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REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Development
and Cooperation

on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC
Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly

Rapporteur: Mrs M.L. CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI

By letter of 27 August 1982, the Committee on Development and Cooperation requested authorization to draw up a report on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly.

By letter of 8 October 1982, the Committee was authorized to report on this subject.

On 18 March 1982 the Committee appointed Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti rapporteur.

At its meeting of 1 December 1982, the Committee considered the draft report and adopted it unanimously.

The following took part in the vote: Mr Poniatowski, chairman; Mr Bersani, vice-chairman; Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti, rapporteur; Mrs Dury, Mr Ferrero, Mrs Focke, Mr C. Jackson, Mr Lezzi, Mr Narducci, Mr Pearce, Mrs Rabbethge, Mr Rinsche (deputizing for Mr Wawrzik), Mr Vankerhoven (deputizing for Mr Wedekind) and Mr Vitale (deputizing for Mrs Carettoni Romagnoli).

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The Committee on Development and Cooperation hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution, together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on the outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the following resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and Joint Committee:
 - resolution on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period 1 April 1981 to 31 December 1981 and analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention (Doc. ACP-EEC 38/82),
 - resolution on the fight against hunger (Doc. ACP-EEC 35/82),
 - resolution 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),
 - resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy (Doc. ACP-EEC 34/82),
 - resolution on the situation in Southern Africa (ACP-EEC 33/81),
 - 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 (Geneva, 4 and 5 June 1982) (Doc. ACP-EEC 40/82),
 - resolution on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order (Doc. ACP-EEC 39/82),
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 1-975/82),
 - stressing the need for an exchange of information between the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and the European Parliament on the positions adopted by them in their respective areas of responsibility,
1. Takes note of the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 3 and 5 November 1982;

2. Instructs its responsible committees to consider and endorse them and to take full account of them in their work;
3. Reaffirms yet again its desire to be kept regularly informed of the views of the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee and, in the interests of consistency, requests that in future the positions adopted by the European Parliament and the ACP-EEC parliamentary organs should as far as possible be harmonized;
4. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly and Joint Committee.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTINTRODUCTION

The third report on the outcome of the deliberations of the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee comes at a particularly opportune time in that it enables us to identify and assess the changes that have affected the proceedings of the ACP-EEC organs in recent years. There have without doubt been four significant developments:

- (a) the first has been the strengthening of the parliamentary nature of both institutions. In the last two or three years there has been an appreciable increase in the number of members of parliament representing the ACP countries; it would be wrong to minimize the importance of this development, since a more disproportionate representation of ambassadors and other government spokesmen would have given more technical weight to the work of the Assembly and diminished its political significance;
- (b) the second development is a corollary of the first: the greater democratic control exercised by the ACP-EEC organs over the implementation of the Lomé Convention, which has increased the importance of the Consultative Assembly's special function as an influential forum in which the representatives of the ACP countries can be sure that their proposals and their criticisms of the present cooperation agreements are properly heeded;
- (c) a direct consequence of these developments has been the resolve, demonstrated by a whole range of constructive proposals embodied in various resolutions, not only to influence the application of the current Lomé Convention, but also to exercise greater influence over the negotiations for, and hence the content of, the next ACP-EEC Convention;
- (d) finally, the attention which both the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee have paid and will continue to pay to the political and economic situation in Southern Africa, where heightened tensions pose a veritable threat to the stability of the area and hence also to the preservation of peace, is symptomatic of what might be called a process of 'sensitization' rather than 'politicization'. Attention should be drawn in this connection to the importance of the ACP-EEC fact-finding delegation set up by the Consultative Assembly, which visited three front-line states in February 1982. This delegation was the first of its kind and consisted of Members of the European Parliament and representatives of the ACP countries.

The new prospects opened up by the delegation's work and by a whole series of discussions and debates within the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee demonstrated that this 'politicization' is not a diffuse and random process, but stems from a desire to make a positive contribution to ensuring stability in Southern Africa.

However, the principal task of the Consultative Assembly, its Joint Committee and its working groups continues to be to carry out a critical and systematic analysis of the implementation of the Second Lomé Convention and to smooth the way for the agreement which is to succeed it.

It is in the performance of this principal task that contradictions have repeatedly arisen between the positions adopted within the Consultative Assembly and the Joint Committee and the stance subsequently adopted by the European Parliament - contradictions which, needless to say, have been deplored as regularly as they have occurred. The ACP-EEC joint bodies have begun to realize that their disagreements are primarily due to a number of fundamental inconsistencies between the development aid policy covered by the Lomé Convention and some of the common policies of the EEC - notably its common agricultural policy and commercial policy - and that they will continue to exist until such time as those inconsistencies are reduced, if not eliminated. We can confidently say, however, that the ACP-EEC parliamentary organs are devoting more and more time to the task of solving this problem.

I THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC JOINT COMMITTEE

At its meeting from 1 to 4 February 1982 in HARARE (Zimbabwe), the Joint Committee adopted:

- (i) a resolution on the situation in Southern Africa (Doc. ACP-EEC 33/81)¹
- (ii) a resolution on ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy field, rapporteur H.E. Mr SIDDIG (Doc. ACP-EEC 34/82)¹
- (iii) a resolution on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation, rapporteur H.E. Mr CHASLE (Doc. ACP-EEC 37/82)¹
- (iv) a resolution on the fight against hunger, rapporteur Mr FERRERO (Doc. ACP-EEC 35/82)¹
- (v) a resolution on the global negotiations for a new economic order (Doc. ACP-EEC 39/82)¹
- (vi) a resolution on ACP sugar (CA/CP/277/fin.)
- (vii) a resolution on industrial cooperation (CA/CP/282/fin.).

¹ See OJ C No.

The following matters were discussed:

- the current state of the Lomé Convention, on the basis of a statement by the rapporteur on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, Mr VERGEER
- the political and economic consequences of South African policy for the front-line states.

The Joint-Committee also considered the preparatory work for the hearing to be held in 1982 with representatives of the economic and social sectors of the ACP States and the European Community and arranged for questions to be put to Commissioner PISANI.

At its meeting from 1 to 3 November 1982 in Rome, the Joint Committee considered and adopted:

- the draft general report by Mr VERGEER on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Doc. ACP-EEC 38/82),
- the draft report by H.E. Mr CHASLE on the implementation of the Luxembourg and Harare resolutions concerning cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the EEC,
- an updated version of the resolution on the fight against hunger adopted by the Joint Committee in Harare,
- a 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,
- a resolution on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order.

All these reports and resolutions were forwarded to the Consultative Assembly.

The Joint Committee also heard statements by:

- Mr FUCHS, rapporteur, on the progress made by the working group on ACP-EEC industrial cooperation,
- the ACP co-rapporteurs H.E. Mr KANE (Mauritania) and H.E. Mr MAALINGUR (Somalia) and the EEC co-rapporteurs Mrs EWING and Mr FICH, on the stage reached in the preparation of the draft report on ACP-EEC cooperation on the development of fishing in the ACP States,
- Mr BERSANI, co-chairman of the Joint Committee, on the hearing held in Geneva on 4/5 June 1982 with representatives of the social and economic sectors of the ACP States and the EEC.

A meeting was held at which questions were put to Commissioner PISANI.

II. THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

At its meeting from 3 to 5 November 1982 in Rome, the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly adopted:

- the report on ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy field,
- the resolution on the fight against hunger,
- the resolution on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community,
- the 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 (Geneva, 4 and 5 June 1982) (Doc. ACP-EEC 40/82),
- a resolution on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order,
- a resolution on the situation in Southern Africa.

III. MAIN POINTS IN THE TEXTS ADOPTED BY THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(a) Report on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period 1 April 1981 to 31 December 1981 and analysis of the early experience of the Second Lomé Convention

This report, which considers all the sectors of activity covered by the Second Lomé Convention, proposes to make a preliminary assessment of the experience acquired and the initial progress made under that Convention.

It is no accident that, as in previous reports, the report adopts a very critical tone in considering developments in certain sectors, the smooth functioning of which is essential for the success of the cooperation, based on the principle of reciprocal advantage, for which the Second Lomé Convention provides.

Before discussing each sector in turn, it must be stressed that the Assembly makes a number of forthright criticisms of the annual report submitted by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. For instance, it 'contains vague comments and gives hardly any specific indication as to possible solutions to current problems'. The Assembly also finds it too formalistic and concludes with a request that 'the annual report should assume a political dimension'.

(i) Cooperation on trade policy

The Assembly notes with considerable concern, not only that the ACP countries are still predominantly exporters of raw materials under the Second Lomé Convention,

but 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 or are fast increasing'.

The resolution notes that the ACP countries will not be able to achieve an economic 'take-off' unless additional outlets are created for exports of finished products in the industrial and commercial sectors and even in the agricultural sector, and reaffirms the need to deploy all the necessary trade policy instruments such as appropriate rules of origin, marketing regulations, investment promotion, industrial cooperation and the relevant agricultural policy regulations.

In the light of these disturbing observations, the Assembly concludes by stressing how important it is for the Community and the ACP countries to reach a common position on the consultation procedures, whose purpose is to obviate the need to invoke the safeguard clause.

(ii) STABEX and SYSMIN

The difficulties currently facing STABEX, which is seen as one of the most original and important systems provided for by the Convention, were once again a major preoccupation of the Assembly and aroused keen interest. The resolution expresses the Assembly's conviction that these difficulties are of a structural rather than a cyclical nature and that the crisis must therefore be solved by political means which will ensure the survival of STABEX as a major and indispensable component of ACP-EEC cooperation.

In view of the considerable economic potential of the mining sector in the ACP countries, the Assembly welcomes the fact that SYSMIN was first implemented in 1982 and expresses the hope that the ACP countries will not be slow to submit further applications.

(iii) Sugar

In its resolution, the Assembly several times draws attention to the importance of sugar production for the ACP States concerned, emphasizes the many obstacles to the diversification of their economies and acknowledges that 'because of serious economic, social and geo-climatic constraints, the process of diversification ... can only complement and not replace cane sugar production'.

In the light of these factors, the Assembly stresses the need for the ACP countries to obtain 'a fair and remunerative level of prices' for sugar marketed in the Community and emphatically demands that steps should be taken

to regulate surplus sugar production in the Community in the light of 'its domestic consumption, the content of the Sugar Protocol and the world market trend'. As an integral part of this strategy, it calls on the Commission to accede to the International Sugar Agreement.

(iv) Institutional problems

This is the first time that institutional problems have been raised by the Assembly in its annual report. The Assembly expresses its conviction that 'the existing parliamentary institutional instrument should be reviewed so as to guarantee the smooth functioning of the Convention' and accordingly urges that an ad hoc working party should be set up with the task of submitting specific proposals on institutional problems and, in particular, on the ACP-EEC parliamentary organs prior to the opening of negotiations on the follow-up agreement to the Second Convention of Lomé.

It should be pointed out that the first attempt to address a written question to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers came to nothing and that this matter will be reviewed, since the right to question bodies such as the Council of Ministers is a fundamental right of all parliamentary institutions.

(v) The new sectors of activity

A further interesting development is the amount of attention paid by the Assembly to the protection of the environment, the problem of safeguarding the natural heritage of the ACP countries and the social and cultural aspects of cooperation. We may be sure that these considerations will have an increasingly marked influence on cooperation between the Community and the ACP States.

Recognizing the importance of qualitative objectives as opposed to purely quantitative objectives, the Assembly requests that ecological criteria should be incorporated into the new Convention as 'an essential component of development policy strategies'. It welcomes the fact that the Commission has already applied this principle in a series of projects such as that for combating desert encroachment, which were developed as part of the campaign against world hunger.

Finally, the Assembly asks that the new Convention should take account of cultural factors, 'since a strengthening of cooperation in this area could lead not only to improved understanding between the partners but also to fundamental improvements in social development'.

(vi) Financial and technical cooperation

In its assessment of financial and technical cooperation, the Assembly points out that its 'smooth operation' is fundamental to the success of the

Convention, since the implementation of all areas of Lomé policy depends on it. For this reason, it once again deplores the slowness and complexity of the relevant procedures.

The Assembly welcomes the fact that the committee set up by Article 108 with the task of improving technical and financial cooperation, especially by expediting the relevant procedures, is at last operational, and expresses the hope that, together with the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, this committee will help to make such cooperation more effective.

The Assembly points out, however, that 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', a factor which up to now has been neglected. It therefore calls on the partners 'to propose mechanisms that will enable this problem to be solved' under the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

(b) Resolution on the fight against hunger, rapporteur: Mr FERRERO

This resolution marks another milestone along the road to the achievement of the aims set out by the European Parliament in September 1980, when it adopted the first Ferrero resolution on the fight against hunger in the world. These aims were subsequently restated in the Michel resolution, adopted in June 1982, on the action taken on Parliament's deliberations on the matter. Although the primary concern of this later resolution was to review the Ferrero resolution and the extent to which it had been implemented at Community level, it also recommended that the work jointly undertaken with the representatives of the ACP countries should be clarified and suitably developed by the working party on hunger in the world set up by the Consultative Assembly shortly after the adoption of the Ferrero resolution. This recommendation proved to be of considerable importance in that the working party subsequently sought to consult the countries directly concerned with a view to filling out the resolution on hunger in the world with a series of concrete proposals. The latest Ferrero resolution, the fruit of the endeavours of the working party, was adopted by the two ACP-EEC parliamentary organs and will be submitted to the European Parliament for debate.

In its resolution, the Consultative Assembly declares that the fight against hunger must 'demonstrate the credibility of the association between the EEC and the ACP States'. It then considers the problem under four separate headings.

As regards 'the food problem and the North-South dialogue', the Assembly takes the view that the 'scourge of hunger can be more effectively tackled within the framework of the establishment of a new international economic order'. It does not believe, however, that the present deadlock in the global negotiations

should be allowed to prevent it from selecting and developing a range of measures for application at Community and international level.

As regards 'the food situation in the ACP States', the Assembly points out that this is deteriorating in many countries, particularly on the African continent. It refers to the causes of this situation and maintains that the Lagos plan for boosting economic development in Africa 'should be regarded as an essential frame of reference for the African countries and the EEC'.

On the subject of 'agricultural and rural development and food strategies', the Assembly considers that 'to meet the increasing food requirements of the ACP States' it is essential to give 'high priority' to the development of the agricultural and rural sectors. It stresses the importance of the food strategies and calls on the Community institutions and, in particular, on the Commission to play a leading part in sustaining those strategies with financial and technical aid.

As for 'the security of food supplies and food aid', the Assembly stresses the urgency of 'implementing plans to guarantee security of food supplies' and notes with satisfaction that the debates within the European Parliament and the ACP-EEC organs on food aid have resulted in many important new developments. For instance, the role and function of food aid are being reviewed with the aim of introducing new criteria providing for, inter alia, the linking of aid to specific rural development projects, greater efforts to help the ACP countries to raise the level of their self-sufficiency in food and the possibility of establishing multi-annual programmes.

(c) Resolution on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Community, rapporteur: H.E. Mr CHASLE

The report embodying this resolution is a follow-up to the report and the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on 30 September 1981 in Luxembourg, which called attention to the importance of the cultural sector for the furtherance of cooperation and development. In this latest resolution, the Assembly deplores the fact that the earlier documents have not yet been examined by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and reiterates its demand that the report should be widely distributed.

The Assembly 'notes with the greatest interest' the fact that, in its memorandum on the Community's development policy, the Commission has taken account of the cultural aspects of development, and recommends that the parties negotiating the next ACP-EEC Convention should 'jointly examine in detail' the practical proposals concerning its coverage of cultural matters. The Assembly considers that it should 'include, where appropriate, specific provisions in the various chapters ... and provide a separate chapter dealing with cultural cooperation'.

The Assembly calls the attention of the Community Member States to the seriousness of the situation of ACP students, to the measures which discriminate against them and to the need for better social and cultural integration of migrant workers and ACP students. It also calls on the ACP-EEC institutions, the ACP States and the Member States of the Community to examine carefully the proposals contained in its report.

(d) Report on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy, rapporteur:

H.E. Mr SIDDIG

In adopting this wide-ranging report, which contains an exhaustive and instructive analysis of general and specific problems in the energy sector, the Assembly recognized that the economic development and industrialization of the ACP countries inevitably entails a higher consumption of energy. In view of the 'dangerously high level of dependence on imported oil', the development of these countries is bound to impose greater strains on their balance of payments.

The Assembly calls for the adoption of 'the most vigorous remedial measures', and insists:

- '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';
- 'on 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 ... calls on the European Community to strive ... for the creation of such a fund and to subscribe generously to it in the event of its being set up';

Finally, the Assembly reaffirms the need to formulate energy strategies for the individual ACP countries and 'insists on the energy component being included for consideration in every project submitted under Lomé II'.

(e) Resolution on the situation in Southern Africa

The most significant development is that a majority of the European members of the Joint Committee, meeting in Harare and in Rome, and of the Consultative Assembly voted in favour of the resolution on the situation in Southern Africa submitted by the fact-finding delegation to the front-line countries and, in particular, affirmed the belief that 'economic sanctions have to be incorporated into a programme of increasing pressure on South Africa' (paragraph 9 of the resolution). In adopting the text of the resolution without amendment, the Assembly

acknowledged that a balance had been struck in Harare between the most important clauses, including paragraph 9. The other key paragraphs are the following:

- Para. 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;
- Para. 10 '(a) Calls for an end to the expansion of economic contacts with South Africa and their subsequent reduction,
(b) Advises 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;'
- Para. 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;'
- Para. 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;'

and on Namibia:

- Para. 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;'
- Para. 23 'Is convinced of the need to hold elections in Namibia based on a system of one man one vote.'

(f) 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 (Geneva, 4 and 5 June 1982)

The meeting in question is one of several which have taken place at regular intervals since 1977 and which may be regarded as one of the most important achievements of the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee inasmuch as they are the only meetings that have given effect to the provisions of the Lomé Convention designed to bring together economic and social interest groups.

In adopting its first resolution on the matter, the Assembly first stresses the importance it attaches to the meetings in question and then recommends:

- that an institutional framework should be created for such meetings in the next Convention and that their formal nature should be reinforced and the structure of their organization strengthened under the existing Convention;
- that the social partners should be associated in the negotiations on the next Convention; and
- that the economic and social interest groups should continue their work to improve the lot of ACP migrant workers and their families resident in the Community and 'study the means, in the context of the Convention, of promoting occupational training'.

(g) Resolution on the global negotiations for a new worldwide economic and political order

In this resolution, which had already been adopted by the Joint Committee in Harare, the Assembly renews its urgent appeal to the countries which signed the Lomé Convention - and, in particular, to the countries of the EEC, which bear a special responsibility in the matter - to do all they can to reactivate the North-South dialogue. The Assembly points out that 'the full realization of the Lomé Convention's objectives cannot be achieved if North-South relations have not been ... transformed'.

CONCLUSIONS

In preparing this report, the rapporteur set herself a twofold task: to brief the European Parliament on the activities of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, and to highlight and evaluate a number of significant changes that have taken place within the ACP-EEC parliamentary bodies. The strengthening of the parliamentary nature of these bodies, especially by the ACP States, and the exercise of greater democratic control over the implementation of the Lomé Convention are developments that augur well for future cooperation between the Community and

the ACP countries. Their increasing 'activism' and the extension of their activities to sectors not always encompassed by the present Convention - as, for instance, the cultural sector - as well as to more truly political areas - witness the report on the situation in Southern Africa - are an accurate reflection both of the dynamism of the Community's development aid and cooperation policy and of the keen interest and committed approach of the new elected Parliament, which has used that policy as a special instrument for the pursuit of its objectives.

This dynamism, it should be noted, has been demonstrated by the increasingly practical tenor of the resolutions adopted, which are designed to influence not just the implementation of the present ACP-EEC Convention, but also the content of the next Convention.

All these factors clearly show why it is desirable for the positions adopted by the ACP-EEC parliamentary organs and the European Parliament to be more or less harmonized, especially on some of the fundamental decisions regarding development aid policy and on various internal Community policies, the time for whose implementation is drawing ever closer.

RESOLUTION

on the Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers for the period from 1 April 1981 to 31 December 1982 and an analysis of the early experience of the second Lomé Convention.

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 6 November 1982,
- having regard to the Annual Report by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Doc. ACP-EEC /82),
- having examined the general report submitted by Mr VERGEER on behalf of the Joint Committee (Doc. ACP-EEC /82),
- having considered the motion for a resolution contained in the SIDDIG report on ACP-EEC cooperation in the energy field (Doc. ACP-EEC/34/82),
- having considered the motion for a resolution contained in the FERRERO report on combatting hunger (Doc. ACP-EEC/35/82),

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 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 stock-taking 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) imposing a 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 combatting 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 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 No. 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 foodstuffs' 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); the 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 Agricultural 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;
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 principals of the ACP-EEC Convention, a question of fundamental importance as regards the forthcoming negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up programme;

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. Emphasises 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. Realises 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. Realises 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 utilised 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 short-falls 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 the Siddig report;

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. Emphasises 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 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 combatting

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 the motion for a resolution contained in the Ferrero report (Doc. ACP-EEC/35/82) 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 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 hitherto 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 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 inter-regional 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 been 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 environmental 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 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 (COM(82) 640 final);

104. In conclusion points out that the EEC Budget contains an item 946 'environmental management in the developing countries' which could make a contribution towards the financing of these national conservation strategies and other ecological projects can be financed and urges the governments of the ACP countries to submit to the EEC proposals for joint financing in this field;

o) as to 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 lead not 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 on 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;

q) 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 President to forward this resolution together with the report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and to the Council and the 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 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 the resolution of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly (Doc. ACP-EEC 30/81),
 - 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 ten Member States;

- adopt deadlines so that all the Member States of the EEC reach the 0.7% target they set themselves at the earliest possible moment;
 - tackle urgently the problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries by rescheduling 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 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

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 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 improved 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. Stressed 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 APC 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 what 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 motion for a resolution and, at the same time, to pursue consideration and action in this priority sector of ACP-EEC cooperation;

55. Calls for this resolution and the report drawn up by Mr FERRERO to be forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP 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 1 to 3 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 Luxembourg¹ and by the ACP-EEC Joint Committee on 3 February 1982 in Harare²;
 - 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 1982;
 - whereas the next ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly is not due to meet until after this date;
 - having regard to the report by its working party;
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.

¹ OJ C 15, 20.1.1982

² CA/CP/279/fin.

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, 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. Requests the chairmen of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly to forward this resolution 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 ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- having regard to the report of Ambassador SIDDIG, (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 U.N. 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 utilisation 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 prerequisite 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 21st 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 (Nairobi, 10 - 21 August 1981) 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 recognises that this would require the provision of adequate funds through the General Budget of the European Communities and recognises that this would necessitate 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 utilised, wherever possible, in all projects assisted by the EDF;
21. Believes that the highest priority should be given to the full utilisation 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,
 - (i) endorses the Programme of Action adopted at the Nairobi Conference (10 - 21 August 1981),
 - (ii) 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,
 - (iii) calls on non-governmental organisations to make full use of the energy sources referred to in (ii) supra in their projects,

- (iv) stresses the importance of decentralising, to the greatest possible extent, energy production, with the emphasis being given to rural energy requirements and the development of appropriate technologies;
- (v) sees the need to develop large-scale reforestation programmes with selected fast-growing tree varieties,
- (vi) 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;
- (vii) 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,

- (i) 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,
- (ii) 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 utilisation 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. and 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 utilised 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 Conference¹;
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 1982;
39. Requests that consideration be given in the context of the future negotiations of any successor agreement to the ACP/EEC Lomé II Convention for a more extensive and closer cooperation between the ACP and EEC in the field of energy;
40. Requests that this resolution and the report drawn up by H.E. Mr N.K. Siddiq be forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP Committee of Ambassadors and the Council and Commission of the European Communities.

¹ UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, September 1981

on the situation in Southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

RECALLING its previous resolutions and those adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on Southern Africa which recognise 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) **ADVISES** 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. ASKS the Members of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly 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 analysing 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 the resolution adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg on 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 Southern Africa, based on the recommendations in this resolution,
26. **DIRECTS** its co-chairman 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 within the framework of political cooperation, the European Parliament and the parliaments and governments of all the signataires to the Lomé Convention.

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 (Geneva, 4th and 5th June, 1982)

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly :

- having regard to the work carried out by the Economic and Social partners at its meeting in Geneva on the 4th and 5th 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 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.

RESOLUTION

on the global negotiations for a New Worldwide Economic and
Political Order

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly:

- recalling and confirming its earlier resolutions and, in particular, that adopted on 4 February in Harare,
 - recalling notably that it welcomed in the above-mentioned 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.

