity;

100. Repeats the call it made on 26 September 1980 for the next Convention to include provisions designed to clarify the parameters of the right to table written and oral questions to the Council to prevent Articles 17 and 18 of the Rules of Procedure from becoming a dead letter;

101. Considers that the Consultative Assembly's relations with the Council of Ministers and the Committee of Ambassadors should be strengthened, in particular through consultations with representatives of the Consultative Assembly prior to certain Council meetings and on certain specific subjects;

102. Calls for the implementation in the next Convention of its resolution of 23 September 1983 on the parliamentary institutional system to be established under the new ACP-EEC Convention <sup>(1)</sup>, in particular as regards the Joint Assembly, its three working parties and the dialogue with the economic and social representatives; emphasizes that the Joint Assembly must have its own budget as a guarantee of its independence;

(m) *as regards the progress of negotiations for a new Convention*

103. Notes with very great satisfaction the fact that the African, Caribbean, European and Pacific States which are signatories of the Lomé II Convention and those which have subsequently acceded to it have unanimously confirmed their intention to join in a new Association enabling them to affirm and consolidate in the international community the ideals and interests of development in peace, justice and liberty for their countries and peoples;

104. Notes that therefore – and with the probably imminent accession of Angola, Spain, Mozambique and Portugal – the Association will comprise on its own some 700 million people and half the Member States of the UN;

105. Notes therefore the very serious responsibility and the immense tasks which manifestly should fall to it;

106. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983, p. 31.

## RESOLUTION

### on the environment and development

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,

- A. having regard to the resolution on ecology and development adopted by the Joint Committee on 24 February 1983 in Kingston, Jamaica,
- B. mindful of the provisions on the environment contained in the Lomé II Convention,
- C. aware of the need to conserve the natural, cultural and social environment in the interests of existing and future generations,
- D. having regard to the need to reconcile the economic development of the ACP States with the rational management of the environment,
- E. whereas flora and fauna are under threat and extensive damage is being done to the natural environment, which might ultimately lead to a world shortage of food, clothing and the means to build shelter,
- F. having regard to the major changes to, and destruction of, forest ecosystems by extensive agriculture, tree-felling for firewood, land clearance by nomadic agriculture and forestry on an industrial scale, giving rise to the danger of desertification,
- G. alarmed by the fact that the ecological consequences of this situation, such as soil degradation and erosion, disturbances in the hydrogeological cycle and climatic alteration, result in declining levels of agricultural productivity and food supplies, the effect of which is to aggravate the hardships of the rural communities concerned,
- H. conscious that the world's fish stocks are dwindling rapidly as a result of over-fishing and pollution, adversely affecting protein supplies for large numbers of people,
- I. conscious that States are responsible to all mankind for the protection of the environment and the rational management of natural resources,
- J. aware of the interaction between environment and development and of the fact that any development aid to the ACP States must take into account the rational management of the environment,
- K. whereas in 1980 four important international institutions, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), the World Wildlife Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme, launched a world-wide appeal under the name of the World Conservation Strategy (WCS) calling upon all countries to base their policies on the following objectives:
  - 1. maintaining essential ecological processes,
  - 2. preserving genetic diversity,
  - 3. ensuring rational utilization of species and ecosystems,
- L. whereas the European Parliament and the European Community have officially endorsed this World Conservation Strategy, and a start has been made on implementing it in various fields, which has also been reflected in the EEC budget,

M. mindful of the fact that the destruction of ecosystems and the resulting extinction of plant and animal species severely diminishes the genetic diversity which is the basis of natural processes, including those exploited for agriculture,

N. having regard to the important project of the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (INRA) drawn up by the University of the United Nations,

O. whereas the objectives of this project are fully in line with the efforts undertaken by the Community and its Member States, the ACP States and the international institutions to deal with environment and development problems by an improved management of water resources, of soil, forests and woods and to increase the level of scientific knowledge in ACP countries,

1. Requests that the future ACP – EEC Convention should oblige the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers and the Joint Committee to include environmental considerations in the projects financed by the European Community by assessing the impact of such projects on the environment, and to make the planning of measures to prevent or repair environmental damage and the formulation of environmentally acceptable alternatives compulsory in respect of such projects;

2. Calls on the Member States of the Community which are parties to the Washington Convention to review their national implementing measures so that it becomes effectively impossible to deal in products which threaten the survival of certain species of animal;

3. Considers that micro-projects and projects relating to specific activities to protect the environment (combating desertification and deforestation, supplying water, research and utilization of appropriate technology, creation of machinery for the analysis and control of pollution), and the rational management of natural resources must receive the necessary financial support from the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Development Fund (EDF) and other sources of funds; also draws attention to the danger of monocultures in this connection and to the need to eliminate these gradually;

4. Hopes therefore that the European Parliament will be able to include in the Community budget the use in practice of some of these technologies such as, for example, the use of photovoltaic solar energy pumps for obtaining water;

5. Recommends that the ACP States should introduce at national level:

- administrative machinery for the protection of the environment,
- appropriate rules to protect and safeguard the environment,
- training, research and education programmes in respect of the environment,

and calls for funds to be earmarked for this purpose under the future ACP – EEC Convention;

6. Considers that the rational utilization of regional resources such as fish stocks in zones where deep-sea or inshore fishing is practised, rivers and forests of international importance, requires cross-sectoral regional planning; calls, in this context, for provision to be made in the future ACP – EEC Convention for the financing of regional and national ecological strategies;

7. Considers that in order to safeguard genetic diversity and prevent the final extinction of plant and animal species it is necessary to take preventive action and to establish a network of biogenetic reserves throughout the world; requests the Commission of the European Communities to make funds available to the ACP States for this purpose by means of special arrangements;

8. Recommends that the Community and its Member States set up, in conjunction with the ACP States, an information and surveillance system for toxic products, particularly pharmaceutical products and those relating to plant health, and for those forms of toxic waste subject to special rules in the Community for reasons of public health or safety and/or the protection of the environment; favours priority being given to a natural and ecologically responsible method of production based on independent, domestic technology;

9. Hopes that a new chapter on environment cooperation will be included in the new ACP-EEC Convention and that the other chapters of the convention, particularly that concerning financial and technical cooperation, will take environment problems into account;

10. Requests the Working Group on the Environment to consider, and eventually to submit to the Joint Committee and the Consultative Assembly, specific proposals with regard to:

- impact assessment studies,
- deforestation and desertification,
- creation of biogenetic reserves,
- the rational management of stocks of living matter, both animal and vegetable and terrestrial and marine,
- export to ACP States of chemicals (such as pesticides) which are prohibited or subject to strict legal controls in the Community,
- education, training and research in the field of the environment;

11. Considers that women and voluntary women's organizations should participate in the implementation of most of the measures mentioned above concerning the environment in the development programmes and projects, since they play an essential role at all levels and particularly in the rural environment;

12. Recommends that the Community and its Member States and the ACP support the INRA project and pay particular attention to the meeting of the fund raising committee due to be held in October in Paris;

13. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the report of the Joint Committee to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

#### RESOLUTION

on ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,
- having regard to the report drawn up by Ambassadors Sidiya and Malingur (Doc. ACP-EEC 62/84),
- having regard to the resolution adopted by the participants in the Conference on Maritime Cooperation in the Caribbean held in Martinique from 19 to 22 December 1983,



1. Is seriously concerned:
  - that no definite chapter has been assigned to the proper development of ACP fisheries in the text of the second Lomé Convention apart from Annexes XVIII and XXI which unfortunately do not provide a satisfactory framework for drawing up workable agreements,
  - that one of the major obstacles to the development of the ACP fisheries is the restrictive rules of origin,
  - that this valuable source of protein can be seriously depleted due to overfishing by non-ACP States, unless urgent action is taken to develop the fisheries sector in ACP waters and control fishing activity;
2. Is conscious that an accelerated development of fisheries will contribute substantially to the solution to the problem of the world's food supply, especially of protein;
3. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations World Conference on the Law of the Sea has finally recognized the concept of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to extend to 200 nautical miles;
4. Praises the activities of the Community and its Member States which have contributed to the development of ACP marine fisheries through bilateral arrangements;
5. Regrets that bilateral cooperation has so far placed little emphasis on inland and artisanal fisheries and fish farming which can be of great importance to the nutrition of the local population;
6. Is aware of the fact that available statistics of fisheries potential in the ACP waters are incomplete and that together the ACP and the EEC could undertake stock evaluation for more meaningful planning of the development of fisheries;
7. Acknowledges FAO figures showing that at least 25 of the world's most valuable fishing grounds are seriously depleted, which means that the potential catch has dwindled by approximately one-quarter;
8. Calls for a review of the legal framework so as to facilitate the drawing up of joint ventures between ACP States and EEC Member States;
9. Calls on the negotiators of the future Convention to incorporate into the Convention the reciprocal undertaking to negotiate fisheries agreements that are mutually beneficial, on a non-discriminatory basis and without prejudice to agreements existing between developing countries in the same area;
10. Urges the Community to:
  - continue the examination of the ACP document on the rules of origin already begun, with a view to greater liberalization, and to make proposals to this effect,
  - change the existing rules of origin in order to recognize the ACP's sovereign rights over all fish and fishery resources in the waters within their national jurisdiction and to allow all catches within the internationally acknowledged 200-mile exclusive economic zone which are landed in ACP States for processing and export to the EEC markets to enjoy originating status,
  - promote investment in both marine and inland fisheries development with due regard to economic as well as social benefits,
  - encourage the transfer of appropriate technology necessary for the exploitation of the fisheries potential of both marine and inland waters,

— provide vocational training assistance so as to enable ACP States to man their vessels and fisheries industries with the appropriate staff;

11. Calls upon ACP States to promote consumption of fish and fish products through educational campaigns with a view to providing more balanced diets especially where the lack of protein is felt;

12. Stresses the need for closer cooperation among adjacent ACP States and between ACP States and neighbouring non-ACP States in the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks and urges the Community to provide increased assistance towards that end;

13. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Conference on Maritime Cooperation in the Caribbean towards the development of regional cooperation in the fisheries sector and hopes that this type of cooperation can be envisaged with regard to other geographical areas;

14. Urges the European Economic Community to provide technical and financial assistance for the protection of fisheries of the ACP waters within their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs);

15. Urges the EEC to provide technical and financial assistance including the design and construction of fishing vessels in the ACP States;

16. Notes with satisfaction that Articles 69 and 70 of the Convention on the Law of the Sea allow landlocked and geographically disadvantaged States the right to participate on an equitable basis in the exploitation of an appropriate part of the surplus living resources of the EEZs of coastal States in the same region or sub-region provided the coastal State's economy is not overwhelmingly dependent on the exploitation of fishery resources;

17. Emphasizes the importance of healthy sea and river ecosystems maintaining a natural reciprocal balance;

18. Whilst recognizing the validity of other theoretical approaches to resource exploitation, voices its preference for an ecologically responsible multi-species approach to tropical fisheries policy, based on a responsible catch policy and avoiding over fishing;

19. Recognizes the vital importance of protecting fish stocks and controlling fishing in the waters of ACP States, and accordingly feels strongly that the European Community should provide assistance for fishery protection;

20. Requests the signatories of the Convention to take account of the points raised in this resolution in the negotiations for the successor arrangement to the present Convention;

21. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, the Centre for industrial Cooperation, the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

## RESOLUTION

on the results of the fact-finding mission to those States affected by the consequences of acts of aggression by South Africa and the situation in southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,

**I. as regards the results of the fact-finding mission**

- A. Noting that the fact-finding mission to those States affected by the consequences of acts of aggression, set up by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981, has fulfilled its mission by visiting Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique,
- B. Referring specifically to the conclusions drawn by the members of the fact-finding mission in Doc. CA/CP/481,
- C. Aware of all the economic, social and human consequences observed and reported by the fact-finding mission which are the result of South African policy,
- D. Reaffirming the primacy of the principle of the territorial integrity and inviolability of all sovereign States,

1. Denounces all use by South Africa of its dominant position as a 'regional superpower' to pursue a policy of military aggression and political and economic destabilization towards other countries in the southern African region;

2. Notes that this South African policy has contributed to:

— the creation of tension and instability in southern Africa,

- the weakening of the authority of certain governments in the region,
- the fomenting of internal dissent and conflict,
- certain countries being obliged to devote funds to armaments that could otherwise be used for development,

and, as its final consequence, the increase in certain countries' economic dependence on South Africa;

3. Considers that the South African apartheid régime constitutes a fundamental cause of the tensions existing in southern Africa;

4. Believes that, given the situation facing the front-line States, the principal function of the Community and its Member States should be to help these countries, wherever possible, to reduce their dependence on South Africa

- by increasing humanitarian, economic and financial aid and technical assistance,
- by encouraging regional cooperation between these countries through financial and technical support for SADCC;

5. Calls on the Community and its Member States to exert effective pressure on the South African régime to cease its acts of aggression and destabilization;

6. Reiterates its hope that regional tension will be eliminated as far as possible by peaceful means;

7. Calls on the ACP – EEC Council of Ministers, the Foreign Ministers of the Community meeting in political cooperation and the governments of all the Member States of the Lomé Convention to reaffirm their support for the above objectives and to do everything in their power to ensure that they are achieved;

## II. as regards recent developments of the situation in southern Africa, after the conclusion of the fact-finding mission

A. considering its past resolutions and in particular that of 4 November 1982, which condemns totally apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination, declaring it to be a threat to peace and international security,

B. recalling Resolution 554 (1984) of the UN Security Council, which declares void the new Constitution adopted by South Africa, the latter being contrary to the United Nations Charter,

C. recalling, furthermore, the declaration made by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Communities on 11 September 1984, which underlines that the present situation of violence and riots in South Africa reflects among other things the frustration of the black community because of its deliberate exclusion from the political scene in South Africa and of the impossibility at political level to express its opinions and demands,

D. strongly reaffirming the necessity to put an end to apartheid and to allow all South Africans to be equal and complete citizens and underlining to this effect the necessity to reinforce and render more effective the pressures against South Africa,

1. Condemns vigorously the recent events in South Africa and underlines that every delay in the sense indicated, will be a cause for new conflicts and represents a serious obstacle in the development of positive relations between South Africa and its neighbours;

2. Expresses its total solidarity for all victims of this situation, underlines its preoccupation with the arrests and mistreatment of leaders of black resistance organizations, and demands, in particular, that the leaders of the 'Patriotic front', of the 'Ayanian people's organization' and of the UDF be liberated;
3. Underlines the determination shown by the member countries of SADCC and in particular the efforts made against the destabilization acts of which they are victims and invites the European Community to back by more adequate measures its programme aiming at reducing its dependence on South Africa;
4. Wishes, as far as possible, that tensions be peacefully eliminated in this area;
5. Believes in this regard that discussions already undertaken are a first positive step if they lead to the independence of Namibia, on the basis of Resolution 435 and the Lusaka Agreement, and to the end of external military interventions, direct or indirect, from South Africa, thereby creating grounds for the withdrawal of foreign troops in this area;
6. Invites again the EEC and its Member States to dissuade their private and multinational companies from providing economic support for the South African regime;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers of the ACP - EEC Association, to the Commission of the European Communities and to the parliaments and governments of the signatory countries of the Lomé Convention.

## RESOLUTION

### on the liberation of Nelson Mandela

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

- meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,
- perturbed at the way in which the conditions under which Nelson Mandela has been detained in prison for more than 20 years have deteriorated,
- welcoming the fact that the Simon Bolivar prize has been awarded to Nelson Mandela, who is the symbol of an entire people's fight for human rights in South Africa,

1. Calls for the immediate liberation of the oldest political prisoner in the world and the removal of all measures against his family;
2. Calls on the EEC - ACP Council of Ministers to make special representations for the release of Nelson Mandela;
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP - EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States of the European Community.

**RESOLUTION**  
**on the situation in Chad**

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,

- A. having regard to the resolution of the European Parliament adopted on 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad,
  - B. noting the occupation, now acknowledged, of a part of Chad territory by the Libyan forces,
  - C. noting the illegal occupation of the Aouzou region for more than a decade and concerned at the threat of annexation by Libya of this part of Chad,
  - D. concerned about the respect of the territorial integrity of the ACP States,
  - E. concerned about the sufferings of the civil population caused by the war,
- 
- 1. Welcomes the fact that talks have begun on the principle of a withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad;
  - 2. Expresses its misgivings as to the method of implementing this withdrawal and the lack of any real guarantees to the legal government of Chad as regards the territorial integrity of that country;
  - 3. Condemns any policy of destabilization conducted in ACP countries by foreign forces;
  - 4. Expresses its support of the legal government of Chad;
  - 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

## RESOLUTION

on the indebtedness of the ACP countries

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,

- A. recalling its resolution adopted at its meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 26 September 1980 requesting:

'in the light of the very serious implications of the burden of foreign debt for the economies of the developing countries, the adoption of measures to provide immediate assistance, relief or the writing-off of the debts of those developing countries which are experiencing particular difficulties - as is the case for most ACP countries',

- B. noting that the situation as regards the indebtedness of the developing countries has considerably worsened since then as, according to a report drawn up by the World Bank, 'the percentage of export earnings which the developing countries as a whole have had to devote to debt servicing has increased from 13,6 % in 1980 to 20,7 % in 1982',
- C. noting the continual rise in interest rates and the increase in the debt caused by the appreciation of the dollar,
- D. noting that in the same period, from 1980 to 1982, the export prices of the chief basic products of the developing countries fell by 25 %,
- E. aware that the indebtedness of the ACP countries may undermine all the ACP - EEC cooperation projects,
1. Decides to draw up a report for the next meeting of the Consultative Assembly on the situation with regard to, and the causes of, the indebtedness, the solutions which might be found for this at world level, and the ways in which EEC cooperation could, within the scope of its powers, help to reduce the debt;
  2. Formally appeals to the negotiators of the future ACP - EEC Convention not to disregard this problem;
  3. Declares that it is in favour of a reform of the international monetary system, the first step towards which might be to convene an international monetary conference;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

## RESOLUTION

### on combating drought and desertification

*The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,

- A. having regard to the relevant provisions of the resolution of the European Parliament on hunger in the world adopted on 16 November 1979,
- B. having regard also to the resolution of the European Parliament on the special plan to combat the drought in the Sahel adopted on 17 November 1983,
- C. having regard, in addition, to its resolutions on combating hunger adopted on 5 November 1982 in Rome, and on 23 September 1983 in Berlin,
- D. whereas the physical, economic and political existence of the continent of Africa, and in particular the Sahel region, is threatened by the drought which is becoming increasingly endemic,
- E. having regard to the fresh alarm raised by the FAO, which states that despite the aid received, 1,6 million tonnes of cereals are still required immediately, and to the urgent appeal which has just been made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar,
- F. aware that this drought will lead to rapid degradation of the soil, the advance of the desert and the risk of great upheavals in the countries which it affects if existing trends continue,
- G. whereas at present the survival of tens of millions of men, women and children is threatened as a result of low levels of rainfall and the failure of rivers to rise,
- H. whereas hundreds of millions of head of cattle are doomed to certain death owing to lack of water and pasture,
- I. deeply concerned by the fact that Africa will never before have been in such a critical situation as regards food despite the efforts made by the States of that continent with the support of the international community,
- J. whereas the serious damage to the environment caused by the severity of the drought is destroying the efforts towards economic, social and cultural development and jeopardizes the future of those nations,
- K. convinced that self-sufficiency and availability of food supplies, which are priorities of the African countries, seem to be increasingly difficult to attain owing to the continual fall in the level of agricultural production and the combined effects of the deterioration in the terms of trade and the world recession which seriously restrict the ability of those countries to meet the food requirements of their peoples,
- L. convinced also that the mobilization of all national and regional resources must be strongly supported by the international community in order to rectify the situation and ensure the stable development of the African countries,
- M. convinced in addition of the need to implement urgently specific measures to save tens of millions of human beings from starvation and death,



1. Draws the attention of the Community and the Member States to the seriousness of the situation created by the continuing drought and the increase in desertification and calls upon them to face up to their responsibilities and the part they have to play in combating these phenomena;
2. Requests the Community to draw up and implement a special programme to combat drought and desertification;
3. Calls upon the Commission to implement as rapidly as possible the emergency plan called for by the European Parliament in its resolution of 17 November 1983;
4. Makes a formal appeal to all the Member States of the EEC to help, for their part, to combat this drought which has now lasted for years;
5. Requests the Commission to report back to the Consultative Assembly;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Contracting States to the second Lomé Convention.

#### RESOLUTION

on the consultation of ACP - EEC social partners

*The ACP - EEC Consultative Assembly,*

— meeting in Luxembourg from 19 to 21 September 1984,

- A. noting the meeting of the representatives of economic and social interests of the ACP countries and of the European Community in Brussels in the headquarters of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities on 15 September 1984 at the initiative of the ACP - EEC Joint Committee,
  1. Notes that all the institutions of the Lomé Convention, as well as the public bodies responsible for the implementation of the Convention and those negotiating the next Convention regard consultation with ACP - EEC social partners, and their active contribution to development cooperation, as accepted and highly positive facts;
  2. Pays tribute to the ACP - EEC Joint Committee, which has patiently and resolutely contributed to the creation of this state of mind;
  3. Welcomes the fact that the draft text of the Convention of Lomé III specifically provides for regular consultation with representatives of economic and social interests both by the Joint Council and by the Joint Assembly, and recognizes the utility of their being associated with the work of cooperation;
  4. Notes that each year the number of participants in the consultation meetings has increased, resulting in 1984 in a large representation of very varied socio-vocational interests working on the basis of carefully drawn up preparatory documents;

5. Believes that the basis of participation by socio-vocational interests in cooperation is thus fully realized, but that it is important to continue and widen this form of consultation and to coordinate it, so that such consultation results in concrete involvement by social partners and representative groupings of people in ACP-EEC cooperation;

6. Insists therefore that the institutions of the Convention put the new provisions regarding consultation with ACP-EEC economic and social forces fully into effect and ensure in particular that the necessary funds be made available;

7. Insists also that the authorities of the ACP States and of the Community give due regard to development activities initiated by representative groupings of those concerned, in accordance with the objectives of the Convention and the current rules;

8. Believes, in this regard, that these groupings should be able to participate in a practical way in drawing up cooperation programmes, particularly in the case of programmes in support of sectoral policies in the ACP States (such as food strategies);

9. Requests that, generally, the Convention should define, whenever necessary, the role of socio-vocational forces in the work of development and the means whereby their cooperation could be organized;

10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

# JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Eden Court — Inverness  
Scotland (United Kingdom)

**23 - 27 September 1985**

## RESOLUTION

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,
- 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 organizations 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.

## RESOLUTION

### 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,
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, in so far 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

### 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 well-being 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;
  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 cofinanced 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

### on the landlocked ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in 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 to 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,
- 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. recognizing 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.

## 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 (United Kingdom) 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 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,
- 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 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 10th 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 analyze, 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 Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

#### RESOLUTION

##### 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,
- 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;
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

on the negotiations with regard to the Fourth International Cocoa Agreement

*The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) 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 jeopardizes 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,
  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 safeguard 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

### 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',
- 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 73/247 of 24 July 1973.

## RESOLUTION

### 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 US \$ 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,

- 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.

## RESOLUTION

on deforestation and desertification

*The Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) 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,
  - 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, woman 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 utilizing 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 reafforestation 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 subregions;

### *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, popularize 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-FEC 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.

### RESOLUTION

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 (United Kingdom) 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/Annex 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/final),
  - the resolution on the incorporation of environmental issues in the Third Lomé Convention, adopted on 31 January 1985 in Bujumbura, (AP/7/Resolution),

- 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),
  - on combating drought and desertification in the Sahel, adopted on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville, (CA/CP/480),
- 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;
- 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;
  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 plasma 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) recognizing 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;

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 (United Kingdom),
- 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
- D. on the basis of the Resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on 31 January 1985 in Bujumbura (Burundi) on the role of women in the development process in view of the 1985 World Conference on the Decade for Women
- E. having regard to the three reports drawn up by HE Mr Chasle (Mauritius) on behalf of the Joint Committee on the EEC-ACP Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between the EEC and the ACP and the resolutions adopted thereon by the Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg, Rome and Berlin
- F. having regard to the resolutions of the European Parliament of 11 February 1981, 17 January 1984 and in particular that of 10 May 1985 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
- H. having regard to the 1982 Commission memorandum on the development policy of the European Community
- I. having regard to the report from the Commission to the Council on women and development
- 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,
- 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,
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, firstly 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 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;
  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 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 possibilities as men to obtain 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 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;



(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 recognize 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,
- 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 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 recognized 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-President 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.

## RESOLUTION

### 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 Mrs 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,
- 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 organizations working in favour of refugees, including particularly the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, and, where possible in cooperation with NGO's, 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 Organization.

## RESOLUTION

### 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/0015/A/85) — drawn up by Mr Chasle on behalf of the Joint Assembly, 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,
- 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),
- 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,
  - 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,
  - on the three reports on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC,
  - on the fight against hunger,

- on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy,
  - on ACP-EEC industrial cooperation,
  - on the parliamentary institutional system to be established under the new ACP-EEC Convention,
  - on the environment and development,
  - on the preparations for the forthcoming ACP-EEC negotiations,
- 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),
  - on the context of the future ACP-EEC Convention to follow Lomé II,
  - on the conclusion of the Third Lomé Convention,
  - on 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 to 1987,
- 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,
- 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 contains 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 self-reliant 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 populations 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. Considers that in the context of the Community's support for self-reliant and self-sustaining development of the ACP States, which is the principal objective of Lomé III, particular attention must be given to 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 States and to introduce in the new common agricultural policy criteria and measures that will help the developing countries to achieve agricultural and food self-sufficiency;
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 maximise human resources, the environment, water resources, health and to 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 the 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 rehabilitation 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 setting up 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 1985/86, 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 as early as possible; 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 and 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 cultural data 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 States 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 cofinancing with the new budget line created accordingly will be fully exploited;

34. Welcomes the provisions, set out in Annex IX, on migrant workers and students from the ACP States in the Member States of the Community and calls on the latter to apply the letter of those provisions so as to achieve a fundamental improvement in their social situation and that of their families, as well as in their conditions of study;

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 consultations between the ACP States and the EEC in order to promote the application of new technologies emerging in genetics 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 programming, 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 cofinancing of micro-projects 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 synergy 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 that the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and the European Parliament have again pronounced themselves 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;

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 evaluation reports 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 risk 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 in the ACP States;

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 a working party to ensure that action is taken to implement those provisions;
54. Demands that 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, be given priority attention as soon as the Convention enters into force;

#### 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 undertakings 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 in-depth studies into the causes of unsatisfactory development and existing anomalies;
58. Expresses specifically the hope that the following guidelines will be respected in the context of industrial development:
  - 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 risk capital; calls, therefore, for the establishment of a special guarantee fund of 50 million 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,
- 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, under and beyond the fisheries agreements signed, to assist the ACP States concerned to administer their exclusive economic zones more efficiently, 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 programmes 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 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, in particular, to 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. Reaffirms the past resolutions on sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly, which *inter alia* highlighted the importance of sugar in the economies of the ACP States and called for genuine negotiations on the ACP guaranteed price which should take account of all economic factors relevant to the ACP States;
82. Calls on the Community to reaffirm 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 States by the non-settlement of the ACP guaranteed price for the 1985/86 marketing year and, to enable an early resumption of the negotiations, calls upon the Community to revise its price offer, taking into account 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 traditional ACP suppliers and to redress the situation of those ACP sugar suppliers which have been adversely affected;

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;

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 lies in the establishment of international commodity agreements;

92. Notes, in the light of experience acquired, that the appropriations allocated (925 million 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 or 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. Calls, in the context of the 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, 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. Reaffirms 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 of the ACP States and in 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 EDF resources, in order effectively and diligently to combat deforestation, soil erosion and desertification, giving priority to ACP countries already affected by these problems;
103. Recommends that regular exchanges be held among 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 million ECU allocated under the EDF for the duration of the agreement is totally inadequate;
105. Calls on the Commission to assess immediately in consultation with the countries concerned, the requirements of the refugees and returnees and, in conjunction with UN specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, to develop appropriate measures and programmes;

## O. 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 cofinancing more accessible to NGOs, particularly the smaller ones;
107. Calls for greater access for NGOs from ACP States to the Community's aid funds and suggests that this might be encouraged by closer cooperation 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;

## P. 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;



#### 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 the dynamic struggle against the series of scourges which have afflicted that continent and which, in an already unfavourable international economic situation, increasingly prevent it from making use of its major assets 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 aid 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 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

##### 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 over in many forms into the neighbouring SADCC States through acts of aggression as a result of economic measures now being exerted on the South African regime by the international community,
  - 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 Pieter 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:
    - (i) to end the state of emergency,
    - (ii) 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,
    - (iii) to abolish the discriminatory legislation,
    - (iv) 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 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,
- The Member States of the European Community and the institutions of the EEC urgently consider,
- (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, as well as an end to the supply of oil products,
  - (ii) suspension of sporting and cultural links with South Africa,
  - (iii) 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 Assembly;
  - (iv) the granting of means to the Southern African Development Coordination 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;
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. Recognizes 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 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;
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 SADCC 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 measure 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 Economic and Social Committee to start consultations with representatives of all South African social and economic organizations, in order to assess accurately 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. Instructs 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.

JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (ACP/EEC)

---

Royal Swazi Conference Centre

Ezulwini (Swaziland)

27 - 30 JANUARI 1986

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the implementation of the social aspects of Lomé III and the role of the ACP—EEC social partners

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Approving the recommendations set out in the Final Declaration adopted unanimously in Brussels on 20 September 1985 following a meeting between a delegation from the Joint Assembly and representatives of the ACP—EEC socio-professional groups;
- B. Having regard to the resolution on Africa adopted unanimously by the International Labour Conference in Geneva on 25 June 1985,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.



1. Welcomes the fact that the new ACP—EEC cooperation agreement known as Lomé III includes a significant social section and that both in the objectives of cooperation and the action programmes it expresses a desire to achieve social progress and ensure the well-being of the people and their involvement in the development process;
2. Is convinced that the implementation of the new guidelines for cooperation and the innovative aspects embodied in Title VIII on cultural and social cooperation, in particular the social dimension of projects and operations to enhance the value of human resources, provides the best answer to the concern to see social progress shared by the Contracting Parties to the International Labour Organization (ILO) to which they are affiliated;
3. Considers it essential that the social content of Lomé III be fully implemented at a time when many ACP States are faced by demands from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and problems of managing their external debt which could well lead to the plans for reorganization and economic recovery being applied at the expense of social progress and severely affecting the already low standard of living, employment and fundamental social requirements (in education, health, etc.);
4. Considers that the practice of consulting the social partners followed for several years by the former Joint Committee of the Assembly, far from being restricted to annual meetings, should be extended to the various levels of cooperation, the devising, implementation and assessment of development projects, in the case of both social projects and economic projects which have social implications;
5. Invites the ACP—EEC Council to put into effect the procedure for consulting the social partners which was provided for in the first two Conventions but never implemented;
6. Calls in this connection, on the Commission of the European Communities, which is responsible for management, and on the ACP States to ensure the regular supply of information to the social partners at national and, above all, local level, in particular through local community representatives, and to support training programmes devised by them;
7. Reminds all those concerned of the democratic obligation to ensure proportional and fair representation of women in all aspects of social and economic deliberations;
8. Encourages, accordingly, the implementation of training programmes devised and run by the social partners in a specific region by means of regional cooperation;
9. Calls, further, for a guarantee of regular consultation of the social partners in the various sectors of industrial cooperation, in the application of the STABEX system, which must aim at safeguarding the purchasing power of the countries affected by fluctuations in their export revenue, and, finally, in certain provisions relating to trade cooperation, in particular with a view to preventing the implementation of the safeguard clause;

10. Requests, in addition, that when the provisions concerning agricultural and rural development, food security and the campaign against drought and desertification are implemented, the national authorities in the ACP States and the Commission of the European Communities pay greater attention to grass-roots initiatives and to voluntary organizations of rural workers;
11. Invites the directors of the Centre for the Development of Industry and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation to involve the social partners more closely in these two bodies of the Convention;
12. Points to the need to apply the same criteria in both the ACP and EEC countries as regards the safety and health of workers and the impact of industrial activity on the environment, to prevent the ACP States from becoming a dumping ground for dangerous industrial processes and products;
13. Recommends that those involved in the practical implementation of technical and financial cooperation arrange more systematic collaboration between the ACP States and the EEC on the one hand and the International Labour Office (ILO) on the other and to this end promote joint financing in order to facilitate implementation of the social provisions of Lomé III through appropriate methods, particularly the tripartite procedures of the International Labour Organization;
14. Calls for the Ministers of Employment of the ACP States to be made more aware of the new social dimension of Lomé III and thus of the part they can play in implementing the Convention, for instance by promoting certain social projects or certain social aspects of economic projects in cooperation with the social partners and the ILO;
15. Decides to follow the implementation of the social content of the new Convention through close and regular contact with the social partners and with ILO assistance, and instructs and *ad hoc* working party consisting of members of the Joint Assembly and representatives of both sides of industry in ACP and EEC countries to study the specific problems and difficulties involved in due course;
16. To this end calls for the fund set up in Annex XXXI to the Convention and administered by its Secretariat for the ACP side to be used as a matter of priority to enable the ACP social partners to participate fully in the *ad hoc* working party;
17. Calls on the European Parliament to consider the possibility of supplementing the proposed contributions when adopting its own budget;
18. Decides to study in greater depth the problems encountered by ACP migrant workers in EEC countries and in other countries so that it can make useful proposals in the framework of this Convention and in preparation for its renewal;
19. Supports the social partners who, in South Africa, are fighting for the abolition of discrimination at the work-place and, in the framework of aid for SADCC countries, calls for the adoption of social and training measures on behalf of workers' organizations that have been hard hit by the apartheid policy;
20. Draws the attention of the Commission and the Economic and Social Committee once again to paragraph 24 of the resolution on South Africa adopted on 26 September 1985 and urges that the provisions of that paragraph be implemented immediately;
21. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Parliament and the International Labour Office (ILO).



# RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the recent meeting of the Heads of State of Ethiopia and Somalia in Djibouti and on the refugee problem in Somalia

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Expressing its satisfaction at the recent meeting of the Heads of State of Ethiopia and Somalia aimed at ensuring a more peaceful co-existence in the Horn of Africa;
- B. Whereas Somalia has the second largest number of refugees in the world (roughly one million); 810 000 have been registered and 120 000 tonnes of food aid were needed to feed them in 1984 and only 59,73 % of their requirements were covered by various external sources;
- C. Whereas the number of refugees has been growing rapidly from day to day since the end of November 1985, particularly in North-West Somalia;
- D. Whereas Somalia, with 3 200 kilometres of coastline along the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, has the second largest and richest fishing ground of the whole of Africa but fisheries account for less than 1 % of Somalia's gross national product as Somalia has insufficient funds and know-how to exploit these riches;
- E. Whereas the food aid for refugees granted by the EEC in 1985 arrived very late or not at all:

Promised for 1985		Arrival in Somalia
4 500 tonnes maize flour		June/July 1985
4 200 tonnes maize	(new refugees)	not arrived by 15 January 1986
400 tonnes oil	(new refugees)	not arrived by 15 January 1986
950 tonnes beans	(new refugees)	not arrived by 15 January 1986
500 tonnes sugar	(new refugees)	not arrived by 15 January 1986
100 tonnes fruit	(new refugees)	not arrived by 15 January 1986

1. Welcomes the recent initiative of the countries concerned to find a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Horn of Africa;
2. Requests the EEC Commission to provide refugees in Somalia with food aid and to abide strictly by the food aid timetable (Lomé III — Article 8);
3. Requests the EEC Commission to carry out a study on the real causes of the current refugee problem;
4. Asks the Commission and the Somali government to promote appropriate structures for agriculture and fisheries so as to develop and exploit these resources;
5. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP—EEC Council, the Organization of African Unity and the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia.

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on the creation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Having regard to the creation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development on the basis of a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 1980;
  - B. Bearing in mind the Lagos plan of action and final act inviting Member States to cooperate jointly to combat the negative effects of drought and desertification;
  - C. Taking note of the meeting of the Heads of State and of the governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda, held in Djibouti from 15 to 16 January 1986, and the final communiqué adopted at the close of that meeting;
  - D. Bearing in mind the serious climatic and economic conditions prevailing in the East African region and the efforts exerted by the countries concerned both individually and collectively to fight drought and desertification;
  - E. Being convinced that the fight against drought and desertification can be conducted effectively only if the countries concerned join hands to combine their resources and harmonize their activities for the benefit of its members,
1. Welcomes the creation of IGADD and congratulates the countries which took this important initiative;
  2. Recommends the prompt implementation of the decision to set up this regional organization so that the objectives can be attained without delay;
  3. Calls on the Community, the Member States and international organizations to give full support, encouragement and assistance to IGADD.

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on financial and technical cooperation

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Having regard to the provisions contained in the Lomé Convention(s) concerning financial and technical cooperation;
- B. Whereas, in general terms, the programming of financial and technical assistance within the framework of the Lomé Convention calls for coordination between bilateral and multilateral aid;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.



- C. Whereas this has not been done in the case of Suriname where the effects of multilateral development cooperation have been marginalized as a result of the discontinuance of a major part of bilateral development cooperation;
- D. Whereas balanced socio-economic development is needed to ensure political stability in the longer term;
- E. Whereas the Community and the Member States have special responsibilities towards Suriname in the context of the Lomé Convention,
1. Calls on the Bureau of the Joint Assembly working in collaboration with the most affected countries to do everything possible to promote economic and political stability in Suriname and thereby also the democratization of that country;
  2. Calls, in this connection, for everything to be done to ensure that the provisions laid down in the Convention in respect of programming are exploited to full.

---

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the 1985/86 guaranteed price for ACP sugar

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Reaffirming the resolution adopted in Inverness, Scotland during its meeting from 23 to 27 September 1985 and, in particular, the section dealing with ACP sugar;
  - B. Recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the Council of ACP Ministers during their 34th session in Harare, Zimbabwe on 21 to 23 October 1985;
  - C. Welcoming the revised proposals of the Commission aimed at the removal of the discrimination between the levels of increase in price offered for ACP raw and white sugar;
  - D. Remaining gravely concerned at the non-adoption by the EEC Agricultural Council of these proposals, a situation which has led the ACP to call for a special session of the Council of ACP—EEC Ministers,
1. Draws the attention of the Community to the extremely grave consequences on the economies of the ACP sugar-exporting States which in the absence of a 1985/86 guaranteed price are receiving the prices which were agreed for the 1984/85 delivery period and which provided no increase over 1983/84;
  2. Calls upon the Community to bring the negotiations for the current delivery period to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the food shortages in Sudan

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Concerned by the continuing famine in parts of southern and western Sudan where the lives of over four million people are said to be at risk;
- B. Aware that, despite a dramatic improvement in the December harvest compared to the previous year, serious food shortages exist in some parts of the country;
- C. Conscious of the obligation of the Community Member States to act now to ensure that preparations are made so that the famine which occurred in 1985 is not repeated in 1986,
  1. Notes that current estimates indicate that 400 000 tonnes of food aid need to be transported to western Sudan before the onset of the rainy season in May disrupts food and rail links, as happened in 1985;
  2. Calls on the Commission to ensure that all necessary steps are taken with the full cooperation of other international agencies and aid charities, to protect the lives of those who are again being threatened by starvation in the Sudan;
  3. Proposes that, where possible, the necessary food be purchased from local producers in Sudan, and calls on the Commission to finance the purchase and transport of locally purchased products to the food deficit areas;
  4. Reminds the Commission and the Council of Ministers of the existence of sufficient funds in the 1986 Community budget to finance the purchase of over 500 000 tonnes of emergency food aid either from Community surpluses or from stocks available in the African countries themselves;
  5. Calls on the Commission to provide the Joint Assembly at once with details of its plans for the famine relief operation in 1986;
  6. Calls on the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP—EEC Council of Ministers, and all Community and ACP Member States.

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on contracts for the export of common wheat from the Community to Western Africa

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Having regard to the food supply problems faced by Africa;
- B. Whereas priority in terms of food aid must be given to triangular operations between the EEC and the ACP countries for the supply of food products;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.



- C. Having regard to traditional trade in cereals exported from the EEC to the countries of western Africa;
- D. Having regard to the Community's desire to offer the countries of western Africa favourable terms for imports of Community wheat;
- E. Having regard to the fixing of a refund each marketing year at a level corresponding to world market trends and their foreseeable development,
  - 1. Notes that the refund of 42 ECU per tonne of common wheat which was fixed for the marketing year from July 1985 to July 1986 is proving inadequate because of trends on the Community and world markets;
  - 2. Notes that the level of refunds for normal operations is currently between 70 and 75 ECU per tonne, a situation which is seriously penalizing importing countries in western Africa such as Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Zaire;
  - 3. Stresses that our African allies, who are faced with the serious problem of food security, can under no circumstances be treated less favourably than speculative buyers such as the Soviet Union, which currently enjoys refunds of about 77 ECU per tonne;
  - 4. Calls therefore on the Council of Ministers and the Commission to decide on a readjustment of refund levels for the year 1985/86 for those African countries which have signed wheat import contracts with the EEC, taking account of current conditions on the internal Community and world markets;
  - 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>  
on the situation in Chad

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Having regard to the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad (Doc. 1-667/83);
- B. Having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Committee on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville on the situation in Chad;
- C. Having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP—EEC Consultative Assembly on 21 September 1984 in Luxembourg;
- D. Having regard to the Agreement of 17 September 1984 concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad;
- E. Having regard to the need to respect the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States;
- F. Having regard to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to create the conditions for a lasting peace in Chad,

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

1. Calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad;
2. Supports the efforts of President Sassou Nguesso of the People's Republic of the Congo, who has received a mandate from the OAU, and other Heads of State, notably President Oumar Bongo of Gabon, to seek to reconcile the people of Chad and restore a lasting peace to the country;
3. Condemns the partition of Chad which has occurred;
4. Calls on all parties who signed the Agreement of 17 September 1984 to abide by it;
5. Reaffirms its support for the Government of Chad;
6. Calls on the ACP—EEC Council of Ministers to make all the necessary representations to the appropriate bodies so as to foster the restoration of a lasting peace and the unity of Chad;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP—EEC Council of Ministers, the Governments of the Member States of the Community and the Governments of the ACP countries which are members of the Lomé Convention.

#### RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Namibia

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Whereas the South African Government has continued its military occupation of Namibia despite Resolution 2145 which was adopted in 1966 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly and approved by the Security Council in 1969;
  - B. Whereas in 1971, the International Court of Justice declared the South African occupation to be illegal and confirmed Resolution 2145;
  - C. Whereas in 1976, the Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 385 condemning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the oppressive nature of the regime imposed on the people of Namibia and military incursions by the South African army from Namibian territory into neighbouring countries;
  - D. Whereas pending the free elections provided for in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), the only legal authority in the area is the UN Council for Namibia;
  - E. Deploring the constant postponement of implementation of Resolution 435, negotiations by the Contact Group created by five Western powers having enabled Pretoria to gain time and, in the end, to appoint a non-representative puppet government on 17 June 1985;
  - F. Rejecting the linkage of Namibia's independence in this context to the irrelevant and extraneous issue of the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola,
1. Considers that the Security Council must without delay assume responsibility for the implementation of Resolution 435 under which, following a controlled cessation of hostilities, elections held in democratic conditions and under UN supervision would lead to the instalment of a Constituent Assembly;

(1) Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.



2. Invites the Member States of the Convention of Lomé and, in particular, the Foreign Ministers of the European Community meeting in political cooperation to take the appropriate steps at the General Assembly, since any continuation of the South African occupation of Namibia would result in the destabilization of all of southern Africa and jeopardize peace so that the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter would be justified;
3. Draws the attention of the Governments of the Member States and of European economic operators to the obligations deriving from Decree No 1 adopted by the UN Council for Namibia and approved by the General Assembly with a view to affording proper protection to the natural resources of which the Namibian people are the legitimate owners;
4. Emphasizes that the Security Council's Resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 566 (1985) are the only internationally accepted basis for a settlement of the Namibian problem and provide the only hope for Namibia's peaceful progress towards independence, provided the international community is politically determined to act and overcome its inhibitions;
5. Calls upon the UN council for Namibia:
  - (a) to reaffirm that Walvisbay and the offshore islands are an integral part of the sovereign territory of Namibia,
  - (b) to assert that Namibia's southern border along the Orange River is in accordance with the principles of international fluvial law;
6. Confirms its desire to support a decision whereby an independent Namibia would wish to accede to the Convention of Lomé and to the regional cooperation measures taken within the framework of SADCC;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council of Ministers, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs meeting in political cooperation, the President of the ACP Council of Ministers, the President of the Organization of African Unity, the President of the UN Council for Namibia, the Governments of the Member States of the UN Security Council and the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

#### RESOLUTION (1)

##### on the activities of the terrorist organization (Renamo) in Mozambique

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Whereas the National Resistance Movement of Mozambique (Renamo) was set up in 1974, equipped, financed and directed by the Secret Service of the white minority Government of Rhodesia with the aid of collaborators from Mozambique and members of the former Portuguese colonial authorities, with the aim of forcing the Frelimo Government of Mozambique to withdraw its support for the Zanu liberation movement led by Robert Mugabe, who was later to become the head of the Zimbabwe Government;
- B. Whereas at the end of the white minority regime in Rhodesia in 1980, South Africa took over the task of forcing Mozambique to withdraw its support for the African National Congress (ANC) which is fighting against white minority rule and apartheid in South Africa;

(1) Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

- C. Whereas Renamo does not represent any of the ethnic groups in Mozambique but is made up of mercenaries who are maintained, equipped and directed by South Africa;
- D. Whereas Renamo has been receiving constant supplies of military equipment by land, sea and air from South Africa although under the N'Komati Agreement of March 1984, South Africa is under an obligation to Mozambique not to provide any further support for Renamo;
- E. Deeply concerned at the famine affecting large sections of Mozambique and at the deaths of thousands of people caused by a policy of fire and destruction pursued by Renamo as reflected in:
  - the burning of fields and villages,
  - the murder and abduction of inhabitants, particularly of villagers,
  - attacks on supply convoys and the mining of roads and railways,
  - the destruction of health centres, clinics and hospitals;
- F. Denouncing the fact that Renamo has repeatedly disrupted development projects, particularly projects relating to the transport system as part of the SADCC programme, murdered project leaders and destroyed installations,
  1. Condemns the duplicity of governments and politicians who claim to be acting to assist those starving in Africa whilst at the same time helping a foreign terrorist organization, which has been acting against the civilian population with extreme brutality for many years, to establish a political reputation;
  2. Calls on the Governments of the Member States of the Community to ban all Renamo representatives and activities on their territory;
  3. Instructs its Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Governments and Parliaments of the Member States and the Government of South Africa.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

#### on US support for UNITA

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,

- A. Whereas Article 2 of the Third Lomé Convention stresses the need to respect the sovereignty of the ACP States, including the right of each State to determine freely its own political, social, cultural and economic policy options;
- B. Having regard to the particular responsibilities of the ACP—EEC States this respect as regards the defence of the freedom and national sovereignty of each Member State in the face of external interference;
- C. Having regard to recent stances adopted by the United States Administration as reflected in public support for UNITA in political, financial and military sectors;
- D. Whereas the organization referred to as UNITA is carrying out subversive operations and acts of war against the legitimate Government of Angola;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.



E. Whereas the measures taken by the US Administration are contrary to international law and constitute one of the chief causes of the political and military destabilization of Angola and the whole of southern Africa,

1. Condemns most strongly the US Administration's interference with the national sovereignty and the free and peaceful development of Angola;
2. Expresses its solidarity with the legitimate Government of Angola;
3. Invites the ACP—EEC Council of Ministers to urge the US Administration to call an immediate halt to the acts of interference and aggression against Angola caused by its support for UNITA;
4. Calls on the Council and Commission of the European Communities and all the Governments of the Member States of the EEC and the ACP States to take similar steps;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP—EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and all the Governments of the Member States of the EEC and of the ACP States.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on South Africa and southern Africa

*The ACP—EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 30 January 1986,
- recalling its resolution on southern Africa adopted at Inverness,
- recalling also that the resolution was adopted with only one abstention and no votes against, indicating a common will to bring an end to apartheid,

1. Regrets that the South African Government has not since then:
  - (a) introduced a programme a measures to dismantle apartheid, or
  - (b) entered into negotiations with black leaders, leading to black participation in government;
2. Notes, on the contrary, that it has continued to restrict the basic rights of black people, such as that of free assembly, freedom of expression of peaceful demonstration, to restrict the freedom of the press, and to impose its will by force;
3. Expresses its sympathy with the families of those killed at Mamelodi and elsewhere and all other victims of apartheid and their families;
4. Condemns the South African Government's military aggression against neighbouring States and the ruthless way in which it has continued to use its power over the economy and transport system of the southern African region;
5. Reaffirms, nevertheless, the commitment of this Assembly to contribute to a peaceful solution through negotiations involving the authentic representatives of the majority black population;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP—EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986.

6. Calls again upon the Government of South Africa to create the conditions for such negotiations by ending the state of emergency, with its associated special powers and restrictions, and by the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners;
7. Takes the view that the Community and its Member States must make more dynamic efforts than ever before to secure the speedy and peaceful abolition of apartheid;
8. Request that, in the same spirit, the European Community and its Member States should abstain from supplying weapons or other equipment which could be utilized against the black population and neighbouring States;
9. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation to consider urgently, in the light of the above developments and any concrete steps which may have been announced and on the basis of paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Inverness resolution, further positive and restrictive measures;
10. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to review the implementation of the measures agreed on 10 September 1985 and urges all EEC Member States to make them fully effective and to take such stronger measures as appropriate;
11. Notes that these and stronger measures are fully supported by the majority of the South African black population;
12. Stresses the importance of common action, particularly by the Twelve, the United States and Japan; therefore calls upon the President-in-Office of the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to consult with these governments to coordinate action;
13. Calls upon the European Community and its institutions to increase its aid to SADCC to enable it to fulfil its tasks of strengthening the economic infrastructure of its Member States and reduce their dependence on South Africa;
14. Urges the meeting of EEC and SADCC Ministers in Harare, and the meeting of the EEC and the front-line States in Lusaka, to achieve positive results;
15. Instructs its Bureau to pursue its examination of paragraph 22 of the Inverness resolution and to explore alternative ways and means to encourage immediately, and before the next meeting of the Assembly, a process of dialogue within South Africa involving all the authentic representatives of the majority black population and the authorities of Pretoria;
16. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP—EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (ACP/EEC)

---

Astir Palace Nafsika  
Vouliagmeni Beach (Greece)

22 - 25 SEPTEMBER 1986

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

**Towards 2000: People-Centred Development**

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 25 September 1986,
- having regard to the 1986 General Report 'Towards 2000, People-centred development' <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the introductory statement <sup>(3)</sup> by the General Rapporteur to the Joint Assembly meeting at Ezulwini (Swaziland) from 27 to 31 January 1986,
- having regard to the work of the Working Groups on
  - The problem of indebtedness in the ACP countries;
  - Rural development and environmental problems; and
  - Women and population in the ACP countries,
- having regard to the final act of the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Africa held in New York from 27 to 31 May 1986,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 27 abstentions.

<sup>(2)</sup> Doc. ACP-EEC-88/86/B.

<sup>(3)</sup> AP/96.



- having regard to its previous resolutions, to the resolutions of the European Parliament and to the documents and studies listed in the Annex,
  - having regard to the 4th paragraph of the preamble to the Lomé Convention which reaffirms the signatories' adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter and their faith in fundamental human rights,
  - having examined, pursuant to Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure though belatedly, owing to its late submission, the Annual Report of the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers,
- A. Profoundly concerned by the decline in GNP per capita in some ACP states, which has particularly affected the poorest countries and the poorest sections of the community, during the past ten years;
  - B. Whereas hunger and malnutrition are still and by far the main danger threatening the majority of most African ACP countries;
  - C. Desirous of maximising the benefits to the ACP countries and to the European Community of their mutual cooperation;
  - D. Is convinced that the efforts made in the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation must lose much of their efficacy unless a number of structural factors which historically and still today determine the developing countries' state of dependence can be acted upon and modified:
    - (a) continuing deterioration of the terms of trade;
    - (b) tariff and non-tariff barriers which hamper the developing countries' exports, especially to areas outside the EEC;
    - (c) the unbearable burden of an indebtedness which to a large extent is due to the aggressive tactics of the world banking system;
    - (d) capital transfers to the developing countries which are linked to projects that are not always appropriate but are carried out by undertakings based in the donor countries;
    - (e) the stalling of the comprehensive North-South talks which represent an indispensable framework for moving towards the solution of development problems;
  - E. Is aware that the economic take-off of the ACP States cannot proceed in the same way as the development of the European countries did in its time because the necessary conditions do not exist in the current world situation;
  - F. Believing that the Third Lomé Convention, precisely because it gives expression to this awareness, represents a step forward, laying down new and more suitable guidelines for positive cooperation, especially where it recognizes the aim of self-reliant development, the necessary primacy of agriculture in the pursuance of the aim of self-sufficiency in food, and the need to make the most of all the human and cultural resources of the ACP countries;

- G. Is of the opinion that expansion of health, educational and training services as well as combatting environmental degradation are of critical importance for making the most of the ACP States' human and natural resources, and hence believes that it is essential to avoid situations where conditions imposed by the IMF oblige the debtor countries to make cuts in expenditure on health, schools, training and environmental conservation;
- H. Noting that the European Community and its Member States are by far the most significant source of concessional flows to the ACP States, accounting for over 50 % <sup>(1)</sup> and the largest trading partner, accounting for 40 % of ACP external trade;
- I. Wishing that all possible efforts be made to bridge the gap between the ACP States' development aims and their current situation, following the basic guidelines set up by the Third Lomé Convention;

#### People-Centred Development

- 1. Reaffirms that the human being is at the centre and at the end of development and thus considers that all endeavours of autonomous and self-sustained development should aim at enhancing the education, training, skills and aptitude of the whole of a country's population;
- 2. Is convinced that complete elimination of hunger is vital to real development for the ACP countries;
- 3. Believes that the evidence of the last forty years shows the necessity for a change in approach, as in many countries despite their efforts and the expenditure of billions of dollars in aid, the numbers of those in absolute poverty and hunger has continued to rise;
- 4. Recognises however that for many countries the international environment determines to a large extent what progress can be made; prices of raw materials, and level of interest rates are thus important factors in their development;
- 5. Believes that all national and development policies should reflect the fundamental aim of encouraging development of human resources, involving rapid evolution of appropriate skills and attitudes throughout society, and that this central concept of 'people-centred development', without requiring a huge expansion of formal education and training beyond the available resources of ACP states, requires:
  - a) skills training as part of the fabric of daily life in town and countryside;
  - b) a broad advance of skill, knowledge and attitudes over the whole society, leading to better farming, more productive factories, more appropriate technology, more efficient civil servants;
  - c) wherever possible, giving local people a central role in initiating, defining, implementing and maintaining development programmes, and in sharing the benefits which accrue from them;
  - d) preference to using local labour, skills and materials;

<sup>(1)</sup> EEC Commission figure.



- c) full participation by men and women of all sections of the community in the development process;
- 6. Therefore welcomes the emphasis placed by African States at the UN Special Session on Africa on a new approach and congratulates ACP governments that are implementing this along the lines of the OAU Submission to the United Nations, involving, in particular, development of human resources;
- 7. Notes that the policy changes consequent on this new approach can give rise, in the short term, to transitional problems, and calls on the European Community and its Member States to provide special aid where appropriate, including direct provision of foreign exchange, in parallel with the World Bank and other donors;

#### Aims for the year 2000

- 8. Accepts as benchmarks for the year 2000 the following general aims for the ACP States, while recognising that certain ACP States have already reached or exceeded some of them, and urges the EEC to contribute actively to the attainment of these aims:
  - a) a significant improvement in minimum life-expectancy and in the rate of infant mortality,
  - b) the satisfaction of basic needs through the optimum utilisation of human and material resources at national and regional levels,
  - c) primary education available to all children of both sexes, and universal literacy among the young, as well as a considerable number of young people with secondary education and/or basic skills training,
  - d) development of rural areas so that they participate in the formal economy, and achievement of regional self-sufficiency in staple foods, given that in some countries national self-sufficiency would be an unrealistic goal,
  - e) better balance between, population growth and growth in resources,
  - f) implementation of natural resources management/conservation strategies, including reduction of deforestation by a predetermined target and setting in motion large-scale reforestation programmes,
  - g) a significant improvement in international relations in the political and economic spheres in order that international, regional and national tensions may be eased, thus leading inter alia to a substantial reduction in the number of refugees,
  - h) the preservation and enrichment of ACP cultural heritage with the consolidation of ACP cultural identities in line with the requirements of their country's development,
  - i) improved economic growth rates in harmony with specific national requirements, and improvement in the employment situation, encouraged by incentives to invest for relevant indigenous and foreign investors,
  - j) substantially increased exports, in particular through implementation of regional ACP commercial arrangements involving various sectors of the economy,
  - k) reduction of indebtedness to a level commensurate with normal debt servicing capacity,
  - l) growth in the share of trade of ACP manufactured products on the markets of the Community with a view to increasing rapidly and substantially from the present level of 4.5 % (to at least 10 %);

#### A. HEALTH AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

- 9. Welcomes the achievements of several ACP States in the field of primary health care facilities, and of health infrastructure, which include local health workers, asks for further general improvements; stresses the need for an expansion of primary health care programmes and facilities

with particular emphasis on preventative medicine, vaccination, inoculation and provision of the necessary health infrastructure including local health workers;

10. Asks that, where appropriate, EDF aid projects should contain a 'health/population' element, and stresses the need for attention to health and sanitation in urban areas as well as in rural areas;

11. Reaffirms the importance of stepping up the programme for clean water, by involving people in the construction and maintenance of their wells, pumps, or boreholes;

12. Underlines the need for priority to be given to the basic drugs recommended by the WHO, and stresses the need for the integration of proven traditional medicines and approaches into national health programmes; draws attention to the dangers of some pharmaceutical products whose sale and distribution in the EEC is forbidden, or severely restricted, but that may nevertheless be released on to the ACP markets;

13. In response to views expressed by certain ACP States, the Commission asks to re-examine the pros and cons of the use of DDT in small and controlled quantities in campaigns against mosquitoes and tsetse flies;

14. Calls for increased support through research programmes funded under the European Community Budget for research into the means of combatting parasitic diseases such as malaria, trypanosomiasis, river blindness and bilharzia;

15. Calls on the European Community and its Member States, both through the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention and its successor arrangements, and through bilateral programmes, to provide technical assistance to ACP States in order to assist them to carry out the actions referred to in this section;

#### B. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

16. Reemphasises the importance of training in the development process, in particular training in technical and administrative skills, including the training of middle and lower level personnel, and therefore requests that henceforth as a general rule EDF-assisted projects should have a training component, and that training should form an integral part of all technical assistance operations;

17. In particular, calls for the use of EDF funds specifically to create or support local skills for the operation, repair and maintenance of equipment and the rehabilitation of existing machinery and structures;

18. Believes that education should be structured so as to be relevant to the requirements of everyday life; this would give high priority to functional literacy, and, for example, to agriculture in rural areas;

19. Requests the European Commission to initiate a feasibility study into the practicality of a satellite-based communications system to provide distance teaching and training to villages;

20. Suggests that in the context of rural development EDF funds should be used to co-finance a system of extension services to artisans and tradesmen analogous to the agricultural extension system;

21. Considers that mobility between the private and public sectors, whenever possible, can be mutually beneficial and should therefore be encouraged;

22. Stresses that all possibilities of training available at national and regional levels be strengthened with a view to enabling training operations to be undertaken as a matter of priority in the ACP States, while all impediments to the training of ACP nationals in Europe should be removed;



23. Urges the European Community and its Member States to expand the number of fee-reduced or scholarship-aided places at academic and technical institutions in order to maximise transfer of skills;
24. Notes the strain on public administration in many ACP states and consequently calls on the Commission, in collaboration with the ACP States, to investigate the possibility of supporting and fully utilising regional institutes of public administration where these are deemed useful by the countries concerned;
25. Requests the Community and the Member States to involve themselves, in response to specific requests from the ACP States, in the training of officials from ACP States with a view to strengthening the administrative structures, amongst others in the judiciary;

#### C. RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

26. Welcomes the top priority accorded to agricultural and rural development by many ACP governments in their indicative programmes for Lomé III; regards increased food production and the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas as vital for almost all ACP countries;
27. Takes the view that agricultural policies, in both industrial and developing countries, have not led to the best uses of resources, and in view of the urgent need to overcome the food crisis facing Africa, calls for the convening of a world Food Conference in 1987 to initiate the process of negotiations with the object of regulating agricultural trade and bringing about greater balance in world food production;
28. Urges that full use be made of available Lomé III funds in support of extension services which increase the skills and thus the output of local farmers;
29. Draws attention to a study by the FAO published on 9 September last, according to which, if current trends persist, Africa's cereals deficit will have quintupled by the year 2010, and in order to maintain the present, inadequate, level of consumption, external food aid will have to be increased ten-fold;
30. Stresses however the need for agricultural producers to be given greater incentives to produce for the market, including the internal market, and calls for the expansion of rural credit schemes, basic agricultural extension services and regional input availability, for more effective marketing, storage and food distribution procedures;
31. Draws attention to the conclusions of the interim report on Women's Role in Development, by Mrs Waruhiu, which concludes that the full cooperation of all women in agricultural communities is vital if rural development is to succeed;
32. Emphasizes that this enhancement of the role of women also requires for its success provision for them, on equal terms, of access to credit and financial and technical assistance;
33. Believes that one of the lessons learned from the recent tragic African famines is the importance of organising food security on a regional, multi-country basis; this could involve common or complementary food strategies, the organisation of integrated markets and the creation of permanent regional food reserve stocks, together with additional financial reserves for buying stocks to meet emergencies; feels that such regional or sub-regional groupings should be encouraged within the overall ACP framework, and asks that an ACP-EEC action programme to achieve this be initiated;
34. Welcomes the Commission's proposals to improve emergency food aid mechanisms, and hopes for further improvements in both early warning and delivery procedures;
35. Recognises the importance of establishing better communications and encouraging trade between towns and rural areas; underlines in this respect the key role which could be played by local centres of economic development and trade in reducing rural exodus;



36. Expresses concern over the decline in seed stocks and genetic diversity which has occurred as a result of the increasing use of modern seed varieties in developed countries and asks that measures be taken by the international seed merchants to reserve this trend;

37. Stresses the need to assist the development of indigenous applied research capacity and to promote the dissemination of research findings, particularly on a regional or sub-regional basis, and in this respect emphasises the need for the development of improved varieties of grains and vegetables suitable for semi-arid regions and for peasant farming; this should also be assisted through the research programme financed through the European Community budget;

38. Believes that in the coming decade, satellite remote sensing will offer a number of opportunities (some of which are already operational) for ACP countries including:

- a) land use studies allowing the monitoring of problems like drought, desertification, crop disease and pest infestation, as well as charting progress of projects and assessing crop yields,
- b) geological studies for oil and mineral exploration and hydrogeological studies to indicate water availability,
- c) marine studies and oceanography as an aid to the fishing industry;

39. In view of the success of the first programme of research in agriculture and tropical medicine for developing countries, calls on the European Community to provide the necessary funds for the second phase without delay;

#### D. POPULATION GROWTH

40. Notes the work currently being undertaken by the ACP-EEC Working Group on Women and Population in the ACP countries, and the proposals which are contained in the Group's Working Document which will be further elaborated upon and submitted to the Joint Assembly in February 1987;

41. Is concerned about the inadequacy of food resources and services in many ACP countries in relation to the rapidly increasing rate of population growth, and demands that these problems be kept under constant review with a view to relieving pressure on economic and social structures;

42. Draws attention to the importance of increasing education, training and employment opportunities for women and to enhance their social and economic status which could be conducive to the development of the will of the populations to reduce birth rates;

43. Believes that population policies should remain voluntary, taking full account of local conditions and traditions;

44. Believes that all policies of population control and planning should take full account of the mentality, culture, values, educational level and specific circumstances of the population groups concerned and that such policies should be implemented with the broadest possible cooperation of the people at whom they are directed, rather than imposed from outside;

45. Welcomes the conclusions of the Second African Population Conference and calls on the ACP States where population growth is high to avail themselves of the Community's willingness to provide technical and financial support, possibly on a regional basis, for studies and programmes with a view to elaborating effective population policies;

46. Expresses its conviction that population policies by themselves cannot resolve the ACP countries' problems unless they are backed by adequate development programmes;

47. Calls on the Community to provide financial assistance to projects for the dissemination of information in order that ACP States with rapid population growth and related problems may learn from the practical experience of other countries;



#### E. CULTURAL HERITAGE

48. Calls on the Commission and the ACP States to implement fully the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention regarding cultural cooperation and the recommendations contained in the Chasle reports on this subject, notably the taking into account of the cultural and social factors in development programmes and projects;
49. Stresses the importance of local policies and aid programmes making maximum use of each country's own resources of manpower, materials, local skills and traditions so that all projects and programmes are fully integrated into their cultural, ecological and economic environment;
50. Requests that implementation of Lomé III Projects should allow for greater attention to the preservation of local culture and traditional techniques; that the social partners in the ACP States should be involved in the planning and implementation of projects; and that the same should apply to European and ACP NGO's operating in ACP States;

#### F. STABILITY

51. Stresses that continuing strife resulting from factors beyond the control of ACP States, and especially acts of aggression and destabilisation perpetrated by South Africa against the countries of southern Africa, has inevitably severe effects on the development of entire regions or countries;
52. Believes that the Community and its Member States can contribute to internal stability by providing assistance for projects and programmes leading to faster development of disadvantaged regions;
53. Hopes that the result of this can be a reduction of the funds required for defence or arms and their re-allocation to development;
54. Believes that stability will be impossible to achieve in any part of the world without due respect being paid by governments to human rights as set out in the Universal Declaration adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1948;
55. While the long term aim must be to reduce the flow of refugees and secure their repatriation or resettlement, stresses the need for special attention to be given to the promotion of some degree of self-sufficiency in refugee settlements and for the implementation of measures to limit the impact of the refugee population on the local inhabitants; in these respects calls for full use to be made of Article 204 of the Third Lomé Convention;

#### G. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

56. Is gravely concerned by increasing ecological degradation affecting many ACP states; believes the problem of deforestation and desertification in Africa is of such magnitude that it requires coordinated international action by the states affected and all major donors; meanwhile welcomes the Commission's proposal for an integrated programme to combat desertification and requests that this programme be implemented without delay;
57. Believes that the objectives of the world Conservation Strategy should be included in the guidelines for environmentally sound development, namely:
- maintenance of essential ecological processes,
  - preservation of genetic diversity,
  - maintenance of species and ecosystems;
58. Emphasises the importance of Regional and National Conservation Strategies; recommends the development of such strategies in ACP countries and requests that the Community give both financial and technical support, such support should include the provision of modern preservation technologies;
59. Stresses that all development activities should be assessed for their direct and indirect environmental impact in both the long and short term, and that possible depletion of natural resources should be specifically considered during the approval of projects;



60. Considers it important that development should not lead to the destruction of rare ecosystems and the extinction of endangered species, stresses that the protection of such ecosystems and species is a common and international responsibility of concern to both the ACP countries and the European Community;

61. Calls for measures to halt the continuing destruction of tropical rainforests, in particular:

- restrictions on felling of trees to extend the area of land under cultivation, whilst existing agricultural land is not put to optimum use,
- commercial varieties of trees to be felled only on a planned basis and subject to substantial numbers of similar species being replanted,
- establishment alongside tropical rainforests of buffer zones which could have an agro-forestry function and thus help to provide firewood and timber;

62. Recalls the importance of fish as a source of high-protein food and the dangers to fish stocks caused by overfishing, while noting that many ACP States are currently not in a position to protect their fishery resources from overexploitation by foreign — mainly Far Eastern and East European trawlers;

63. Calls, accordingly, on the Community to assist the ACP states concerned to assess their fish-stocks in order to assess optimal fishing levels; notes in addition that the migratory nature of many fish species calls for a regional approach to stock assessment and, ideally, to fishery protection; asks for a more constructive attitude by the EEC, especially in the renewal of bilateral fishing agreements with ACP countries;

64. Is concerned to note that a policy of minimum aid pursued vis-à-vis Pacific member countries of the Lomé Convention, such as Vanuatu or Kiribati, has enabled the Soviet Union to conclude advantageous economico-strategic agreements with these countries; condemns therefore the absence of real impact in the Convention as regards these countries and calls on the Commission to reconsider its policy towards this part of the world;

65. Believes that if nuclear testing in the Pacific continues it should be carried out with full regard to the effects on neighbouring states, subject to the highest safety standards and with all relevant environmental and public health information passed to states adjacent to the testing area;

#### H. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

66. Considers that small and medium sized enterprises, whose vital role is universally acknowledged, should be the object of more dynamic support measures and be given, as a matter of priority, assistance in appropriate skills-training and technology acquisition, and that there should be direct measures to promote cooperative enterprises;

67. Believes it is vital that the new emphasis on rural development should result in the concomitant growth of rural markets, cooperatives and small businesses, and asks that a significant proportion of the EDF funds earmarked for rural development should be allocated to the necessary training and infrastructure;

68. Emphasises the critical necessity of developing other areas of economic activity alongside agriculture, and stresses the benefit in terms of economies of scale and industrial efficiency that can be obtained through regional cooperation;

69. Asks for greater support to be given to the Centre for the Development of Industry which has the potential to contribute much more to industrial development in ACP countries through encouraging joint ventures;

70. Recalls the importance given in Lomé III to the encouragement of private investment both from internal and external sources and calls for early and full implementation of the provisions of the Convention;



71. Calls for specific consideration to be given to the promotion of employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas to reduce poverty and deprivation and provide work for the expanded labour force resulting from rapid population growth;
72. In this context stresses the relevance of labour intensive production techniques, as appropriate, as both agriculture and industry develop and therefore calls for greater efforts to provide and utilise technology appropriate to the country concerned;
73. Recommends that for those countries whose situation so allows, capital-intensive projects be supported;
74. Is convinced that the stimulus of local economies is of fundamental importance, and that encouragement of entrepreneurial initiative whether in towns or villages is a particularly effective way of increasing long term employment;
75. Stresses the importance of encouraging the development of decentralised regional growth centres which would, through providing employment and amenities in the provinces, stem the flow of migration to major cities;

#### I. TRADE

76. Notes that the state of world markets, the high dependence of ACP states on raw materials exports, and the constraints weighing on market and export-led internal policies, has resulted in the failure of most ACP States to share in the increased level of South-North and South-South trade that has developed in recent years, and calls for an effective abolition of protectionism and all short-sighted practices which hinder the development of the trade of developing countries with industrialized countries, and among themselves;
77. Welcomes the practical encouragement being given by the Lomé Conventions to regional and sub-regional organisations such as SADCC, ECOWAS, CARICOM and SPEC <sup>(1)</sup>; demands that all such avenues be fully exploited especially with a view to removing tariff and other barriers in the way of regional integration;
78. Expresses its grave concern that the protectionist agricultural policies of the EEC, the USA and other industrialised countries have led to the distortion of world markets for food products, depressing world prices and, according to the World Bank, costing developing countries an estimated \$7,4 billion per annum in earnings on sugar alone;
79. Therefore asks the European Community to propose an international reconsideration of these policies, including the Common Agricultural Policy, with the aim of eliminating those exports directly or indirectly resulting from subsidized production which have severe effects on developing countries;
80. Recognises the particular importance of sugar production to a number of ACP countries, and asks that the Community in the context of the revision of the CAP takes fully into account the need to resolve surplus production of sugar and sugar substitutes in the EEC;
81. Notes with satisfaction the results of the Punta del Este Conference which should make it possible for the ACP countries, with help from the EEC, to improve their general trading environment, especially in respect of the escalation of tariff rates on tropical products and of unfair competition in agricultural produce;
82. In reference to the aims set out above highlights the special problems faced by landlocked and island countries, where high transport charges increase costs and adversely affect competitiveness; notes that the Lomé Conventions have recognised the disadvantages of landlocked and island countries by granting certain concessions and increased funding; calls for effective and maximum use to be made of these provisions in Lomé III;

<sup>(1)</sup> SADCC — Southern African Development Coordination Conference.  
ECOWAS — Economic Community of West African States.  
CARICOM — Caribbean Community  
SPEC — South Pacific Economic Cooperation.



83. Demands that the provisions of Protocol No 1 of Lomé III be diligently and effectively applied and that problems affecting least developed, landlocked and island countries be examined with flexibility with a view to maintaining and to improving the ability of their existing industries and attracting required investment;

84. Advocates increased cooperation over transport, in particular in regard to

— the extension of road and rail transport in different regions,

— air transport,

— sea transport and

— transfer of technology in the transport field;

85. Recalls that when Mauritius commenced exporting textiles to the European Community, the threat of the application of safeguard and other administrative measures seriously affected its socio-economic situation, thereby hindering the necessary diversification of the Mauritian economy, and believes that this is but one example of a general tendency which is extremely damaging to ACP efforts to diversify;

86. Recognises that within the European Community there will always be conflict between sectoral or regional interests and the overall intention to help developing countries, and believes that this conflict will have to be tackled more directly, in the spirit of ACP-EEC cooperation;

87. Therefore calls on the Commission to discuss, with both the ACP and EEC Councils of Ministers, ways of eliminating those protectionist tendencies in the Community which reduce ACP export opportunities when a particular product threatens any aspect of Community agricultural or industrial production; and suggests that consideration should be given to ways in which the EEC structural funds could be used to assist in the necessary adjustments within the Community;

88. Acknowledges the value of Stabex which partially acts as a balance of payments support mechanism, but in view of the risk of its increasing dependence on raw materials exports, urges that encouragement be given to the use of transfers for diversification and local transformation purposes;

89. Notes, however, that the compensatory mechanism on which Stabex is based is now totally inadequate in view of the decline in commodity prices and calls on the Community to take steps to ensure that price-stabilizing mechanisms are put into effect, taking into account the possibility of index-linking the prices of raw materials to those of industrial products;

90. Urges the Community to exert its influence in international fora in order that international agreements for stabilisation of prices be negotiated and concluded in order to halt the continuous decline in prices of basic products or raw materials originating from ACP and other developing countries;

91. Stresses the importance of rapidly establishing the Common Fund for Commodities and invites the Member States who have not yet ratified its establishment to do so without delay by concluding international agreements, product by product, as it should be possible to regulate effectively at world level both the markets for and the prices of the main commodities;

92. Points out the need for trade diversification to compensate for technological advances which have reduced demand for many raw materials traditionally exported from developing countries; asks the Community to assist the efforts of the ACP States to study these trends in order to avoid overdependence on the commodities affected, and at the same time to provide assistance for the development of policies aimed at trade diversification;

93. Requests the Community to support the ACP States in their endeavour to adjust to changes rendered necessary by technological evolution with a view to maintaining their competitiveness;

#### J. DEBT

94. Notes the work currently being undertaken by the ACP-EEC Working Group on the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries and awaits with interest the proposals which are

contained in their Working Document and which will be further elaborated upon and submitted to the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in February 1987;

95. Notes that many ACP economies, mainly in Africa, labour under an intolerable debt burden which is allied to foreign exchange shortages and affected by currency fluctuations, and by dramatic falls in commodity prices, which are major factors inhibiting their long-term development;

96. Asks the EEC and its Member States to promote — within the framework of more effective collaboration and consultation with the ACP countries — technical, financial and economic adjustment measures which multinational institutions should take to help the ACP countries resolve the problems generated by their excessive indebtedness;

97. Believes that beyond short-term essential technical solutions of a financial nature, the problem of indebtedness of ACP countries can only be resolved within the framework of the development process;

98. In view of the importance to trade of more stable exchange rates, and the example of the CFA franc, asks the ACP and the Commission to initiate a study to investigate the possible role, if any, of the ECU and corresponding financial institutions which may be required in this context;

99. Notes with approval that under Lomé III assistance can be provided for the rehabilitation and servicing of existing projects and plans which frequently fall into disrepair due to lack of spare parts and maintenance occasioned by foreign exchange shortages;

100. Calls on both the Commission and the ACP States to make full and effective use of the possibilities offered by Article 188 of the Lomé Convention which enables financial and technical assistance to be provided for sectoral import programmes; asks that the Commission examine, with the cooperation of the Court of Auditors' departments, how procedures could be speeded up, especially where rehabilitation is concerned;

101. Requests the Commission to establish without delay implementing procedures to enable Article 188 funds to be utilised;

#### K. DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

102. Believes that the armaments race represents an incalculable danger for humanity and an unacceptable waste of financial resources and for this reason welcomes measures and proposals aimed at disarmament and allowing the funds so saved to be directed to development;

#### L. EFFECTIVENESS OF ACP-EEC COOPERATION AND MATTERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE REPORT OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS FOR 1985

103. Given that increased trade is a factor that can contribute to relieving the debt burden, calls on the Community and Member States to abstain from taking measures which may hinder ACP trade with the Community;

104. In view of its detrimental effect to ACP exports, calls on the Commission and the European Parliament to re-examine as a matter of urgency the decision to limit the aflatoxin level in imported animal feedingstuffs to 0,2 mg. per kilogramme, and calls on the Community to provide technical and financial assistance for groundnut exporting ACP countries establishing aflatoxin detoxification programmes;

105. Requests the EEC and the ACP to implement Lomé III trade and aid provisions in a spirit of genuine cooperation, based on the recognition of their interdependence and of the need to establish a greater coherence between EEC external commitments and internal policies;

106. Accords the greatest importance to the integration of projects and programmes into overall development strategies;

107. Calls for much more attention to be paid to the involvement of the beneficiaries of aid projects in the design and implementation stages, and underlines the benefits which arise from the involvement of local communities;

108. . Regrets that, to date, inadequate attention has been paid to the on-going assessment and ex-post evaluation of projects under the EDF; attaches great importance to the establishment of a much expanded in-house evaluation unit in the Commission's DG VIII, as voted by the European Parliament;

109. Pays tribute to the valuable work of many local and international NGOs in the field of development; points out, furthermore, that voluntary agencies are often particularly cost-effective; calls accordingly for a further increase in the volume of EC aid channelled through NGOs of proven competence, in particular in the case of projects with a high level of local involvement; notes that it would be helpful for the Commission's services to prepare, for distribution in the ACP States, an information document listing, for each Member State, the essential details for each of these organizations (address, telephone, telex, etc.) in order to facilitate contacts;

110. Stresses the importance of on the spot supervision and assessment of projects and calls therefore for a greater managerial role to be played by delegations;

111. Is aware of the difficulties and waste associated with a multiplicity of aid donors working and sometimes competing in an uncoordinated fashion, stresses the benefits which can be derived from improved coordination at all stages of development project implementation, and asks both the EEC and ACP states to seek to improve coordination between ACP and donors;

112. Emphasises that development cooperation, based on a multilateral Convention, such as Lomé III, is often insufficient to respond to the dramatic situation which may pertain in many ACP countries, when the international economic environment within which development policies are formulated and put into effect is unstable; and that therefore the promotion of better terms of trade, the search towards alternatives to current dependency on raw material exports, the acceleration of new investments, and the search for stable currency exchange rates should be pursued actively;

113. Notes that the issue of apartheid is one of the most important current issues in the cooperation between the signatory States of the Lomé Convention and for that reason will be the subject of a separate resolution;

114. Notes that issues relating to human dignity, as defined in the Declaration on Article 4, and including representations regarding human rights, are accorded great importance and will be dealt with in the first instance by the Bureau of the Joint Assembly;

115. While welcoming the Community's Declaration concerning the resurgence of racism and xenophobia, situation to which the ACP alerted the Community continuously over the years; demands that Member States align their legislation and administration practice on the obligations subscribed by them in the framework of the Joint Declaration on ACP students and migrant workers in the Community;

116. Requests the Bureau to examine ways and means to monitor the follow-up of this Resolution and of all other Resolutions adopted by the Joint Assembly and the previous joint parliamentary bodies which are pertinent to the ACP-EEC relationship;

117. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution, and the associated general report, to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, and the Governments of the ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

#### THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ACP-EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY AND JOINT ASSEMBLY

— on the annual report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and on an analysis of the results obtained under the First Lomé Convention in the light of the forthcoming entry into force of the Second Lomé Convention <sup>(1)</sup>,

<sup>(1)</sup> Rapporteur: Mrs Focke, OJ No C 306, 24. 11. 1980, p. 17.



- on the proposals designed to ensure respect for and protection of the rights of migrant workers, students and trainees who are nationals of one of the Contracting Parties and regularly resident in a Member State or an ACP State <sup>(1)</sup>,
- on the Fifth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention with recommendations for its optimal implementation <sup>(2)</sup>,
- on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community <sup>(3)</sup>,
- on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period from 1 April to 31 December 1981 and an analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention <sup>(4)</sup>,
- on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy <sup>(5)</sup>,
- on the fight against hunger <sup>(6)</sup>,
- on the implementation of the resolution of the Consultative Assembly on cultural cooperation between ACP States and the European Economic Community <sup>(7)</sup>,
- 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>(8)</sup>,
- on ACP-EEC industrial cooperation and the impact of the Lomé Convention <sup>(9)</sup>,
- on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community <sup>(10)</sup>,
- on the situation of ACP students and migrant workers residing in the Member States of the European Community <sup>(11)</sup>,
- on hunger in the world <sup>(12)</sup>,
- taking into account the Eight Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers of the state of implementation of the Lomé Convention and the prospects for the subsequent new Convention <sup>(13)</sup>,
- on the environment and development <sup>(14)</sup>,
- on ACP-EEC cooperation for the development of fisheries in the ACP States <sup>(15)</sup>,
- on the Third ACP-EEC Convention - Prospects and Constraints <sup>(16)</sup>,
- on human rights <sup>(17)</sup>,
- on the role of women in the development process <sup>(18)</sup>,
- on deforestation and desertification <sup>(19)</sup>,
- on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational management of stocks of animal and vegetable living matter, both terrestrial and marine <sup>(20)</sup>,

<sup>(1)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Michel, OJ No C 306, 24. 11. 1980, p. 24.

<sup>(2)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Insanally, OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982, p. 13.

<sup>(3)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982, p. 22.

<sup>(4)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Vergeer, OJ No C 39, 10. 2. 1983, p. 10.

<sup>(5)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Siddig, OJ No C 39, 10. 2. 1983, p. 28.

<sup>(6)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Ferrero, OJ No C 39, 19. 2. 1983, p. 34.

<sup>(7)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No C 39, 10. 2. 1983, p. 41.

<sup>(8)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Cavalevu, OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983, p. 14.

<sup>(9)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Fuchs, OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983, p. 16.

<sup>(10)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983, p. 25.

<sup>(11)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr Chasle, OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983, p. 28.

<sup>(12)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Ferrero, OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983, p. 22.

<sup>(13)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Trivelli, OJ No C 282, 22. 10. 1984, p. 15.

<sup>(14)</sup> Rapporteur: Dr. Ossebi Douniam, OJ No C 282, 22. 10. 1984, p. 26.

<sup>(15)</sup> Rapporteurs: H.E. Mr Malingur and H.E. Mr Sidiya, in collaboration with Mrs Ewing and Mr Fich, OJ No C 282, 22. 10. 1984, p. 28.

<sup>(16)</sup> Rapporteur: H.E. Mr R. Chasle, OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985, p. 46.

<sup>(17)</sup> Rapporteur: Mrs C. Flesch, OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985, p. 44.

<sup>(18)</sup> Rapporteur: Mrs R. Waruhiu, OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985, p. 37.

<sup>(19)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr A. Mouélé, OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985, p. 29.

<sup>(20)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr A. Mouélé, OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985, p. 33.



## THE RESOLUTIONS OF 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) 64 final) <sup>(1)</sup>,
- on the context of the future ACP-EEC Convention to follow Lomé II <sup>(2)</sup>,
- on the European Community's contribution to the campaign against hunger in the world <sup>(3)</sup>,
- on the assessment of Community development policies and the role of the European Parliament <sup>(4)</sup>,
- on the medium and long-term problems of the Community's sugar policy in relation to the ACP-EEC sugar protocol of 30 September 1981 <sup>(5)</sup>,
- on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC <sup>(6)</sup>,
- on assistance to refugees in developing countries <sup>(7)</sup>,
- on the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly in 1981 <sup>(8)</sup>,
- on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly <sup>(9)</sup>,
- on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly <sup>(10)</sup>,
- on the achievements of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly <sup>(11)</sup>,
- on the conclusion of the Third Lomé Convention <sup>(12)</sup>,
- on the results of the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and joint Assembly <sup>(13)</sup>,
- on the situation of women in the development process after the Nairobi Conference <sup>(14)</sup>,

## DOCUMENTS AND STUDIES

United Nations General Assembly UN Document A/AC.229/2:

- Africa's Submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis,

Organization of African Unity:

Lagos Plan of Action for the economic development of Africa 1980-2000,

OAU Monrovia Symposium:

What kind of Africa by the year 2000,

The World Bank: World Development Report 1985,

The World Bank: World Development Report 1986,

The World Bank: Development and Debt Service, Dilemma of the 1980s,

<sup>(1)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr C. Jackson, OJ No C 242, 12. 9. 1983, p. 104.

<sup>(2)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Irmer, OJ No C 277, 17. 10. 1983, p. 146.

<sup>(3)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Ferrero, OJ No C 265, 13. 10. 1980, p. 37.

<sup>(4)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Michel, OJ No C 260, 12. 10. 1981, p. 72.

<sup>(5)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Sablé, OJ No C 242, 12. 9. 1983, p. 115.

<sup>(6)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Narducci, OJ No C 242, 12. 9. 1983, p. 118.

<sup>(7)</sup> Rapporteur: Mrs Dury, OJ No C 10, 16. 1. 1984, p. 278.

<sup>(8)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Clement, OJ No C 11, 18. 1. 1982, p. 44.

<sup>(9)</sup> Rapporteur: Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti, OJ No C 68, 14. 3. 1983, p. 35.

<sup>(10)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Israel, OJ No C 46, 20. 2. 1984, p. 97.

<sup>(11)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr Wurtz, OJ No C 12, 14. 1. 1983, p. 53.

<sup>(12)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr R. Cohen, OJ No C 94, 15. 4. 1985, p. 20.

<sup>(13)</sup> Rapporteur: Mr K. Wawrzik, OJ No C 36, 17. 2. 1986, p. 218.

<sup>(14)</sup> Rapporteur: Mrs R.C. Rabbethge, OJ No C 176, 14. 7. 1986, p. 69.

The World Bank: Poverty and Hunger: Issues and Options for Food Security in Developing Countries,

The World Bank: Financing Adjustment with Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1986-1990,

The Challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa by Robert S. McNamara,

U.N. Economic Commission for Africa: Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population,

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

Trade and Development Report, 1985,

A programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Africa, the OAU and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

The biennial Industrial Development Survey,

Main Demographic features of the population of Zimbabwe: 1982 Population Census,

Government of Barbados: Barbados Development Plan 1983-1988: Change plus Growth,

Republic of Zimbabwe: First five-year national development plan 1986-1990,

Republic of Zimbabwe: Main Demographic features of the population of Zimbabwe

---

#### MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on rural development and environmental problems

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vougliameni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on hunger in the world and the fight against hunger <sup>(2)</sup>,
  - B. having regard to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on environment and development, on deforestation and desertification and on the creation of biogenetic reserves and the rational management of stocks of animal and vegetable living matter, both terrestrial and marine <sup>(3)</sup>,
  - C. having regard to the interim report of the ACP-EEC working group on rural development and environmental problems <sup>(4)</sup>,
1. Notes the paramount importance of primary products (from agriculture, forestry, stock-farming and fisheries) in the economies of the ACP countries;
  2. Notes and deplores the fact that since 1970 the agricultural situation has deteriorated in many ACP countries, notably those in Africa, where there has been a steady decline in per capita agricultural production, culminating in some cases in a severe food crisis;
  3. Believes that the drop in agricultural productivity is inseparable from the degradation of the environment, and most particularly from the advanced desertification being seen in some areas;
  4. Believes that degradation of the environment caused by inappropriate agricultural practices is one of the reasons for declining agricultural productivity and the advance of desertification seen in some areas.
  5. Stresses that the overriding priority for most of the ACP countries is to achieve a satisfactory level of long-term food security and that agricultural and rural development must therefore take into account the need to conserve the rural environment;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 15, 20. 1. 1982, OJ No C 39 10. 2. 1983 and OJ No C 300, 7. 11. 1983.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 322, 13. 12. 1985.

<sup>(4)</sup> AP/161/fin. — Doc. ACP-EEC 89/86.



6. Emphasizes very strongly the close and direct link between the natural environment and rural development as reflected in the events of recent years in the Sahel and other regions of the ACP countries; draws attention in particular to the fact that rural development is based on the exploitation of the environment and that any exhaustion of natural resources which it might cause would both lead to the failure of the environment and halt rural development;
7. Stresses that environmental conservation constitutes the basic and indispensable foundation for continuity in the rural development that is vital to present and future generations;
8. Insists, since in the majority of cases the main cause of desertification is ill-considered deforestation, still motivated primarily by the search for fuelwood, on the urgent need for the ACP States to take energetic action to impose strict limits on deforestation or to halt it altogether in environmentally highly sensitive areas and at the same time to promote the use of cheap forms of energy that can take the place of wood and charcoal;
9. Points out that for centuries rural people and farmers lived in harmony with nature; believes that they will be able to do so in future only if they can continue to produce using techniques and methods that are not out of tune with the natural environment;
10. Notes with satisfaction that the new Lomé III Convention makes rural development its primary objective while introducing for the first time a significant response to the need to conserve natural resources; considers it particularly important that all the provisions relating to these fields be implemented effectively and speedily;
11. Requests that the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly be given regular progress reports on the implementation of the Third Lomé Convention, particularly in connection with projects relating to agriculture and the environment, so that it can give informed opinions on problems that might arise and make proposals, notably with a view to preparations for a fourth ACP-EEC convention;
12. Considers it advisable for national and regional conservation strategies to be drawn up to ensure that agricultural development and the conservation of natural resources proceed in a more mutually compatible and consistent manner; notes with satisfaction that the first moves have been made in certain ACP States, with the help of the EEC, towards the drawing up of such strategies;
13. Welcomes the setting up of the Agricultural Commodities Committee provided for in the Convention and hopes that the work and recommendations of that committee will help to improve ACP-EEC cooperation in this field;
14. Stresses the vital importance for Africa of the recovery plan adopted at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa in May 1986; calls on the European Community, the Member States thereof and the ACP states to take specific measures, notably financial measures, to allow this plan to be put into effect;
15. Points out the need for each farmer's food production to increase in order to provide for the increasing population and the unprecedented scale of urban migration and calls for measures to slow down these demographic changes;
16. Points out that dietary traditions and patterns are undergoing rapid and major change, particularly in urban areas; notes that urbanization leads to large-scale imports, particularly of wheat and rice, which are threatening to increase the dependency of the countries concerned on imported food; encourages the ACP countries, therefore, to draw up and pursue policies to promote local food crops in order to limit imports of these commodities;
17. Emphasizes strongly that in most countries it is small farmers, in particular women, who are the main actors in rural development and environmental conservation and it is to them that all help



with training and equipment, using both the ACP States' own resources and resources from outside, must be directed;

18. Considers that it is by paying greater attention and giving more support than hitherto to the mass of small producers rather than by promoting too exclusively the development of a number of large estates and agricultural undertakings with a very capitalistic type of production that the objectives of greater expansion and better distribution of agricultural production are likely to be achieved;

19. Emphasizes that the first priority for agricultural development must be that rural communities achieve their own self-sufficiency in food; therefore calls for greater importance to be attached to the implementation of programmes to develop the production of traditional foods;

20. Notes the great diversity of soils and climatic conditions prevailing in the ACP countries, whose different boundaries and frontiers are not identical with state frontiers, which makes it essential to adopt an extremely flexible and regional approach to rural development;

21. Notes with concern that while women play a vital role in traditional types of farming, modern Western agricultural techniques are essentially intended to be practised by men;

22. Calls for special training programmes of both a general and specific nature to be organized for women, especially in agriculture; expresses its regret that the Third Lomé Convention makes no mention of the essential role of women in agriculture and the protection of the environment;

23. Considers that one of the essential preconditions for any significant growth in production and heightened regard for the natural environment is the improvement and, where necessary, reform of land-tenure policies, in particular in favour of women, and, where appropriate, the adoption, revision or implementation of agrarian reform measures;

24. Stresses the need, given that multinationals operate on a small or negligible scale in the ACP countries, notably those in Africa, for host countries to ensure that all action to protect the environment is taken in as appropriate a manner as possible in order to prevent and avoid the mistakes that have been made in other parts of the world with regard to land concessions and environmental degradation;

25. Underlines the overriding need to ensure the preservation of the genetic diversity of the different animal and plant species and reiterates its demand that appropriate active conservation policies be adopted or speeded up, in particular the creation of natural reserves to act as genetic pools, which would be of benefit to the whole human race, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Joint Assembly at its meeting at Inverness;

26. Considers that the necessary growth in agricultural production which respects the needs of the environment must be promoted jointly by a series of measures relating to the means and techniques of production and by another set of measures concerning the organization of a whole range of different activities occurring before, after and during production;

27. Considers in this connection that the ACP countries, with the EEC's help, can effect considerable improvements in the various political, administrative and technical institutions and other bodies involved in management, administration and supervision in the agricultural and rural sphere, so as to provide a framework which will induce farmers to produce more and better crops;

28. Notes that in certain ACP countries the structure inherited from the colonial system of plantations has not yet been sufficiently changed and that this state of affairs is an obstacle to the satisfactory recovery of the agriculture and environment of these countries;

29. Asks that particular attention be paid to:

(a) the implementation of policies to co-ordinate rural development and environmental protection;



- (b) the supply and distribution of various inputs and equipment on time and at an appropriate price;
- (c) the improvement of the harvesting, storage and marketing of products to avoid waste and inefficiency;
- (d) encouragement of private initiative and promotion of competition;
- (e) the implementation of competitive prices for producers which enable them to make a reasonable profit;
- (f) aid for the setting up of local processing facilities;
- (g) consumer policies which promote the production and consumption of local foods.

30. Encourages the ACP countries, given the paramount importance of fertilizers in increasing agricultural production in general and, more specifically, cereal production, and given also the very low level of mineral and organic fertilizer use in the ACP countries, to take every appropriate step to encourage and expand substantially the balanced and judicious use of fertilizers by farmers;

31. Stresses the pressing need to expand irrigated area, as this is the only way to guarantee agricultural production; in particular, more wells and dams must be constructed and coupled with pumping and irrigation equipment; recommends that preference be given to small-scale water management schemes for local people; recommends circumspection with regard to dam-building in order to limit any environmentally damaging effects of their use;

32. Urges care with the implementation of irrigation projects to ensure that the mistakes made so often in the past are not repeated and calls for greater care over the siting and design of wells and water pumps.

33. Recommends that special efforts be made in both the EEC and ACP countries to abolish all duty on agricultural equipment;

34. Draws attention to the need to ensure that pesticides banned in the EEC countries for health reasons or because they damage the environment are not sold in the ACP countries; recommends in this regard that competent and efficient pesticide regulatory agencies are set up in the ACP countries; recommends the ACP and EEC countries to adopt the international code of conduct on pesticide distribution and use drawn up by FAO in 1986, including the prior consent system, and to ensure that the measures it recommends are taken;

35. Regards it as essential, also, for agricultural development projects

- to include a preliminary in-depth study of their likely social and cultural impact;
- to take due account of all the economic advantages of existing methods of farming and their effects on the environment,
- to study the advantages that may be had from other alternative methods of traditional farming;

36. Emphasizes the priority to be given to the rehabilitation of existing schemes and installations and the provision of high-quality maintenance services;

37. Considers it essential that agricultural development projects should pay particular attention to the appropriate management and organization needed to ensure smooth everyday running and points out in this connection that it would be advisable to give priority to projects and infrastructures which can be easily and fully run by local communities themselves;

38. Observes that the food strategies implemented since 1982 in four ACP States with aid from the EEC have been favourably evaluated recently by the Commission and the Council of the EEC, which consider therefore that it would be worth extending them to other ACP States; requests that this evaluation be studied by the EEC authorities together with the ACP partners;

39. Notes that this evaluation stresses both the progress achieved in regard to the liberalization of food markets and the difficulty of making an impact on the productivity of small farmers; it highlights the importance of a number of guiding principles adopted in the implementation of these strategies, which tend to confirm the points made above, in particular:

- (a) priority to be given to small producers and traditional crops,
- (b) the value of liberalizing the marketing networks for inputs and products,
- (c) the advisability of reviewing the role and improving the management of public and semi-public agencies.

40. Considers that balanced agricultural development must also be such as to provide the ACP States with the financial resources which they need to pursue their development independently of all outside assistance;

41. Considers it important, therefore, that all the necessary attention be paid to the development of export crops; stresses, however, the importance of maintaining a certain balance between food crops and export crops, depending on the particular circumstances of each ACP State; stresses that development of export crops must under no circumstances take place at the expense of food crops or constitute an obstacle to the effective implementation of the ACP states' food self-sufficiency policies; neither must it disadvantage small rural producers;

42. Notes that the Working Party on Rural Development and Environmental Problems will put forward in the course of its work in the fields of funding, stock-farming, fishing, fishery resources, training and research, project assessment as well as agricultural trade relations between the ACP countries and the EEC;

43. Considers that, in view of the complexity of the above subjects and their particular importance to the ACP countries, the Working Party should have a further 6 months to complete its work; and consequently invites it to submit its conclusions and its final report in time for the Joint Assembly's meeting to be held in the autumn of 1987.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

##### *The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly*

- meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,
- having regard to and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa and on Namibia, notably the ones adopted in Inverness (UK) (27 September 1985) and in Ezulwini (Swaziland) (30 January 1986),

1. Welcomes the adoption by the European Parliament, on 10 July 1986, of its resolution 'on the political situation in southern Africa and future prospects' and demands its immediate implementation;

2. Expresses its deep concern at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the increasing number of people killed and detained and the lack of prospect for a peaceful solution as a result of the attitude of the South African authorities;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 4 votes against and 1 abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



3. Condemns South Africa's military aggression against neighbouring States, in particular the intervention in Botswana (June 1985), Angola (September 1985) and Lesotho (January 1986) and, most recently, its attacks on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia (May 1986) and Angola (June and September 1986), and its support for the MNR in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola;
4. Reaffirms its wish for the end of apartheid and the introduction of a non-racial democracy to be achieved speedily by means of peaceful negotiation but recognises that the South African Government has made clear both to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and to Sir Geoffrey Howe, as President of the EEC Council of Ministers, that it is unwilling to take the steps necessary for meaningful negotiations;
5. Notes the measures taken by the European Community in September 1985 and September 1986 to bring pressure to bear upon the South African Government, but deplores the fact that the ban on coal imports from South Africa is still the subject of a 'search for consensus', since the value of these imports is twice that of imports of iron, steel and gold coins; and urges the acceptance of such a ban;
6. Notes the adoption of the principle of sanctions as a means of pressure, but regrets the inadequacy of the measures both because it may lead the Government of South Africa to doubt the Community's strength of purpose and because it may lead to a weakening of measures about to be taken by other countries;
7. Welcomes the EEC's positive measures to assist the victims of apartheid and urges that they be increased considerably as rapidly as possible;
8. Calls upon the European Community and the ACP States to impose stronger measures, so that more effective pressure can be brought to bear for peaceful change, and stresses the warning of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that a bloodbath may be imminent if such change does not take place;
9. Urges the leaders of the Community Member States and the ACP Member States to accompany such measures with clear statements of their intention to maintain and increase pressure until apartheid is ended and non-racial democracy is introduced;
10. Stresses the importance of world-wide coordination of the measures being taken, especially by the European Community, the Commonwealth, the United States and Japan, but warns that, in order to avoid the risk of such coordination being on the basis of the lowest common denominator, some countries will need to take the lead, either individually or collectively;
11. Welcomes, as an example of such leadership, the bill recently passed by the US Congress with huge majorities in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the conclusions of the Commonwealth Mini-Summit of 5 August 1986;
12. Considers that, unless UN mandatory sanctions can be agreed by the Security Council, including all its permanent members, other ways must be found to coordinate discussions about sanctions and urges both the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve and the EEC Commission to play an active role in such coordination at political and technical levels;
13. Calls upon the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation and the Governments of the ACP States to use their influence to secure participation in the policy of sanctions by all countries throughout the world;
14. Commends those EEC Member States who have already taken measures going beyond the present common EEC policy and urges them and others to go even further, along the lines of the proposals in this resolution, as an impetus for the achievement of strengthened sanctions policy by the EEC and other countries;
15. Stresses also the importance of monitoring the application of sanctions, so that they are as effective as possible;

16. Requests the EEC Commission to make proposals as to the most practicable means of monitoring sanctions imposed by the EEC, and requests the Presidency of the Twelve to initiate, in consultation with the Commission, discussions with other countries to establish a world-wide system whereby serious or regular breaches of sanctions become known to the international community;

17. Criticizes the Commission for not producing a report on patterns of trade between the Community and

(a) South Africa,

(b) Namibia,

in accordance with the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Inverness on 26 September 1985, and calls on it to do so and to make provisions for the collection of the information required for a system of statistical monitoring by customs authorities;

18. Calls upon all ACP and EEC Member States to take appropriate measures to prevent the evasion of sanctions and to exchange information through the EEC Commission about known or suspected breaches;

19. Calls upon the EEC and its Member States urgently to increase aid to the States neighbouring South Africa, directly and through SADCC, to maintain their vital infrastructures and to become more independent in the economic, transport and communications fields;

20. Condemns the continuing illegal military occupation of Namibia by South Africa; urges the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation to give fresh impetus to their efforts to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), in consultation with the UN Council for Namibia, the sole legal authority for that territory, and in line with the relevant conclusions of the EEC/Frontline States meeting at Lusaka on 3-4 February 1986;

21. Requests Belgium as the only EEC Member State on the Council for Namibia and as the next President of the Twelve, to play a dynamic role on that body;

22. Calls for the application of sanctions measures, where appropriate, to Namibia as well as to South Africa;

23. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on Mandela, candidate for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

A. whereas Nelson Mandela, the oldest political prisoner in the world, is starting his 25th year in prison in South Africa,

B. having regard to its many declarations and those of the European Parliament and all the other international assemblies in support of his unconditional release,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 4 votes against and 2 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



- C. whereas the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Albert Luthuli, the great anti-apartheid leader, immediately after a banning order had been placed on him by the Pretoria regime,
- D. having regard to the award of the Simon Bolivar Prize to Nelson Mandela,
1. Observes that all attempts to secure the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela have failed because of the Pretoria regime's obstinacy;
  2. Resolves to propose Nelson Mandela as a candidate for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, following the example of the similar proposal unanimously adopted in The Hague in 1982 by the Conference of Western European Members of Parliament on sanctions against South Africa;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Nobel Prize Committee, to the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

---

#### RESOLUTION (1)

##### on help for refugees and displaced persons

*The ACP-EEC joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni, Greece from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the rapid increase in the number of refugees due to disasters, social and economic need and political tension,
  - B. having regard to the new funds provided in Lomé III (Articles 204 and 205) specifically for structural aid to refugees and displaced persons,
  - C. having regard to the Flesch report and the resolution on human rights adopted by the Joint Assembly,
1. Asks the Commission for all available information on projects set up with these funds;
  2. Asks in particular for information about the projects set up in the Front Line states for refugees and displaced persons from South Africa and Namibia who have left those countries because of apartheid;
  3. Asks in particular also about the projects set up in the Horn of Africa and the Sudan for refugees and displaced persons fleeing from hunger and political tension in the region;
  4. Asks to be comprehensively informed about these projects before the next meeting of the Joint Assembly;
  5. Asks especially about the progress made and bottlenecks arising during the setting up and implementation of these projects;
  6. Requests the Bureau in view of the extent of these problems to consider setting up a working party to examine them and to make appropriate recommendations.

---

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

## RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of provisions of Lomé III in regard to aid for ACP refugees

*The ACP/EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to its resolution on aid for refugees adopted at Inverness in September 1985,
- B. having regard to the gravity of the refugee problem in Africa, in particular the Horn of Africa,
  1. Asks the competent authorities to report on the implementation of Articles 204 and 205 of Lomé III on aid for refugees and returnees in the sensitive areas of Africa, in particular the Horn of Africa;
  2. Hopes that the programmes for the integration and reintegration of the refugees will be extended and that regional cooperation will be encouraged, enabling adequate funds to be mobilized with a view to finding longer-term solutions;
  3. Requests the EEC and the ACP States to step up their cooperation with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) from both the EEC and the ACP, the latter often being closer to the needs of the local people;
  4. Decides to set up a working party in the next few months to look more closely at the question of immediate and longterm aid for refugees and to monitor the action taken on its resolutions on this problem;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Council and Commission of the EEC, the UNHCR and the NGOs' liaison committee with the EEC.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

## RESOLUTION (1)

on the refugee problem in the Horn of Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the resolution (AP/121) adopted unanimously without amendment on 30 January 1986 on the refugee problem in Somalia,
- B. considering the magnitude of the refugee problem in the IGADD countries,
  1. Appreciates the efforts which the Commission has made in the intervening months to improve the living conditions of the refugees concerned (see Commission document of 19 September 1986 — Directorate-General for Development), in particular:
    - (a) release of 500 000 ECU (March 1986) as emergency aid to combat the cholera epidemic
    - (b) release of 1,6 m ECU (April 1986) as emergency aid to be used for means of transport, camp equipment, tents, medical supplies and water,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

- (c) appropriate distribution of this aid through the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees,
  - (d) the intention to work out long-term solutions for the affected population;
2. Points out that, following improvements in the harvests, it has been possible for food for the refugees to be purchased locally, with consequent benefits for the local agriculture and agricultural structures;
  3. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to maintain this aid or, in view of the increasing number of refugees, to expand it.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on the setting up of a World Food Conference

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Determined to ensure that there is no repetition of the recent tragic famine which has devastated so much of Africa,
- B. Aware that agriculture is the basic industry of the world's poorest countries, and that a healthy farm economy is a prerequisite for long-term development and short-term stability,
- C. Concerned that the subsidisation of agriculture by the major industrial countries has a mostly negative impact on farmers in developing countries, many of whom have for a long period been disadvantaged by the domestic policies of their governments,
- D. Noting that despite substantial investment in rural development, many third world governments have pursued economic policies which have discriminated against farmers and hampered efforts to reduce rural poverty,
- E. Noting the paradox of policy makers in industrial countries who demand agricultural policy changes by governments in developing countries yet continue to do nothing to alleviate the damage done to third world agriculture by their own agricultural policies,
- F. Welcoming the publication of the World Bank's 1986 World Development Report which contains an important study on 'Trade and Pricing Policies in World Agriculture',
  1. Accepts the World Bank's conclusion that agricultural policies, in both industrial and developing countries, have led to a massive misallocation of resources, resulting in over-production of food in industrial countries and insufficient production in developing countries;
  2. In view of the urgent need to overcome the food crisis facing Africa and bring about the liberalisation of agricultural trade, calls for the convening of a *World Food Conference* as soon as possible during 1987 under the auspices of the World Food Council and the World Bank;
  3. Calls for the World Food Conference to consider ways to promote the economic and political climate whereby developing countries, particularly those in Africa where per capita food production is in decline, can increase food production and promote multi-country food security;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 14 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



4. Calls furthermore for the World Food Conference to initiate a process of negotiations between the major agricultural producers on the liberalisation of agricultural trade and the reduction of agricultural protection;
5. Considers that the contrasting crises of over- and underproduction warrant the setting up of an international agricultural trade organisation charged with bringing about greater balance in world food production;
6. Asks its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the governments of all ACP and EEC Member States.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on appropriations for development aid in the 1987 draft budget

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the draft budget adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers on 9 September 1986,
- B. sharing the concern voiced by FAO, calling for the fight against malnutrition to be stepped up as a matter of the utmost urgency,
  1. Protests at the sharp cut in aid for the developing countries in the Community budget compared with 1986;
  2. Fears that the marked drop in commitment appropriations entered for the next two years could herald a process of disengagement by the EEC and its Member States from the most underprivileged peoples, just at a time when the GNP of the majority of developing countries is diminishing;
  3. Calls on the European Parliament in accordance with the declared intention of many of its Members, and particularly of its Committee on Development and Cooperation, to reinstate in the 1987 budget aid for the developing countries that is more commensurate with the scale of their needs;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the signatory states to the Lomé Convention.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 3 votes against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the Nyos disaster in Cameroon

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

- A. having regard to the extreme gravity of the volcanic eruptions of toxic gas on 24 and 25 August 1986,
  - B. having regard to the heavy provisional toll of 1 700 victims and several thousands of people affected by the fumes,
  - C. having regard to the Cameroonian authorities' appeal for help from the international community,
1. Asks for extra financial emergency aid to be made available by the Community for the Cameroon and for technical and scientific assistance, coordinated with that donated by the States and the other international institutions, to be despatched to the affected areas;
  2. Asks that a delegation from the Community participate in the investigations and scientific research into the causes of the disaster;
  3. Considers that all appropriate preventative measures be implemented to protect the people in regions where there is quasi-permanent seismic activity;
  4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers of the EEC, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Member States of the EEC.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on the natural disaster in the Cameroon

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. whereas the disaster at Lake Nios in the Cameroon, which has claimed 1 700 lives and injured thousands of other people, has been one of the most serious of recent years,
  - B. whereas there is still a risk of further explosions,
  - C. whereas, according to volcanologists, the means of preventing this kind of phenomenon have never been studied,
1. Expresses sympathy and support for the families of the victims;
  2. Approves of the Community's first allocation of aid for the people affected and hopes that this will be extended;
  3. Asks the competent authorities of the European institutions to take part in a programme of research into means of preventing this kind of disaster, including in particular the establishment of a system for monitoring volcanic activity in this region, an exchange of information on such occurrences and appropriate training schemes;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the European Parliament and the States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



## RESOLUTION (1)

### on terrorism

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Alarmed by the resurgence of terrorist attacks throughout the world,
- B. Distressed at the appalling suffering inflicted on the innocent victims,
- C. Conscious of the threat to our democratic systems,
- D. Perturbed about the repercussions of these terrorists on the immigrant groups living in the EEC countries, in particular the increase in xenophobia and racism, as well as the temporary reintroduction of administrative measures such as visas,
  1. Expresses its solidarity with the victims and their families;
  2. Affirms its resolve to fight with the utmost determination against all terrorist organizations and to ensure that the perpetrators of these attacks are deprived of their logistical bases;
  3. Declares its support for the agreement adopted in Stockholm on 22 September 1986 by 35 states from Europe and North America, including the 12 Community Member States, in which they condemn the use of terrorism in international relations and elsewhere;
  4. Will, however, take every care to ensure that human rights and democratic laws are respected in the fight against terrorism;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

---

(1) Adopted unanimously with 4 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

## RESOLUTION (1)

### on international terrorism

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. Acknowledging the joint Assembly's interest in promoting peace and stability throughout the World,
- B. Concerned by recent outbreaks of terrorism in Europe and particularly the recent outrages which have taken place in France and Spain,
- C. Noting that in such acts of terrorism it is almost always innocent people who are the victims,
- D. Conscious of the need for international solidarity in the fight against terrorism.
  1. Condemns the recent escalation of terrorism in Europe and expresses its concern with the victims and their families;
  2. Calls on all signatories of the Lomé Convention to demonstrate their solidarity, and participate in international efforts to stamp out acts of terrorism;

---

(1) Adopted unanimously with 11 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

3. Asks the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, all ACP-EEC Governments and the United Nations.

---

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on terrorism

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to a series of recent terrorist attacks in Europe,
- B. whereas no reasonable arguments can justify these deliberate acts of aggression against innocent people,
- C. having regard to the efforts of all the Lomé partners to ensure respect for human dignity,
  - 1. Condemns all acts of terrorism such as those which have recently struck some European partner states;
  - 2. Declares that there can and must be no excuse for the perpetrators;
  - 3. Calls on all parties to the Lomé Convention to do all in their power to enable those concerned to be caught and brought to trial;
  - 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 6 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

---

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on human rights

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the Third Lomé Convention in which all signatories have confirmed their international obligation to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights and underlined the positive link between the respect for human rights and efforts towards development,
- B. having regard to its resolution on human rights, adopted on 26 September 1985 in Inverness, in which it expressed the hope that the ACP member states of the OAU ratify the African Charter on Human and People's Rights in order that it may be put into effect at the earliest opportunity,
- C. having regard to the content of that Charter which is particularly rich and up-to-date, since in addition to the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, it includes new collective rights, such as the right to development,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 1 abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



- D. whereas, in ratifying the universal or regional instruments on human rights, each State not only guarantees to each individual under its jurisdiction that all national authorities will respect and promote each of his/her acknowledged rights, whatever their nature, but also undertakes before the international community to respect in all circumstances the value and the dignity of the human person;
  - E. whereas the universal and regional instruments governing human rights are complementary and it is therefore important for all individuals and nations that the States ratify both types of instrument,
1. Welcomes the fact that as of 31 July 1986, 30 of the 50 OAU States had become party to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and that the Charter will therefore come into force on 21 October 1986;
  2. Calls on the Member States of the OAU which are not yet parties to the African Charter to ratify it and also appeals to all the OAU and EC Member States to sign all the universal treaties on fundamental human rights and to recognize the individual's right of recourse enshrined in some of these treaties;
  3. Calls on all the institutions set up by the Third Lomé Convention and those of the EC to intensify cooperation in the field of human rights, in particular provided for in the African Charter;
  4. Decides that this resolution be forwarded to the Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the EC, to the Committee of Ambassadors and to the ACP Council, to the National Assemblies and Parliaments of all Member States signatory to the Third Lomé Convention to the Secretary General of the OAU and to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and to the Secretary General of the UN.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on human rights

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. recalling the main objectives of ACP/EEC collaboration as they are defined in the Third Lomé Convention, particularly in Art. 4 which lays down the aims of 'social progress', 'satisfaction of the population's basic needs' and 'respect for people's dignity',
- B. recalling also the commitment made by the parties to Lomé III as expressed in Annex I to that Convention where it is proclaimed that 'every individual has the right, in his own country or in a host country, to respect for his dignity and protection by the law',
- C. conscious that all the parties to the Convention are intent on positive ACP/EEC collaboration and pursue unflinchingly the aim of development of agriculture and of appropriate means to ensure the people's self-sufficiency in food,
- D. whereas humanitarian organizations have denounced several cases of illegal arrests without any kind of trial as well as the imprisonment of some persons for political motives or by reason of their convictions,

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



- E. having regard to the efforts made by all those who work for reconciliation and for real understanding in a spirit of equity and dialogue,
1. Appeals to all the authorities concerned to ensure that those imprisoned without charge are released and that the possibility of granting an amnesty to those deprived of freedom for their convictions be considered;
  2. Is convinced that ACP/EEC collaboration is all the more fruitful to the extent that fundamental freedoms can flourish in a climate of reconciliation and dialogue;
  3. Calls on the European Community and its Member States to collaborate closely with all the ACP States concerned and to do everything possible to help them in their policies of development and disenclosurement, subject, in both cases, to the guidelines and priorities established by each country;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the ACP countries.

#### RESOLUTION (1)

on humanitarian aid for the population of Western Sahara

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the Resolution AHG/res. 104 (XIX) on Western Sahara adopted by the Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its 19th ordinary session at Addis Abbaba from 6 to 12 June 1983,
  - B. having regard to Resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly on the problem of Western Sahara of 2 December 1985,
  - C. having regard to the resolution of the summit meeting of the non-aligned countries of 2 September 1986,
  - D. convinced that a solution of the conflict in Western Sahara can only be found through direct dialogue between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front,
  - E. having regard to the fact that over 160 000 refugees from Western Sahara are waiting for emergency aid in camps in Southern Algeria,
1. Is of the opinion that the Western Sahara issue is a decolonization problem which must be solved on the basis of the Western Sahara's people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
  2. Calls on the warring parties, the Polisario Front and the Kingdom of Morocco to begin at an early date direct negotiations for a cease-fire aimed at creating the conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum to enable the people of Western Sahara to determine their future, to be held under the auspices of the OAU and the UN, with no constraints of an administrative or military nature;
  3. Supports Resolution AHG/res. 104 (XIX) of the OAU and Resolution 40/50 of the United Nations as well as the Resolution of the Eighth Conference of Non-aligned Nations of September 1986, and calls on the adversaries — the Polisario Front and the Kingdom of Morocco — to do all in their power to bring the conflict to an end;
  4. Believes that, pending a political solution to the conflict in Western Sahara, it is essential that health and educational infrastructures as well as adequate food aid be provided in the refugee camps;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

5. Calls therefore on the European Community and the Member States to increase their humanitarian aid to the Saharan people;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP/EEC Councils of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the signatory States of the Lomé Convention and to the Organization of African Unity.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the situation in Chad

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. considering the European Parliament's resolution Doc. 1-667/83 adopted on 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad,
- B. considering the resolution adopted in Brazzaville by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 23 February 1984 regarding the situation in Chad,
- C. considering the resolution adopted in Luxembourg by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 21 September 1984,
- D. considering the agreement of the simultaneous disengagement of French and Libyan troops from Chad concluded on 17 September 1984,
- E. considering the resolution adopted in Swaziland by the Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986 on the situation in Chad,
- F. considering the reactivation of the OAU ad hoc Committee on the Chad/Libyan border dispute at the Conference of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986,
- G. concerned with the respect of the territorial integrity of African, Caribbean and Pacific States,
- H. taking account of the OAU's efforts to further the conditions of a lasting peace in Chad,
  1. Hereby requests the unconditional withdrawal of forces of occupation from Chad,
  2. Expresses support for the efforts being made by President Sassou Nguesso, current Chairman of the OAU and other Heads of State, particularly President Omar Bongo of Gabon, towards the achievement of a reconciliation between Chadians and restoring lasting peace in Chad;
  3. Denounces the de facto partition of Chad;
  4. Requests the respect, by Libya, of the Agreement of simultaneous disengagement of 17 September 1984;
  5. Reiterates its support to the government of the Republic of Chad;
  6. Calls upon the Joint Assembly to back the OAU ad hoc Committee's efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
  7. Calls upon the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to undertake all the necessary procedures with the appropriate authorities towards re-establishing lasting peace and unity in Chad;
  8. Charges its Co-Presidents to forward this draft resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, governments of Member States of the Community, and governments of ACP States party to the Lomé Convention.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 4 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on cocoa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. recalling the final declaration adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee in Brazzaville in February 1984,
- B. considering the heavy dependence of a large number of ACP countries on commodities such as cocoa, and the decisive importance of income earned from the export of these products for these countries' economies,
- C. noting that the Commission has withdrawn its proposal for a directive on cocoa and chocolate products after debates in the European Parliament had shown that it could have had a disturbing effect on the international cocoa markets,
- D. recognizing the need to improve the conditions of international cooperation in the field of commodities, so as to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries,
- E. deeply concerned about the serious crisis affecting the economic and social structures of the developing countries,
  1. Observes with satisfaction the spirit of cooperation and solidarity which has prevailed at the proceedings of the ACP-EEC parliamentary institution and the adoption there of resolutions on agricultural commodities;
  2. Expresses satisfaction at the conclusion — under the auspices of UNCTAD — of the Fourth International Cocoa Agreement, which is a sign of hope for the subsequent organization of commodity markets, and the constructive role of the EEC Commission, in particular the Commissioner for Development, the Member States and their ACP partners;
  3. In view of the fact that the current agreement cannot be extended beyond 30 September 1986, calls upon the different parties to the International Cocoa Agreement to do all they can, especially in the legal area, to ensure its immediate implementation and the strict respect of its provisions;
  4. Instructs its Co-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.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the Negotiation Session of the International Coffee Council

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. recalling and confirming the previous resolutions of the Consultative Assembly, especially the one adopted in Rome in January 1985 relating to the crisis in the North/South Dialogue,
- B. considering the extreme dependence of a large number of ACP States' economies on agricultural commodities,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

- C. considering the strategic and economic importance of coffee cultivation, which represents more than 75 % of the export earnings of several ACP States,
- D. considering that, in terms of value, coffee remains the most important product of world trade besides oil,
- E. recalling that since 1975 the EEC and its Member States have become the world's largest importer of coffee, accounting for more than 45 % of the world consumption of this product,
- 1. Commends the distinguished and positive role played by the Commission of the EEC and its Member States in international bodies with a view to the organization of market products,
- 2. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the EEC, its Member States and ACP States, in regard to agricultural commodities and also those of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement;
- 3. Calls on the EEC and its Member States to approach the next negotiating session of the International Coffee Council in a true spirit of cooperation and solidarity so as to maintain, or even increase, in proportion to their production, the share of the market allocated to ACP States within the framework of the 1983 International Coffee Agreement,
- 4. Charges the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to ACP/EEC Council, the Commission and the States party to the Third Lomé Convention.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. whereas emphasis is given under Lomé III to efforts to maintain a wholesome environment, which is considered a major prerequisite for continued development,
- B. whereas the accident at Chernobyl has demonstrated the potential drastic scale of the consequences of radioactive contamination,
- C. whereas there have already been many instances of serious radioactive contamination in the Pacific as a result of nuclear testing, with all the harmful effects on man and the environment that this involves,
- D. whereas France is the only state which is continuing to conduct nuclear tests in the Pacific, namely at Mururoa Atoll,
- E. whereas France persists in detonating in the volcanic rock which forms the base of the atoll: whereas this rock has been subjected to such high levels of radioactive contamination that it is comparable to a final disposal site but without any customary safety requirement: whereas, in medium term, radioactive particles will probably leak and each subsequent new detonation will further increase radioactivity levels, thus reducing the rock's containment capacity which is already questionable,
- F. whereas at its 16th meeting on 5 and 6 August 1985 at Raratonga in the Cook Islands, the South Pacific Forum comprising representatives of the governments of 13 states (including Australia, New Zealand and the ACP states of Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tonga, the Solomon Islands, West Samoa and Vanuatu), proposed a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted with 18 votes against and 1 abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.



Treaty, the signatories to which would undertake not to deploy or test nuclear weapons or dump radioactive waste in this area,

G. whereas, moreover,

- France, the United States and the United Kingdom have been requested to ratify a protocol extending application of the Treaty to their territories in the South Pacific,
  - the five nuclear powers would be requested to ratify the various protocols, thus committing themselves to respect the Treaty and refrain from deploying, testing and/or using nuclear weapons in the nuclear-free zone,
  - the South Pacific Forum urges rapid adoption of a 'Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment in the South Pacific' — as part of the UN South Pacific Regional Environment Programme — under which all nations would be prohibited from dumping radioactive waste in this area,
1. Stresses that nuclear-test accidents cannot be fully precluded and that any risk is unacceptable, particularly where states which have not consented to testing would be obliged to bear the consequences of any such accidents;
  2. Endorses the South Pacific Forum's initiative to adopt a South Pacific Nuclear-free zone Treaty and the Protocols;
  3. Urges the nuclear powers to ratify the Treaty's various protocols;
  4. Exhorts France furthermore to end its nuclear testing in the Pacific immediately, and to take effective measures to prevent further radioactive contamination as a result of previous tests;
  5. Urges all countries concerned, but particularly France, the United States and Japan, to help to ensure the speedy adoption of a 'Convention for the Protection and Development of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific', under which the dumping of any radioactive waste would be banned;
  6. Stresses that efforts must be made in the context of the London Dumping Convention to ensure a worldwide ban on the dumping at sea of all radioactive waste;
  7. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the Government of the Member States, the ACP States, the United States, the USSR, the People's Republic of China and Japan.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the invasion of locusts in Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. alarmed by the extremely critical situation resulting from the invasion of various species of locusts and grasshoppers in certain regions of Africa,
  - B. concerned by the possible adverse consequences of such invasion on food production and availability, particularly following the recent situation of famine, since it is estimated that millions of people would be affected,
1. Draws attention to the serious threat posed for the whole continent by the migratory nature of those insects, which may necessitate the implementation of expanded control programmes in 1987 and beyond,
  2. Appreciative of the assistance extended by the Community, its Member States, other donor countries and international organisations to affected areas,
  3. Exhorts the Community and its Member States to increase and speed up all forms of assistance, financial, scientific and technical, with a view to reinforcing the emergency programmes which have already been set up by the FAO,

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 1 abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

4. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to pursue their effort in responding positively and urgently to the appeal made by the FAO in order to enable the effective implementation of a preventive action programme intended to avert any invasion cycle likely to result from the forthcoming rainy season;
5. Commends the actions taken by ACP States faced with these problems and calls on the international community to increase support to those action programmes;
6. Invites attention on the need to exercise the greatest care in the use of pesticides and air-spraying techniques to combat the plague in order to ensure that no damage is caused to the environment and human health;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the governments of the Member States of the Community and the governments of the ACP States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

#### RESOLUTION (1)

on the action to be taken on the resolution on the implementation of the social aspects of Lomé III  
and the role of the social partners

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting at Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986,

- A. having regard to the resolution adopted at Ezulwini on 30 January 1986,
  - B. having regard to the need to apply in full the guidelines and directives contained in the Convention of Lomé III, in particular in Title VIII on cultural and social cooperation,
  - C. having regard to the lack of response to these directives shown in the preparation of the national indicative programmes for the EDF;
  - D. having regard to the need to give a more concrete character to the annual consultation procedure between the ACP-EEC social partners,
1. Instructs its Bureau to establish all the contacts required, beginning with those with the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC and the ACP group, to enable the *ad hoc* working party created by paragraph 15 of its resolution on 30 January 1986 to begin work as soon as possible;
  2. Hopes in this connection that this *ad hoc* working party will be able, with assistance from the ILO, to make appropriate proposals for the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, for integrating the social aspect of development into each national indicative programme;
  3. Requests the European Commission and the secretariat of the ACP group actively to assist this *ad hoc* working party, by preparing an analysis of present results of EDF funding from the social angle;

(1) Adopted with one vote against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986.

4. Asks the ACP States as of now to consult their social partners on the implementation of the national indicative programmes;
  5. Also requests the EEC Commission and Council to consult more closely with the European social partners on application of Lomé policy;
  6. Lays stress on the need to carry out pilot projects in a number of fields of particular importance to the social partners which they themselves could implement, such as training schemes, socio-professional projects and projects involving the participation of the local people, within the framework of the national indicative programmes, of regional co-operation programmes and projects, or even of co-financing operations to be funded with the ILO and other bodies with the object of achieving better working conditions;
  7. Draws attention to the call for greater involvement of the social partners in the work of the Centre for the Development of Industry and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation;
  8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution not only to the ACP-EEC Council but also to the European Commission, the Economic and Social Committee and the International Labour Office (ILO).
-



JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (ACP/EEC)

---

International Conference Centre  
Arusha (Tanzania)

2 - 6 FEBRUARY 1987

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on women and population

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recognizing the goals and recommendations contained in the World Population Plan of Action, Bucharest 1974, the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action on Population and Self-Reliant Development (Arusha, 1984) the report of the World Population Conference, Mexico 1984;
- B. having regard to the World Plan of Action of the Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Mexico, 1975) the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the UN Decade for Women (Copenhagen, 1980) and the Forward-Looking Strategies 1986 — 2000 of Nairobi end of Women's Decade Conference (July 1985);

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted with one abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



- C. having regard to the 3 reports on 'Cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC' drawn up by H.E. Mr R. Chasle (Mauritius) on behalf of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and the resolutions thereon which were adopted in Luxembourg (1981), Rome (1982) and Berlin (1983);
- D. having regard to the 1982 Commission Memorandum on the Community's Development Policy and to the resolution on 'Population and Development' adopted by the EEC Council of Development Ministers on 11 November 1986;
- E. having regard to the Waruhiu report on 'The Role of Women in the Development Process' and its resolution which were adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Inverness, Scotland, in September 1985;
- F. referring to Title VIII of the Third Lomé Convention on Cultural and Social Cooperation and to Article 123, in particular, on enhancing the role and promoting the status of women in the production and development process;
- G. referring to the recommendations of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) Conference on Population (Mexico, 1984) and which call for action programmes aimed at improving the role and status of women and the active involvement of men in all areas of family responsibility;
- H. recognizing further that population growth rates and socio-economic development rates are closely interrelated; and in particular the high dependency ratio created by a large proportion of children below the age of 15 years in many countries, a factor which will, in the short term, increase the pressure on available resources;
- I. noting that some developing countries realize that the population increase rate is too high in relation to their resources and rate of economic development and recognize the need and importance of population policies and the potential women have in population programmes;
- J. recognizing the need for close cooperation among ACP States and EEC countries to solve the problems of population growth and its related problems of poverty, food shortage, health, uncontrolled increase in the birth rate, nutrition, resource development and to overcome other bottlenecks in social and economic development;
- K. noting that population variables and development variables influence each other and vary from country to country and that solutions to population growth problems must be found with reference to specific needs of each country, be sensitive to the local values, policies and programmes and must recognize the rights of peoples, the family and the individual;
- L. considering that it has been proven that when women have a better school training, greater opportunities of working and higher income, when the health provisions for mothers and children are adequate and there are social security provisions for the elderly, these circumstances aid a better relation between resources and population;

- M. abhorring the fact that new contraceptives which sometimes have serious side effects with long-term consequences may have been exported to developing countries;
- N. welcomes the establishment of a specialized unit within the Commission of the European Community to deal with the role of women in development and the problem of health and population and taking into account the Commission's Staff Paper on 'Population and Development';
- O. further welcomes the fact that the World Bank has established the office of advisor on Women in Development with the task of ensuring that development projects take women's needs into account particularly those involving agriculture and rural development, population, health and nutrition.

#### I. Vital importance of population to development

- 1. Stresses that if present population trends continue, unemployment will greatly increase, agricultural production and health care per person will decrease, provisions to ensure literacy, education and vocational training will be inadequate and deforestation and substandard urban growth will spread;
- 2. Appreciates the EEC Development Council's resolution (dated 11 November 1986) on 'Population and Development' but laments that in the resolution there is no reference to financial means that should be put at the disposal of projects eventually presented by developing countries on the matter;
- 3. Notes with appreciation the significant contributions made or committed in financial and technical support to integrated population and development programmes by the United Nations, the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Europe, bilateral agencies, international non-governmental organizations and other agencies;
- 4. Draws attention to the experience that birth rates fall in developed countries with increasing wealth but that the rapid rate of population growth in developing countries prevent increasing development, thus creating a vicious circle which must be broken, making it even more essential to educate and train women and men to enable them to decide their own and their families' future;
- 5. Calls upon ACP States to evolve and implement policies in economic and social development that integrate population issues and the effect of population in the fields of education, employment, food and nutrition, agriculture, health and other services to the population;

#### II. Financial and technical cooperation, budget

- 6. Requests governments of ACP States to endeavour to provide adequate budgetary provisions supportive of the rural development and population programmes;
- 7. Further urges that ACP-EEC cooperation should actively contribute to supporting population policies and programmes of ACP States in accordance with the information available, the wishes of the ACP States and cognizance of the long-run implications of population growth rates, therefore reconsideration should be given to agreeing to new mechanisms to provide funding assistance by the EEC which does not in any way prejudice an ACP State's other funding under its indicative programme;



8. Regrets that often measures imposed by the IMF and other credit agencies oblige the more indebted developing countries to cut resources, for social services, schools, training, health care, job development;

9. Requests that the cost of facilities (including the cost of contraception) and of information provision must not be allowed to be a barrier to rapid expansion of services, and means must be sought for financial assistance which does not prejudice other specific programmes;

10. Further urges international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, which advise ACP States' governments on budgetary and development policies to minimise the imposition of austere budgetary measures which are likely to introduce negative factors on populations and rural development progress;

### III. Government and national integrated approaches

11. Urges ACP States to set up institutional frameworks to undertake coordination, work on priorities, intensity of implementation and monitoring of programmes and evaluation of integrated policies and programmes;

12. Recommends that ACP States set goals and targets to be achieved as soon as possible including population growth rates, clinical services, family planning delivery targets and ensure that such goals and targets have the support of policy-makers and leaders in the country;

13. Stresses that success in reducing birth rates can only be achieved on a voluntary basis through the will of the individuals and not by adopting coercive methods;

14. Requests that development assistance be also directed to meet the needs of ACP States in training of specialists especially demographers, operations researchers, and the orientation of health field workers and opinion leaders to cope with population change and information;

15. Requests ACP States to give support to efforts that ensure success of family planning usage, accessibility, safety of contraceptives, counselling and follow-up of users. Family planning programmes should take account of local values and should be integrated into existing programmes in primary health care, child care, nutrition, particularly at the grass roots level;

16. Stresses that to succeed, the extension of the facilities and information must go hand in hand, because information without facilities creates frustration, and facilities without information will be under-used;

17. Stresses that despite the urgent need for positive action by governments, success will only be achieved in reducing birth rates by grass roots campaigns in the populations as a whole, in particular among those in child-bearing years, though such campaigns may on no account be coercive;

18. Recommends that maximum attention be directed to the views of the young population who in the long run are to be relied on if population programmes are to succeed, especially at grass roots level;

### IV. Data base, research

19. Urges that the training of demographers and other population experts incorporate operations and applied research relevant to the needs of respective countries;

20. Further urges all countries to create reliable data bases and improve on analysis methods as required for integrating into economic plans, and continually to review such data in relation to development trends, resources and influences;



21. Supports the need for ACP States to initiate and support research into population related issues including indirect measures negating the success of programmes, socio-cultural practices, traditional values, the role of men, the ageing and the young people;

#### V. Rural development and food production

22. Requests governments to formulate policies that reduce rural migration by encouraging rural investment and siting of micro-projects which create employment and income opportunities in the rural areas, and developing infrastructure and services in the rural areas;

23. Requests political and economic planners of ACP-EEC States to contribute to the attainment of food self-sufficiency by giving priority to food crops and preventing arable lands from further degradation and thus ensuring the guarantee of sufficient production of food compatible with any population growth;

#### VI. Women, status and family

24. Stresses that a reduction in birth rates can only be achieved by the individual will of people and that this will only come about when women, through increased educational opportunities, increased employment, economic status and a change of attitudes in their favour and greater improved status and performance are enabled to make their own decisions;

25. Urges governments and other organizations to implement programmes that enhance equal opportunities in education and training for women, including non-formal education, ensure their full participation and their accession to improved social and economic status and thereby improve their influence on family life and on fertility rates;

26. Calls for assistance in lowering fertility rates by raising, where necessary, the minimum legal age of marriage, encouraging greater spacing between children, encouraging delay of age at first birth and discouraging continued child bearing late into life;

27. Calls for information campaigns which highlight the effects of the number of children on the condition of the family, the future prospects which parents desire for their children and their own security in old age, and the advantages of smaller families;

#### VII. Community based involvement

28. Calls on governments and non-governmental organizations to encourage and stimulate public participation in community group organizations and literacy campaign through comprehensive development programmes at local level;

29. Urges governments to recognize the contribution of many existing non-governmental organizations promoting population and development programmes and if possible to draw on the experience and knowledge accumulated by these organizations in the context of national goals and needs of the people;

30. Calls on governments to encourage extending the geographical area covered by facilities and clinics by training and encouraging women in outlying areas to act as go-betweens with the nearest clinics, through community-based distribution projects;



### VIII. Information, education

31. Calls for intensive population information and education programmes through outlets such as the media, schools and organizations in order to effectively alter certain current attitudes and behaviour of couples and individuals towards the population problem by giving them the opportunity to make a choice;
32. Points out that the demand for family planning has not been met and fewer than 5 % of married women use contraception and that although 80 % of the populations are rural, practically all family planning support and health services are confined to urban areas and that an immense amount of work needs to be done to give populations in general the option of using family planning services, clinical services and follow-up of users;
33. Stresses that, although a good start has been made in many countries, the achievement has only just scratched the surface for the need for information propagation and facilities for those who wish to make use of them, because most action has been taken in urban areas, but most of the populations are in rural areas;
34. Stresses that use of films and leaflets which are in the local language and based upon local surroundings and circumstances must be encouraged, and that this can be greatly aided by model films and leaflets based on existing extensive experience of many workers in the field. Such models would enable the preparation of local films and leaflets which took advantage of the best knowledge available. For this purpose, means must be found to coordinate experience of workers in the field and to produce useful models. Funds should be made available for production of local films and leaflets to be prepared from them;
35. Stresses that information teams must visit community leaders, schools, school-leavers, youth clubs, factories, as well as women and men in the communities and to provide information and back-up services for them; these information teams should preferably be made up of experts who have the trust and are familiar with the cultural and ethnic customs of the population. They should be involved in the preparation of the required information material.

### IX. Family planning/health services

36. Stresses the importance of appropriate counselling and follow-up of contraceptive users and, on a broader scale, throughout the field of family health, especially in rural areas to avoid serious side-effects which destroy the confidence and success of family planning acceptors within the community and thereby thwart programmes;
37. Calls on industries that produce contraceptive devices to abstain, as stated in the WHO code, from selling to developing countries contraceptives that have not been adequately experienced or that have been banned or condemned in developed countries because they are a health hazard;
38. Calls on ACP States to aim at reducing further the mortality rates of both children and mothers through better health care and practices for mothers and children and ensure proper mental and physical development of children through nutrition and proper feeding and mother and child welfare care by adopting appropriate measures that would improve health conditions;
39. Welcomes the setting up of a working party on health problems within the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
40. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward the report and this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, the



governments of the ACP States, the Member States of the European Community and to relevant international organizations such as the UNFPA, the World Bank, the IMF, the FAO and UNESCO.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas the objectives and principles of cooperation between the ACP States on the one hand, and the EEC on the other hand are *inter alia* to promote and expedite the economic, cultural and social development of the ACP States and to consolidate and diversify their relations in a spirit of solidarity and mutual interest;
- B. whereas the contracting parties to the Third ACP-EEC Convention have resolved *inter alia* to intensify their effort to create, with a view to a more just and balanced international economic order, a model for relations between developed and developing states;
- C. whereas the ACP States, collectively, have a total external debt which exceeds 87 billion US dollars, and whereas the total external debt of sub-Saharan Africa alone exceeds 78 billion US dollars, and whereas in 1985 and 1986 a debt-service ratio of some 33,2 %/12 billion US dollars has been estimated by the World Bank for sub-Saharan Africa alone for their long-term debts;
- D. whereas the Third ACP-EEC Convention has an allocated budget of 8,5 billion ECU, which contributes effectively to the development potential of the ACP States but which, in spite of its manifest advantages does not directly address the pressing needs of many ACP States as far as their debt problem is concerned;
- E. whereas there is an urgent need for a re-assessment of the sorts of policy options which must be promoted in order to resolve the debt problem in ACP States, while encouraging economic growth and improvements in the standard of living of the peoples most affected;
- F. bearing in mind the multiple causes of the problem of indebtedness of developing countries which include *inter alia*, high commercial interest rates, unpredictable exchange rates particularly of the US dollar, the fall in most international commodity prices, high incidence of protectionism in OECD countries, the lack of adequate control of capital lending, the inadequacies of financial and resource management in many developing countries, extensive capital flight from developing countries, sometimes excessive structural rigidity in the national economies of many developing countries;
- G. whereas the problem of indebtedness is to a great extent an indication of a more profound economic disequilibrium in the international economic and monetary system insofar as it threatens not only the economic future of the developing countries but also the viability of the international banking system and highlights, as a result, the interdependence of North-South relations;
- H. bearing in mind that the future levels of the US dollar of real interest rates, oil, raw materials and commodity prices are of crucial importance in relation to economic growth prospects of all developing countries;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



- I. whereas, the slowing down in the world economic growth rate (3,2 % in 1985) is a trend which is unlikely to be reversed in the near future, given, *inter alia*, the size of the US budget deficit;
- J. whereas many OAU States and many countries of Latin America have resolved to pursue alternative economic policies under the constraints of their debt burden in spite of the often high social cost involved in many cases, and whereas the European Community in particular has a real responsibility to ensure its active support for ACP countries pursuing such a policy with a view to offsetting the potential negative aspects of these more stringent policies and in order to preserve or promote economic growth, social justice and individual and collective freedom;
- K. whereas the diversity of the economic structures of the ACP States, and their different debt structures, necessitates differentiated policy responses on the part of the European Community and on the part of other industrialized countries and international, public or commercial financial institutions;
- L. whereas the difficulty of finding a solution to the problem should prompt all the interested parties into action, bearing in mind that a delay in resolving it could exacerbate not only the problem *per se* but also the situation in general of the indebted countries if they are unable to fulfil the agreements they have contracted and run the risk of reducing their solvency;
- M. bearing in mind that the effects of excessive indebtedness on the ACP countries are, in many cases, at least as dramatic as the other crises which many of them have had to face;
- N. whereas in the future, many developing countries will be paying more back to the IMF and certain other creditors than they receive in new credits unless an injection of new resources is obtained;
- O. whereas there has been a considerable decline in net flows of capital to ACP countries from the commercial banking sector and from some official bilateral creditors in the last five years and whereas it is necessary to urgently reverse this trend;
- P. whereas the European Community must make every effort to more effectively coordinate its activities in the international monetary and financial sectors, particularly *vis-à-vis* the United States and Japan, and whereas such coordination must necessarily involve an improvement in the internal cohesion of Community policy proposal and decision-making mechanisms at both Commission, Council and European Parliament levels;
- Q. whereas the development of the Community's own capacity in the monetary field, notably by the extension of the EMS and an expansion of the role of the ECU, would considerably facilitate its position as an interlocutor in the international arena in economic and monetary affairs;
- R. welcomes the recent agreement on the 8th replenishment of the IDA for the sum of 12,4 billion US dollars and acknowledges the special efforts of many EEC Member States in reaching this figure;
- S. whereas a resolution of the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries requires the implementation of appropriate economic adjustment strategies which concentrate in particular on rural development and which promote self-sustaining economic development;
1. Considers that the problem of ACP indebtedness cannot be resolved without a strong political will to conduct a coherent policy on development;
2. Calls for the rapid implementation of Articles 187 to 191, and particularly Article 188 of Section Two of the Third ACP-EEC Convention as regards financial and technical cooperation, and emphasises in this respect the responsibility of ACP States to come forward with specific and



detailed projects which will allow them to achieve the necessary objective of structural improvements in the productive sectors of their economies;

3. Welcomes the establishment of a working group on investment by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and progress made for the rapid implementation of Articles 240 to 247 of the Third ACP-EEC Convention;

4. Considers that other means of promoting direct investment into ACP countries, such as by means of the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency need to be fully supported by the ACP States, by the Member States of the European Community and by the European Community itself;

5. Acknowledges and supports the proposals made by the OAU and contained in its Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986 to 1990 concerning the debt problem particularly as regards the following recommendations, applicable case by case:

(a) the conversion of the ODA debts and interest obligations into grants particularly for the least-developed countries,

(b) the transformation of non-ODA official debt and debt-servicing payments due thereon into long-term loans on concessional terms with a moratorium for ten years,

(c) the negotiation of a reduction in interest rates on commercial debts;

6. Calls on the European Community to take concrete steps to implement the recommendations of the OAU as soon as possible;

7. Emphasises the necessity to negotiate rules which would limit indebted countries' loan repayments to a reasonable percentage of their export income along the lines proposed by the OAU and by the President of Peru;

8. Urges the Member States of the European Community to ensure an adequate inflow of new resources over the medium term at concessionary rates or in terms of new grants and invites the governments of the ACP States to make the appropriate structural readjustments when the situation permits;

9. Calls upon the European Commission, pursuant to Article 198 of the Lomé III Convention, to support requests made by ACP States to assist them in the preparation and submission of requests for rescheduling of debt service payments made to the Club de Paris or the London Club, for the ACP countries, especially for those who do not have the necessary administrative infrastructure for such tasks;

10. Urges, in this context, that greater use be made, where feasible, of multi-year rescheduling agreements and demands that negotiations on debt relief be more closely associated with the provision of new money and policy reforms, and that following agreements on rescheduling, Member States of the EC ensure that export credit cover is properly restored to the countries concerned;

11. Proposes that where multi-year rescheduling is not practicable, that importance is nevertheless attached to the medium and long-term economic objectives of the countries involved, so as not to base rescheduling operations in a specifically short-term context;

12. Urges the governments of ACP States to take all measures in relation to interest and exchange rate policies, and in relation to inflation in order to encourage economic growth, the more efficient use of resources and greater commercial activity, particularly at regional level;

13. Emphasises, in this context, the need to considerably reduce tariff barriers and other obstacles to the expansion of 'South-South' trade;

14. Notes the advantages pertaining to certain ACP countries which are part of the Franc zone in terms of monetary stability, and urges the Commission, in consultation with ACP States, to undertake studies in order to assess the viability of the establishment of a monetary zone linked to a basket of European currencies pending the further development of the EMS;



15. Calls on EEC Member States to continue to apply the 1978 UNCTAD Resolution 165 concerning retroactive adjustment measures, going beyond, where appropriate, the LLDCs;
16. Requests, for those countries which have achieved an appropriate level of economic development, that the conversion of official or commercial loans into equity be duly considered by the governments or banks concerned;
17. Recognises the significant contributions made by Member States of the EEC to both World Bank and IMF capital, but nevertheless urges the EEC Member States to take the lead in negotiations to increase further the capital of the World Bank, and to complement the resources of the IMF Structural Readjustment Facility;
18. Points out the urgent need — as already demanded on many sides — for a revision of the rules and economic and financial policy measures which the International Monetary Fund requires the ACP and developing countries to apply in order to receive loans. Such revision is urgently needed because the rules applied hitherto have aggravated the economic situation of the debtor countries, further worsened the living standards of the people and have contributed towards producing serious destabilization; calls for the IMF's policy of constraint to be amended in the interests of the developing countries;
19. Requests the European Commission to draft concrete proposals, for submission to the EEC Council of Ministers for the creation of 'European Trust Fund for Development', to be financed, *inter alia*, by the sale of 0.7 per cent of gold reserves held by EEC Member States over a period of time — possibly in the form of gold coins specially minted for this purpose — the proceeds of which should provide interest-free loans to the ACP States in need of fresh capital inputs;
20. Urges the European Community and its Member States to enhance the coordination of their policies and proposals with a view to playing a more effective collective role in the World Bank/IMF context and in other multilateral financial and development institutions, even if the EEC is not at the moment a member of these institutions;
21. Considers that priority should be given, in many ACP States, to the prevention of flights of capital by the elaboration of appropriate domestic, economic and monetary policies and by closer supervision of monetary transactions, and urges in this context that policies are devised and implemented to encourage the return of such capital;
22. Calls for greater cooperation between the commercial banking sector and official lending institutions in the provision of new resources at concessional rates for development purposes in ACP countries;
23. Emphasises the need for more resources to be devoted to the formation and training of personnel occupied in the banking sector (both public and private) and in the domain of debt management in ACP countries, with a view to bringing about rapid improvements in organization and efficiency of banking services;
24. Calls for a special meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to meet to decide on new policy proposals based on the recommendations of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly concerning the problem of indebtedness in ACP countries;
25. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States, the Council and Commission, EIB, OAU, IMF, the World Bank, OECD, Club de Paris and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.



## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on incident regarding South African seaman

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. considering the regard for human rights laid down in the third Lomé Convention;
- B. considering the rights of every individual requiring urgent medical attention, to the facilities and assistance available in all countries;
- 1. Regrets the tragic incidence of a critically ill South African seaman being refused urgent medical treatment by several African countries;
- 2. Regrets that opposition to apartheid has given as an excuse for refusing humanitarian treatment — (especially as it transpired that the patient was, in terms of South African Laws, a 'coloured' citizen);
- 3. Urges all countries to receive those in need of urgent medical attention, without regard to their colour, creed or nationality;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the situation of children and the protection of children and adolescents in southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas some 10 000 children and adolescents are detained in South African prisons despite protests from religious, women's and trade union organizations in South Africa and other countries;
- B. having regard to the report published by UNICEF on 29 January 1987 entitled 'The impact of apartheid, destabilization and war on the children of southern Africa';
- C. whereas the UNICEF report affirms that armed conflict and economic destabilization in southern Africa caused the death of 140 000 children under the age of 5 in 1986 and that children living in the countries bordering South Africa are in a grave situation;
- D. whereas the same report states that 718 health centres have been destroyed since 1981, that entire regions are without vaccination facilities, schools have been destroyed and 30 000 children are without education;
- E. whereas if such a situation had occurred in one or more countries in Western Europe, the outrage would be so great that public and international opinion would demand and enforce immediate measures to put an end to it;
- 1. Condemns, in particular, this aspect of South African policy and calls urgently on the government of South Africa to release children and adolescents from prison and to guarantee them primary health care and adequate education,

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

2. Calls on the European Community and its Member states jointly to urge the South African government to release children and adolescents;
3. Calls for independent NGOs to be able to develop aid programmes for the children and adolescents who are victims of apartheid, in particular orphans and requests the Commission to support those NGO's programmes;
4. Calls upon the SADCC and the EEC to consolidate their cooperation for the protection of children in the areas destabilized by South Africa, despite the priority given to transport and security of food supplies;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission of the European Communities, the Member states, the SADCC Conference of Ministers, the Secretariat-General of UNICEF, the NGO Liaison Committee to the EEC and the Government of South Africa.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the imprisonment of Pierre-Andre Albertini a French adviser in South Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas Pierre-Andre Albertini, a French adviser since March 1985 at the Fort-Hare University in the Ciskei, a territory under South African administration, has been imprisoned and kept in solitary confinement by the South African police for having established contacts with teachers and students accused of being ANC and UDF militants;
  - B. whereas on 16 January the Attorney-General withdrew all charges and dropped the proceedings against him but whereas he is still in prison;
  - C. concerned at the conditions of his detention which have lasted 100 days;
  - D. whereas he is held in custody under an article of the 'Ciskei security law' which is illegal under international law;
  - E. whereas the South African authorities are holding him in custody with a view to having him testify against opponents of the regime or persons considered to be such at the end of next March under the threat of a five-year prison sentence if he refuses;
1. Welcomes the massive campaign of solidarity launched since his imprisonment to obtain his release which is steadily gaining momentum in France and in Europe;
  2. Calls for the immediate release of Pierre-Andre Albertini,
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Governments of the Member states.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the Republic of South Africa's policy of destabilization and the need to strengthen Community cooperation with the Front Line States

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas its meeting from 2 to 6 February 1987 is being held in one of the Front Line States (Arusha, Tanzania);
  - B. whereas the Republic of South Africa is pursuing a policy of destabilization both militarily and economically against the Front Line States;
  - C. whereas, in order to combat this policy, those countries, in particular Angola and Mozambique, have to spend a large and growing portion of their budget on defending their sovereignty and territorial integrity;
  - D. whereas successive natural disasters have exacerbated even further the food crisis in various regions of southern Africa and whereas the lives of hundreds of thousands of people are endangered at the present time;
1. Calls on all the Member States of the EEC to strengthen and diversify cooperation with the Front Line States and to coordinate their respective aid policies to achieve greater effectiveness;
  2. Calls on all the Community institutions, in particular on the Council of Ministers and the Commission, to devote special attention, in the context of development cooperation policy, to the needs of the Front Line States;
  3. Calls on all the Member States of the EEC and all the Community institutions to take into account, in particular through the adoption of emergency measures, the special situation of Angola and Mozambique which are the countries currently most exposed to the Republic of South Africa's destabilization policy; calls, moreover, for consideration to be given as soon as possible to the possibility of contributions from the Community and the other international donors to a special fund set up through the non-aligned countries;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the EEC.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 2 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on Namibia

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. Re-endorsing its resolution of 30 January 1986 adopted at Ezulwini, Swaziland;
1. Notes that the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 is still being held up by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and offers its support to the Namibia Peace Plan 435, a study and contact group set up last November by leading figures living in Namibia, and the

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted with 9 votes against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



Declaration of Objectives drawn up in April 1986 at Windhoek by an association of sixteen churches, parties and organizations anxious to see Resolution 435 applied at last;

2. Notes that the illegal occupation of Namibia is causing violence and death bringing the country to civil war through the conscription of young Namibians in the auxiliary force of the South African expeditionary force; condemns particularly the involvement on Namibian territory of troops provided for the South African command by bantustans;
3. Condemns the attack on 5 August 1986 in the offices of the independent weekly *The Namibian*, causing damage estimated at 10 000 rands, and welcomes the decision of the Supreme Court at Windhoek to refund to that paper the surety of 20 000 rands imposed pursuant to the law on national security;
4. Deplores the fact that the decision announced in September by the 'interim government' to put an end to degregation in schools from January 1987 was rescinded under pressure from the Nationalist Party of South Africa;
5. Welcomes the setting-up in November of the Namibian Miners Union and the judicial decision authorizing the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) to hold public meetings announced 24 hours in advance; deplores however the violence which has occurred at meetings of the Union and SWAPO;
6. Underlines the need to recognize and apply Decree No. 1 of the UN Council for Namibia, since over-exploitation of the natural resources of the country was demonstrated in 1986 by the Thirion report indicating that the diamond deposits would be deliberately exhausted by 1992;
7. Expresses its sympathy with the accused in the Trial of Eight which is to be re-opened on 16 February next;
8. Demands that the economic measures adopted or under consideration by the Twelve to counter apartheid be applied on Namibian territory until Resolution 435 is put into effect;
9. Emphasizes the particular responsibility of the Belgian Government as President of the Council and sole EEC member of the UN Council for Namibia, the only legal authority in that territory;
10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Secretary General of UNO and of OAU.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the visit by J. Savimbi to the European Parliament

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. bearing in mind the special relationship that the European Economic Community enjoys with ACP States, and particularly of the third ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé which commits the ACP and the EEC to work effectively for the eradication of apartheid;
- B. recalling the resolution adopted at the meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Greece in September 1986 and that of the European Parliament of 22 October 1986, condemning in no

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted with 13 votes against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



uncertain terms South Africa's policies against neighbouring States and the support it provides to the UNITA terrorist groups in Angola;

1. Regrets as an action not in keeping with the spirit of the Lomé Convention, the initiative by some members of the European Parliament to invite and welcome Mr Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the UNITA armed bandits;
2. Records that the European Community has made clear through representatives of its Parliament, Council and Commission that it will not provide any kind of political, moral or military support to UNITA;
3. Urges its Member States and individual members of the European Parliament to refrain in the future from inviting or receiving visits of any kind from representatives of UNITA or any similar armed group operating in Mozambique.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting at Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,
  - expressing its profound shock and dismay at the tragic death of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, on 19 October 1986, in an as yet unexplained air crash on South African territory, and its sympathy to his family and the people of Mozambique;
  - recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South Africa and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986, and at Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 25 September 1986;
  - whereas the EEC Council of Ministers have still not reached a consensus to impose a ban on coal imports from South Africa;
  - convinced that apartheid and South African acts of destabilisation and aggression against neighbouring states are a growing threat to peace and security in the region;
1. Observes that the Government of South Africa has increased and made comprehensive its actions to suppress non-violent opposition by:
    - (a) detaining without trial leaders of the UDF and other organizations calling for political change, including most of those who provide leadership at local level;
    - (b) making it illegal for newspapers to publish any report or article which gives a favourable impression of such organisations; and
    - (c) preventing any independent reporting of military and police actions in the townships and elsewhere;
    - (d) banning the receipt of funds from abroad by anti-apartheid organisations;
    - (e) raiding the offices of the Kagiso Trust, one of the organisations which distribute EEC aid to the victims of apartheid;
  2. Expresses its deep concern that, because all non-violent means or reform or even protest are denied, even those who have been committed hitherto to non-violence will be encouraged to regard

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly with 10 votes against and 1 abstention in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



violence as the only way to end apartheid and obtain political rights for the majority of the population;

3. Urges all ACP and EEC States, as well as organizations and individuals within them, to bring maximum pressure to bear upon the South African Government and the white population, most of which support it, in an effort to make them realise the need for an immediate and radical change of policy, so as to create the conditions necessary for peaceful negotiations to achieve a non-racial and democratic future for South Africa;

4. Points out that such negotiations cannot take place until Nelson Mandela and all others held for political reasons have been released, the state of emergency ended and the freedoms of speech and assembly granted to the whole population;

5. Welcomes the adoption of four resolutions by the European Parliament on 22 October 1986 on the situation in South Africa and southern Africa, and calls for the early implementation of these resolutions by the institutions concerned, namely the Commission and Council of the European Community, the Foreign Ministers of the Twelve meeting in political cooperation, and by the Member States;

6. Calls for the restrictive measures taken against South Africa and any future stronger measures to be rigorously monitored and enforced, since otherwise it may give an impression of lack of serious intent, which can only encourage intransigence;

7. Calls upon the governments of all ACP and EEC States to ensure that the measures taken by them, whether collectively or individually, are monitored and enforced as effectively as possible;

8. Welcomes the Commission's proposal for a Directive concerning the suspension of new direct investment in South Africa [COM(86) 522 final] and regrets that by not adopting this proposal the Council failed to make progress towards the adoption of Community legal instruments enabling the enforcement of restrictive measures decided at Community level;

9. Proposes that the European Community should consider establishing a secretariat to monitor events in South Africa and the coordination, enforcement and effectiveness of restrictive measures and to make factual, balanced and dispassionate reports of its findings;

10. Repeats its stress on the importance of coordinating and monitoring such measures on a world-wide basis;

11. Requests the respective Presidents-in-Office of the ACP and EEC Councils of Ministers to present to the next meeting of this Assembly written reports on the initiatives taken to achieve such coordination and monitoring, so that these reports can be debated by the Joint Assembly;

12. Condemns vigorously continued direct and indirect acts of aggression, including economic and other destabilisation, carried out by South Africa against neighbouring states, the cost of which has been estimated by SADCC as 10 billion US dollars over the 5 years 1980 to 1984, a sum far exceeding the total foreign aid received by these states during the same period;

13. Censures South Africa for the violent abduction of civilians from the Swazi capital Mbabane in December 1986 and the attack on a homestead south of Gaborone, Botswana, on 1 January 1987, in which several people were killed or wounded;

14. Condemns South Africa's support to armed groups in Mozambique and Angola, whose activities, in the case of Angola aided by US arms, include attacks on the road and rail links which are vital to reduce the dependence of several neighbouring states on routes through South Africa and some of which are development projects aided by the community and other agencies;



15. Considers that the development of the region's transport network, so as to reduce this dependence, is a strategic priority of the first order and, therefore, urges that EEC and other world aid for such projects be increased rapidly;

16. Urges the EEC Member States to consider how they could respond most effectively to any requests from such countries for assistance in protecting these vital communications links, taking into account the plans already drawn up by the Front Line States and the Non-Aligned States; proposes that a group of experts, possibly established on a wider international basis, might be brought together for this purpose;

17. Welcomes the decision of the European Parliament to increase from 10 to 20 million ECU the appropriations to be included in the 1987 budget for positive measures to assist the victims of apartheid and congratulates the Commission on the rapid implementation of this programme in 1986;

18. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

---

#### RESOLUTION (1)

on freedom of movement and diplomatic immunity for the Members of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly

##### *The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is an institution formally set up under the Lomé Convention;
  - B. whereas the Joint Assembly meets alternately in an ACP State and an EEC State;
  - C. whereas missions may be carried out either by Members or Groups and whereas these missions often call for visits to various countries which are signatories to the Convention;
  - D. whereas therefore complete freedom should be guaranteed for the Members of the Joint Assembly in all the Member States and whereas, in particular, they should not be subject to hindrance or delay in crossing borders;
  - E. whereas Members have been subject to irksome administrative harassment despite providing evidence of their membership of the Joint Assembly;
  - F. whereas this situation is unacceptable and must never re-occur;
- 1. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to urge the Governments of the Member States to take measures to grant the Members of the Joint Assembly the same status as that enjoyed by delegates to international organizations such as the UN;
  - 2. Recommends a diplomatic passport to secure Members the necessary immunity to carry out their duties in peace;
  - 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the President of the Commission of the European Communities and the Heads of Government of the Member States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

---

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the report of the European Court of Auditors on the EDF in 1985

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,
- having regard to the report of the European Court of Auditors that
  - (a) many indicative programmes were more an amalgam of independent projects than a set of coordinated measures to achieve specific objectives,
  - (b) some national authorities, because of the delicate situation of public finances, experienced difficulties in honouring commitments to jointly financed projects, or in defraying running costs, thus creating problems which dog a great many projects,
  - (c) systematic investigation is needed into the reliability of financing plans, problems of management of investments, and impact of local administrative regulations and procedures,
  - (d) had the provisions of Article 118 paragraph 1 of Lomé II regarding evaluation during implementation been used more often, some bottlenecks and difficulties would have been avoided,
  - (e) too little use was made of Article 118 paragraph 2 and ex-post evaluation of projects was inadequate,
- having regard to delays in implementation due to the internal procedures of the Commission,
  1. Believes Lomé III will make possible a significant advance in integrating EDF aid to national and regional priorities;
  2. Calls on the Commission and ACP States to ensure that if local financing difficulties are a possibility, more use is made of 100 % financing by the EEC; or that certain projects may be regarded as secondary, their funding being diverted to projects suffering from financing difficulties, if needed;
  3. Repeats its insistence on the importance of evaluation at all stages, wherever possible jointly with ACP experts; asks the Commission to provide a written report to it in September 1987 on this topic;
  4. Welcomes the European Parliament's support for enhanced evaluation, in particular an 'in house' evaluation unit;
  5. In this regard, asks for the staffing of DG VIII of the Commission to be reviewed by comparison with staffing levels of national and international aid agencies carrying out similar tasks;
  6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the EEC Member States, to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, and to the Court of Auditors.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the Member States' immigration policies towards third countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to the previous positions it has adopted;
- B. having regard to the resolution against racism and xenophobia and to the resolution on the situation of migrant workers adopted by the European Parliament;
- C. having regard to the Joint Declaration by the three Institutions, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, rejecting all forms of racism and xenophobia towards nationals of third countries;
- D. whereas certain measures contemplated by the Member States would be in flagrant contradiction of the principles laid down in the Joint Declaration, in particular:
  - deportation of migrant workers with no legal control
  - restrictions on the right of asylum
  - restriction of access to the education system for the children of nationals of third countries
  - unequal treatment as regards social benefits for workers from third countries and indigenous workers,

1. Considers that the Community must uphold the principles and the provisions contained in the Joint Inter-Institutional Declaration particularly those to the benefit of ACP migrant workers, given the special ties between those states and the EEC and the difficulties which their workers encounter in integrating into the recipient country;

2. Calls on the Member States to take their own measures to curb incitement to racism and xenophobia, in particular by refraining from giving prominence to those who seek to promote those ideas, particularly in the media;

3. Calls on the Commission and the Council to draw up proposals for agreements on social benefits between those Member States which do not have such agreements and third countries in order to establish, on a reciprocal basis, equal social rights for workers from third countries in accordance with ILO provisions;

4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward his resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States and to the ACP States.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on human rights in ACP-EEC cooperation

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to the resolutions it adopted in Vouliagmeni on 25 September 1986 on human rights;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



- B. having regard also to its resolution adopted in Inverness on 26 September 1985 on the basis of the report by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Human Rights, and in particular paragraph 3(v) of that resolution which entrusts its Bureau with the task of monitoring 'human rights developments both in Europe and the ACP states and making appropriate recommendations';
  - C. having regard to the action by Amnesty International and other humanitarian organizations in favour of prisoners of conscience and to counter arbitrary treatment throughout the world;
  - D. convinced that the joint defence of human rights by the ACP and EEC is likely to promote the objectives of the development of men and nations as laid down in the third Lomé Convention;
1. Calls on its Bureau to examine the cases of violations of human rights submitted by the humanitarian organizations and to take all appropriate measures in the way of information and representations, in close relation with the authorities of the countries concerned or their accredited representatives in the ACP-EEC institutions;
  2. Calls on its Bureau also to accept all motions for resolutions and individual questions tabled by its members in connection with human rights and to take appropriate action on them;
  3. Instructs its Bureau to submit a regular general report on its activities in the above areas and to propose, where necessary, the setting-up of an *ad hoc* working party pursuant to paragraph 3(v) of the Inverness Resolution referred to above.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the participation of the economic and social partners and the representatives of the NGOs, in ACP-EEC cooperation

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to its previous resolutions on the participation of the social partners and the NGOs in the implementation of Lomé III, in particular the resolution adopted at Vouliagmeni on 25 September 1986;
  - B. welcoming the favourable outcome of the annual meeting of the ACP-EEC economic and social groups in Brussels on 4 and 5 December 1986;
  - C. anxious to ensure that there is a positive follow-up to these annual meetings;
  - D. aware of the important role played by the social partners in the process of social development and democratization;
  - E. recognizing the important role of certain NGOs in the development process;
1. Calls again for the economic and social partners, and the representatives of the NGOs, both ACP and EEC, each in its appropriate role, to continue to be closely associated at all levels and within the various ACP-EEC cooperative bodies and institutions;
  2. Calls on the European Commission and the ACP bodies to improve the flow of information and consultations between the economic and social partners in the practical implementation of the Third Lomé Convention;
  3. Considers it essential in this respect that the economic and social partners continue to be involved in implementing the programmes under Lomé III in the ACP countries concerned, and that their participation in the work of follow-up committees be encouraged;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously with 2 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



4. Hopes that, on the basis of favourable cooperation between the economic and social partners, both ACP and EEC, these various sectors may be involved at the appropriate time and in systematic fashion in the preparation and the implementation of Lomé IV;
5. Hopes that it will also be possible to consult the NGOs with experience in the field;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission, the EEC Economic and Social Committee and the NGO Liaison Committee to the EEC.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on cultural development

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. having regard to the Chasle report (Doc. ACP-EEC/0015/85) and resolution (OJ C 322 of 13. 12. 1985);
  - B. noting the growing interest throughout the world, and in particular in the EEC countries, in African literature, music and fine arts;
  - C. welcoming the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to the playwright, Wole Soyinka, the first African prize-winner;
  - D. welcoming the revival of musical creativity in Africa, both as regards traditional music and contemporary African pop music;
  - E. welcoming organizations such as the Foundation for African Arts and the ACP-EEC Cultural Foundation;
  - F. noting the success of the first African book fair and the participation of more than 40 publishers from Africa, Europe and the United States;
  - G. stressing the economic importance of the dissemination of Africa cultural products throughout the world;
1. Calls for the urgent implementation of the Chasle resolution's recommendations (OJ C 322 of 13. 12. 1985);
  2. Calls for the setting-up in the ACP states of a joint institution for recording and protecting copyright and defending the intellectual and cultural property of artists in the ACP countries;
  3. Urges the EEC to encourage by all means, including financial assistance, the translation and dissemination of works by African authors, paying particular attention to South African and Namibian writers affected by censorship and bans on publication;
  4. Calls for the organization, in the context of ACP-EEC cooperation, of a cultural festival of ACP regions;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and the governments of the Member States of the European Community and the ACP states.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on sugar

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987;

- A. recalling the resolution on the guaranteed price for ACP sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986;
- B. remaining concerned at the Community's pursuance of a restrictive price policy in respect of beet sugar production and at its policy of automatically equating the price offered to the ACP with that applicable to its own farmers;
- C. noting that this policy has resulted in a freeze of ACP guaranteed price for 1986/1987 at the level of the 1985/1986 price;
- D. stressing that this price freeze is having an extremely negative impact on the ACP sugar industries and, indeed, on the economies of those ACP States which are heavily dependent on the incomes from these industries for their survival;
- E. reiterating that the Community should endeavour to find and to implement alternative policies which would harmonize its internal objectives with its commitments under the Protocol on Sugar;
- F. emphasizing the need for the Community's price offer for the 1987/1988 delivery period to reflect that due regard has been taken of the ACP's memorandum on economic factors;
- G. drawing attention to the need for the full total of the agreed quantities of ACP preferential sugar to be exported to the Community by the ACP States signatories to the Sugar Protocol;
  1. Calls on the Community to make every effort to meet the ACP's legitimate concerns regarding the guaranteed price for ACP sugar, by offering a level of increase in the price offered for the forthcoming delivery period, which would substantially contribute to the correction of the situation of the ACP sugar supplying States;
  2. Exhorts the Commission to execute any future permanent reallocations as required under Article 7 paragraph 4 of the Protocol according to the stated principle that *ONLY* those States signatory to the Protocol could and should participate in such reallocations;
  3. Resolves to pursue these matters if necessary within the highest institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention.

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD)

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 1 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recalling the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly <sup>(2)</sup> since 1980 requesting the countries of the sub-regions of Africa to coordinate their efforts in the area of drought and desertification control;
  - B. recalling also the support which the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly gave to IGADD on its establishment through its resolution in January 1986 at Ezulwini, Swaziland;
  - C. bearing in mind the resolution of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in April, 1986, in Bridgetown, Barbados supporting the establishment of IGADD;
  - D. noting with satisfaction that IGADD had drawn up a plan of action which fully accords with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa, the Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986 to 1990) adopted by African States and the United Nations Plan of Action for African Recovery and Development adopted by the UN General Assembly in May, 1986;
  - E. convinced that the implementation of the IGADD Plan of Action will contribute to the promotion of good neighbourliness, peace and stability in the sub-region;
1. Calls on the Member States of the European Economic Community, the Commission of the European Communities and international donor countries and organizations to send representatives of a high political and technical level to the donor conference scheduled to convene at Djibouti, from 16 to 18 March 1987, and to contribute positively to the work of the Conference by pledging substantial financial and technical assistance to IGADD to ensure the successful implementation of IGADD's Plan of Action.

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

<sup>(2)</sup> UN Resolutions: 35/90 of 5 December 1980.  
36/221 of 17 December 1981.  
38/216 of 20 December 1983.  
39/29 of 3 December 1983.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on cocoa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recalling the final declaration adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in February 1984 in Brazzaville;
- B. recalling the previous resolutions on cocoa and in particular those adopted by the Joint Assembly in Inverness, U.K., in September 1985 and in Vouliagmeni, Greece in September 1986;
- C. bearing in mind the considerable dependence of the economies of a large number of ACP States on agricultural commodities such as cocoa and the major role played in the said economies by the export of these products;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.



- D. deeply concerned by the world economic crisis which seriously affects the fragile economic and social structures of developing countries;
- E. is gratified by the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention on the follow-up and management machinery for agricultural commodities;
- 1. Welcomes the entry into force of the International Cocoa Agreement on 20 January 1987, following ratification by the EEC and its Member States;
- 2. Is seriously worried however that the objective of the International Agreement, i.e. to stabilize the prices of cocoa beans, may elude us because of the lack of cooperation of the consumer countries, especially Member States in adopting buffer stock rules;
- 3. Invites in the best tradition of dialogue, cooperation and solidarity between consumer countries, the EEC and its Member States in particular, to abide by the overall provisions of the Agreement, particularly its Article 36 paragraph 6 which provides that: 'The buffer stock manager shall purchase cocoa at prevailing market prices in accordance with rules established by the Council; these rules shall take account of the practice of the trade', so that
  - (a) the purchases and sales of the buffer stocks are carried out in accordance with the multiple price mechanism depending on the growth of the cocoa, in order to take account of the premium and below par rating system,
  - (b) the purchases of cocoa beans are mainly carried out on the markets of exporting Member States who largely contribute to the financing of the buffer stock,
- 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of Member States.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on coffee

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Arusha (Tanzania) from 2 to 6 February 1987,

- A. recalling and reasserting the previous resolutions of the Joint Committee and the Joint Assembly, in particular the one adopted in January 1985 in Bujumbura, relating to the North-South dialogue crisis and the one adopted in Vougliagmeni, Greece in September 1986;
- B. recalling the need to improve the modalities of the International Cooperation in the area of commodities;
- C. bearing in mind that many ACP States are essentially geared towards agriculture and that their economies are largely dependent on agricultural commodities, such as coffee which accounts for more than 75 % of their export earnings;
- D. bearing in mind the memorandum submitted in July 1986 by the ACP States to the Commission and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the intentions of some EEC Member States to reduce the ACP export quotas of coffee on the one hand, and the guarantees given on the other hand;
- 1. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention concerning much wider cooperation between the EEC, its Member States and the ACP States in the area of agricultural commodities;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987.

2. Notes with concern however that the downward movements of the coffee market have the disastrous effect of considerably reducing the export earnings of ACP producing States and thereby jeopardizing the continuation of their development plans;
  3. Notes in addition that any reduction in export quotas of the ACP producing and exporting States would only exacerbate their economic difficulties;
  4. Calls upon the EEC and its Member States, contracting states to the **International Coffee Agreement of 1983** and special partners of the ACP States, to abide by the spirit and letter of the said Agreement, particularly Articles 1 to 50 and strongly recommends:
    - the retention and even the increase of the ACP States' coffee export quotas;
  5. Instructs the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the Governments of the Member States.
-



JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (ACP/EEC)

---

São Bento Palace  
Lisbon (Portugal)

28 SEPTEMBER - 2 OCTOBER 1987

RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on Regional Cooperation in ACP States

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly*

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
- having regard to the 1987 General Report 'Regional Cooperation' <sup>(2)</sup>,
- having regard to the introductory statement and accompanying document presented to the Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) <sup>(3)</sup>,
- having regard to the reports of the ACP-EEC *ad hoc* Working Groups adopted in Arusha and in Lisbon,
- having regard to the results of the UNCTAD seventh meeting in Geneva (Switzerland) in July 1987,
- having regard to the ongoing work of the UN General Assembly on the situation in Africa, and its Special Session devoted to Africa of May 1986,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

<sup>(2)</sup> Doc. ACP-EEC 189/87/B.

<sup>(3)</sup> AP/261.

- A. bearing in mind that national economic strategies can and should be accelerated in their application by a greater degree of cooperation on an intra-regional and inter-regional basis;
- B. considering that the obstacles to regional cooperation are not only physical, but often political and socio-cultural;
- C. believing nevertheless that, such obstacles notwithstanding, more efforts can and should be made by the ACP States to improve methods of cooperation amongst themselves; regional organisations are in themselves not enough and an increase in 'political will' is a vital ingredient;
- D. preoccupied by the fact that in spite of considerable efforts aimed at structural adjustment in their economies, and in spite of considerable sacrifices by their peoples, most ACP states are still unable to benefit from the gradual upturn in the world economy because of the continued fall in commodity prices and increased protectionism, a declining flow of financial resources for development and the high cost of servicing outstanding debt;
- E. preoccupied by the relatively low level of trade in both agricultural and manufactured products both within and between the ACP regions, compared to their trade with industrialised countries;
- F. recognising that closer cooperation at a regional level can effectively contribute to a reduction in political tensions with a consequent impact on reducing the risks of war, civil strife, refugee movements, expenditure on armaments and other related phenomena;
- G. confirming the objectives of regional cooperation outlined in the Third Lomé Convention which are 'to promote collective and self-reliant social, cultural and economic development and greater regional self-sufficiency';
- H. bearing in mind the scope of regional cooperation between the European Community and the ACP as outlined in Article 113 of the Third Lomé Convention, namely:
  - agriculture and rural development, notably food self-sufficiency and food security,
  - health programmes, including education, training, research and information related to primary health care and control of major diseases, including animal diseases,
  - evaluation, development, exploitation and preservation of fishery and marine resources, including scientific and technical cooperation with a view to the surveillance of exclusive economic zones,
  - preservation and improvement of the environment, especially through programmes to combat desertification, erosion, coastal degradation and marine pollution with a view to ensuring rational and ecologically balanced development,
  - industrialization, including the setting up of regional undertakings including inter-regional production and marketing enterprises,
  - exploitation of natural resources, notably the production and distribution of energy,
  - transport and communications, namely, roads, railways, air and sea transport, inland waterways, postal services and telecommunications,
  - development and expansion of trade,



- assistance for action programmes undertaken by ACP and ACP-EEC professional and business organizations with the aim of improving production and marketing of products of external markets,
  - education and training, research, science and technology, information and communication, the establishment and reinforcement of training and research institutions and technical bodies responsible for technology exchanges as well as cooperation among universities,
  - tourism, including the establishment and strengthening of tourist promotion centres,
  - cultural and social cooperation activities;
- I. having regard also to the joint declaration on cooperation between ACP States and neighbouring overseas countries and territories and French overseas departments contained in Annex VII to the Lomé Convention;
  - J. bearing in mind the fact that there exists already a very large number of regional organizations operative in ACP countries covering different sectors of regional activity, both political, cultural and technical;
  - K. realising that effective regional cooperation can only be rendered possible by the effective involvement of the populations concerned and that cultural and social cooperation is a prerequisite to such involvement;
1. Stresses that areas of cooperation between the ACP and the Community defined in the Convention should as far as possible be explored and exploited for cooperation primarily among the ACP States themselves;
  2. Calls upon all the parties concerned to take the appropriate initiatives and make every effort to ensure a prompt commitment of available resources under the Lomé Conventions for regional cooperation measures;
  3. Calls upon the representatives of the European Community and its Member States and the representatives of the ACP Group of States to further develop the parameters of regional cooperation in the course of their negotiations for the next ACP-EEC Convention bearing in mind the specific recommendations of this General Report and Resolution;
  4. Recognising the importance of 'political will' in achieving progress on regional cooperation, calls on the competent authorities to agree, as a matter of urgency, allocation of Lomé III funds for the preparation of regional reports by eminent economists (along the lines of the European Parliament's Albert-Ball report on 'The cost of non-Europe') designed to clarify the cost to ACP States of lack of effective regional cooperation;
  5. Urges the ACP Group of States to reassess the functioning of their regional organizations with a view to reducing the frequent overlapping of responsibilities which undermines efforts aimed to achieve greater economic complementarity;



6. Considers that the merits of regional cooperation are often misunderstood by officials in national administrations and believes therefore that greater efforts should be concentrated on education and information of officials and government officers in order to facilitate information flows as well as regional project identification;
7. Urges therefore that the European Community and the ACP Group of States organize Conferences on Regional Cooperation in the main ACP regional areas, associating with the Conferences such major donors as the World Bank and Regional Development Banks;
8. Believes that such conferences would provide a forum for contact between regional organizations themselves and enhance coordination and cooperative efforts between national and regional organizations which are currently inadequate;
9. Considers that the Commission Delegations in ACP countries, in spite of the efforts of officials, are often ill-equipped or under-equipped for dealing specifically with regional projects and therefore calls for a technical reinforcement of Commission Delegations in pre-determined regional centres in order to facilitate project coordination, identification and implementation;
10. Invites the ACP States and the European Community to strengthen their respective structures, including the ACP Secretariat, with a view to facilitating elaboration and implementation of projects, thereby ensuring a more diligent and dynamic cooperation among ACP States;
11. Considers that project efficiency and implementation could be enhanced if Commission Delegates and Regional Authorising Officers were allowed to use the powers set out under the Convention, thus reducing the risk of delays which are frequent when relatively minor decisions have to be referred to Brussels;
12. Believes that, also in this context, more technical assistance could and should be provided to assist in the design of regional programmes and projects, and asks that existing regional organisations established by ACP States be regularly associated with this activity;
13. Believes that, in view of frequent complaints received from various regional groups, procedures for recruitment and appointment of consultants and contractors should be re-assessed, and consideration should be given to making appointments open to organizations based in ACP States who have the local knowledge of these areas to participate;
14. Considers that there exists a number of problems concerning the application of the principle of 'regionality' in the definition of projects of a regional nature, and therefore calls for the guidelines to be reviewed to take more account of regional particularities and traditions, while maintaining distinctions between national and regional criteria;
15. Asks contracting parties to encourage greater regional cooperation in the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, particularly as regards the conservation and exploitation of marine resources which would involve the ACP States, the overseas countries and territories and the French overseas departments in the area;
16. Believes that regional development should help to open up ACP-EEC cooperation to certain countries with comparable economic and production structures, such as the Republic of Haiti in the Caribbean, in accordance with Article 289 of the Third Lomé Convention;

**As regards transport and communications**

17. Considers that integrated regional transport systems are essential in the long term, for the enhancement of trade potential and regional development;
18. Welcomes the agreement between the governments of the SADCC countries with the European Community, the African Development Bank, Scandinavian countries, the United States and individual Member States of the European Community (Netherlands, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Greece, Federal Republic of Germany) and Austria on the financing for the Beira Corridor, the objective of which is to reduce dependence of the states of Southern Africa on



South African transport systems and to provide improved access to the sea for Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Botswana;

19. Encourages the conclusion of other agreements in this domain, notably the proposed improvements to the Maputo, Nacala, Dar es Salaam and Lobito Port Transport systems, in conjunction with intra-regional surface transport projects and similar projects in West Africa and elsewhere;

20. Recognises the significance of the development of inland waterways for the African continent, and the development of coastal transport systems as envisaged for example by the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission, by the PTA and by other regional organisations;

21. Believes that for the island states of the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the development of coastal feeder services and port facilities are fundamental to their economic development, as is the extension of air transport services and infrastructure;

22. Underlines the importance, and the economic savings which can be made, resulting from the introduction of common transit declarations such as those recently introduced by the Northern Corridor Transit Agreement and by the PTA, and considers that more ACP States and regional organizations should consider the introduction of the Multi-modal Transport Document as provided for in the UN Convention on Multi-modal Transport, and the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in this respect;

23. Points to the considerable advantages gained in regional communication by the provision of inter-state motor vehicle insurance schemes — such as the Brown Card scheme introduced by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Yellow Card scheme being introduced by the PTA;

24. Draws attention to the need for closer regional route planning and air service scheduling within the different ACP regions in order to facilitate travel and freight handling;

25. Draws attention to the contribution made by the International Telecommunications Union to the provision of an integrated telecom network, including (in cooperation with ACP states and regional bodies) the provision of satellite earth stations and international telecommunications links, and requests that the European Community study the possibility of supporting financially the specialised training programmes for staff for telecommunication administration in ACP States;

#### As regards trade and financial services

26. Considers there is an urgent need for 'South-South' trade to be expanded through greater efforts on a regional level to acquire economic complementarity and diversification, particularly in the agricultural sector but also in the manufacturing and services sector;

27. Recognises the psychological and practical hinderances to regional trade cooperation, including the following

- short term balance of payments problems,
- loss of customs revenue,
- sacrifice of 'sovereignty',
- exposure of weak domestic industries;

28. Recognises also the longer term advantages to be gained, including

- a larger 'internal' market offering economies of scale,
- more attraction to external investment,
- the possibility of local manufacturing of items that would otherwise be imported from industrialised countries;

29. Believes that export credit agencies should be encouraged to increase their cover for developing countries who are undertaking adjustment programmes in order to improve investment chances and improve terms of trade in the medium term;



30. Believes also that regional organisations should be given technical and financial assistance to establish financial institutions which would facilitate the development of regional and intra-regional trade through the provision of export credit, insurance and clearing house facilities;
31. Believes that cooperation in the productive sectors of agriculture and manufacturing will enhance the diversification of the economies of ACP States and, to this end, invites ACP governments as well as public and private enterprises at the national level to create the supportive infrastructure for the development and expansion of ACP multinational enterprises;
32. Invites ACP regional and sub-regional organisations to collaborate with the governments of their Member States for the establishment or strengthening of facilitative arrangements for the development of multinational enterprises such as the provision of a legal framework for the establishment and operation of such enterprises, the development of transport and communication, intra-regional financing institutions, payments arrangements and institutions dealing with standardisation and quality control of manufactured goods in order to promote the conditions favourable to the development of multinational enterprises;
33. Believes in this context that the objective of an African Common Market by 1992 as outlined in the Lagos Plan is a necessary one, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of many regional organisations in Africa which have managed to introduce tariff-free trade within their region already;
34. Welcomes the decision of the CARICOM Heads of Governments calling on CARICOM member states to remove all obstacles to intra-regional trade by the end of the third quarter of 1988;
35. Welcomes the proposal by the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a tripling of the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility in order to meet the special financing needs of the poorest developing countries; asks the Commission to monitor the developments of such initiatives and to give all possible support and encouragement;
36. Calls upon the multilateral financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank to take note of the specific problems of island states mentioned in this report, when granting financial assistance;
37. Emphasises the need within ACP States for greater domestic resource mobilisation and a strengthening, in particular, of public and private sector financing, and recognises that this would be made easier by an improved external environment;
38. Welcomes the imminent application of the UNCTAD Common Fund for Commodities and recognises that the release of financial resources from the 'second window' will contribute considerably to the diversification of production mechanisms, emphasises however the need to apply such resources bearing in mind regional pre-requisites and the demands of regional consumers for agricultural and manufactured products; asks the Commission to initiate proposals in order to activate the contribution of both the Community and its Member States to the Common Fund as soon as possible;
39. Fully supports the organisation of Trade Fairs, and similar initiatives aimed at the dissemination of knowledge and information by regional organisations and chambers of commerce as a means of promoting more South-South commerce;
40. Believes that the Member States of the European Community, through their Official Development Assistance, could and should contribute financial support for the revolving fund for the PTA Clearing House operations and for the ECOWAS Clearing House in order to provide a financial cushion for trade and commercial transactions;
41. Fully supports the creation of regional Clearing Houses as a means to encourage intra-regional trade and cooperation in local currencies which, in time, can provide the mutual confidence and understanding which is necessary for the development of common currency transactions;
42. Notes the advantages pertaining to certain ACP states which are part of the franc zone in terms of monetary stability and convertibility, and urges the ACP States with the assistance of the Commission to undertake studies in order to assess the viability of the establishment of a number of



regional monetary zones, ultimately leading to a monetary zone linked to a basket of European currencies pending a further development of the European Monetary Systems;

43. Requests that the ACP States, with the assistance of the Commission, provide more technical, financial and administrative assistance to those regional organisations which are seeking to develop their financial and monetary cooperation, and improve the enforcement of their monetary discipline;

44. Considers that the recent outcome of UNCTAD VII made a positive contribution towards the current Uruguay round of negotiations which should lead to the creation of an improved framework of international trade as well as increasing the contribution of the multilateral trading system to the achievement of greater coherence in global economic policy making;

**As regards the environment and the management of natural resources**

45. Considers that environmental concerns are essentially regional in character — as is indicated by the reports of the ACP-EEC Working Group on Environment — and are therefore one of the priority issues for regional organisations;

46. Is encouraged by the consistent efforts of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), IGADD, to combat drought and desertification in the Sahel region, yet believes that more resources need to be brought to bear in order to accelerate the work being done;

47. Calls for greater efforts to be made at regional level to coordinate policies to protect endangered species of animals and all those threatened by overhunting;

48. Is encouraged also by the use being made of national resources in Africa, particularly in the hydro-energy fields by the various River Basin authorities who are working to fulfil the energy requirements of many regions in order to support economic development in the agricultural and industrial sectors while bearing in mind ecological concerns;

49. Considers that ACP States should pool their intellectual and material resources, and undertake on the basis of complementarities, projects geared towards food production, the establishment and management of regional stocks and trade in food supplies in order to achieve food self-sufficiency and security, having regard to the specific characteristics of the ACP countries concerned;

50. Stresses the importance for island and coastal states of regional fisheries' agreements in order to safeguard halibut stocks and provide a secure future for local fishing fleets;

51. Believes that the regional organisations concerned should consider, in the context of regional food strategies, attaching greater priority to effective marketing facilities and to processing, packaging and storage of perishable foodstuffs in order to prevent wastage which currently is endemic in many ACP regions and to improving the facilities for triangular food aid within and between regions;

**As regards other areas of activity**

52. Considers that the application of a regional strategy, with European Community support, in the field of health and epidemiology, would be particularly appropriate at this time in order to help combat the spread of diseases such as malaria, smallpox, bilharzia and AIDS as well as other diseases, and looks forward to the guidelines which the working party on health, recently established, will formulate;

53. Calls for such a strategy to be elaborated as a matter of urgency, which implies greater support not only for the renovation and construction of hospitals and health-care facilities, but also for more basic medicinal needs and primary health services in the rural areas accompanied by appropriate information campaigns;

54. Believes that the development of human resources is paramount to sustained economic growth and development and to meaningful regional cooperation, and calls upon the European



Community to increase its financial and technical assistance in order to further develop and promote education and training programmes and facilities;

55. Welcomes the decision by the ACP Council of Ministers concerning the implementation of the intra-ACP programme for Cooperation in Education, Research and Training;

56. Draws attention to the great human and economic distress resulting from blindness often contracted early in life, and believes that a regional approach would be appropriate for certain forms of blindness (river blindness); requests the Community to step up its activities in this field;

57. Believes that cultural cooperation, to be incorporated into the programming of the sixth EDF, also has a place in regional cooperation and that, at this level, increased efforts could be made in the information sector particularly by the creation and improvement of regional communication channels which will help to bring people closer together and contribute towards a broader understanding of regional identities; asks for the establishment of training and tuition centres to be located in the main ACP regions;

58. Encourages and supports cooperation between non-governmental organizations, United Nations' agencies (UNEP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR) and regional organisations in the implementation of regional policy initiatives;

59. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and report to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Community, the governments of ACP States and the Member States of the European Community.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on rural development and environmental problems

#### *The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly*

— meeting in Lisbon, (Portugal), from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the resolution on rural development and environmental problems adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly at its meeting in Vouliagmeni, Greece <sup>(2)</sup>;
- B. having regard to the report of the ACP-EEC working party on rural development and environmental problems <sup>(3)</sup>;
- C. having regard to the report on 'Our Common Future' by the World Commission on Environment and Development of UNEP (1987);

#### *(a) Development of stock farming and rational use of grazing land in ACP countries*

1. Notes the economic and social importance of stock farming in many ACP countries; believes that more intensive ACP-EEC cooperation should help to develop their considerable potential by

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No 10, 14. 1. 1987.

<sup>(3)</sup> Docs. ACP-EEC 89/86/B and AP/240/B.

improving the productivity of the existing livestock from the food point of view — particularly the production of meat and milk — and the use of animal traction in agriculture;

2. Believes that such a policy should:

- (a) give priority to small-scale farmers;
- (b) exploit the complementarity of plant production and stock farming;
- (c) bring about an even apportionment of stock farming and cropping areas;
- (d) devote greater attention to the development of small species of direct benefit to the local population as food supplies;

3. Points out that certain diseases such as nagana and cattle plague constitute a major obstacle to the development of stock farming; their eradication, which requires a major financial and scientific research input, should constitute one of the priorities of ACP-EEC cooperation in this area;

4. Points out that there is a direct link between preservation of the environment and the development of stock farming as regards both the dangers connected with over-grazing and the means of combating the tsetse fly some of which have adverse effects on the environment; calls for:

- (a) the drawing up of management plans for land and wells so that herds can be adapted to actual grazing capacity and water supplies;
- (b) the development of insecticide treatments against the tsetse fly that are compatible with the environment;

5. Stresses the need for concerted policies to exploit rationally and develop fodder resources and rural water supplies;

6. Notes that if stock farming, and agriculture in general, are to be developed, a number of internal measures must be adopted, particularly as regards:

- (a) a higher priority for animal health in national budgets;
- (b) producer price policy;
- (c) the organization of marketing;
- (d) land management;
- (e) the storage life of products for emergency use;

*(b) Rational use of fishery resources*

7. Stresses the importance of better exploitation of fishery resources — in inland waters as well — for the food balance and the economic and rural development of the ACP countries; believes there is a need for more intensive ACP-EEC cooperation in this area and intra-ACP cooperation, which should be encouraged by the European Community;

8. Believes that the objective of increased ACP-EEC cooperation should be to provide the ACP States with the financial and technical means to exercise the sovereign rights they have over their exclusive economic zone as regards the development, preservation and protection of stocks, species, environments and ecosystems; stresses the value of increased cooperation between coastal ACP States in order to guarantee better management of fishery resources;

9. Stresses in particular the need to implement policies that will ensure maintenance or re-establishment of healthy and balanced ecosystems, particularly marine ecosystems;

10. Again stresses the binding nature of the Community rules of origin and calls for implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Origin of Fishery Products contained in Annex XXX to the Lomé Convention in order to determine how they should be amended;



11. Stresses the importance of encouraging the development of processing industries on-the-spot and reducing the considerable losses incurred in this fishery sector;

*(c) Agronomic research in ACP countries*

12. Stresses that agronomic research is indispensable if the productivity of food and export crops is to be improved; calls for greater ACP-EEC cooperation in this sector, particularly at regional level;

13. Takes the view that all production areas and aspects — including storage and distribution — should be covered and that proper attention should be devoted to the various aspects that relate to the environment and the preservation of natural resources;

14. Welcomes the fact that since 1983 the European Community has included in its budget a research and development programme in the field of science and technology for development, which is currently being revised; takes the view that if this programme is to be entirely useful, it should receive much greater financing and be applied for a much longer period;

15. Stresses the need for proper distribution and dissemination of research findings: in this respect stresses the important role that the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation is gradually assuming and believes that the creation of regional branches in the ACP States would make it more efficient;

16. Believes that tropical biotechnology can make an important contribution to agricultural development in the ACP countries but notes that, because of the size of the stakes involved, particularly the financial stakes, this can be achieved only through widespread cooperation, particularly between the ACP countries, but also between the European Community and the ACP; believes that the ACP countries should place more emphasis on simple techniques for the easier distribution of species and varieties;

17. Draws attention to the challenge the ACP countries will have to confront in the years to come given the changes in the agro-industrial structure of the developed countries following the development of biotechnology; notes in particular the risk to ACP countries of:

- a decrease in exports of agricultural products because of substitutes developed through biotechnology,
- increased dependence on the agro-industrial sector of the developed countries, particularly for seeds,
- being used as a testing ground for new products (biopesticides),
- having their genetic diversity eroded;

18. Considers that biotechnology-related developments are one of the major stakes in ACP-EEC cooperation in the years to come and believes that they should be given greater attention in a special agreement on research;

*(d) Training the rural population*

19. Stresses that priority should be given to training the rural population; believes that their ability to absorb new agricultural and environmental protection techniques and practices will depend on the level of general education; is perturbed by the constant increase in the number of illiterates despite the efforts of the ACP States and calls for priority to be given in ACP-EEC cooperation to eliminating illiteracy and upgrading the general level of education in the rural population; special attention should be given to the use of audio-visual methods;



20. Calls for an increase in training activities in each European Development Fund programme and project; insists that such activities should include an appropriate section on preservation of the environment and be directed at the whole population, particularly the women;
21. Takes the view that ACP-EEC cooperation should explore every possible new channel of technical and professional teaching adapted to the daily requirements, lifestyle and different components of the rural population;

*(e) Socio-cultural environment and rural population*

22. Insists that a coherent set of strategies and measures be devised with a view to reinforcing the rural structures, and creating the necessary socio-cultural environment which can enhance the status of farmers, improve the working and living conditions of women, in order to check rural exodus and promote conditions conducive to rural development;

*(f) ACP-EEC trade in agricultural products and interaction between their agricultural policies*

23. Notes that although exports of agricultural products are essential for the economies of the ACP countries, the trend in the past decade has been unfavourable, ACP exports, to other developing countries also, having decreased on average;
24. Notes that this average unfavourable trend nevertheless covers a wide variety of situations and is due to a series of factors that do not all have the same effect but, in most cases, thwart the efforts made;
25. Considers that maintenance and development of ACP exports demands an improvement in distribution networks and greater stability and regularity of flows as well as greater adaptability by operators to market trends;
26. Believes it essential that State intervention be better adapted at all stages, from production to distribution, particularly as regards agricultural prices;
27. Stresses the essential role of ACP-EEC trade promotion in connection with the efforts made at national and local level to improve products and markets;
28. Notes the increase in imports into ACP countries of agricultural products from developed countries and considers that, although these are partly due to inadequate ACP production and intra-ACP trade, they should not be allowed to compete with local production because of their lower, or even zero, prices;
29. Points in this respect to the great difference in the situation of countries where agriculture represents only a small percentage of national revenue and those where it represents one third or one half, and proposes that the agricultural products from the developed countries should be sold locally at a price comparable to that of equivalent local products in order to avoid any competition to the detriment of local agriculture. Asks that this decision should be adopted as part of all the food aid programmes from the European Community;
30. Proposes that the resources obtained from these sales should go to make up a fund managed jointly by the European Community and the beneficiary countries, with the proceeds being devoted essentially to infrastructure developments: improvement of storage accommodation, means of transport and distribution circuits for example;

*(g) Intra-ACP trade in agri-foodstuffs: storage, conservation, processing, distribution and transport problems*

31. Believes that intra-ACP trade in agricultural products has a long way to go to meet present and even more so future requirements and possibilities; notes that this situation is mainly



attributable to payment difficulties and inadequate means of transport, distribution networks and storage capacity;

32. Reasserts the principle that the European Community must do all it can to ensure that all surpluses of agricultural production in Africa are taken up at prices which encourage further development of African agriculture and transported to areas of want by all means possible including triangular food aid;

33. Calls on the EEC Commission to give priority in spending within food aid operations to purchasing African surpluses for use in food aid programmes;

34. Calls for an increase in regional programme funding to meet the practical difficulties of transporting from areas of production in Africa to areas of shortage;

35. Calls on the ACP countries to conclude payment agreements at regional level and to remedy the shortcomings by devising appropriate common policies;

*(h) Financing of agricultural development*

36. Notes that pursuit of effective agricultural and rural development policies based on preservation of the environment will require considerably increased financing as pointed out in the UN action programme for the economic revival and development of Africa 1986 to 1990 which puts the financing requirements of the agricultural sector at 57,4 billion US dollars, 17,1 billion US dollars to be provided from external sources;

37. Considers it essential for all suppliers of aid, both multilateral — particularly the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) — and bilateral, to take steps to meet these needs; in particular points out the need for the industrialized countries finally to honour their commitment to devote 0,7 % of their Gross National Product to development aid;

38. Urges the European Community and its Member States rapidly to take every step to fulfil this undertaking to meet these needs themselves and encourage the international community to take account of them; stresses the need to provide the ACP countries in general and the African ones in particular with IDA-type credits and rural development aid so as not to increase the debt burden;

39. Calls on the ACP States to make evident in their national budgets the absolute priority to be accorded to the financing of rural development and on the countries of Africa to fulfil the undertaking made by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State and Government to devote more than 20 % of public investment to this sector;

40. Takes the view that special attention should be devoted in national policies to the effects on agricultural and rural development of the following factors:

(a) exchange-rate levels;

(b) taxes and charges;

(c) banking and credit systems;

41. Believes that the European Community should actively assist the setting up of funds in the various ACP countries to finance small farms set up for the graduates of the various training colleges for agricultural technicians and engineers as well as funds to reintegrate into agriculture former employees of rural administrations that have been streamlined;



(i) *Assessment of ACP-EEC cooperation*

42. Considers it essential for ACP-EEC cooperation programmes and projects to be assessed jointly by the ACP and the European Community both while in operation and upon completion; is perturbed by the way in which the Court of Auditors of the European Community has criticised the EEC Commission in its annual report for the 1985 financial year;

43. Stresses the need to take proper account, when evaluating agricultural and rural development projects, of their impact on the environment and the preservation of natural resources;

44. Considers that assessment could be improved by for instance:

(a) creating a larger assessment service in the EEC Commission and a branch at ACP level which would collaborate with each other and the countries concerned involved in the work of assessment in accordance with Lomé III;

(b) setting up data banks of the main features of programmes, projects and regions;

45. Calls on the Community and the ACP States to ensure the operational application of a standard format for evaluating the viability of each aid programme/project, i. e. the survival of the programme-project after the end of external financing, taking into account the following six factors:

(a) socio-cultural, e. g. is it acceptable to the beneficiaries and to other populations which may be affected; and does it respect and enhance cultural identities and values and promote social integration;

(b) technical, e. g. are all necessary materials and skills available?

(c) institutional, e. g. do the necessary management and support organizations exist and are they working correctly?

(d) economic/financial, e. g. is all establishment and recurrent funding provided for?

(e) environmental, e. g. is the environment capable of sustaining its establishment and continuation?

(f) political, e. g. will central and local authorities support it?

46. Calls on the Community and the ACP States to apply the standard format throughout the whole cycle of the programme/project, and in particular at the following stages:

(a) the prefeasibility study, when identifying it;

(b) the feasibility study;

(c) the appraising and preparation of the financing proposal and contractual documents;

(d) the implementation plan and monitoring system;

(e) the interphase, end-of-programme/project and ex-post evaluations;

47. Calls for the guidelines and recommendations presented in this motion for a resolution and in the previous motion for a resolution on rural development and environmental problems adopted by the Joint Assembly meeting in Vouliagmeni to be given due consideration during negotiations of the future ACP-EEC Convention;

48. 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 the situation in South Africa and southern Africa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South Africa and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987;
  - B. convinced that it is only by peaceful dialogue and negotiations that apartheid can be abolished in such a way as to preserve South Africa's wealth of human and economic resources for future generations;
  - C. believing that it is not enough to condemn the apartheid regime and express moral indignation, but that it is even more necessary than ever to take concrete steps which can contribute to the elimination of apartheid;
  - D. recognising that only by putting an end to the apartheid system will it be possible to eliminate all forms of outside interference in southern Africa, whatever their origin;
  - E. mindful of the fact that economic pressures will be most effective if internationally coordinated;
1. Observes that the Government of South Africa has continued to suppress non-violent opposition to its racially-based minority rule, by law and by force, thus reducing the possibility of a peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy;
  2. Condemns, in particular, its steadily increasing restrictions of the press, its harassment of media representatives and its detention of leading journalists, such as Zwelakhi Sisulu, the editor of the *New Nation*;
  3. Calls again for the opening of negotiations to achieve a non-racial democracy in a single united South Africa, which can only take place after:
    - (a) the release of Nelson Mandela and all other prisoners held for political reasons;
    - (b) the ending of the state of emergency and granting of the freedom of speech and assembly to the whole population;
    - (c) the removal of restrictions on the press;
  4. Welcomes the Dakar meeting between Afrikaner white liberals and the ANC;
  5. Welcomes also the positive response of the Presidency of the EC Council of Ministers towards the proposal of Rev. Alan Boesak to convene a Conference of South African opposition groups in Europe to formulate a strategy for negotiations, but insists that such a Conference is no substitute for further effectively implemented economic pressures;
  6. Points out, furthermore, that there is no sign that the South African government is prepared to enter into meaningful negotiations and also that the majority of the white population, who alone have the opportunity to exercise political power through the ballot box, have again supported that government;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

7. Concludes, therefore, that in order to achieve a peaceful transition through negotiations and to avoid the bloodbath of which the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group warned, the rest of the world has an even greater responsibility to bring effective pressure to bear upon the South African government and those who maintain it in power;
8. Points out that South Africa's main trading partners, many of them being Member States of the European Community, are those best able to exert such pressure;
9. Expresses grave anxiety that the restrictive measures agreed by the certain countries and regional bodies, notably the European Community and its Member States, have not been fully implemented and enforced;
10. Asks the Community Foreign Ministers to renew their practice of including the question of South Africa on the agenda for all their political cooperation meetings;
11. Calls urgently on all the Member States to abide by the agreements which they made in European political cooperation and, where they have so far failed to do so, to embody the trade restrictions in binding legal provisions, implement them conscientiously, closely monitor compliance with them, investigate suspected violations and, where necessary, mete out stiff penalties;
12. Calls on the EEC Commission, Council and Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the European Parliament, in accordance with their respective competences, to proceed with the preparation of further measures, which could be adopted as Community legal instruments and which would at least match the provisions of the United States of America;
13. Calls urgently on the ACP and EEC countries to stop their airlines flying to South Africa and to introduce a ban on landings by South African Airways planes;
14. Repeats its proposal that, in view of the need for world-wide coordination and monitoring, the European Community should consider establishing a secretariat to monitor events in South Africa and the coordination, enforcement and effectiveness of restrictive measures and to make factual, balanced and dispassionate reports of its findings;
15. Notes the failure of the current Presidents-in-Office of the ACP and EEC Councils of Ministers to respond to the Joint Assembly's request for written reports on the initiatives taken to achieve such coordination and monitoring and concludes that no such initiatives have yet been taken;
16. Decides to monitor the implementation of all restrictive measures and to discuss this subject at its next meeting;
17. Asks its own Co-Presidents to distribute, in advance of that meeting, a written report summarising the measures agreed throughout the world and their implementation;
18. Requests the Commission of the European Communities, the ACP Secretariat, the EEC Council Secretariat and the services of the European Parliament to give their help and assistance in compiling this report;
19. Invites the Presidents-in-Office of the ACP and EEC Council of Ministers at the time of the Assembly's next meeting to participate fully in the proposed debate on these issues;
20. Points out that if restrictive measures against South Africa are not also applied against Namibia, as long as it is occupied by South Africa, such measures will be seriously prejudiced, calls therefore for the full application of such measures to Namibia;



21. Draws attention to the detention of prominent leaders of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the National Union of Namibian Workers, including the SWAPO Vice-President, Hendrick Witboi, and the General Secretary of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia, Ben Uulenga;
22. Urges the Member States of the European Community to pursue a common policy to achieve genuine independence for Namibia on the basis of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435;
23. Welcomes the initiative taken by the People's Republic of Angola in re-establishing contacts with the United States of America aimed at finding an early solution to the question of Namibia;
24. Condemns the execution on 1 September 1987 of Moses Jantjief and Mlamli Mielies, despite world-wide interventions on their behalf; deplores the continued detention of 33 political prisoners on Death Row and calls for their sentences to be commuted, and expresses its deep concern at reports that three of them have already been secretly executed;
25. Welcomes the recent prisoners exchange of 133 Angolans, Klaas de Jonge and Pierre André Albertini, for the South African Major Wynand du Toit, but regrets that Héléne Passtoors was not included and asks for her immediate release;
26. Asks that allegations of torture and maltreatment of child detainees be thoroughly investigated and those responsible brought to justice; welcomes the release of most of the detainees under 16 years of age, and expresses the hope that the children remaining in custody will be swiftly brought to trial; expects that normal principles of justice and mercy will be taken into consideration by the Court;
27. Condemns the widespread use of violence by Mine Security Forces during the recent miners' strike in South Africa, where dozens of miners who were striking for equal pay have been killed and many more made redundant, and deplores the use of the migrant labour system by mining corporations, including, recently, to replace sacked miners;
28. Asks that new urgent measures be adopted in favour of refugees, including those resulting from mass dismissals from the South African mines, as well as the victims of military action and natural catastrophes;
29. Welcomes the Community's increased programme of positive measures for the victims of apartheid, notes the efforts of the South African government to prevent those opposed to it receiving international support, and urges that, if possible, the programme be expanded along the already mutually agreed principles and guidelines;
30. Deplores South Africa's continued economic and military destabilisation of the SADCC States, a policy which has led to loss of many lives and cost those states, directly and indirectly, much more than all the development aid which they have received during this period;
31. Calls upon the European Community and its Member States to increase substantially the assistance given to the SADCC States, so that these countries can reduce their economic dependence on South Africa, particularly in the transport sphere;
32. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

## RESOLUTION (1)

### On EEC aid to Mozambique

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on Mozambique adopted by the institutions provided for by the Lomé Conventions;
- B. whereas the acts of violent destruction and sabotage perpetrated by external forces are holding up the economic recovery of the country;
- C. whereas Mozambique is having to devote increasing budgetary funds to guaranteeing the security of individuals and property within its frontiers;
- D. having regard to the persistent food crisis which is affecting more than six million people and the factors behind it;
  1. Requests the institutions of the Lomé Convention and the European Community to:
    - (a) increase the level of food aid as long as the situation continues, and establish programmes of non-food aid, in particular clothes and tools and aid in the health sector;
    - (b) step up measures designed to create self-sufficiency in food, particularly by means of programmes to resettle the two million displaced persons;
    - (c) draw up as a matter of urgency, and in cooperation with the Government of Mozambique, specific programmes for the return to Mozambique of 500 000 people now in neighbouring states;
    - (d) participate actively in the reinforcement of local logistical facilities in order to improve the channelling of all aid, and particularly that transported by sea, to its proper destination;
  2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the signatory States of the Lomé Convention.

---

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

## RESOLUTION (1)

### on the situation in Mozambique

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas more than 600 people living in the villages of Homoine and Mandlakaza in Mozambique have been massacred by the self-styled Renamo, a group armed by the *apartheid* regime;
- B. having regard to the testimony of Monsignor Etchegaray, a special envoy of Pope John Paul II, who described as 'a vision of horror' the ruins of the city of Luabo, occupied for more than a year by the same group of mercenaries;

---

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



- C. having regard to the testimony resulting from numerous visits by competent organizations and individuals who were able to witness the tragic situation of a large part of the Mozambique population which is affected by the shortage of food, has been forced to migrate en masse and is deprived of the means and tools of work as a result of the systematic destruction of production and transport infrastructures and of centres of production, and of the destabilization measures perpetrated by South Africa and by this same group which is armed by South Africa;
- D. whereas this terrorist group has received practical and back-up facilities in a number of EEC Member States, where they issue propaganda and claim responsibility for acts of destruction and terrorism;
- E. having regard to the recent official declarations by the Portuguese Government explicitly prohibiting the use of its territory for the activities of this terrorist group;
- 1. Vehemently condemns the activities perpetrated by groups armed and supported by South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique;
- 2. Expresses its solidarity with the people of Mozambique;
- 3. Calls on the international community and the European Community to grant emergency food aid to Mozambique and to provide any special means of transport which prove appropriate, as a response to the urgent appeal launched by the Government;
- 4. Calls on the Governments of the Member States of the European Community to take effective measures to prevent their territory being used for activities hostile to the People's Republic of Mozambique, such as those engaged in by that group armed by South Africa;
- 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Member States.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on the situation in Angola

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the accumulated loss of human life and destruction of economic resources in Angola, caused by armed aggression from within the territory of occupied Namibia, the occupation of the territory of Angola itself and the South African Government's support of the forces of UNITA;
- B. whereas the efforts of the Angolan Government to defend the independence of Angola and encourage peace in the region have entered an active phase;
- C. whereas the representatives of UNITA are *personae gratae* in several capital cities of the European Economic Community and their destabilising, armed activity supported;
- 1. Considers that the independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Resolution 435/78 is a prerequisite, to be effected as soon as possible, for reaching an overall solution in this whole region of southern Africa;
- 2. Supports the Angolan Government's efforts to achieve a peaceful situation of this kind;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

3. Condemns, therefore, all direct or indirect support given by certain Community circles to the forces which are opposed in the country to the process of independence for Namibia, and to peace at Angola's frontiers and within Angola;

4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Governments of the Member States of the European Community and the ACP States.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the visit by the President of the People's Republic of Angola to Portugal and the current negotiations concerning Angola and Namibia

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
  - whereas the meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is being held in Lisbon at the same time as the official visit to Portugal by the President of the People's Republic of Angola,
  - whereas the situation of destabilization in southern Africa in general and Angola in particular has been a matter of constant concern for the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,
  - aware that important negotiations are under way with a view to establishing a just and honourable peace in Angola and Namibia,
1. Welcomes the constructive attitude evidenced by the opening of these negotiations;
  2. Urges the negotiators to continue their efforts to achieve peace so that the peoples in the region and throughout the world may benefit from it;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the results of the mission to Suriname

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

- meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,
- having regard to the visit to Suriname in April/May 1987 by a delegation from the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



1. Welcomes the report prepared by the delegation and particularly the fact that it represents the unanimous view of the members of the delegation;
2. Approves the conclusions contained in the report;
3. Notes particularly that the Suriname government has stated its intention to organise free and democratic elections during the second half of 1987, for which international observers are to be invited; believes that political developments in Suriname are a step forward and that all parties concerned should be encouraged to continue their efforts;
4. Believes that the process of referendum and elections are a step forward towards the conditions believed by the Netherlands to be implied in the 1975 Treaty, and trusts that this, together with the evident need for Suriname to have stability and a sense of nationhood, will cause a rapid resumption of Dutch aid, albeit following mutually agreed improved procedures than in the past;
5. States its willingness to assist constructively in furthering stability, democracy and freedom in Suriname including the reactivation of the 1975 Dutch-Suriname Treaty; urges the immediate re-establishment of full diplomatic relations at ambassador level between Suriname and the Netherlands, following normal diplomatic practice and in a spirit of mutual goodwill;
6. Requests the Co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Council to convene an urgent meeting on the border problems between Suriname and French Guyane, in particular to discuss the situation of refugees and the flow of arms and men to the rebel groups;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the governments of the Member States of the European Community and to the governments of the ACP States.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on North/South interdependence

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. stressing the need for increased public awareness of North/South interdependence and Europe's shared responsibility to play a more constructive role in helping to solve the economic and social problems which confront humanity;
  - B. noting the conclusions of the Council of Development Ministers following their 1164th meeting of 21 May 1987 on 'Increasing Public Awareness in the Community on Development Issues';
1. Calls on the Commission, all Members of the European Parliament, all Members of the Assembly and Member States to fully and actively support the European public campaign on North/South interdependence and solidarity which is being organised by the Council of Europe in co-operation with European Community institutions in the Spring of 1988;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and all Members of the European Parliament.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on coffee

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the Resolution on Coffee adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987;
- B. recalling the need to improve the methods of international cooperation in commodities considering the failure of the seventh UNCTAD;
- C. whereas several ACP States mainly depend on agriculture and their economies utterly depend on agricultural products such as coffee which represents more than 90 % of their income earnings in certain cases and more than 60 % in most cases;
- D. having regard to the failure of the meeting held in February 1987 within the International Coffee Organization between producers and consumers to discuss the reintroduction of quotas;
- E. considering that the Community market is the main outlet for ACP States' coffee exports;
  1. Welcomes the provisions of the third Lomé Convention on increased cooperation in agricultural commodities between the European Community, its Member-States and the ACP States;
  2. However notes with concern that the downward trend of the price of coffee has had the disastrous effect of reducing considerably the export earnings of ACP producing States, thus entailing a loss of almost one billion ECUs in 1987; compromising the progress of their development plans, and worsening the debt crisis besetting them;
  3. Further notes that the Stabex resources are not sufficient enough to compensate the losses suffered by ACP States;
  4. Draws attention to the ever-increasing economic difficulties which the ACP States will encounter if the quotas are not reintroduced by September 1987;
  5. Calls upon the European Community and its Member-States party to the 1983 International Agreement and privileged partners of the ACP States, to comply with the letter and spirit of the said Agreement, in particular Articles 1 to 50 thereof, and strongly recommends:
    - that the meeting of producer and consumer countries within the ICO to be held this month in London should lead to a final agreement on fresh quotas for coffee, without any reduction in the quota of the ACP States,
    - that the necessary pressure be brought to bear on the other consumer countries so that positive proposals could be found for stabilizing the price of coffee,

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



— meanwhile, it would be advisable to adopt the proposal which the producers put up at the ICO meeting in February 1987;

6. Instructs the Co-Presidents to forward this Resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and to Member-States' governments.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on cocoa

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the Resolution on cocoa adopted unanimously by the Joint Assembly in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987);
- B. having regard to the high dependence of a large number of ACP States on agricultural commodities such as cocoa;
- C. having regard to the failure of recent discussions on the management of a buffer stock for cocoa;
- D. considering the importance of the Community's market for the export of cocoa from ACP States, and the preponderant role the EEC plays, in international bodies;
- E. deeply concerned by the worsening difficulties which developing countries encounter in servicing their debt, in a situation of a generalized fall in the prices of commodities;
- F. acknowledging the pressing need for concrete and positive action to be adopted in that regard;
  1. Welcomes the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention on the mechanism for following up and managing agricultural commodities;
  2. Calls upon the Community and its Member-States to do all they can to ensure:
    - that discussions are resumed on the management of the buffer stock for cocoa,
    - that the ceiling of the stock is able to guarantee and defend cocoa prices fixed at 16 000 SDR/tonne on world markets;
  3. Instructs the Co-Presidents to forward this Resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and Member-States' governments.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the Portuguese market for ACP sugar

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling that during the negotiations for Portugal's accession to the Treaty of Rome it was established that an annual supply of 300 000 tonnes of raw cane sugar was necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Portuguese sugar refining industry;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- B. recalling also that the negotiations for Portugal's accession to the Third ACP-EEC Convention resulted in access for ACP sugar being limited to 75 000 tonnes outside of the Sugar Protocol arrangements;
  - C. observing that this quantity reduces the export quotas for traditional ACP suppliers to the Portuguese market;
  - D. drawing attention to the decision of ACP-EEC Council of 14-15 May 1987 to continue discussions under Article 130 paragraph 2 section (c) of the Convention in the light of the ACP's dissatisfaction with this outcome;
  - E. being convinced that there is still an unsatisfied demand for sugar in the Portuguese market, and that this demand can be met by sugar from ACP sources;
1. Exhorts the Community to adopt a positive approach to the ACP request for a quota for ACP sugar in the Portuguese market which would satisfy the needs of the Portuguese refiners and the interests of ACP sugar supplying states;
  2. Insists that negotiations in respect of sugar provided for under the Protocol of Accession of Portugal to the Lomé III Convention should be engaged into without further delay and completed within the prescribed time limit;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and to Member States' governments.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on ACP sugar

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the resolution on ACP sugar adopted unanimously in Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987;
- B. noting that the Community has again imposed a freeze on 1978/1988 prices for EEC sugar;
- C. being alarmed at the implications for ACP sugar producers if this freeze is applied once more to the ACP guaranteed price in disregard of the economic factors, relevant to ACP sugar supplying states, as outlined in their memorandum submitted to the Commission on 23 October 1986;
- D. pointing out that such a freeze would mean that the ACP guaranteed price would not have increased for the last three years despite the fact that the importation of ACP sugar in no way contributes to the surplus in the EEC sugar sector;
- E. drawing attention to the Community's stated intention to reformulate the rules and regulations governing its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP);
- F. recalling that the Common Organisation of the sugar market within which the Protocol is implemented shall in no way prejudice the Community's commitment to purchase and import specific quantities of cane sugar at guaranteed prices negotiated annually taking into account all relevant economic factors (Article 1 and 5 of the Sugar Protocol);

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



1. Calls on the Community to consider the special problems of the ACP sugar supplying states — in particular, the unique freight costs which they have to bear, their small landlocked and island characteristics and their heavy dependence on sugar export incomes — in its offer of a guaranteed price for the 1987/1988 delivery period which would ensure a reasonable level of increase;
2. Draws the special attention of the Community to the adverse consequences upon the sugar industries and the economies of the ACP States of the combined effect of a restrictive pricing policy in respect of Community sugar prices and an automatic alignment of ACP guaranteed prices with such internal prices;
3. Demands that the new sugar regime of the Community should in no way prejudice the implementation of the provisions of the Convention with particular regard to the joint determination of the ACP guaranteed price;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and to the Governments of Member States of the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

against the imposition of a levy on molasses

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. bearing in mind the objectives of the Lomé Convention which are *inter alia* to promote trade between the ACP States and the Community;
- B. noting that in that spirit some twenty ACP States have been traditionally supplying cane molasses to the Community;
- C. noting further that the supply of over 500 000 tonnes per annum of this product by the ACP States represents an income of over 50 million ECU essential in the economic development of these states;
  1. Recommends that the Community grant the ACP States new concessions in this sector, pursuant to Article 130 of the Third Lomé Convention;
  2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the authorities of the Commission and the Member States.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

## RESOLUTION (1)

on restrictions affecting the operation to Europe of subsonic jet aircraft of African airlines which do not conform to noise standards

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September 1987 to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling the objectives, principles and areas of ACP-EEC cooperation as defined in the Third Convention signed in Lomé on 8 December 1984, in particular Article 84 section 3 (a) relating to the creation of conditions fostering the movement of goods at national, regional and international level;
- B. acknowledging that air transport contributes to promoting and speeding up the economic, cultural and social development of ACP States;
- C. recognizing the need to ensure the establishment and maintenance of air services, between EEC Member States and the ACP countries, that would accord to each contracting party and its air carriers equal and fair opportunities of sharing in the advantages derived from the air transport system;
- D. noting with concern the coming into force, on 1 January 1988, of the regulation on the noise standards of subsonic aircraft which do not conform to the provisions of Chapter 2, Volume 1 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention;
- E. noting further with concern that the provisions have been proposed by the Commission of the European Communities with the aim of implementing, in advance and as soon as possible, the provision of Chapter 3, Volume 1 of Annex 16 Volume 1 to the Chicago Convention;
- F. considering that these restrictions will affect the operation to Europe of the air services of African airlines nearly all of whose fleets are made up of aircraft which do not meet the noise standards set under Chapters 2 and 3 of Volume 1 of Annex 16 of the Chicago Convention;
- G. considering further that these noise restrictions will have a major adverse effect on the operation of airlines and on the overall development of air services with Europe;
- H. considering the financial difficulties African airlines face in their attempt to finance the cost of conversion of their aircraft which do not comply with the recommended standards, or to purchase in the near future aircraft conforming to the said standards;
- I. considering that the economic situation of ACP States is generally difficult and that the application, as from 1 January 1988, of the noise standards set under Chapter 2 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention would impose additional economic hardships and entail financial and technical difficulties for their national airlines;
- J. noting that the International Civil Aviation Organization, in pursuance of its Resolution A26-11 passed at the Twenty-sixth session of its Assembly (September/October 1986), is in favour of its contracting States granting to developing countries, through mutually acceptable temporary agreements, exemptions for aircraft not in compliance with the standards set under Chapter 2, and abstaining from adopting unilateral measures against aircraft which do not meet the standards laid down in Chapter 3 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention;
- K. taking note of Resolution CM/Res. 1118 (XLVI) adopted in July 1987 by the Organization of African Unity on restrictions affecting the operation to Europe of subsonic jet aircraft of African airlines which do not conform to the noise standards;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



- L. having regard to the importance for citizens of the European Community of reducing noise pollution in the vicinity of airports;
- 1. Requests the Commission of the European Communities and its Member States
  - (a) to discuss with ACP States the problem of noise standards to be applied to ACP airlines using EEC airspace, and possible ways of helping ACP airlines in respect of this;
  - (b) on a case by case basis, to consider granting derogations beyond 31 December 1989 to ACP States in respect of their use of aircraft and to allow the immediate granting of regional exemptions to African airlines for the continued use, after 1 January 1988, of their aircraft which do not meet the noise standards set under Chapter 2 of Annex 16 to the Chicago Convention, with a view to ensuring that air services are maintained between the Lomé Convention contracting states and ACP States concerned, and their airlines are guaranteed fair and equal opportunities of sharing in the advantages derived from the air transport system;
- 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Governments of the Member States of the Lomé Convention.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

##### on the situation in Chad

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the European Parliament resolution (Doc. 1-667/83) of 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad;
- B. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg on 24 September 1984;
- C. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 30 January 1986 in Swaziland on the situation in Chad;
- D. having regard to the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986 in Vouliagmeni (Greece) on the situation in Chad;
- E. having regard to resolution AHG/DFT/Res. 10 (XXIII), adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the OAU at its 23rd ordinary session in Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987, on the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
- F. having regard to the OAU's efforts to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to a just and lasting peace in Chad;
- G. whereas the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya may endanger international peace and security, particularly in the region concerned;
- H. noting the laudable efforts by the OAU to reach a negotiated and peaceful settlement to the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
- I. concerned to ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific members of the Lomé Convention;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

1. Reiterates its support to the government and the people of the Republic of Chad who are experiencing a painful situation of war and aggression which have resulted in heavy losses of human life, the destruction of fauna and flora as well as of essential infrastructures;
2. Deplores the fact that this situation impedes the realization of programmes of development undertaken by the government and the people of Chad;
3. Reiterates its support for the Government of the Republic of Chad;
4. Undertakes to support the efforts by the OAU and its *ad hoc* committee to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to a permanent settlement of the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
5. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take every possible step within the appropriate bodies with a view to promoting the restoration of a just and lasting peace between the parties concerned;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to monitor the implementation of this resolution, to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Community Member States and of the ACP members of the Lomé Convention, and to report to the next session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

#### RESOLUTION (1)

##### on the reconstruction of Chad

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to Resolution 40/219 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 29 December 1985 and previous resolutions on assistance for reconstruction, recovery, development, urgent humanitarian aid and special aid for Chad;
  - B. whereas war and drought are jeopardising all the reconstruction and development efforts undertaken by the Chad Government;
  - C. considering that the situation of war being experienced by the people of Chad is likely to obstruct directly the realization of the Lomé Convention objectives;
  - D. noting the need for special reconstruction and development aid for Chad;
1. Notes with satisfaction the round table conference on aid for Chad organized by the United Nations Development Programme on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed at the international Conference on emergency aid for Chad; held in November 1982;
  2. Expresses its gratitude to various States, particularly those of the European Community, and to governmental and non-governmental organisations which have responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Chad Government and of the Secretary General of the United Nations by providing aid to Chad;
  3. Appeals to the international community and particularly to the Member States of the European Community and ACP to make their contribution to the economic and social development and reconstruction of a Chad afflicted by war, drought and invasions from locusts and predators;

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



4. Asks for urgent humanitarian aid for the people suffering from the effects of war, drought and invasions of locusts and predators and for the resettlement of displaced persons;
5. Asks the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take every possible measure within the appropriate bodies to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of technical and material financial aid for Chad;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to monitor the implementation of this resolution and to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the governments of the Member States of the Community and the ACP members of the Lomé Convention and to report to the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

---

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on shelter for the homeless especially in the ACP States and in the European Community

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas the United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1987 'International Year of Shelter for the Homeless';
  - B. whereas the aims of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless are:
    - (a) to focus attention on the plight of the most disadvantaged sections of the world's population who are inadequately sheltered and live in conditions of squalor, unhealthiness and insecurity;
    - (b) to generate the commitment of governments, international organisations and aid agencies, non-governmental organisations in favour of the homeless especially those of developing countries already affected by problems of refugees, displacement of persons, hunger, debt, natural disasters;
  - C. whereas the right to shelter and to decent and adequate housing is an internationally acknowledged basic human right and necessity;
  - D. whereas the situation of homelessness is likely to be further aggravated by the negative phenomenon of unparalleled urban explosion, widening the gaps between urban and rural economies thus impeding the process of development of ACP and other developing countries;
  - E. having regard to the report drawn up by Mr A.A. Lacenda de Queiroz on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment of the European Parliament which drew attention to the growing alarming phenomenon of the existence of more than a million homeless people in the Member States;
1. Calls upon the Community and its Member States and the ACP as well as their respective non-governmental organisations and local communities at large to intensify their support for the International Year of the Homeless;
  2. Invites the Community and the ACP to engage in dialogue with a view to undertaking a concerted effort and adopting appropriate measures at all levels in order to encourage and reinforce self-organisation of the local communities, enhance the local artistic capabilities and material

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

resources, strengthen the cultural identities of the populations, having regard at the same time to the special needs of women and children;

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council of the European Communities and to the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

#### RESOLUTION (1)

on solidarity between the Lomé Convention partners

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas the Lomé Convention links 66 ACP countries to the Community and its Member States;
- B. whereas the Lomé Convention represents a unique instrument of cooperation in international relations because of its inherent qualities and development potential;
- C. reaffirming the Community's duty to offer the best possible conditions for cooperation to the ACP countries;
- D. recalling in this connection the resolution on increasing the refund for soft wheat adopted in Swaziland on 29 January 1986;
- E. having regard to the EC Commission's recent proposals concerning a special programme for 100 million ECU for poor and heavily indebted countries in Africa south of the Sahara;
- F. having regard to a number of recent upsets in trade flows particularly regarding cereals;
  - 1. Stresses the need to develop and pursue special relations between the Community and the ACP States and the Community's duty to concentrate its cooperation efforts on the Convention's signatory states;
  - 2. Recalls the indispensability of solidarity between the ACP countries and the Community which must be interpreted as a two-way rather than one-way solidarity;
  - 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States and the ACP countries.

---

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Chad

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 15 September 1983 on the situation in Chad (Doc. 1-667/83);
- B. having regard to the resolutions on the situation in Chad adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 23 February 1984 in Brazzaville, by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 21 September 1984 in Luxembourg and by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1986 in Athens;
- C. having regard to the restoration of national unity as a result of the policy of reconciliation adopted by the Chad authorities;
- D. whereas the situation in Chad has developed in such a way that the theory of an internal conflict within Chad is no longer tenable;
- E. whereas the OAU Charter reaffirms the inviolability of frontiers inherited from colonialization;
- F. concerned to ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific States;
  1. Points out that peace and security are absolutely essential for the success of any development effort;
  2. Welcomes the ceasefire established between the opposing parties on Friday, 11 September on the initiative of the OAU;
  3. Welcomes the efforts by the President of the OAU, whose conciliation mission to the Chad and Libyan authorities has brought about an improvement in the conflict, and wishes the OAU *ad hoc* committee every success;
  4. Encourages the Heads of State of Chad and Libya to make resolute overtures for peace;
  5. Recommends that, in the event of persistent disagreement over the integrity of the territory of Chad, the matter be the subject of international arbitration;
  6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the governments of the Community Member States, the governments of the ACP members of the Lomé Convention, the President-in-Office of the OAU and the Libyan Government.

---

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

---

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation as regards cooperation between the ACP States of the Pacific and the European Community

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. having received the minutes of the meeting of the Bureau at Apia (Western Samoa) from 15 to 17 July 1987;

---

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

1. Welcomes the fact that for the first time a parliamentary body of the Lomé Convention has held a meeting in the Pacific region;
2. Notes that this visit revealed a very serious economic situation in the ACP States of the Pacific;
3. Stresses the need to consolidate cooperation between the Community and the ACP States of the Pacific region;
4. Notes that the specific geographical, economic and socio-cultural features of the Pacific area make it a special and unique region;
5. Asks that these specific features be fully taken into account in the implementation of the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention;
6. Welcomes the priority accorded by the ACP States of the Pacific in their indicative programmes to agricultural development and regional cooperation;
7. Emphasizes the cardinal importance for these states, because of their special characteristics, of regional cooperation, an instrument ideally suited to their economic and social development;
8. Expresses its deep concern at the difficulties encountered between the ACP States of the Pacific and the Community authorities concerning the implementation of their regional cooperation programmes;
9. Considers that the various provisions of the Third Lomé Convention concerning regional cooperation should be interpreted and applied with the greatest possible flexibility and adaptability in order to enable the ACP States of the Pacific to gain the greatest benefit from them;
10. Recalls in this connection the provisions of Article 262 of the Third Lomé Convention to the effect that specific provisions and measures shall be established to support island ACP States in their efforts to overcome the specific natural and geographical difficulties and obstacles hampering their development;
11. Recalls also that by virtue of Article 232, exceptions may be made on a case-by-case basis to the rule regarding the use of funds for purchases of goods or payments for services in the Member States of the Community and the ACP States;
12. Believes that these various provisions and above all the spirit of the Convention should make it possible to implement regional cooperation in the Pacific region which takes particular account of the needs of the ACP States and their specific characteristics;
13. Asks the Commission to step up cooperation with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC) as part of the identification and preparation of projects;
14. Asks the Commission to make provision for increased technical assistance, both as regards the quality and numbers involved, for the implementation and initial operating phase of national and regional projects in the Pacific region;
15. Believes that regional cooperation must be operated in the Pacific with maximum flexibility to take account of the specific characteristics of the region and avoid any damaging unwieldiness and delays;
16. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission of the European Communities.



## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the illegal and illegitimate occupation of East Timor by Indonesia

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly is meeting in Portugal (Lisbon), a Member State of the EEC and the Lomé Convention, whose historical responsibilities to East Timor are sanctioned by its own constitution;
- B. having regard to the existence of cooperation agreements between the EEC and the Member States of ASEAN, of which Indonesia is a member;
- C. whereas the various Lomé Conventions take their inspiration from the universal principle of the self-determination and independence of peoples;
- D. having regard to the convergent views of the Portuguese authorities and the authorities of the five African countries whose official language is Portuguese on the question of East Timor;
  1. Condemns the illegal and illegitimate occupation of East Timor by Indonesia;
  2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of East Timor to self-determination and independence;
  3. Calls on the parties concerned to resolve the question of East Timor in the context and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter;
  4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

---

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on the promotion of international labour standards and on ACP-EEC-ILO cooperation

*The ACP-EEC Joint Committee,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on the social aspect of Lomé III and the role of the social partners, in particular those adopted on 30 January 1986 in Ezulwini and on 25 September 1986 in Vouliagmeni;

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).

- B. noting the resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 9 March 1987 concerning compliance with international labour standards;
- C. welcoming the progress made each year with the consultation of the ACP-EEC economic and social sectors;
- D. welcoming likewise the fact that in 1987, for the first time, the Commission has consulted the social partners on the preparation of the next Community scheme of generalized preferences;
  1. Stresses once again that one of the fundamental objectives of Lomé III is to promote in a practical way the full enjoyment of social rights by individuals and peoples in the signatory States of the ACP-EEC cooperation Convention;
  2. Considers that the international labour conventions drawn up under the auspices of the International Labour Organization (ILO), to which virtually all the signatory States of Lomé III belong, constitute precious instruments for the achievement of social progress;
  3. Invites the Contracting Parties of the Lomé Convention which have not already done so to adhere to and ratify these ILO instruments without further delay especially in so far as they can contribute to ACP-EEC cooperation;
  4. In view of this, insists that cooperation between the ILO, the ACP and the EEC be consolidated and extended to ensure better implementation of all the social provisions contained in Lomé III and to benefit from the rich experience of tripartite (government - employees - employers) procedures in the development field;
  5. Considers that closer cooperation with the ILO will enable greater importance to be attached to the crucial problems of social and vocational training and the development of social, health and labour inspectorate services;
  6. Reaffirms the importance of active involvement by the social partners at the various levels of ACP-EEC cooperation and in particular in implementing the objectives as regards social progress and promoting international labour standards in the countries concerned;
  7. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission and the economic and social sectors, both in the ACP States and in Europe, acting within their respective terms of reference, to channel the various instruments of ACP-EEC cooperation towards effective promotion of international labour standards;
  8. Instructs its Bureau to ensure that this resolution is followed up and, if appropriate, to set up the *ad hoc* working party envisaged in the above resolution of 30 January 1986, in close cooperation with the International Labour Office, the ACP social and economic sectors and the Community's Economic and Social Committee.

#### RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

on protecting farmers' incomes in the ACP countries

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

- A. whereas because of progress in research and the rapidity with which such progress is disseminated, there is likely to be an increase in productivity, particularly in the agricultural sectors of the developed and the recently industrialized countries,

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



- B. whereas this increase and the inevitable expansion in the supply of agricultural products on world markets will speed up the existing trend towards a fall in the world prices of agricultural products, notably cereals;
  - C. whereas, moreover, the expected increases in food production in many developing countries are unlikely to take place at the same rate as in countries with the most developed agricultural sectors;
  - D. whereas, therefore, this will inevitably widen the disparity between the production costs of ACP producers and world prices, that is, the offer price for imports of similar or competing products;
  - E. whereas this development will seriously threaten the viability of food production in these developing countries;
1. Considers that it will be impossible to maintain and, *a fortiori*, develop this food production at price levels equivalent to world import prices;
  2. Believes, therefore, that producers in the developing countries must be guaranteed a price level which is not subject to world prices but is, on the contrary, substantially higher than the existing level;
  3. Is aware, however, that it would be impracticable and unjust to try, in all cases, to pass on to consumers in the developing countries the full cost of applying a price which, on the other hand, it is felt must be guaranteed to producers to ensure an adequate level of earnings;
  4. Notes that the budgetary cost resulting from any difference between the price guaranteed to producers and the consumer price could place an unbearable strain on the public finance of the countries concerned;
  5. Advocates, therefore, that the instruments established by the Lomé Convention be extended, in particular through:
    - (a) the creation by the European Community of a fund designed to cover part of the budgetary cost resulting from the price guarantee given to food producers in the developing countries;
    - (b) the mobilization of budgetary resources by the states concerned by introducing a mobile levy on imports of food products, which would be used to maintain some degree of price realism and would thereby help to stabilize the disparity between consumer prices and the prices paid to producers in the developing countries;
  6. Considers, finally, that without questioning the vital need to improve their self-sufficiency in food, the developing countries must avoid any exaggeration in this respect and must seek to establish a balance between food production and the export crops which are essential for investment budgets and for servicing the debt;
  7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Committee of Ambassadors, the President of the European Parliament, the President of the Commission of the European Communities, the President of the OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## RESOLUTION <sup>(1)</sup>

### on the problem of indebtedness in ACP States

*The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,*

— meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 28 September to 2 October 1987,

— having regard to the resolutions related to ACP debt, and in particular the 1986 General Report 'Towards 2000' adopted by the Joint Assembly,

- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly adopted a resolution on indebtedness on 5 February 1987;
- B. whereas that resolution, *inter alia*, requested the European Commission to draft concrete proposals for the creation of a European Trust Fund for Development to be financed by the sale of 0,7 % of gold reserves held by Community Member States over a period of time, the proceeds of which should provide interest-free loans to ACP States;
- C. whereas the increasing indebtedness of many ACP States, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, is causing severe development problems and has resulted in net financial outflows from some developing countries whose foreign exchange earnings including aid are exceeded by debt and interest payments;
- D. whereas the ACP States have a total external debt exceeding 87 billion US dollars and whereas that of sub-Saharan Africa alone exceeds 78 billion US dollars with a debt servicing commitment of between 12 billion US dollars and 14 billion US dollars;
- E. whereas their repayment problems have been exacerbated, *inter alia*, by a decline in commodity prices unparalleled since the 1930s, by sluggish world economic growth, and by protectionist trade policies in developed countries;
- F. whereas the World Bank warned last year that Africa's attempts to help itself will fail without additional resources in the form of new aid and debt relief;
- G. whereas the International Monetary Fund has recently proposed tripling its structural adjustment facility which provides soft loans to the poorest developing countries;
- H. whereas the Paris Club has agreed in principle to a plan for rescheduling the poorest countries' government-to-government debt over a period of between 15 and 20 years with a grace period for repayment and substantially reduced interest;
- I. whereas one of the conclusions of the June Economic Summit in Venice recommends that an agreement be reached before the end of 1987 on the problem of the poorest countries, and in particular the countries of sub-Saharan Africa, in the light of proposals made by some countries attending the Venice Summit and by the International Monetary Fund;

1. Urges the European Community and its Member States to take positive action, in the form of intensified consultation with other creditor governments, financial institutions, and ACP governments, to ensure the implementation of the Venice Summit recommendation on indebtedness by the end-of-year deadline;

<sup>(1)</sup> Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 1 October 1987 in Lisbon (Portugal).



2. Urges the European Community and its Member States in addition to give rapid but careful consideration to the imaginative scheme for a European Trust Fund for Development which could provide much needed assistance to developing countries at little cost to Community tax-payers;
  3. Recognizes the importance of ACP debt to the international banking system; welcomes the action of lenders in writing-off portions of this debt in certain circumstances; and urges Community Member States to facilitate such write-offs by providing tax or other incentives;
  4. Asks that the Bureau of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly be explicitly instructed to monitor the problems of indebtedness considered in the report of the Working Group on the Problem of Indebtedness and in this resolution;
  5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States, the Council and Commission.
-

JOINT ASSEMBLY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
THE AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES AND  
THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (ACP/EEC)

---

LOME (Togo), 21 to 25 MARCH 1988

RESOLUTION

on the fact-finding mission to Suriname.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the report of the delegation of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly to Suriname (Doc. AP/454/BUR)
- B. fully endorses the conclusion of the above report,
  - 1. Urges the Dutch authorities, in restoring their aid commitments under the 1975 treaty, to take full account of the new situation in the Republic of Suriname, and to adapt their financial support accordingly in order that new resources may effectively contribute to the development of the full economic potential of the country, while bearing in mind its sovereignty and independence in order that Suriname and its people become the main beneficiaries of the aid;
  - 2. Urges the European Commission to take a rapid decision on outstanding projects submitted, according to Lomé II and Lomé III including the demand for aid under Sysmin in order that new resources may be committed rapidly;



3. Urges the European Commission to assist the Suriname authorities with financial and technical support with a view to repatriating in an orderly and responsible manner 10,000 Surinamese refugees now living in refugee camps in French Guiana and who wish to be resettled in their native regions;
4. Requests a report to be made to the next meeting of the Joint Assembly by the Commission and the Council on the re-establishment of aid to Suriname;
5. Requests its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Suriname, to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission.

## RESOLUTION

on strengthening cooperation with Suriname.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the VERGEER-PENDERS motion for a resolution tabled in the European Parliament on 17 January 1986 on strengthening cooperation with Suriname in the interests of political stability and democratization (Doc. B 2-1389/85),
- B. having regard to the resolution of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly of 30 January 1986 on financial and technical cooperation with Suriname, in which the Bureau of the Assembly was instructed to do everything in its power to promote economic and political stability and the related democratization of Suriname,
- C. recalling the visit made by a delegation from the Joint Assembly to Suriname in April 1987, the conclusions of which were unanimously endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution of 1 October 1987, in particular that Suriname had embarked upon the path towards free and democratic elections which should in turn make possible the resumption of cooperation between the Netherlands and Suriname,
- D. adopting the conclusions of the delegation's report,
- E. noting that in the meantime a new constitution has been adopted by way of referendum and that parliamentary elections have been held,
- F. referring to the presence of many observers from, among others, the



U.S.A., the Netherlands, Venezuela, the Organization of African Unity and also the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly and whereas the latter expressed the view that the parliamentary elections had consolidated the process of democratization,

G. having regard to the special links which exist between Suriname and the European Community and its Member States on the basis of the Convention of Lomé and other bilateral agreements,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the democratization taking place in Suriname and welcomes, in particular, the new, democratically elected Suriname Parliament;
2. Is concerned at the extremely difficult financial and economic situation of Suriname, where the scarcity of foreign exchange is directly hampering economic activity while at the same time public finances have become totally disrupted, partly because important sources of revenue have been blocked by acts of violence;
3. Recognizes the special responsibility of the European Community and its Member States for cooperation with Suriname on the basis of the Convention of Lomé and other bilateral agreements;
4. Considers that there is no longer any obstacle to full implementation, in a suitable form, of cooperation programmes adopted previously;
5. Takes the view therefore:
  - (a) that the EEC must release, in the very short term, an extra amount of 1 million ECU in order to fund an emergency aid programme, with the assistance of NGOs, covering:
    - the provision of medical supplies (medicines and equipment)

- improvements to education (teaching aids, books)
- boosting food production (fertilizers, seeds)

(b) that the European Community should give priority consideration to ways in which the funds intended for cooperation with Suriname under the Lomé Convention can be used directly to help put the Suriname economy back on its feet,

(c) that there should be a declared readiness to make possible the repatriation of Suriname nationals who fled to French Guiana as soon as this is possible;

and requests the Commission to take the necessary steps in this direction;

6. Is also of the opinion that the development treaty concluded on 25 November 1975 between Suriname and the Netherlands, which was suspended in 1982 by the Netherlands, should now be reactivated;
7. Proposes, for the longer term, that consideration should be given as to whether cooperation with Suriname would be served if the most important partners were to engage in regular joint consultations with Suriname concerning the content and scope of cooperation and requests the Commission to take the initiative for the preparation of such a study;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the governments of the Member States and the Republic of Suriname.



## RESOLUTION

on the right of peoples to information concerning  
their history and to the return of their national archives.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to Title VIII of the Third Convention of Lomé,
- B. having regard to the Chasle report (Doc. ACP-EEC 27/81) and resolution,
- C. having regard to Resolutions 3026 XXVII, 3148 XXVIII, 3187 XIX and 3391 XXX of the United Nations General Assembly,
- D. having regard to the Convention of the Hague (1954), the Convention of Brussels (1950) and the Paris Accords (1954) listing the archives to be returned to their countries of origin,
- E. whereas many European treaties, such as the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the Treaty of St. Germain (1919) and the Franco-Italian peace treaty (1947) contain clauses relating to archives, but whereas such clauses are almost never enshrined in devolution or decolonization agreements,
- F. whereas archives, together with the currency, Treasury and State funds, form the basis for the national identity of a state,
- G. whereas, in addition, these archives form an essential part of the heritage of all national communities as records of their historical, cultural and economic development (UNESCO, Doc. CC/76/VS, 9 April 1976),

1. Deplores the fact that certain European countries are still in possession of not only geological, hydrological and geophysical data but also historical and cultural information from the colonial and precolonial periods concerning ACP states but not made available to them;
2. Condemns the attitude of certain EEC states in refusing to grant governments, researchers and ACP citizens access to their countries' national archives which are stored in Europe;
3. Calls on the Member States of the European Community to commence negotiations immediately with the ACP states with a view to organizing the return of the archives in question;
4. Urges the authorities of the Member States of the European Community, over a transitional period, to grant free access to archives stored in Europe to the citizens of ACP states wishing to consult them.



## RESOLUTION

on the efficient dispatching of food aid and emergency aid to Africa and the privileged role of NGOs.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on the fight against hunger and malnutrition in the ACP countries,
  - B. reaffirming the need to ensure that food aid and emergency aid is rapidly dispatched to those in want regardless of any political or other considerations,
  - C. acknowledging the privileged role played by certain NGOs in the mobilization, dispatching and distribution of aid to the local inhabitants in need,
  - D. recalling, finally, the political neutrality of the NGOs and their strictly humanitarian objective,
1. Calls on the authorities responsible for ACP-EEC cooperation and the authorities of the recipient countries to do everything in their power to make the task of the humanitarian NGOs easier, whilst respecting the political sovereignty of those countries;
  2. Makes an urgent appeal to the authorities of countries faced with tension and local and regional conflicts to enable the people who are the victims of these tensions and conflicts to be supplied with the necessities of life with the help of humanitarian NGOs;

3. Reiterates its confidence in the spirit of negotiation which is characteristic of ACP-EEC cooperation, whilst respecting the priorities and choices of each signatory state of the Convention;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Council and Commission of the EEC and the NGOs Liaison Committee with the EEC and the ACP Group.



## RESOLUTION

on the development of Equatorial Guinea and the  
return of exiles.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. welcoming the overthrow in 1979 of the cruel dictatorship of Francisco Macias Nguema by the President of Equatorial Guinea, Teodore Obiang N'guema Mbasago, and the return to peace and fundamental rights and freedoms,
- B. welcoming the country's acceptance of the plan of action proposed by the UN for restoring normal democratic conditions and the desire expressed by President OBIANG to achieve national unity and to do so "without discrimination, interference or political pressure",
- C. recalling the determined efforts made since 1979 to complete the social and economic reconstruction of a country which is, to a large extent, an enclave,
- D. aware of the fact that almost half the population of Equatorial Guinea lives in exile, but also of the amnesty promised by President OBIANG to enable all of them to return,
  - 1. Calls on the European Community and the Commission to step up cooperation for the development of Equatorial Guinea and establish a full delegation in Malabo;
  - 2. Calls on the ACP States in the region, acting within the framework of

regional cooperation, to push ahead with schemes to promote trade and open up the country from the point of view of business, finance and communications;

3. Calls on the Commission, on the basis of Articles 204 and 205 of Lomé III, to take whatever steps may be necessary to further schemes to reintegrate refugees and voluntary repatriates and ensure that humanitarian NGOs are involved in this process;
4. Stresses the importance of basic and advanced training programmes, particularly for administration, the judiciary and management, and the positive role that trained exiles could play in this respect in their return;
5. Calls on the EEC and the Member States present in the region to coordinate and organize their aid to Equatorial Guinea more effectively and to cooperate more closely to achieve the stated aims of development, reintegration and training;
6. Resolves to send an ACP-EEC parliamentary delegation next year to meet the country's authorities and assess with them the progress made in the context of the above cooperation;
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the ACP group and the authorities of Equatorial Guinea.



## RESOLUTION

on strengthening socio-cultural cooperation in anticipation of Lomé IV.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on socio-cultural development,
- B. anxious to make constructive preparations for the negotiations that will begin in September 1988 on revision of the present ACP-EEC cooperation agreement,
- C. concerned by the limited extent to which Title VIII of Lomé III on socio-cultural cooperation, one of the main new features of ACP-EEC cooperation, has been implemented,
  - 1. Welcomes the Commission's decision to use a simplified, speedier procedure to commit 10 million ECU to small cultural projects not exceeding 300,000 ECU from either national indicative programmes under the 6th EDF or regional programmes;
  - 2. Insists, in anticipation of the revision of Lomé III, that provision be made for extra-budgetary cultural funding for which organizations such as the Foundation for ACP-EEC Cultural Cooperation can act as the authorizing agency;
  - 3. Acknowledges the need to set up, alongside the joint industrial and customs cooperation committees, a socio-cultural committee responsible for promoting and supervising the development of this deficit sector;
  - 4. Stresses the importance of carefully prepared technical assistance in

this sector;

5. Calls on the Member States of the EEC to coordinate their international cultural relations policies more efficiently, particularly with a view to strengthening cooperation with the ACP and co-financing more projects with the EDF;
6. Considers nevertheless that, in addition to initiatives taken to promote Title VIII of Lomé III, the socio-cultural aspect must be made an integral part of all ACP-EEC cooperation at the planning stage, thereby ensuring greater participation by the people in specific development policies;
7. Stresses the special role that the ACP-EEC social partners and non-governmental organizations can play alongside the Convention institutions in implementing socio-cultural cooperation;
8. Considers that, with a view to strengthening the cultural sector, information and communication policies must assume an important role in development;
9. Instructs its Bureau, in close collaboration with the ACP group and the Commission, to set up by the end of 1988 at the latest, a working party to define an operational framework for socio-cultural development in Lomé IV;
10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and ACP and European economic and social circles.



## RESOLUTION

on ACP-EEC intercommunal and intercity cooperation.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. bearing in mind the major role to be played by the social and economic partners in the implementation of the third Lomé Convention,
  - B. considering the fundamental role of "communes" in development activities at grass roots level,
  - C. recognizing the cumulative effect of "communal" action and its role as a catalyst in various undertakings,
  - D. considering that assistance by "communes" in development projects is complementary to that of the State,
  - E. having regard to the major role played by intercommunal cooperation in bringing people together,
1. Recommends that development project cooperation between "communes" in ACP countries and those in EEC countries be encouraged in the next ACP-EEC Convention;
  2. Invites the relevant ACP-EEC authorities to provide funds aimed at financing "commune" projects in ACP countries in the next ACP-EEC Convention;
  3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION  
on ACP sugar.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. Recalling the resolution on sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly during its meeting in Lisbon (Portugal) from 25 September to 2 October 1987,
- B. Reaffirming the resolution in this regard adopted by the 43rd Session of the Council of ACP Ministers held in Brussels from 23 to 25 November 1987,
- C. Recalling the recognition, expressed in a resolution on sugar adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly during its meeting of 26 September 1980 in Luxembourg, of the necessity to improve the position of ACP sugar supplying states,
- D. Recognising the efforts being made by the Commission to curb beet sugar production in the Community,
- E. Reiterating that in this context the Commission's restrictive pricing policy does considerable injury to the economies of the supplying states because of the equating of the ACP guaranteed price to the EEC intervention price,
- F. Remaining concerned therefore at the negative effects which the continuing freeze in the guaranteed price has on the economies of the ACP sugar supplying states,



- G. Stressing that such a static price means, in real terms, a decreased income to the ACP as underlined in the memorandum on economic factors submitted to the Commission each year,
- H. Reiterating that the vulnerability of ACP cane sugar industries prevents them from adjusting easily to such income losses in comparison to the protected and thus more resilient beet sugar industries,
- I. Emphasising that the world price for sugar is no basis for a reference in the determination of the ACP guaranteed price,
- J. Remaining convinced of the necessity to identify and to adopt special measures to redress the imbalance in ACP sugar incomes,
- K. Drawing attention to the recent conclusion of the negotiations for a guaranteed price for the 1987/88 delivery period,
- L. Restating the fact that in accepting the same level of price for the third consecutive year the ACP is making a considerable sacrifice,
- M. Expressing sincere appreciation for the Commission's understanding of the ACP's most pressing concerns in this regard,
- N. Bearing in mind the commitment taken by the Commission at those negotiations to undertake a joint examination with the ACP of such special measures which would be effective from the 1987/88 delivery period,
- 1. Urges the contracting parties to establish urgently the modalities for this examination bearing in mind that any measure so adopted would be outside of the Protocol's provisions;

2. Calls on the Commission and the Community to ensure a level of income for ACP supplying States which would contribute to re-establishing stability in their sugar export earnings bearing in mind the economic factors relevant to those States;
3. Invites the Community and its Member States to participate fully in the conclusion of an International Sugar Agreement with appropriate economic clauses to re-establish stability in world sugar prices;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council of Ministers and its relevant institutions.



## RESOLUTION

on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of health.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the interim report presented by the co-rapporteurs on health in response to the mandate given to them by the Joint Assembly,
- B. having regard to the findings of the fact-finding mission by the co-rapporteurs on health to the African regional headquarters of the WHO in Brazzaville and to Benin,
- C. bearing in mind the imminent opening of negotiations on the fourth ACP-EEC Convention and pending the final report by the co-rapporteurs on health,
- D. recalling the goal of health for all in the year 2000 adopted by the World Health Organization and concerned at the setbacks noted recently in relation to the implementation of policies of structural adjustment,
  - 1. Is in favour of stepping up ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of health in the fourth ACP-EEC Convention;
  - 2. Takes the view that health has in fact so far been considered as an unimportant dimension of ACP-EEC cooperation compared with other areas even though funds have been invested in it;
  - 3. Draws attention to the fact that health is an integral part of self-reliant development and that it must be fully considered as a crucial investment in the economic, social and cultural future of the ACP

countries;

4. Takes the view that the results obtained so far in the field of health through ACP-EEC cooperation have not been commensurate with the effort undertaken and that, for there to be an improvement, the objectives and procedures of the EDF will have to be redefined;
5. Believes that strengthening the health sector in this way may render possible a substantial improvement in the health of the peoples in the ACP countries;
6. Reserves the right to make specific proposals at the next meeting of the Joint Assembly and asks the two parties responsible for negotiating the fourth ACP-EEC Convention to carry out a careful review of this sector;
7. Believes that in the wide-ranging and difficult debate on the financing of the health sector in the ACP countries original proposals can and must be put forward in the ACP-EEC context;
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.



## RESOLUTION

on the accession of the Republic of Haiti and  
the Dominican Republic to the IVth Convention of Lomé.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. noting that among the Caribbean countries which do not maintain special relations with other economic cooperation groups, namely the two countries into which the island of Hispaniola is divided, the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic are now the only States which remain outside the association system established by the Conventions of Lomé,
- B. Whereas both countries and their peoples could greatly benefit from being included in the Lomé system, not least in overcoming the social, political and economic difficulties with which they are faced at the present time,
- C. whereas the purpose of the regional groupings of African, Caribbean and Pacific States must be to endeavor to include all of the States of these regions,
- D. whereas the accession of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to the group of ACP-EEC countries could contribute to strengthening regional cooperation in the Caribbean,
- E. aware that the Haitian Government has formally applied to the ACP and EEC for observer status in the negotiations for the IVth ACP-EEC Convention with a view to adhering to that Convention,

1. Calls on the EEC and the ACP to admit both countries as observers in the context of Lomé III, and to open negotiations with a view to their possible accession to the successor Convention;
2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.



## RESOLUTION

on the pledge to grant a minimum percentage of GNP  
in official development aid.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. drawing attention to oft repeated pledges by the European Community and the Member States to endeavor to make available a minimum of 0.7% of GNP in official aid,
  - B. noting that, taken together, the Community and the Member States have not fulfilled this pledge although, taken separately, some Member States do meet this target,
  - C. having regard to the serious decline in the non-official flow of funds towards the third world (bank credits, investment),
  - D. having regard to the guidelines for the future financing of the Community and the detailed figures for the various policy sectors as proposed by the Commission and adopted in principle by the European Council,
  - E. concerned at the fact that in some Member States which almost traditionally meet the set criteria a debate has begun which could result in a reduced contribution,
1. Confirms its undertaking to do everything in its power to attain the target figure of 0.7% of GNP in official aid within a reasonable time limit;

2. Appeals to the other Community institutions to subscribe to a similar undertaking;
3. Urges all Member States not to interfere with levels of official aid that have already been attained;
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Community Member States and the ACP Member States.



## RESOLUTION

on the renewed upsurge of racism in Europe.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the upsurge of racism and xenophobia in certain countries of the EEC, accompanied by manifestations of fascism, as established by a committee of inquiry of the European Parliament (Evrigenis report),
- B. whereas the Joint Declaration against racism and xenophobia signed by the European institutions, the Council, the Commission, and by the Member States has not been translated into practical effect,
- C. whereas racism and xenophobia are contrary to human dignity and human rights,
  - 1. Condemns the renewed upsurge of racism, xenophobia and even fascism in certain Member States of the European Community;
  - 2. Calls upon the European institutions and the Member States of the EEC to take effective measures putting the Joint Declaration into effect in order to prevent these racist manifestations which are contrary to the spirit of the Convention of Lomé;
  - 3. Emphasizes that the economic situation, characterized by the prevalence of unemployment in the Member States, constitutes a favourable climate for such manifestations of racism and xenophobia, of which ACP nationals are often the principal victims;



4. Requests the Member States of the European Community to pursue an immigration policy based on the equal treatment of immigrant workers and, therefore, on the elimination of all measures which discriminate against immigrant workers;
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the States signatory to the Convention of Lomé.



RESOLUTION

on the Manifesto of ACP Heads of State against extermination  
by hunger, for the right of life and liberty

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the Manifesto of ACP Heads of State against extermination by hunger, for the right of life and liberty signed today by 18 ACP Heads of State,
1. Welcomes the letter and spirit of this cultural and political document and the projected legal and social systems contained in this text, which lends to contemporary institutions and society the practical and moral conviction to guarantee the existence of a new political, economic and moral order throughout the world;
  2. Recommends that this manifesto be included among the principal texts serving as a reference for the new ACP-EEC Association agreement;
  3. Stresses the pride of place given to the ACP-EEC resolutions in the manifesto;
  4. Adopts and supports this manifesto and instructs the Community Institutions and the Member States to ensure that it is implemented and disseminated and its principles and objectives upheld.

# MANIFESTO OF HEADS OF STATE AGAINST EXTERMINATION BY HUNGER, FOR THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND LIBERTY

**WE**, who have been invested with the highest public authority in our countries - and despite the diversity in our history - all equally and together bear witness to the appalling consequences of the prevailing international disorder, a disorder which is at the same time legal, political, institutional, economic and moral;

**WE**, who must stand by and watch the wholesale extermination of human life through poverty and hunger brought about by the same extraordinary powers of science and human intelligence which are capable today of unimagined feats in the universe and of revolutionary social and technological achievements, through the mastery in a matter of decades of more concepts of greater significance than those amassed throughout the entire history of mankind;

**WE** - more than four years after the appeal manifesto signed by 95 Nobel Laureates, which is still helping to spur on and must continue to make ever more tangible the aims, hopes, struggles and policies of life, peace and human solidarity and interdependence in the world;

- more than four years after the solemn resolution of the European Parliament endorsed by the vast majority of representatives of hundreds of millions of European citizens, which showed the world - not just Europe - the objectives, methods and means by which to lay, now, the foundations for the development of their land and their states through the survival of tens of millions of men and women otherwise faced with imminent death through poverty and starvation;

- more than two years after the historic resolution jointly adopted by the European members of Parliament and the representatives of the 65 countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific meeting in the joint ACP-EEC Assembly, which demanded that the LOME III Convention should have as its primary task that of ensuring the right to life, in addition to ensuring equally and within the same context human, economic, social and cultural rights;

**WE**, believing it necessary without delay to formulate and demand consistent and appropriate ways of securing these ends, even by giving binding force to the moral law and the law of positive rights, now recognized and required by the highest international, political and religious institutions and by all free and responsible people: the laws of the right to life, of human and civil rights, of political rights, of the right to health and the right to development, all affirmed by charters, treaties, declarations and pacts, all of which are not observed;

**WE**, observing that the threat of a nuclear holocaust cannot be averted if we ignore the atrocious reality of the holocaust through poverty, the millions condemned to starvation, and the record level of exploitation; or if we ignore the fact that war has been for decades an everyday, tragic fact in the southern regions of the world and not just a threat, as too many people in the North appear to believe when they

arm themselves "against the threat" and do not arm themselves against the terrible reality of war and holocaust through poverty, which is currently being enacted;

**WE**, fully conscious of our responsibilities and seeking guidance from God under his different names, who lives in our consciences, guiding them and inspiring our diverse faiths and beliefs and those of all our peoples;

## BY REASON WHEREOF

**WE** affirm our conviction and determination to do our utmost, and to demand that others do their utmost, from this moment on, to persuade the greatest possible number of countries, North and South, rich and poor, opulent and destitute, and the greatest possible number of organisations and individuals, to join together in a formal and binding manner:

- to link within the same context the right to life and the right to liberty, the right to peace and the right to justice, the right to equality in interdependence, and to reject once and for all the false choice, for oneself or anyone else, between the nations' right to defence and security and the human and civil rights of individuals, between the need to develop and the demands of law and freedom;

- to adopt immediately laws and decisions giving absolute priority everywhere to the survival of those on the verge of death from starvation and destitution, by winning back life, work and production from their land, by making bloom what today resembles an ever-expanding desert, by halting and reversing the desperate and tragic movements of refugees which transfer and extend further death, not life, misery, not well being, disorder, not order, all this means of a major project - of special integrated aid, adopted to this end;

- in order to confer binding power on the United Nations Organisation to introduce laws and resolutions on international peace and security in conjunction with the right to life and development for the populations suffering death through hunger and poverty, this right to life and development being a substantive right of the individual which must be considered as having absolute priority;

- in order that, between now and 1986, all the governments accede to Resolution No 2626 of 24 October 1970 by allocating 0.7% of their GNP to aid for life and development and earmark additional special funds for the first major special integrated intervention projects to ensure the survival and development of tens of millions of people on the verge of extinction through hunger and poverty;

- in order that the United Nations should be given powers and forces to promote the signing of world and inter-regional agreements guaranteeing agricultural and food security and development, which can offset and control perverse protectionist mechanisms and the monstrous world debt, which



now often threatens the economies of the creditor countries themselves and is tending to mortgage their general policies to the advantage of private interest networks, both domestic and international, often based on iniquitous profits and "monopolistic" and "oligopolistic" concentrations of production and marketing.

**WE**, THE UNDERSIGNED, within the framework which constitutes and authorises our specific responsibilities, undertake to do our utmost to ensure that in

our states, at the seat of the United Nations General Assembly, in the U.N. bodies and organisations and in all other institutional and political fora, the aforementioned objectives be pursued immediately by means of the appropriate, consistent and necessary deliberations, guidelines and directives, including those addressed to the International Court of Justice in respect of the non-fulfillment and non-implementation of commitments already made and those to be made in the future.

---

#### LIST OF SIGNATORIES

**Mr Abdou DIOUF**

President of the Republic of Senegal

**Mr Félix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY**

President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast

**Mr Robert MUGABE**

Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe

**Dr Quett K.J. MASIRE**

President of the Republic of Botswana

**Captain Thomas SANKARA†**

President of the National Revolution Council

President of Burkina Faso

Head of the Government

**Dr Kenneth D. KAUNDA**

President of the Republic of Zambia

President of the Organisation of the African Unity

**Sir Dawda K. JAWARA**

President of the Republic of Gambia

**General Moussa TRAORE**

President of the Republic of Mali

**General Seyni KOUNTCHE†**

President of the Supreme Military Council

Head of the State of Niger

**Mr Swar Eldahab ABDEL-RAHMAN**

President of the Military Transition Council

President of the Republic of Sudan

**Mr El Hadj Omar BONGO**

President of the Republic of Gabon

**Captain Jerry J. RAWLINGS**

President of the Republic of Ghana

**Mr Lansana CONTE**

President of the Republic of Guinea

**Mr Gnassingbe EYADEMA**

President of the Republic of Togo

**Mr Aristides PEREIRA**

President of the Republic of Cape Verde

**Mr Hissein HABRE**

President of the Republic of Chad

**Mr André KOLINGBA**

President of the Central African Republic

**Mr Paul BIYA**

President of the Republic of Cameroun

RESOLUTION  
on the reconstruction of Chad.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to Resolution 40/219 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 27 December 1985 and previous resolutions on assistance for reconstruction, recovery, development, urgent humanitarian aid and special aid for Chad,
  - B. whereas war and drought are jeopardizing all the reconstruction and development efforts undertaken by the Chad Government,
  - C. considering that the situation being experienced by the people of Chad is likely to obstruct directly the realization of the objectives pursued by the Chad government,
  - D. noting with satisfaction the Round Table Conference on Aid for Chad organized by the United Nations Development Programme on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed at the International Conference on Emergency Aid for Chad held in November 1982,
  - E. expressing its gratitude to the States, particularly those of the European Community, and to the governmental and non-governmental organizations which have responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Chad Government and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by providing aid to Chad,
1. Asks for further urgent aid to take account of the many problems caused



by drought, war and the resettlement of displaced populations;

2. Asks the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to pursue its efforts within all the appropriate bodies to mobilize the necessary resources for an effective programme of technical, financial and material aid for Chad;
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents equally to monitor the implementation of the resolution, to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States of the Community and the ACP members of the Lomé Convention, and to report to the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.



RESOLUTION  
on the situation in Chad.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. having regard to the resolutions on the situation in Chad adopted in Brazzaville by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 23 February 1984, in Luxembourg by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 24 September 1984, in Swaziland by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly session on 30 January 1986, in Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 25 September 1986, and in Lisbon (Portugal) on 1 October 1987,
- B. having regard to resolution AHG/DFT/Res.10 (XXIII) adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU at its 23rd ordinary session in Addis Ababa from 27 to 29 July 1987 on the border dispute between Chad and Libya,
- C. having regard to the OAU's efforts to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to a just and lasting peace in Chad,
- D. whereas the territorial dispute between Chad and Libya may endanger international peace and security, particularly in the region concerned,
- E. noting the laudable efforts by the OAU to reach a negotiated and peaceful settlement to the border dispute between Chad and Libya,
- F. concerned to ensure respect for the territorial integrity of the African, Caribbean and Pacific members of the Lomé Convention,
- 1. Reiterates its support to the Government and the people of the Republic



of Chad who are experiencing a painful situation of war and aggression which have resulted in heavy losses of human life, the destruction of fauna and flora as well as of essential infrastructures;

2. Deplores the fact that this situation impedes the realisation of programmes of development undertaken by the Government and the people of Chad;
3. Denounces the incursions by the Libyan army and air force in violation of the OAU's ceasefire;
4. Undertakes to support the efforts by the OAU and its ad-hoc committee to encourage the establishment of conditions conducive to permanent settlement of the border dispute between Chad and Libya;
5. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take every possible step within the appropriate bodies with a view to promoting the restoration of a just and lasting peace between the parties concerned;
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to monitor the implementation of this resolution, to forward it to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Governments of the Community Member States and of the ACP Members of the Lomé Convention, and to report to the next session of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

RESOLUTION

on death sentences in South Africa.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. whereas six young Africans including, for the first time, one woman, have been sentenced to hang in South Africa, without any proof of their guilt, on the basis of collective responsibility, contrary to all legal principles,
- B. whereas their execution may take place on 18 April 1988,
  - 1. Calls on all the signatory States of the Lomé Convention, the Council and the Commission to take further steps to prevent this crime;
  - 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and all the signatory States of the Lomé Convention.



# RESOLUTION

on the situation in South and southern Africa.

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Lomé (Togo) from 21 to 25 March 1988,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted at Ezulwini (Swaziland) on 30 January 1986, at Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 25 September 1986, at Arusha (Tanzania) on 5 February 1987 and at Lisbon on 1 October 1987,
- B. deeply concerned with the continued deterioration of the situation inside South Africa and the human suffering that the system of apartheid is causing in the southern Africa region,
- C. convinced that the present policy of the South African Government is leading inevitably towards an armed conflagration,
- D. welcoming the resolution of the European Parliament on Friday, 30 October 1987 on the implementation by the Member States of the Community of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa (SIMONS report),
- E. welcoming the Kingston Declaration on Human Dignity and the ACP Programme of Action against Apartheid at the Special ACP Council in Kingston on 30 October 1987,
- F. realising that the EEC Troika/12 ACP Foreign Ministers meeting envisaged for 26 April 1988 in Luxembourg is inadequate for a comprehensive debate on the situation in South and southern Africa,



- G. shocked by the introduction on 24 February of comprehensive restrictions on 17 leading non-violent opposition organisations by the South African Government and the imposition of restriction orders on 18 individuals,
  - H. realising that these curbs effectively constitute a ban on these organisations, since they are prohibited from any activity other than existence in name only, and severely curtail the operations of the largest trade union confederation, COSATU,
  - I. giving its full support to the continuing protests especially by the churches against these measures within South Africa, which led to the arrest of church leaders on 29 February 1988 during a peaceful demonstration,
  - J. whereas the South African Government is considering banning financial contributions from foreign supporters destined for anti-apartheid organizations, which would endanger future positive measures by the EEC,
- 1. Utterly condemns these vicious and provocative measures by the South African Government, which will, by criminalising every peaceful act which opponents of the apartheid system can take, diminish the possibility of peaceful fundamental change in South Africa;
  - 2. Calls on the EEC Council of Ministers to make the strongest representations to the South African Government to lift these restrictions immediately;
  - 3. Condemns the continued detention and maltreatment of children and young people and the consequent harassment of their families by the South African Government and calls for the cessation these acts forthwith;



4. Considers that in the light of these serious developments the EEC Council of Ministers must now without fail establish a coherent and effective policy designed to lead to the eradication of apartheid in South Africa;
5. Condemns the policy and practice of state terrorism being perpetrated by the South African regime against the neighbouring States in the Region through acts of sabotage and training and financing of armed groups and mercenaries the the territories of these States in a bid to destabilize them;
6. Demands the unconditional withdrawal of South African military forces from Angola in conformity with the United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 602/87 of 25 November 1987, and that South Africa cease its acts of aggression and destabilisation;
7. Strongly condemns the illegal entry into Angola of the Head of the South African Government and some of his members and demands that the regime scrupulously respect the sovereignty of air space, territorial integrity and the independence of Angola;
8. Supports all measures currently under way to achieve peace in the region and calls on all the parties concerned to continue their efforts to enable the economic reconstruction of this region;
9. Condemns the continued actions of South African-backed armed bands in Mozambique with the disastrous effect on the economy of Mozambique and notably on its rural population, and with the resulting massive displacement of people, both in Mozambique itself and in other SADCC neighbouring states;



10. Welcomes the recent extension of non-lethal military aid by the Commission and Member States to Mozambique and calls for an extension of such assistance to meet the worsening situation;
11. Convinced that the only peaceful solution to South Africa's problems is through negotiations involving all major political leaders, and calls upon the South African Government to create the conditions for such negotiations;
12. Recognizes the fact that a peaceful transition through negotiations cannot be achieved without greater and effective pressure being brought to bear upon the South African Government and those who maintain it in power;
13. Notes that the measures adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers in September 1985 and September 1986 have not been fully adhered to by the EEC Member States resulting in the aggravation of the situation in South Africa and thwarting in turn the legitimate demands of the black population and organisations representing them; calls on the Council to investigate alleged breaches of the arms embargo by EEC Member States, and to take appropriate measures;
14. Calls yet again for additional restrictive measures, notably a ban on the import of coal from South Africa to the European Community, and a termination of all cooperation which could further the development of South Africa's nuclear industry and all cooperation involving advanced technology;
15. Condemns in this connection the practice by which companies in EEC Member States, with the approval of Euratom officials, give false declarations of origin for uranium originating from South Africa and Namibia by "swap arrangements", and in this way circumvent existing



anti-apartheid measures of the EEC and other western countries; and calls on the Commission to end at once this illegal practice in which the Euratom authorities connive;

16. Underlines that all restrictive measures are undermined by the fact that they are at present not applied against Namibia; and therefore calls for all measures to be applied to Namibia also until the full independence of Namibia is achieved on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435;
17. Calls on the European Parliament, in the face of continued South African destabilisation, to establish a new budgetary line to extend additional support to the SADCC States, and calls on the Member States unconditionally to increase their bilateral aid disbursements to the SADCC region;
18. Calls for a special full session of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the deteriorating situation in South and southern Africa and to discuss the Kingston ACP Programme of Action against Apartheid;
19. Reiterates its call for the establishment of a monitoring committee on the situation on South and southern Africa and on the implementation of decisions of the Joint Assembly; and calls for a report from Commission and Council at its next Joint Assembly meeting;
20. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.