

# ACP - EEC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

1982-1983

## Minutes of proceedings of the sitting of

Thursday, 4 November 1982

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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In the Chair : Mr DENIS  
Vice-President

(The sitting was opened at 10.05 a.m.)

1. Documents received

The President announced that he had received :

- motion for a resolution by Mr BUTAGYIRA and Mr BERSANI, Co-chairmen, on behalf of the Joint Committee, 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) (Doc. ACP-EEC 40/82)
- motion for a resolution by the representatives of the Seychelles on the inclusion of tourism in the Stabex scheme (Doc. ACP-EEC 41/82/rev.)

2. Sixth Annual Report of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (continuation of debate)

The next item was the continuation of the debate on Mr VERGEER's report (Doc. ACP-EEC 38/82).

The following spoke : Mrs FOCKE, Mr TURNER, the representative of Nigeria, Mr KYRKOS, the representative of Liberia, Mr MICHEL, the representative of Senegal, Mr PANNELLA, the representative of the Ivory Coast, Mrs DURY

In the Chair : Mr KOLANE  
Co-President

The following spoke : the representative of the Seychelles, Mr BARBI, the representative of Congo, Mr DENIS, the representative of Papua New Guinea, Mrs CASTELLINA, the representative of Tanzania, Mrs VAN HEMELDONCK, Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI, the representative of Ghana.

In the Chair : Mr PEARCE  
Vice-President

The following spoke : Mr BERSANI, Mr PRANCHERE, the representative of Mauritius, the representative of Mauritania, Mr VERGES, the representative of Ruanda, Mr DENIAU, the representative of Kenya, Mr NORMANTON, the representative of Ethiopia, Mr DE GUCHT.

The President declared the debate closed.

He announced that the motion for a resolution would be put to the vote at the next voting time (See Item 9 of these minutes).

(The sitting was suspended at 1.05 p.m. and resumed at 3.10 p.m.)

In the Chair : Mr WILLIAMS  
Vice-President

3. Situation in Southern Africa (debate)

Mr BUTAGYIRA and Mr BERSANI introduced the motion for a resolution tabled by the drafting group on behalf of the fact-finding delegation to the countries of Southern Africa affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, on the situation in Southern Africa (Doc. ACP-EEC 33/82).

The following spoke : Mr G. FUCHS, Mr VERGES, the representative of Zimbabwe, Mr LEZZI, the representative of Guinea Bissau, Mrs CASTLE, the representative of Nigeria, the representative of Botswana, Mrs CASTELLINA, the representative of Ghana, Mr FERGUSSON.

In the Chair : Mr ROBLETH-OBSE  
Vice-President

The following spoke : the representative of Lesotho, Mr PANNELLA, Mr PENDERS, Mr JACKSON and Mr NIKOLAOU, the latter on Mr JACKSON's speech.

4. Statement by the Commission

Mr PISANI, Member of the Commission of the European Communities, made a statement on the Commission's Memorandum on Community development policy.

5. Agenda

On a proposal from the President, the Assembly decided to postpone voting time until 6 p.m. as all the amendments were not available.

6. Situation in Southern Africa (continuation)

The following spoke: Mr DESCHAMPS, Mr ISRAEL, Mr d'ORMESSON, the representative of Papua New Guinea and the representative of Zambia.

The President declared the debate closed.

He announced that the motion for a resolution would be put to the vote at the next voting time (see Item 10 of these minutes).

7. ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy (debate)

Mr SIDDIG introduced his report, drawn up on behalf of the Joint Committee, on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy (Doc. ACP-EEC 34/82).

The following spoke : Mrs WALZ, the representative of Tanzania, Mr GALLAND and the representative of Mauritius.

The debate was interrupted at this point for voting time.

In the Chair : Mr DANKERT  
President

Mr ENRIGHT and Mr FERGUSON made personal statements.

8. Election of members of the Joint Committee

The President announced that he had received the nominations to the Joint Committee from the ACP and European Parliament delegations.

Since the number of candidates put forward did not exceed the number of seats to be filled, these nominations were ratified.

The list of members is attached to these minutes. (see Annex I).

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On a proposal from the President, the Assembly decided that, as from then, motions for resolutions would be put to the vote at the close of each debate.

The President proposed that, in order to gain time and to avoid roll-call votes, all the Members wishing to have their votes recorded in writing should inform the Sitzings Service accordingly before the end of the sitting. These votes would then be published in the minutes of the sitting.

The Assembly agreed to this suggestion (see Annex II).

9. Sixth Annual ACP-EEC Report (vote)<sup>1</sup>

Mr DENIS withdrew amendments Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 7 tabled by himself and others.

Preamble and paragraphs 1 to 24 : adopted

Paragraph 25 :

- amendment No. 9 by Mauritius : adopted

<sup>1</sup> The rapporteur spoke on the amendments

Paragraph 26 : adopted

After paragraph 26 :

- amendment No. 4 by Mrs POIRIER, Mr DENIS, Mr FERRERO, Mr VERGES, Mr VITALE, Mrs CARETTONI ROMAGNOLI, Mrs BOSERUP and Mr KYRKOS : rejected

Mr DENIS requested separate votes on paragraphs 27, 29 and 33 and Mr PEARCE on paragraph 32.

The Assembly adopted by consecutive votes paragraphs 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, 32, 33, 34 to 44.

Paragraphs 45 to 49 :

- amendment No. 8 by Jamaica and Mr BERSANI :

The following spoke : Mr COHEN, who requested separate votes on paragraphs 8(c), 13, 14 and 15, Mr BERSANI who called for the deletion of the 2nd part of paragraph 5 and the end of paragraph 11, Mr CHASLE and Mr GALLAND, the latter to request a split vote on paragraph 12.

- paragraphs 1 to 5 (1st part up to "within the Community"): adopted

(2nd part: adopted after the representative of Barbados had spoken)

- paragraphs 6 to 8(b) : adopted
- paragraph 8(c) : adopted
- paragraphs 9 to 11 (1st part up to "agreed quantities"): adopted after the representative of Lesotho had spoken  
(2nd part : adopted)

- paragraph 12 (1st part up to "ACP-EEC cooperation"): adopted  
(2nd part up to "world market trend"): adopted  
(3rd part : adopted)

The representative of Djibouti spoke.

- paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 : adopted by consecutive votes

The Liberal Group of the EP had requested a separate vote on paragraph 51.

- paragraph 50 : adopted
- paragraph 51 : adopted
- paragraphs 52 to 63 : adopted

After paragraph 63 :

- No. 1 by Mr NORMANTON, on behalf of the European Democratic Group : adopted

Paragraphs 64 to 78 : adopted

After paragraph 78 :

- No. 6 by Mr DENIS, Mr VERGES and Mrs POIRIER : rejected

Paragraphs 79 to 112 :

Mr DENIS requested separate votes on paragraphs 89, 92 and 95.

Paragraphs 79 to 88, 89, 90 and 91, 92, 93 and 94, 95, 96 to 112 : adopted by consecutive votes

The Assembly adopted the following resolution :



RESOLUTION

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

The ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly,

- meeting in Rome from 3 to 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 <sup>for various</sup> 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;  
as to available agricultural products in the Community
26. Notes with deep regret that the food-supply situation in many African states, in particular in the sub-Saharan region, has deteriorated significantly, and points to the Community's major responsibility to help improve food-stuffs supplies in the ACP States, in particular under the chapter on agricultural cooperation;
27. Calls on the ACP-EEC working party finally to complete its study into whether and how available EEC agricultural products could be supplied on more favourable terms; this study should also take account of the latest information on the questionable value of the previous regular supplies of food aid (other than in the event of emergencies or disasters), practical food strategies, to be agreed on, should be taken as the basis for any proposals;

28. Deplores in this connection the fact that recently the Council of Agriculture Ministers of the EEC, having been consulted by one of the Member States, did not see fit to endorse the proposal for the implementation of long-term agreements;

29. Appreciates the political importance of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal; urges in particular that the Community should extensively consult the ACP States in good time prior to its second enlargement to the south;

30. Urges that the applicant countries should, prior to their final accession, confirm that they accept the fundamental principles of the ACP-EEC Convention, a question of fundamental importance as regards the forthcoming negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up programme;

e) as to STABEX and SYSMIN

31. Expresses deep concern that the appropriations earmarked for the STABEX fund have again proved totally inadequate in the 1981 operational year;

32. Stresses in this connection its view that the real problem is posed not by conjunctural difficulties but by structural inadequacy combined with a lack of funds to meet the objectives set out in the Convention. Affirms that the STABEX crisis must be resolved by political means;
33. Takes the view that the existing financial gap can only be closed by a substantial increase in appropriations; therefore urges that every possible action should be taken through the Community's financial instruments to enable the Community to meet the ACP States' rights to Stabex transfer;
34. Is utterly astonished at the repeated difficulties affecting the method of calculation; considers it essential for this problem to be resolved on flexible and equitable terms as soon as possible;
35. Calls upon the extraordinary meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers scheduled for December 1982 in Brussels to seek long-lasting solutions that would guarantee financing, and overcome structural inadequacies, thereby ensuring that Stabex continues to be a major and indispensable component of ACP-EEC cooperation and remains capable of attaining its objectives;
36. Considers the enlargement of the STABEX list of products - in the context of ACP-EEC trade cooperation as essential to the economic development of certain ACP countries; calls upon the EEC to decide on the requests for the inclusion of new ACP products on the STABEX list;

37. Urges, subject to a favourable cost-effectiveness report, that STABEX should be extended to different levels of product processing as a contribution to the basic industrialization of the ACP countries;
38. Stresses the need for Stabex to serve as a model for stabilizing resources in world-wide raw materials agreements; calls upon the EEC to ensure that Stabex is viable in the context of international raw materials agreements which should be expanded within the framework of the integrated programme;
39. Takes the view that STABEX has proved itself a useful and effective instrument of development policy in different areas; at the same time however, points to certain critical remarks contained in the study by the Overseas Development Institute;
40. Believes that further control measures need to be introduced to ensure that STABEX funds actually benefit as far as possible the specific producers of the commodity concerned and the general export potential of the recipient country;
41. Therefore calls upon the Commission to consider the conclusions of this report thoroughly, in particular as regards the shaping of the Lomé II follow-up agreement; considers it particularly important to determine the extent to which the original objectives have been achieved and whether undesirable side-effects have arisen on implementation; calls also for a cost-effectiveness study to be carried out;
4. 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;
45. 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 <sup>/sugar</sup> 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 shortfalls available for reallocation under Article 7.

g) as to industrial cooperation

60. Regrets that where ACP-EEC industrial cooperation under Lomé II is concerned, no significant results have been recorded so far, because a balanced industrial policy geared to the specific needs of the ACP states is still in the initial stages, and also because many ACP states still lack any effective industrialization policy;

61. Stresses the positive role that public undertakings in the EEC countries could play in industrial cooperation with the ACP States;

62. Refrains from further listing the numerous measures necessary for industrialization, since a joint committee working party is currently engaged on a study of the impact of the chapter on industrial cooperation (Lomé I) and will draw up projections for Lomé II; hopes however, that the working party will submit concrete proposals as soon as possible so that they can be taken into consideration on the opening of negotiations on the Lomé II follow-up agreement.

h) as to cooperation in the energy field

63. Regrets that the report of the Council of Ministers does not adequately reflect the problems of the energy sector, although prospecting of alternative and inexpensive energy sources is of fundamental importance to the industrialization of the ACP countries;

64. Regrets the absence of joint guidelines for the energy field, despite the fact that these are covered by the agreement; is moreover astonished at the absence of any reference to the Nairobi energy conference, even although some very significant proposals were submitted to it;

65. Considers specific and systematic activities in the energy field as urgently necessary; refers in this connection to the concrete demands contained in 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. Emphasises 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 the EEC countries;

1) as to regional cooperation

91. Stresses the major importance of regional cooperation; therefore considers it essential for the Community and the ACP States to improve the standard of integrated development projects at regional and interregional level, in particular in the areas of trade promotion, agricultural development, industrial growth and infrastructures;
92. Considers the promotion of regional science and technology institutes and organizations in the ACP countries as absolutely vital to the economic and technological potential of the ACP countries, as specifically requested in the Lagos action plan;
93. Supports the efforts of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) with a view to achieving economic independence from South Africa, and therefore calls for this regional association to be given active support;

m) as to institutional problems

94. Takes the view that, in the context of the negotiations for a new Convention, the existing parliamentary institutional instrument should be reviewed so as to guarantee the smooth functioning of the Convention;
95. Stresses that the importance of the working parties set up by the Joint Committee in the past has increased constantly, and particularly welcomes the fact that they have given a considerable impetus to the work of this body; therefore calls for specific rules to be drawn up concerning the setting up and operation of these working parties;
96. - Considers it equally important for the regular meetings held annually between the economic and social partners to be set in a more formal framework; in particular a decision must be taken as to the form in which the results of these meetings should be presented and how they should be forwarded to the other bodies of the Convention;
97. Urges that institutional proposals should be submitted for scrutiny to the bureaux of the Consultative Assembly, the Committee of Ambassadors and the Joint Committee and that an ad hoc working party should be set up to carry out this scrutiny so that specific proposals on the institutional problems can be submitted before negotiations are opened on the Lomé II follow-up agreement;
98. Decides to hold a debate at the beginning of each session of the Consultative Assembly to study the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the previous Assembly;

n) as to maintaining the quality of the environment

99. Notes that the overwhelming majority of development projects have up to now been governed by purely quantitative objectives; stresses that to pursue these objectives rigidly without taking scarcity of resources and environmental impact into account could actually reduce productive potential and thereby jeopardize the original objectives;
100. Warns the industrialized countries against centring their own production around environmentally benign methods while exporting capital in the form of transfers of technology to countries where production costs are lower because there is no premium on environment protection;
101. Urges that in the Lome 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 Lome 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;

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;

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;

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 Lome 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 Lome 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 Lome 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.

10. Situation in Southern Africa (vote)

First six recitals : adopted

After the sixth recital :

- amendment No. 1 by the European Democratic Group :  
rejected after Mr FERGUSON had spoken

Paragraph 1 : adopted

After paragraph 1 :

- amendment No. 2 by the European Democratic Group : rejected  
(EP : in favour)

Paragraphs 2 to 8 : adopted

Paragraph 9 :

- amendment No. 13 by Mr JACKSON, on behalf of the  
European Democratic Group : rejected
  - No. 10 by Mr TURNER : rejected
  - No. 3 by the European Democratic Group : withdrawn
- Paragraph 9 was adopted

Mr PEARCE requested separate votes on each of the  
remaining paragraphs.

Paragraph 10 :

- No. 14 by Mr JACKSON, on behalf of the ED Group : rejected
- No. 4 by the European Democratic Group : withdrawn

Paragraph 10 (split vote) :

- . 10 (a) : adopted
- . 10 (b) : adopted
- . 10 (c) : adopted

Paragraph 11 : adopted

Paragraph 12 : adopted

Paragraph 13 :

- No. 11 by Mr TURNER : rejected

Paragraph 13 was adopted.

Paragraph 14 :

- No. 12 by Mr TURNER : rejected

Paragraph 14 was adopted

Paragraph 15 : adopted

Paragraph 16 : adopted

After paragraph 16 :

- No. 7 by the European Democratic Group : rejected

Paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 : adopted by consecutive votes

Paragraph 20 : adopted

Paragraph 21 :

- No. 9 by the European Democratic Group : rejected (EP in favour)

Mr JACKSON spoke.

Paragraph 21 was adopted.

Paragraphs 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 : adopted by consecutive votes

Mr PANNELLA spoke on a point of procedure.

Mr PEARCE gave an explanation of vote.

The Assembly adopted the following resolution :



RESOLUTION

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 recognize the special economic difficulties confronting the countries of Southern Africa as a result of diverting funds from current and planned development projects to make effective arrangements for security against acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization by South Africa;

RECALLING the events which have occurred in the region during recent months, in particular:

- the acts of aggression perpetrated by South African forces against Angola since August 1981
- the attempted coup to overthrow the elected leaders of the Seychelles in November 1981
- the current impasse in the negotiations of the Contact Group in an effort to secure the independence of Namibia, on the basis of UN Resolution 435

TAKING NOTE of the findings of the interim report submitted by the delegation sent by the Consultative Assembly to the countries of Southern Africa affected by the consequences of South African acts of aggression, notably:

- the state of war prevailing in Southern Angola where South African troops repeatedly penetrate deep into Angolan territory, destroying towns and roads and causing a severe refugee problem in the area
- the magnitude of the problems faced by Zambia arising from the Zimbabwean war of independence, especially with regard to the reconstruction of roads and bridges, the resettlement of refugees and the clearing of landmines from various parts of the country
- the economic and political pressures exerted by South Africa on Zimbabwe, and its subversive activities in that country, as part of a systematic policy of destabilization and economic strangulation,

REAFFIRMING that the apartheid system, based on racial discrimination, is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security and is therefore unacceptable and must be vigorously fought and totally eliminated,

REAFFIRMING that the apartheid regime is responsible for precipitating violent conflict through its policy of apartheid and inhuman repression,

NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the loss of life and wanton destruction of such essential infrastructures as roads, railways, bridges, petroleum facilities, electricity supply, schools and hospitals,

1. CONDEMNS unreservedly the policy of apartheid which is unquestionably the root cause of the diverse problems in the region of Southern Africa.
2. CONDEMNS the occupation of Namibia and the constant acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa against the countries of Southern Africa in flagrant violation of the UN Charter,
3. CONDEMNS the apartheid regime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African states, designed to destabilize the whole of Southern Africa,
4. DENOUNCES the further institutionalization of the policy of apartheid by the creation of 'bantustans', and the concentration there of the citizens of South Africa, depriving them in effect of their rights of citizenship in their own country,
5. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION for the assistance provided thus far to the countries of Southern Africa by the European Community and other countries,
6. DEMANDS the liberation of Namibia at the earliest possible date in order to ensure the removal of one of the major causes of tension and conflict in the region,
7. DEMANDS full respect by the international community of the embargoes against South Africa called for in various UN resolutions with regard to the following:
  - supplies of arms and related material of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts
  - cooperation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons
  - oil supplies
8. CONSIDERS that the embargo on the export of advanced technology for potential military use particularly in the nuclear field should be seen in the context of the UN resolution cited above,
9. IS CONVINCED that economic sanctions have to be incorporated into a programme of increasing pressure on South Africa,
10. (a) CALLS for an end to the expansion of economic contacts with South Africa and their subsequent reduction,  
(b) 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.

11. Agenda for next sitting

The President announced the following agenda for the sitting on Friday, 5 November 1982 :

9 a.m. to 12 noon :

- SIDDIG report on cooperation in the field of energy (continuation of debate and vote)
- FERRERO report on the fight against hunger (debate and vote)
- CHASLE report on cultural cooperation (debate and vote)
- BUTAGYIRA and BERSANI motion for a resolution on the meeting with the representatives of the economic and social partners (debate and vote)
- DENIS and others motion for a resolution on a new economic order (debate and vote)
- Oral question without debate by Mr LEZZI to the Council on "Black Migration to South Africa"
- Any other business

(The sitting was closed at 7.35 p.m.)

ANNEX II

List of members having notified their vote in writing on the motion for a resolution contained in Doc. ACP-CEE 33/81.\*

<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
EWING	COTTRELL
FICH	d'ORMESSON
PIQUET	FERGUSSON
	GALLAND
	KLEPSCH
	LUSTER
	NORDMANN
	PEARCE
	RABBETHGE
	WARNER

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\* Explanations of vote will be published in the Report of Proceedings.



