

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(1990)**

CONVENTION ACP-CEE DE LOME

LE CONSEIL

LES SECRETAIRES

ACP-EEC CONVENTION OF LOMÉ

THE COUNCIL

THE SECRETARIES

Brussels, 20 AOUT 1991

H.E. Mr Mamadou DIOP,
H.E. Mr Léo TINDEMANS,

000428

Co-Chairmen of the ACP-EEC
Joint Assembly

European Parliament,
LUXEMBOURG

Sirs,

At its meetings in Brussels on 6/7 May 1991, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the Annual Report which it has to publish pursuant to Article 342 paragraph 4 of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention and instructed the Committee of Ambassadors, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the Council of Ministers, to finalize this report and to forward it to the Joint Assembly.

As this report has now been finally approved, we are pleased to communicate the text thereof to the Joint Assembly in order that it may be examined by that body in accordance with Article 350 of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention.

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

Yours sincerely,


Ghebray BERHANE


Flemming BJØRNEKÆR

Enc: 1

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I. INTRODUCTION

Relations between the Community and the ACP States in 1990 straddled the expiry of the Third Convention on 28 February 1990 and the entry into force of the Fourth Convention.

These relations were based on the transitional measures adopted on 27 February 1990 by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. At the same time the two parties actively worked to lay down and adopt the preparatory acts indispensable for the full and complete application of all the provisions of the new Convention upon its entry into force.

Another significant event in relations between the Community and the ACP States was the independence of Namibia on 21 March 1990 and its accession to the Fourth Convention.

Pursuant to Article 364 of Lomé IV, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 23 November 1990 adopted Decision No 4/90 adding Namibia to the States signatory to the Fourth Convention which was signed on 19 December 1990 by Mr GEINGOB, Prime Minister of Namibia. Newly independent Namibia will thus be able to benefit not only from all the provisions of the Convention but also from specific measures (in particular beef and veal quota, STABEX and treatment equivalent to that of an LDC) which meet the wish to help that country overcome the difficulties it will face in its economic start-up period during the first critical years following its independence.

The Community and the ACP States hereby pay tribute to the courageous and determined efforts of the Namibian people to create a pluralist and multi-racial state with a constitution based on democratic principles and respect for human rights.

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II. TRANSITIONAL MEASURES PENDING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE FOURTH ACP-EEC CONVENTION

To avoid a legal vacuum in relations between the Community and the ACP States the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, to which powers were delegated for this purpose, adopted Decision No 2/90 of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers ⁽¹⁾ on 27 February 1990. This Decision laid down the transitional measures to be applied during the period between the expiry of the Third ACP-EEC Convention and the entry into force of Lomé IV, which will occur when two-thirds of the ACP States and the Community and its twelve Member States have ratified it.

These transitional measures define on the one hand the provisions of the Third Convention which remain in force and on the other the provisions of the Fourth Convention which will be applied in advance. The latter provisions include the whole of the trade arrangements, including the provisions on rules of origin.

It should be pointed out that, when it adopted these measures, the Committee of Ambassadors, also endorsed a joint statement in which the two parties signified their joint determination to take, during the transitional phase, all the political and legal measures necessary to ensure full and effective application from the entry into force of the new Convention, of the provisions not covered by the transitional measures. In this connection the ACP States laid particular stress at the March meeting of the Council of Ministers in Fiji on the environment, food security, commodities, trade development and co-operation for development financing.

(1) See OJ No L 84, 30 March 1990.

The Commission, which actively engaged in the Community aid programming exercise with the whole of the ACP States at national and regional level, had already broadly completed the exercise for the first five years of Lomé IV at the end of the year.

III. OVERVIEW OF THE WORK OF THE ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS

1. Council of Ministers ⁽¹⁾

The 15th meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was held on 27 and 28 March in Fiji under the chairmanship of Mr Sean CALLEARY, Minister of State at the Department of Foreign Affairs (Ireland) with Mr W.A. GREP, Minister for Economic Affairs (Suriname), as spokesman for the ACP States.

The meeting enabled the two parties to review the progress of proceedings in the chief areas of co-operation and to give the necessary political impetus to preparations for the entry into force of the new Convention.

(a) Taking stock of the implementation of Lomé III, both parties agreed that the results of co-operation could be regarded as positive on the whole and that the objectives of the Convention had broadly been achieved. Despite this assessment the two parties did not underestimate certain problems which had appeared in the application of the Convention, more specifically the rhythm of payments made in the ACP States under programmable Community aid. While the rate of commitments had proved satisfactory and had even improved on the previous Conventions, the percentage of funds paid had declined in relation to the corresponding period of Lomé I and Lomé II.

(1) This section gives a general synopsis of a number of specific questions which were examined during 1990. A detailed analysis of these questions can be found in section IV.

This fact undoubtedly reflects the change in priorities of Lomé III in relation to previous Conventions and particularly the concentration of aid on rural development programmes, the implementation of which requires more time than other traditional forms of development co-operation. The deterioration in the economic situation of the ACP States in fact requires improved and accelerated financial co-operation. For this reason the ACP-EEC Council agreed to initiate a joint study by the Commission and the ACP States in order to identify the general or specific problems arising in this area and to increase the efficiency with which financial and technical co-operation is implemented.

- (b) In the field of trade and customs co-operation the Council took note of the assessment by the ACP States and the Community of the progress of and prospects for the Uruguay Round and confirmed that contacts and consultations should take place regularly in Brussels and Geneva at the most appropriate level.

It also addressed a number of specific questions raised by imports into the Community of certain ACP products covered either by the general trade arrangements (tropical timber, cadmium, wheat bran, molasses, tuna, available agricultural products) or by protocols (bananas).

- (c) As regards commodities, the Council took note of the importance the ACP States attach to the Commodities Committee provided for in Lomé IV initiating its work as from the entry into force of the new Convention and the willingness of the Community to do everything possible to attain this objective.

It also confirmed the agreement reached on the draft terms of reference for the studies on tropical timber and hides and skins and reviewed the operation and future prospects of certain product agreements (cocoa, coffee) and the Common Fund.

- (d) With regard to STABEX, the Council continued its examination of certain matters related to the management of the system, in particular the replenishment of resources under Lomé I, the Commission report on years of application 1980, 1981, 1987 and 1988, the "all destinations" derogation, the inclusion of new products in the system, the method of calculation and the requests for 1989. With regard to SYSMIN, the Council took note of an oral report by the Commission on the operation of the system under Lomé III.
- (e) As regards the Sugar Protocol, the Council examined questions raised by the setting of guaranteed prices for the 1988 to 1990 marketing years and the requests for accession to this Protocol submitted by Zambia and Papua New Guinea.
- (f) As regards co-operation for development financing, the Council took note of the report from the Article 193 Committee on the implementation of the 6th EDF and approved the general regulations, general conditions and procedural rules of arbitration for public contracts financed by the EDF.
- (g) The Council also dealt with certain aspects of industrial co-operation and agricultural co-operation, particularly the appointment of the Directors of the two Centres provided for by the Convention, and asked the Committee of Ambassadors to continue proceedings on this matter.

- (h) The Council reaffirmed the importance attached by both parties to the cultural and social dimension of ACP-EEC cooperation, in particular in the light of the new provisions adopted in the Fourth Convention. At the same time, the Council also noted the concerns voiced by the ACP States regarding the situation of ACP nationals on the territory of Community Member States, as well as the latter's willingness to discuss these matters with the ACP States in the relevant bilateral framework, where appropriate.
- (i) Looking at the Resolutions adopted by the Joint Assembly at its meetings in Port Moresby (March 1990) and Luxembourg (September 1990), the Council paid tribute to the Joint Assembly for its positive contribution to the negotiations on the conclusion of the new Lomé Convention.
- (j) The Council took note of statements by the co-Presidents on the situation in South Africa and Southern Africa, on the treatment of ACP nationals in the Member States and on the problem of the indebtedness of the ACP States.
- (k) The implications of the single European market, the upheavals in Eastern Europe and the development of relations between the Community and the countries of Eastern Europe continued to be the main preoccupations of the ACP States during the year. These topics were raised both in the Committee of Ambassadors and in the Council of Ministers.

The Community for its part again told the ACP States that the measures taken or to be taken to complete the single market implied no weakening of the commitments undertaken towards its ACP partners and that the Community would give its assistance to enable the ACP

States to use to the full the instruments of the Convention to help them overcome any difficulty they might encounter in improving their international competitive position. Moreover, measures had been taken in the new Convention to ensure that the interests of the ACP States as regards rum and bananas would be fully safeguarded after 1992.

The Community likewise wished to confirm clearly that relations between the Community and the East and Central European countries on the one hand and the ACP States on the other were complementary and not competitive, concrete proof of this being the conclusion of a Convention for a duration of ten years with significantly strengthened provisions.

2. Committee of Ambassadors

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors met on three occasions in 1990.

The 31st meeting of the Committee was held on 27 February 1990 and was devoted to preparations for the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers meeting on 28 and 29 March 1990 and to a number of administrative problems.

The 32nd meeting, mainly devoted to STABEX transfers in respect of the year of application 1989 and to the appointment of the Directors of the CDI and the CTA, took place on 13 July 1990.

The 33rd meeting took place on 23 November 1990 and more particularly addressed the action to be taken following the deliberations of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and a number of administrative problems.

3. Article 193 Committee

The Article 193 Committee set up by Article 193(2) of the Third Lomé Convention met at authorized representatives level on 14 March and 9 November 1990 and at Ministerial level on 27 March 1990 prior to the 15th meeting of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

4. Joint Assembly

The Joint Assembly held its tenth meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990 under the co-chairmanship of Mr Leo TINDEMANS (Belgium) and Mr Mamadou DIOP (Senegal). The meeting was formally opened by Mr R. NAMALIU, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea.

The proceedings of this meeting were chiefly concerned with a presentation of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention. Other questions raised at the meeting related to problems specific to the ACP countries of the Pacific region, the effects of the 1992 single market on the ACP States, racism and xenophobia and the situation in South Africa and southern Africa. At the end of its discussions the Joint Assembly adopted the Resolutions set out in Annex I, which were forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers.

The eleventh meeting of the Joint Assembly took place in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990, likewise under the co-chairmanship of Mr Leo TINDEMANS and Mr Mamadou DIOP. The meeting was formally opened by Mr WOHLFART, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, External Trade and Co-operation (Luxembourg).

The Gulf crisis and its impact on the economies of the ACP States were the main issues debated by the Joint Assembly, particularly in connection with the indebtedness of the ACP States. Among other questions dealt with were the implementation of Lomé IV, southern Africa, the Uruguay Round and the role of women in the development process. The Resolutions adopted at this meeting, which were also forwarded to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, are set out in Annex II.

5. Consultation of ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups

The fourteenth annual meeting of economic and social interest groups, organized under the auspices of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly, took place in Brussels on 7 and 8 November 1990. The topic for this meeting, "Education and training in relation to investment and employment under Lomé IV", gave rise to particularly interesting discussions on the basis of the report drawn up by Mr Tom JENKINS.

The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers was represented at this meeting by Mr F. KANE (Ambassador of Senegal) and Mr SAN FELICE (Counsellor at the Permanent Representation of Italy), who both made speeches laying particular stress on the possibilities opened up by the relevant provisions of the new Convention. At the end of the meeting the representatives of the ACP-EEC economic and social interest groups adopted the final declaration set out in Annex III, which was forwarded to the Council of Ministers.

IV. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EEC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN THE VARIOUS AREAS OF ACP-EEC CO-OPERATION

1. Trade and customs co-operation

(a) Uruguay Round

The Community and the ACP States held contacts/consultations which enabled them to give their assessments of the progress and ultimate prospects of these negotiations and to emphasize the aspects to which they attached particular importance.

The ACP States in particular wished to draw the attention of the Community side to the harmful effects which the Community offer on tropical timber could have on the preferential position of the ACP States on the Community market. They therefore repeated their request that the Community:

- comply with the undertaking given in Annex XXIX of Lomé IV to maintain the competitive position of the ACP States where their trade advantages on the Community market were affected by general trade liberalization measures;
- give the ACP States the support necessary to obtain new advantages on the markets of other developed countries to compensate for the loss of preferences on the Community market due to the abovementioned Community offer;
- offer the ACP States appropriate financial compensation for the loss of their trade advantages on the Community market;

- eliminate the selective internal taxes imposed by certain Member States on products exported by the ACP States;
- keep out of the negotiations, despite the pressures which other countries might exert, products such as bananas which were not the subject of its offer.

The Community, for its part, pointed out that:

- the Community offer, which was based on the Punta del Este conclusions, was conditional inasmuch as it depended on the general outcome of the negotiations, on the basis of the offers of the other contracting parties, bearing in mind that the extent of the reductions envisaged reflected the high duties applied by the Community from which the ACP States currently benefited. To derive greater benefit from the current negotiations, the ACP States themselves should participate actively in the negotiations and submit their own offers. The Community was of course prepared at any time to undertake with them the consultations provided for in the Convention. As tariff preferences were only one aspect of competitiveness on international markets, the entire range of instruments offered by the Fourth Convention should be used to improve the competitive position of the ACP States. On the other hand, the Convention did not guarantee either that customs duties would be maintained at their current level or that financial compensation would be paid if those duties were reduced;

- as regards the abolition of consumption taxes, requested by the ACP States, there were no indications that such taxes had any impact on demand, being such an insignificant proportion of the selling price of the products concerned; the Community was nonetheless willing to examine the request by the ACP States providing it could be proved that such an impact really existed;
- lastly, as regards bananas, it was not the intention of the Community to include this product in its offer.

(b) Community action in favour of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

The ACP States expressed their concern about the negative effects which this action might have on certain ACP States. Since the countries benefiting from the measures envisaged by the Community were strong competitors in products of interest to the ACP States, such as coffee, cocoa, cut flowers, bananas, textiles and clothing, the competitive position of the ACP States on the Community market could be seriously affected; however, the Community appeared unwilling to provide any compensation whatsoever for the ACP States. Moreover, certain ACP States, particularly in the Caribbean, had themselves to face the same problems as the countries of Latin America covered by the special arrangements envisaged by the Community but had not hitherto been the subject of comparable action.

The Community conceded that the action in favour of the four Latin American countries to some extent constituted an erosion of the preferential position of the ACP States but stressed the political character of the measures in question, which were part of an international action to assist these countries in confronting the problem of drug production and trafficking which was seriously harming their economies. It furthermore stated that these countries would not be added to the list of LDCs but would simply benefit from similar treatment restricted to a four-year period.

In conclusion, the two parties noted that the Community was prepared to conduct a joint examination of the effects of the trade arrangements to be applied to the Andean countries in question on trade between the Community and the ACP States.

(c) Implementation of Annex XX to Lomé IV: trade development project

The two parties confirmed the importance they attached to the development of export promotion and of marketing methods. For this purpose the ACP States submitted at the end of 1990 a trade development project based on Annex XX to Lomé IV, which the Commission departments have started examining.

(d) Matters relating to certain products

The two sides reviewed a number of other matters so that they could take stock of the situation or clarify the scope of some provisions of the Convention or of Community legislation as follows:

- (i) tropical timber: the Community stated that there were no import taxes in the Member States on these products and the existing internal taxes also applied without distinction to all timber irrespective of its origin (internal and third country);
- (ii) cadmium: the Community confirmed its undertaking to inform the ACP States fully of the results of ongoing examinations and analyses under the Community action programme against environmental pollution by cadmium;
- (iii) exports of wheat bran from Mauritius to the Department of Réunion (Annex IV to the minutes of signing of Lomé IV): the Community confirmed that since the POSEIDOM programme had been adopted, the decision applying Annex IV to the minutes of Lomé IV should be taken very soon;
- (iv) molasses: the ACP States confirmed their request that the concession made by the Community under Lomé IV be applied retroactively from the time of their request for exemption from the levy. The Community confirmed that it regarded this question as settled in the context of Lomé IV;

(v) available agricultural products: the Community confirmed that it was prepared to analyse together with the ACP States the details of the system of refunds as referred to in Annex XI to the Final Act of Lomé IV;

(vi) cobalt: responding to the concern expressed by the ACP States about the possible negative effects on their cobalt exports, of the examinations currently being concluded at Community level, the Community confirmed that the problem of the potential health risk from cobalt, which should be separated from the trade problems, was indeed currently being studied by the Commission. It nonetheless stated that a decision on the subject was not expected soon and that the Commission was for its part prepared to continue the contacts already begun with the ACP States concerned on the matter;

(e) Banana Protocol

The ACP States reiterated the importance they attached to the implementation of the commitments entered into by the Community in Lomé IV as regards the protection of their interests in the preparation of future Community arrangements applicable to bananas in connection with the single market.

The Community confirmed its intention of complying with its undertakings and of conducting the necessary consultations with the ACP States once the Commission proposals were available. The Commission expressed its willingness to hold informal meetings with the ACP States when drafting its proposals.

2. STABEX

(a) Transfers for year of application 1989: application of Article 155(4) of Lomé III

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, by virtue of the powers delegated to it by the ACP-EEC Council at its 15th meeting, examined the Commission report in accordance with Article 155(4) of the Third ACP-EEC Convention.

The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors on the basis of this report conducted an assessment of the situation, in which the total amount of requested transfers capable of giving rise to a payment exceeded the resources available; it examined the measures to be taken under the Convention in order to remedy this situation.

In conclusion, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors noted agreement by the two parties to allocate to the ACP States concerned an additional amount of ECU 70 million, raised from the outstanding balance of the SYSMIN provision under the 6th EDF (ECU 54.648.231), the provision for interest-rate subsidies under the 4th, 5th and 6th EDFs (ECU 13.487.868) and the provision for emergency aid under the 4th and 5th EDFs (ECU 1.863.901). This additional amount would be used as follows:

- the overall amount of ECU 70 million would be added to the funds available under STABEX in Lomé III for 1989;
- the abovementioned amount of ECU 70 million would be allocated among the ACP States concerned in proportion to the eligible requests received.

It was understood that the joint decision to take ECU 5 million from the provision for interest-rate subsidies and ECU 54.648.231 from the SYSMIN provision under the 6th EDF would not prevent these two instruments from continuing to function normally under the Third Convention and could not of course lead to replenishment of the Funds for these two instruments.

Furthermore, in adopting these conclusions the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors also agreed to enter in its minutes the following statements:

(1) Statement by the ACP States

"Once again, the ACP States find themselves obliged to accept the Community proposal concerning STABEX transfers for the 1989 application year i.e. ECU 211 million (141 million plus 70 million).

The ACP States deeply regret that the Community has not tried to find other additional resources in keeping with the spirit and the letter of Article 155.

They also believe it is their absolute right to continue to ask the Community to seek funds to cover 60% of the legitimate requests for transfers."

(11) Community statement

"The Community would like to thank the ACP side for the spirit of co-operation which has informed the discussions on the steps to be taken under the Third Convention, pursuant to Article 155(4), in order to remedy the situation of the STABEX system for 1989 where the total amount of requested transfers capable of giving rise to a payment exceeds the resources available.

The Community takes note of the statement by the ACP States concerning the Community offer contained in the conclusions of the Committee of Ambassadors.

At the same time the Community would like to confirm the interpretation it has always given to the provisions in question, whereby the Community is under no obligation as regards the covering of transfer requests which have been acknowledged as eligible but which have not been met because of a lack of resources under the system; these requests have been duly and fully processed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention."

(b) Replenishment of resources and insufficiency of resources for years of application 1980, 1981, 1987, 1988 and 1989

The problems of replenishment of resources for Lomé I and of the insufficiency of resources for years of application 1980, 1981, 1987, 1988 and 1989 continued to be the subject of detailed exchanges of view.

In connection with the question of insufficiency of resources the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers also received a Commission report (ACP-CEE 2133/90).

Although the discussions have not yet narrowed the divergence of views, the two parties have confirmed their willingness to work constructively towards a solution enabling these two matters to be finally settled.

(c) "All destinations" derogation

With regard to the "all destinations" derogation, the two parties noted that Mozambique was upholding its request to benefit from this derogation under Lomé III and that contacts were continuing on the matter between that country and the Commission.

3. SUGAR

(a) Guaranteed prices

It has still not been possible to set the guaranteed prices in respect of delivery years 1989/1990 and 1990/1991 because the Community proposals were regarded as unacceptable by the ACP States, which stressed the critical situation facing sugar-exporting ACP States as a result of the restrictive pricing policy pursued by the Community for several years.

The ACP States concerned, whose economies are often largely dependent on sugar exports, continued to point out that any reduction in the guaranteed prices was immediately felt in all areas of the life of the population, particularly the most vulnerable sections, while their governments - unlike those of the Member States of the Community - were unable to provide them with essential support. It was therefore important for those ACP States that the guaranteed prices be set in such a way as to take account of the relevant economic factors referred to in the Sugar Protocol, including, in particular, energy costs, imported inflation and transport costs.

It was agreed to instruct an ACP-Commission Working Party of Experts to establish the terms of reference for a study examining, for each ACP State which was a member of the Protocol, the costs of transporting sugar from the factory to the port of destination. On the basis of this study the two parties will be in a better position to assess what subsequent operational measures should be taken.

The ACP States also repeated the distinction that they drew between the special measures connected with a prolonged price freeze (measure deriving from the agreement on guaranteed prices for marketing year 1987/1988) and the compensatory measures which in their opinion were necessary to enable them to accept the price reduction proposed by the Community.

(b) Premium for marketing ACP preferential sugar in the Community

In September 1990 the Commission proposed the introduction for a three-year period of a marketing premium restricted to an overall amount of ECU 30 million to ensure the supply of raw sugar to Community refineries and to enable the States supplying preferential sugar, by means of privileged commercial relations, to adapt their industries to changes in the situation on the sugar market.

This proposal, which was supported by the ACP States, has undergone an initial examination by the Council (EEC), which showed that the Member States were willing to contemplate a Community financial contribution to the States producing preferential sugar but had difficulties with the arrangements proposed by the Commission for implementing such a contribution. Work is continuing in the Community on an examination of the various approaches which could be considered.

(c) Portuguese market

The ACP States, referring to the undertaking given by the Community in Annex XXVIII to the Final Act of Lomé IV, repeated their request that the present quantity of 75 000 tonnes at a reduced levy be increased by 90 000 tonnes and that this overall quantity benefit from the preferential treatment provided for in the Sugar Protocol.

The Community took note of this request and confirmed its agreement to conducting the consultations provided for in the abovementioned Annex, particularly in the context of an overall review of the supply situation on the Portuguese market to be carried out in 1991.

(d) Requests by Papua New Guinea and Zambia for accession to the Sugar Protocol

Agreement having been reached in November 1989 on the approach proposed by the Community for examining these two requests, the Commission despatched officials to those two countries to conduct a technical examination of their ability to fulfil in a permanent manner the obligations linked to the award of agreed quantities under the Sugar Protocol.

The two parties noted that the Commission intended to submit its conclusions to the Council (EEC) and the ACP States during the first half of 1991 in good time before possibilities for new allocations occur under Article 7(4) of the Protocol.

The ACP States regretted the delay in examining these requests and asked that proceedings be expedited so that a conclusion could be reached as soon as possible.

4. Co-operation on commodities

(a) Implementation of Article 45 of Lomé III

The ACP States and the Community agreed on the growing importance for the economies of the ACP States of the processing of agricultural commodities in those States themselves, and of their marketing and distribution. The priority given in the 4th Convention to the objective of processing, marketing, distribution and transport (PMDT) is tangible proof of this fact.

In this spirit agreement was reached on the terms of reference for the studies concerning tropical timber and skins and hides. Work is also continuing on the terms of reference for a study on tea.

The ACP States moreover requested that terms of reference likewise be drawn up as soon as possible for cotton and vegetable fibres and that studies of this type also be extended to other products in the future.

(b) International commodities agreements and the Common Fund

The two parties conducted detailed exchanges of views on the present situation and prospects for the international commodities agreements, in particular the coffee and cocoa agreements, and on the operation of the Common Fund.

These exchanges enabled the respective positions to be clarified and divergences of view to be narrowed as much as possible.

Although views continue to differ between the two parties on certain aspects of the matters addressed, both the ACP States and the Community and its Member States reiterated the importance they attached to continued international co-operation in these sectors and confirmed their determination to maintain a dialogue within the institutions of the Convention and at discussions and negotiations in the context of the international agreements in question and of the Common Fund.

5. Financial and technical co-operation

(a) Implementation in 1990

At the end of 1990, 93,1% of aid from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF) had been committed and 64,7% of such aid had been disbursed. The latter figure shows some improvement over the previous year. This improvement was due to faster execution of programmed aid but also of non-programmed aid, in particular in the form of programmes for import support.

Notwithstanding this improvement, the ACP-EEC Council was in particular exercised by the matter of the rate of payment of programmable Community aid. At the initiative of Vice President MARIN, the Council noted that a joint study by the Commission and the ACP States would be carried out as soon as possible in order to identify general or specific problems and to implement financial and technical co-operation more efficiently.

The Council also took note of the report by the Article 193 Committee, of which it approved the conclusions. In this context it:

- formally approved, subject to finalization of the texts, the Decision adopting the general regulations, the general conditions and the procedural rules on arbitration for works, supply and service contracts financed by the EDF;
- adopted two Decisions, one on the basic principles for the evaluation of development projects in the fisheries sector and the other on the implementation of financial and technical co-operation.

(b) Article 193 Committee

The Committee made substantial progress at ministerial and ambassadorial level as well as within the Technical Working Party. In particular it addressed the following matters:

(i) General conditions and arbitration

The Committee, meeting at authorized representatives level on 9 November 1990, was pleased to note that there was now full and definitive agreement on the new texts of the general regulations, general conditions and procedural rules on conciliation and arbitration for works, supply and service contracts financed by the EDF ⁽¹⁾.

The Committee furthermore noted that agreement likewise existed on a number of accompanying and familiarization measures to facilitate better understanding and correct application of the new instrument, and on the date of entry into force, which was set for 1 June 1991.

(1) The texts of the new instruments were published in OJ No L 382, 31 December 1990.

The new regulations were the outcome of protracted negotiations leading to a uniform set of rules giving operators maximum legal security. Because of the new texts, tenderers will know precisely what are their rights and obligations and it will be possible to treat in a uniform manner all contractual problems which might arise during the performance of a project.

(ii) 1986-1987 report and mid-term review of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé III

The Committee, meeting at ministerial level on 27 March 1990, took note of the mid-term review of financial and technical co-operation under Lomé III and agreed to submit for approval by the Council the text of a draft Resolution on this subject drawn up on the basis of the 1986-1987 report and the mid-term review of co-operation in this area.

(iii) Evaluation

At that meeting the Committee approved the basic principles and the text of a Resolution on the evaluation of development projects in the area of fisheries. The text of this Resolution was submitted to the Council for approval.

It also took note of the need for further consultations in order to define and adopt the operational details guaranteeing the joint character of the monitoring and evaluation operations referred to in the joint declaration annexed to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention (Annex LV). Efforts will be made to this end with a view to the submission of a joint proposal at its next meeting.

(iv) Work programme

The Article 193 Committee finalized its work programme up to mid-1991. In this context it noted in particular that it would have to examine the question of ACP debt once the Community had adopted its position on the Commission communication concerning the relief of ACP debts towards the Community, forwarded to the Council in 1990.

(c) Statistics for the 4th, 5th and 6th European Development Funds

The tables in Annex IV illustrate the situation of commitments and payments under the 4th, 5th and 6th EDFs at the end of 1990.

6. Industrial co-operation

As 1990 was a year of transition from the Third to the Fourth Lomé Convention, the work of the bodies responsible for industrial co-operation chiefly concentrated on ensuring continuity of co-operation and in particular enabling the Centre for the Development of Industry ⁽¹⁾ to continue its work under appropriate conditions.

In Article 3 of its Decision No 2/90 of 27 February 1990 on transitional measures, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers empowered the Committee on Industrial Co-operation to:

- ensure continuity in the operation of the CDI until the entry into force of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention;
- prepare the entry into force of the new provisions.

In application of the first part of these instructions, on the same date the CIC:

- extended the terms of office of the Director and the Deputy Director until 30 September 1990;

(1) A summary of the activities of the CDI appears on pages 58 to 68 of this report.

- authorized the Director to extend the contracts of staff of the Centre until the entry into force of the new Convention and until 28 February 1991 at the latest;
- decided to extend the validity of the following Decisions for the same period:
 - = No 2/86 laying down the statutes and rules of operation of the CDI
 - = No 3/86 adopting the financial regulation of the CDI
 - = No 4/86 laying down the conditions of employment of staff.

Pursuant to the instructions given regarding the preparation of the entry into force of Lomé IV, the CIC adopted:

- Decision No 1/90 of 20 July 1990 on the appointment of the Director and the Deputy Director of the CDI. By virtue of this Decision, Mr Paul FRIX and Mr Surendra SHARMA were appointed Director and Deputy Director respectively of the Centre for the period from 1 October 1990 to 28 February 1995;
- Decision No 3/90 of 31 October 1990 on the appointment of the members of the Executive Board of the CDI ⁽¹⁾. The following members were appointed by that Decision for a period of five years, subject to a mid-term review:

(1) The new Executive Board provided for by Lomé IV held its first two meetings on 14 November and 18 December 1990.

nominated by the Community

Mr A. CENDAN BLANCO	(Spain)
Mr Y. SALMON	(France)
Mr A.J. LEITAO	(Portugal)

nominated by the ACP States:

Mr NYANGERI SIMBA John	(Kenya)
Mr ANDREWS Richardson Geoffrey	(Trinidad and Tobago)
Mr BANHORO Zama	(Burkina Faso).

On 31 October 1990 the CIC also adopted a Decision (No 2/90) on the adjustment of the salaries of staff of the CDI.

Lastly, the CIC held its 37th meeting on 17 December 1990. At the meeting it reviewed progress in the advance implementation of the provisions of Lomé IV and exchanged views on the measures which remained to be taken. In particular it took note of a statement by the new Director on the new guidelines for the Centre, its programme and the budget for 1991.

7. Agricultural co-operation

Following the adoption on 27 February 1990 of Decision No 2/90 on transitional measures, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors took the following decisions concerning the CTA:

- extension of the term of office of its Director until 30 June 1990;
- authorization for the Director of the Centre to renew the contracts of CTA staff until the entry into force of the new Convention and until 28 February 1991 at the latest and to recruit the staff for whom provision was made in the 1990 budget;
- extension until the entry into force of the new Convention and until 28 February 1991 at the latest;
- of the term of office of the members of the Advisory Committee of the CTA;
- of the following Decisions:
 - . No 2/86 on the rules of operation of the CTA;
 - . No 3/86 adopting the financial regulation of the CTA;
 - . No 4/86 laying down the conditions of employment of staff of the CTA;
 - . No 5/86 laying down the statutes and rules of operation of the Advisory Committee of the CTA.

At its meeting on 13 July 1990 the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors also appointed Mr ASSOUMOU MBA Director of the CTA with effect from 1 July 1990 until 28 February 1995.

The ACP-EEC Subcommittee for Co-operation on Agricultural and Rural Development met on 23 November 1990 to discuss matters arising in particular from the activities of the Technical Centre for Agriculture (CTA) ⁽¹⁾. At the meeting it agreed to:

- the work programme of the CTA for 1991, which involves the consolidation of achievements in rural co-operation and the opening of the activities of the CTA to the new approaches under Lomé IV;
- the draft budget of the Centre for 1991, forwarded by its Director in accordance with the financial regulation applicable to the Centre. This budget involves total expenditure of ECU 7 574 million requiring an EDF contribution of ECU 7 284 million. The financing decision concerning the contribution requested from the European Development Fund was taken by the Community on 18 December 1990 and the procedure for definitively adopting the budget was completed on 20 December 1990;

(1) A summary of the activities of the CTA for 1990 appears on pages 69 to 79 of this report.

- the report on the work of the Centre in 1989, which showed that the activities of the CTA had been consolidated in that year in order better to satisfy the requirements of its users;

- the Decision giving a discharge to the Director of the CTA for the implementation of the budget for 1988, taking account of the report of the auditors on the revenue and expenditure of the Centre.

The Subcommittee also discussed the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee of the CTA. Pointing to the important role of the Advisory Committee, it stated that the list of members should be kept up to date so that it could conduct its discussions on a valid basis.

8. Situation in southern Africa

Throughout the year southern Africa was the scene of developments whose importance had attracted the particular attention of the Community and of the ACP States and had been the subject of wide-ranging exchanges of view both in the Council of Ministers and in the Committee of Ambassadors.

The holding of free and democratic elections in Namibia enabled that country to achieve its aspirations to independence, an objective to which the Community, its Member States and the ACP States were firmly and resolutely committed. All the changes in Namibia occurred in a peaceful manner and in a climate of political stability. The progress made in Namibia and the rapidity with which an institutional framework was set in place were facilitated by the spirit of co-operation shown by all parties.

The application by Namibia for accession to the new Lomé Convention was received by the Council on 30 March 1990 and the Decision of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers adding Namibia to the States signatory to the Convention in accordance with Article 364 of Lomé IV was taken on 23 November 1990. The Convention was signed by Prime Minister Mr Hage GEINGOB in Brussels on 19 December 1990.

These positive experiences showed that recourse to negotiations for settling conflicts is the only solution in accordance with the higher interests of the populations concerned. In this spirit the Member States of the Community reaffirmed their conviction that a solution to the conflicts in Mozambique and Angola was possible by means of dialogue. The Community and the ACP States took note of certain encouraging recent developments in these two countries. After 15 years of independence, but sadly also of fratricidal civil war, negotiations were being conducted with a view to national reconciliation and a return to peace.

All parties to the Convention have always paid the greatest attention to developments in the situation in South Africa and welcomed the initiatives taken to abolish apartheid and create a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. The ACP States and the Twelve in particular warmly welcomed the liberation of Nelson Mandela, one of the South African political prisoners held for the longest time, who had remained a powerful symbol of liberty for all those fighting for the abolition of apartheid. The Twelve and the ACP States likewise welcomed the opening of negotiations with the ANC.

Despite the explosion of violence which South Africa was undergoing and which could endanger these developments, the parties to the Convention welcomed the new factors which confirmed that the process of change already begun was continuing in the right direction.

At the same time the Community and its Member States, wishing to send a clear signal of political support for the victims of apartheid and of willingness to contribute to a new economic and social balance in South Africa, agreed to intensify the programme of positive measures and to adjust it to the requirements of the new situation, including those concerning the return and resettlement of exiles. They hope in this manner to be able to contribute to a speeding up of the process now under way by conveying to all the parties engaged in negotiations a concrete signal of support for the creation of a new South Africa capable of assuming the position which rightly falls to it in the international community.

V. OTHER ACTIVITIES COVERED BY ACP-CEE CO-OPERATION

1. EIB activities in the ACP States

I. General Overview (Graph 1)

1990 was the fifth and last year of the Lomé III Convention. EIB lending to the ACPs declined during the year, this decline being partly explained by the winding down of Lomé III and the exhaustion of risk capital, but also by the continued depressed economic environment of the majority of sub-Saharan Africa.

Of the 147.2 million ECU in EIB lending to the ACPs in 1990, 113.2 million came from the Bank's own resources and 34 million from risk capital. This brought risk capital lending to 92% of the amount available under the Convention. Concerning own resource lending, 62% of the amount foreseen in the Convention had been allocated by year end. The borrowing capacity of the African states continues to be hampered by the size of their large overall indebtedness.

II. Sectoral Breakdown of EIB lending (Tables I and II)

EIB lending for infrastructure declined abruptly to the lowest level of the last five years, while lending for energy projects and to small and medium enterprises through global loans increased considerably, making 1990 the third year in importance since 1986 for energy lending and the second for global loans.

Total lending for industry, including tourism, was 75.7 million ECU, 51.4% of the year's total. An encouraging development within the industrial sector operations was the growth of lending in the form of global loans, which reached 65.2 million ECU, 44% of the year's total, the third consecutive year of growth in this area. The global loan to Nigeria was the largest at 50 million ECU. The decline in direct industrial lending and increase of global loan lending are likely signs of new patterns in development lending, tending to shift away from a strategy of development based on large industrial projects towards one based on the development of small and medium sized projects, mostly financed through global loans. This reflects the Bank's continued commitment to promoting the private, small and medium scale enterprises (SME) sector through local financial intermediaries.

Lending for infrastructure was concentrated in two water projects, the first for 16 million ECU to the Côte d'Ivoire and a second for 2.5 million ECU to Malawi, this added up to 18.5 million ECU, 13% of the year's total.

Energy loans totalled 53 million ECU, 36% of the year's total, 49 million were for electricity distribution and 4 million for generation. All energy lending was to Africa.

III. Geographical breakdown of operations in 1990 (Annexes I and II)

During 1990, the Bank invested in 19 projects in a total of 14 countries throughout Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The African countries obtained the largest share of lending with 95% of the total, (compared to 75% in 1989). This result is consistent with the regional distribution of total EIB lending during Lomé III which was as follows. The largest share went to West Africa, with 450.2 million ECU or 38% of total. East Africa received 276.6 million ECU, 23% of total. The Southern Africa region's share was 185.9 million ECU, 16% of total, the Caribbean region received 106.9 million ECU, 9% of total, and the Pacific region 66.1 million ECU, 6%. These figures do not include regional projects worth 61.7 million ECU.

West Africa benefited from over 69% of total Bank lending with an amount of 101.1 million ECU. Nigeria alone accounted for 34% of these funds, with 50 million ECU going to a global loan for the financing of the medium and small enterprises in industry, agro-industry tourism and mines. In the Côte d'Ivoire, 30 million ECU went to the energy sector for a restructuring programme, 16 million ECU went to a water project in Abidjan. Ghana received 4 million ECU for the Akosombo hydroelectric power plant. In addition, 0.6 million ECU were given to Guinea to finance an experimental oil and soap factory and 0.5 million ECU were assigned to an agro-industrial feasibility study in Côte d'Ivoire.

In Southern Africa, the Bank lent funds totalling 17.7 million ECU. Zimbabwe had 8 million ECU assigned for an electricity project. Malawi received 2.5 million ECU for the Blantyre water supply scheme. In Zambia 1.2 million ECU were assigned to the construction of a refrigerated depot for flowers, fruit and vegetables for export. Mozambique received 6 million ECU for a global loan.

In East Africa the Bank provided 21.2 million ECU. In Uganda, 2 million ECU went to a global loan for small and medium enterprises and 11 million ECU for the rehabilitation and extension of the electricity supply system. In Tanzania, 3 million ECU went to the rehabilitation of six lodges. Madagascar received 5.2 million ECU for fishing and textiles projects.

The Caribbean received only 5.2 million ECU. A global loan for 4.2 million ECU was granted to Barbados for support of small and medium enterprises and 1 million ECU to Jamaica for equity participations, also in SMEs.

In the Pacific, 2 million ECU were advanced from risk capital to the Solomon islands to increase the capital of the Development Bank of the Solomon Islands, and to finance small and medium enterprises. This was the first ever operation in this country.

As in previous years, the majority of investments made in the ACP countries were in the form of co-financing with other development institutions.

IV. Disbursements

Taking Lomé III and Lomé II disbursements together, overall disbursements increased only marginally, from 191.5 million ECU in 1989 to 194.9 million in 1990.

Under Lomé III, although new commitments fell in 1990 following the trend of the last three years, disbursements of Lomé III funds in fact increased from 153 million ECU in 1989 to 174.5 million in 1990, a 14% increase. Of this, 93.5 million were from own resources (compared to 74.5 million in 1989) and 80 million were from risk capital (78.4 million in 1989). This brings the total disbursed under Lomé III to 440.9 million ECU - 224.1 from own resources (33% of own resource funds so far committed under the Convention) and 215 million from risk capital (40% of the risk capital resources committed to date).

With most projects financed under Lomé II now having been completed, only small amounts remain to be disbursed. During 1990, Lomé II disbursements were only 20.4 million ECU (15.9 million on own resources and 4.5 million of risk capital). This compares with 38.5 million in 1989. No further funds were disbursed under the First Lomé Convention in 1990.

V. Evaluation

The Bank continued to cooperate with the Commission in ex-post evaluation, within the context of Article 193 of the Lomé III Convention, of operations mounted in certain sectors.

Evaluation of projects in the fisheries sector was completed with adoption in March 1990 of "basic principles".

As regards the energy sector, the summary report drafted jointly by consultants appointed by the Commission and the Bank was discussed by an ACP-EEC group of experts in mid-November 1990. The "basic principles" adopted at the end of this meeting will be submitted to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers in the course of 1991.

Evaluation, by a consultant, of projects in the tourism sector selected by the Bank on the one hand and by the Commission on the other continued. The joint summary report will be completed during 1991 and subsequently submitted to the various bodies referred to in Article 193.

LIST OF FINANCING OPERATIONS OUTSIDE THE COMMUNITY

Loans from the Bank's own resources

Contracts signed in 1990

	ECU million
<u>ACP STATES - Africa</u>	
NIGERIA	
Global loan to the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, tourism and mining	50,0

COTE D'IVOIRE	
Restructuring of the energy sector Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	30,0
Improvement of the waste water collection and treatment system in the city of Abidjan Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	16,0

ZIMBABWE	
Extension of the electricity transmission and distribution network Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority	8,0

GHANA	
Modernization and repair of Akosombo hydro-electric power station on the Volta Volta River Authority	4,0

MALAWI	
Improvement of the drinking water supply network in Blantyre, the country's main industrial and commercial centre Republic of Malawi	1,0

<u>ACP STATES - Caribbean</u>	
BARBADOS	
Global loan to the Industrial Credit Fund to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism	4,2

Financing operations from risk capital

Contracts signed in 1990

ECU
millionACP States - Africa

UGANDA

Improvement of the electricity transmission network between Kampala, Masaka and Nkenda in the south-west of the country

Conditional loan to the Republic of Uganda for the Uganda Electricity Board

11,0

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism
Conditional loan to the Uganda Development Corporation which will onlend it to the Development Finance Company of Uganda

2,0

MOZAMBIQUE

Global loan to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism, and feasibility studies

Conditional loan to Mozambique represented by the Banco de Moçambique

6,0

MADAGASCAR

Modernization and enlargement of an industrial shrimp fishery in Nossi-Bé (north of the country); replacement of three trawlers and modernization of a shrimp processing plant

Equity participation, on behalf of the Community, in the capital of "Les Pêcheries de Nossi-Bé"

0,4

Conditional loan to "Les Pêcheries de Nossi-Bé"

1,8

Shareholder's advance (subordinated loan)

1,0

Modernization of a cotton factory at Antsirabé

Subordinated loan to "La Cotonnière d'Antairabé"

2,0

TANZANIA

Repair and restoration of six hotels in the northern game reserves, in Arusha and on the island of Mafia

Conditional loan to Tanzania Hotels Investment Ltd

3,0

	ECU million
MALAWI	
Improvement of the drinking water network in Blantyre, the country's main industrial and commercial centre	
Conditional loan to the Republic of Malawi for the Blantyre Water Board	1,5

ZAMBIA	
Construction at Lusaka International airport of cold storage facilities for flowers, fruit and vegetables exported to Europe	
Conditional loan to Zambia Export Growers Association (Zega Ltd)	1,2

GUINEA	
Experimental oil and soap manufacturing unit	
Conditional loan to the "Société Guinéenne de Palmiers à Huile et d'Hévées"	0,6+

COTE D'IVOIRE	
Feasibility study for a factory to make paste from cocoa beans	
Conditional loan to the "Société Havraise Africaine de Commerce"	0,5+

<u>ACP States - Caribbean</u>	
JAMAICA	
Global loan to finance equity participation in small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry and tourism	
Conditional loan to Trafalgar Development Bank Ltd	1,0

<u>ACP States - Pacific</u>	
SOLOMON ISLANDS	
Global loan to the Development Bank of Solomon Islands to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, agro-industry, tourism and transport in the form of loans or equity participation	1,2
Increase in State participation in the capital of the Development Bank of Solomon Islands	
Conditional loan to Solomon Islands	0,8

+ Projects financed under the Second Lomé Convention	

TABLE 1

SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF EIB FINANCING IN 1990
(million ECU)

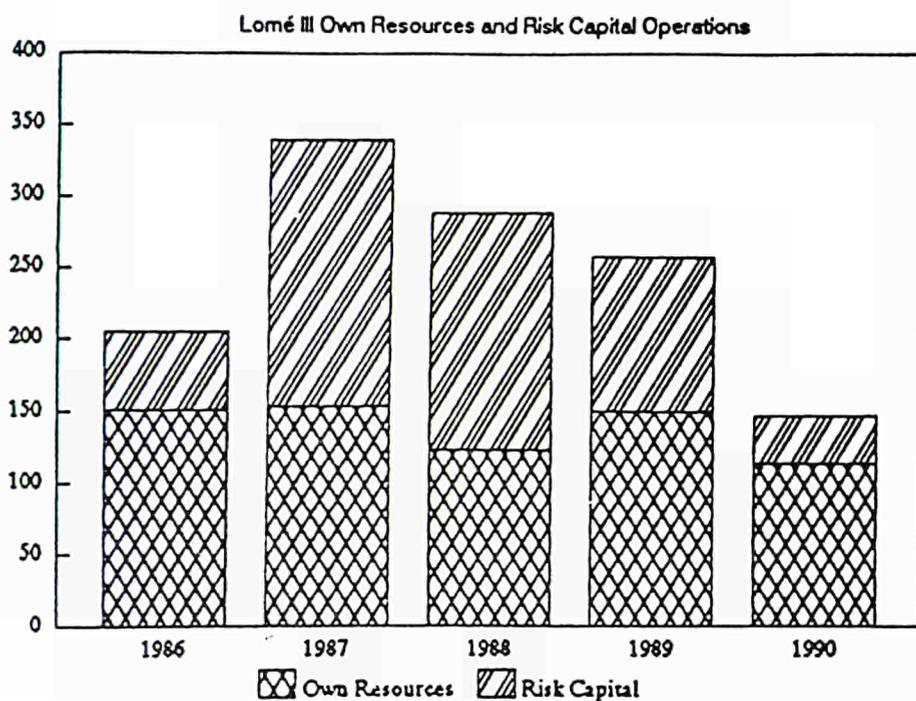
	R E S O U R C E S			S E C T O R S			
	Total	Own resources	Risk capital	Energy	Infra- structure	Industry & Tourism	Global Loans & Dfcs
Africa	140.0	109.0	31.0	53.0	18.5	10.5	58.0
Caribbean	5.2	4.2	1.0	-	-	-	5.2
Pacific	2.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
TOTAL	147.2	113.2	34.0	53.0	18.5	10.5	65.2
Sectors as % of total		76.9%	23.1%	36.0%	12.6%	7.1%	44.3%

TABLE II

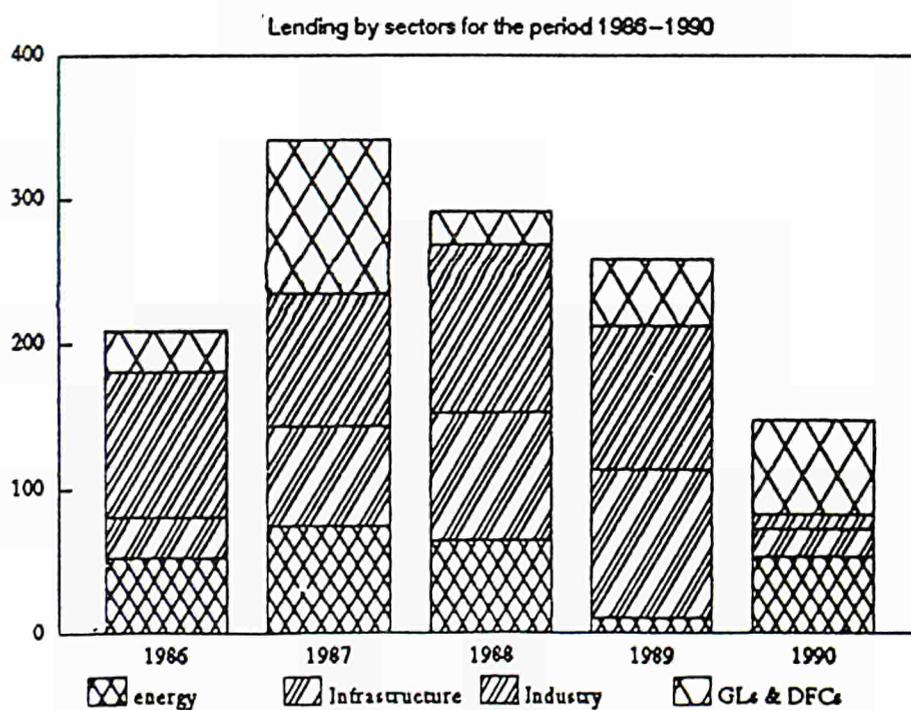
BREAKDOWN OF RIB OPERATIONS IN 1990
(own resources and risk capital)

	M ECU	%
INDUSTRY & GLOBAL LOANS	75.7	51.4
Agro-industry	3.2	2.2
Textiles	2.0	1.3
Manufacturing	0.6	0.4
Tourism	3.0	2.0
Other Services	1.7	1.2
Global loans & Dfcs	65.2	44.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	18.5	12.6
Water services	18.5	12.6
ENERGY	53.0	36.0
Electricity generation	4.0	2.7
Electricity transmission & distribution	49.0	33.3
TOTAL	147.2	100.0

Graph 1

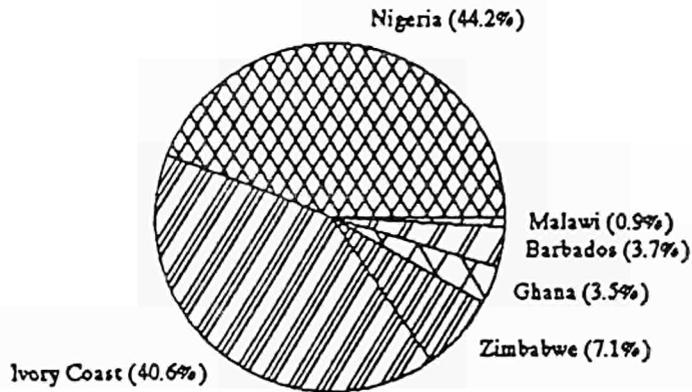


Graph 2



Graph 3

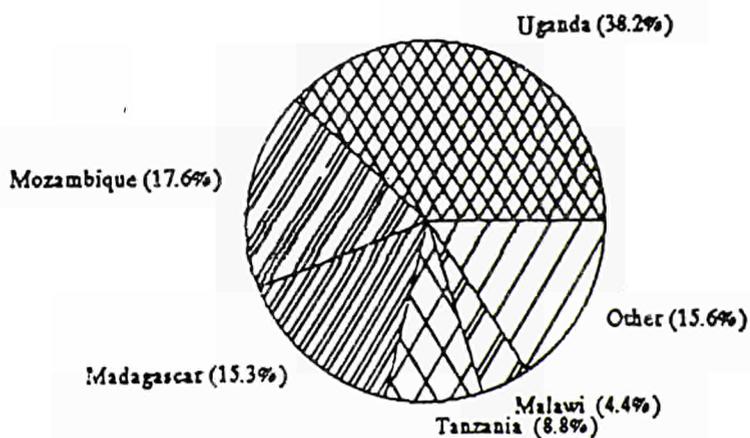
EIB Own Resource Operations by Country in the ACPs in 1990



Total 113.2 million ECUS

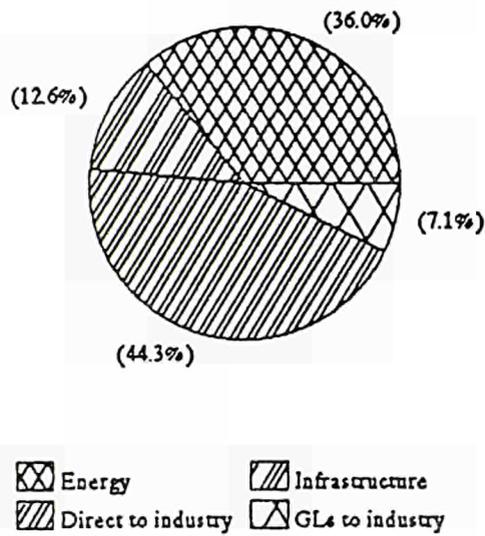
Graph 4

EIB Risk Capital Operations by Country in the ACPs in 1990



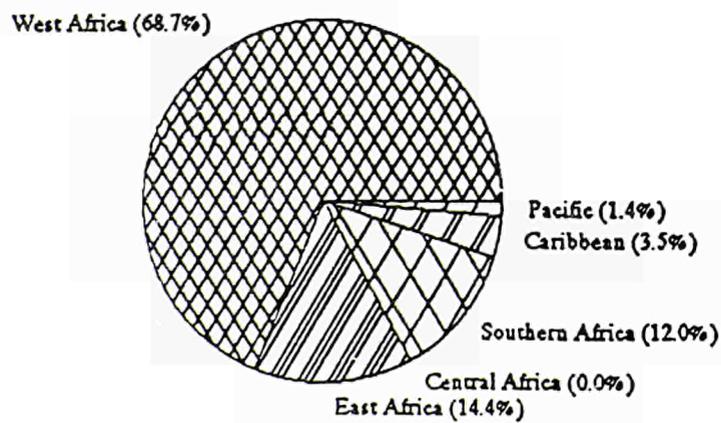
Graph 5

Sectoral Breakdown of EIB Operations
in the ACPs in 1990



Graph 6

Regional Distribution of EIB Operations
in the ACPs in 1990



2. Activities of the Centre for the Development of Industry

The year 1990 saw the passing of the Lomé III Convention and the transition to Lomé IV.

The first thing to note in CDI's Annual Report for 1990 is that the operational results show a certain downturn in activity. This to some extent reflects weakening managerial impetus as the Lomé III Directors ran to the end of their mandate and their successors took up office only in October and then had to find their footing.

A streamlined new-style six person Executive Board was appointed. It met for the first time in November 1990 and it too includes newcomers to CDI's work.

Comments on 1990 figures

The amount finally set aside for the project interventions budget was over 22% down on the previous year; however a rather high 92% of this budget was committed by the end of 1990 (see Tables I and II).

Towards the end of 1990, unused funds from the project interventions budget were transferred to other budgets. This ensured that the funds were employed usefully and resulted in a high overall level of budgetary commitment (96%). Thus CDI was able to transfer over Ecu 0.4 million for the acquisition of a modernized and enlarged computer facility. This should bear fruit in more efficiency in accounting and project management, under Lomé IV.

A further substantial new expense in 1990 was the Ecu 0.6 million required for the departure and recruitment costs of CDI staff (Table 1: Title IV).

Well over half of CDI's substantive interventions in 1990 involved new projects (61%), while the balance benefited rehabilitations (39%); see Table V for details.

However, the number of substantive interventions in 1990 was lower than in previous years, significantly so for technical assistance (see Table VI). This enabled CDI's to reduce its project interventions budget and release funds for other purposes, as explained earlier.

In the case of feasibility studies, the number assisted has been dropping since 1988 as CDI becomes more selective and the quality of studies improves; indeed over 30% of feasibility studies now lead to project implementation (compared to 10% under the Lomé II Convention).

The volume of CDI's activity varied from one ACP region to another (see Tables III and IV). Such variation is a natural consequence of the differing features of the regions: not all have the same number of countries, the same population or the same level of industrialization.

Take West Africa, for instance, which includes Nigeria with its population of over 110 million people and its significant industrial sector; this region received 180 project-related interventions in 1990. On the other hand the Caribbean region had 13 ACP countries in 1990, but most are small island states; it is not therefore surprising that the region received only 51 project-related interventions in 1990, that is, 129 fewer than West Africa received.

Nonetheless, if one confines oneself to substantive project-related interventions in both regions (studies, training, technical and marketing assistance), the total figure for both regions is about the same: 28 for West Africa, 27 for the Caribbean.

In 1990, the number of CDI-assisted projects which entered production totalled 16, or half the figure for 1989 (see Table VII for details). However, this figure is not the only important measure of performance as much of CDI's assistance is aimed at getting projects into production in future years, or rehabilitating existing enterprises. The regional breakdown for projects entering production is as follows:

. West Africa	6
. Central Africa	1
. East Africa	2
. Southern Africa	0
. Caribbean	5
. Pacific	2

	16

Three of these projects involved new investment by European partners totalling Ecu 474,000.

All projects which went into production in 1990 were on a modest scale; only 3 attracted total new investment of over Ecu 1 million.

EC firms were involved in 222 project-related interventions in 1990; 78 (35%) of these came under the heading of travel assistance to allow prospective partners to meet; and the remaining ones mostly fit into various categories of technical assistance. However, 33 (15%) of these interventions involved a feasibility study, as a preliminary step to possible investment. See Table VIII for details.

It is notable that five countries - Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal and the UK - had the highest numbers of interventions. In all of these, except the UK, CDI has active partner organizations with whom it has signed cooperation agreements. Twenty such agreements have been signed to date with 12 national and 8 regional bodies in ten EC countries (The Netherlands and the UK being the exceptions). Under these agreements EC partner organizations in 1990 pledged Ecu 812,960 for the co-financing of interventions, effectively augmenting CDI's project interventions budget by 23%.

New strategy for Lomé IV

On taking up office the new Directors initiated a prolonged period of brainstorming with CDI staff to draw both from their combined experience and the recommendations of external consultants, in proposing a new strategy for Lomé IV.

One of the first results of this activity was the preparation of a revised budget format for 1991, structured around the following Lomé IV priorities:

- re-inforcing CDI's presence in ACP countries
- better evaluation, preparation and promotion of projects
- direct technical assistance and training for ACP enterprises
- more frequent missions by the Directorate and staff, to identify, substantiate and follow-up projects; also to assess the impact of our assistance and create opportunities for complementary action with the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) and other financial institutions.

The new strategy elaborated for Lomé IV includes the development and support of two decentralized and complementary networks, one comprising effective antennae and correspondents in the ACP countries and the other aimed at mobilizing financial and technical resources available in Europe.

Our new strategy of exploiting our complementarity with the two other instruments of the Lomé Convention (the EDF and the EIB) should not only avoid duplication and dissipated effort but should also concentrate greater resources in more worthwhile projects. For similar reasons CDI will step up its efforts to attract additional funds from EC countries in the form of voluntary grants, shared subsidies for interventions and project finance; it will also strengthen coordination with ACP national and regional financial institutions.

CDI is increasingly positioning itself as a service organisation which can speedily and flexibly complement the assistance given to industrial enterprises at local, regional or international level. It is also ready to act as an executive agency for funds earmarked for industry (as technical assistance) under the bilateral aid programmes of EC countries.

We will make a greater effort to assist enterprises in countries which have planned adequate technical and financial support for industry under their EDF indicative programmes for Lomé IV. Plainly speaking, CDI will stop spreading its net too wide and will focus its resources on promising branches of industry and on countries where there is coherent support for industrialization and a manifest will to succeed.

Finally our new strategy will also aim at:

- creating new types of industrial entrepreneur in ACP countries, possibly from business people successful in the informal sector, or from intellectually skilled young adults;
- encouraging new categories of EC enterprises to become involved in ACP countries, especially in the EC regions where many firms have not yet had business connections with developing countries;
- helping new ACP enterprises to come into being (or existing ones to restructure or diversify) while gearing themselves to the demands of the international market;
- contributing to the establishment in ACP countries of efficient support services for local enterprises.

Conclusion

Despite the obstacles posed by transition from Convention to Convention in 1990, CDI put in a workmanlike effort. Our new Lomé IV strategy ought to be in operation (along with our modified internal structures) in the second half of 1991, and should begin to bring in improved results during 1992.

Our new strategy and new structures should also enable CDI to respond in a more effective manner to the challenge of structural adjustment now being faced by many ACP countries. They can succeed in this only if fresh impetus is given to the productive and industrial sectors of their economies.

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF THE 1990 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS
(under the 1990 appropriations, as at 31 December 1990)

		Budget(*) (Ecu)	Amount committed	%	Amount disbursed	%
TITLE I	Staff (mostly engaged on project-related activities)	4,003,000	3,996,265	100	3,437,680	86
TITLE II	Office accommodation, equipment and miscellaneous expenditure	1,101,000	1,041,193	95	364,967	33
TITLE III						
Chapter 31	ACP programmes	708,000	668,957	95	443,006	63
Chapter 32	Investment promotion	650,000	574,042	88	226,924	35
Chapter 33	Industrial operations	1,641,000	1,519,194	93	763,020	47
Chapter 34	General expenses related to external bodies/programmes	510,000	459,708	90	296,925	58
SUB-TOTAL (TITLE III)		3,509,000	3,221,901	92	1,729,876	49
TITLE IV	Departure costs, recruitments	674,000	664,243	99	188,842	28
GRAND TOTAL (TITLES I, II, III and IV)		9,272,000	8,922,206	96	5,721,365	62

TABLE II
FULL DISBURSEMENTS UNDER 1989 BUDGET
(as at 31 December 1990)

		Budget (*) (Ecu)	Amount disbursed	%
TITLE I	Staff (mostly engaged on project-related activities)	3,572,000	3,470,766	97
TITLE II	Office accommodation, equipment and miscellaneous expenditure	505,000	436,701	86
TITLE III				
Chapter 31	ACP programmes	1,028,000	730,968	71
Chapter 32	Investment promotion	790,000	644,591	82
Chapter 33	Industrial operations	2,065,000	1,486,715	72
Chapter 34	General expenses related to external bodies/programmes	640,000	487,414	76
SUB-TOTAL (TITLE III)		4,523,000	3,349,688	74
GRAND TOTAL (TITLES I, II and III)		8,600,000	7,257,155	84

(*) These budget figures incorporate transfers from Chapter to Chapter and Title to Title.

TABLE III

PROJECT-RELATED INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED IN 1990, BY ACP REGION

Types of intervention	ACP REGION (number of countries per region)						TOTAL
	WEST AFRICA (16)	CENTRAL AFRICA (10)	EAST AFRICA (11)	SOUTHERN AFRICA (8)	CARIBBEAN (13)	PACIFIC (8)	
Projects substantiated; in-depth evaluations	4	2	5		2	15	28
Projects promoted	45	6	19	27	13	2	112
Diagnostic studies	10	2	3	2	4	2	23
Feasibility/rehabilitation studies	6	6	9	5	5	2	33
Searches for finance	3	1			1		5
Training	3	4	9		3	6	25
Technical assistance	10	4	6	7	12	2	41
Market surveys						2	2
Marketing assistance	2		1	4	3		10
Travel assistance to ACP promoters	52	3	8	9	4	3	79
Travel assistance to EEC partners	45	3	23	3	4		78
TOTAL	180	31	83	57	51	34	436

TABLE IV

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1990, BY ACP REGION

	WEST AFRICA	CENTRAL AFRICA	EAST AFRICA	SOUTHERN AFRICA	CARIBBEAN	PACIFIC	TOTAL
Number of countries per region	16	10	11	8	13	8	66
Countries visited by CDI	6	2	6	1	3	4	22
Private antennae	3		6	3	8		20
Institutional antennae	15	10	5	5	4	8	47
Antennae who participated in CDI's promotion attaché programme	3	2		2	4		11
Regional antenna meetings							
Participation by CDI in regional investment promotion seminars	1		1	1			3*
Project identification missions	6	5	4	5	4	2	26
Results (projects identified)	24	26	24	27	28	6	125
New requests for assistance registered in 1990	94	27	83	47	27	20	298
Requests answered for technical information	65	47	29	4	17	1	163

* 3 regions were covered by 2 investment promotion seminars :
 . EC-West Africa Industrial Forum (Dakar, Senegal)
 . Preferential Trade Area (PTA) Forum for East and Southern African, held in Nairobi, Kenya.

TABLE V

ASSISTANCE TO NEW AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS IN 1990

The following table illustrates how CDI's interventions were shared between new projects and rehabilitations.

Types of intervention completed	New projects (1)			Rehabilitation projects (2)	Total
	New companies	Existing companies	Pilot production		
Diagnostic studies	-	3	-	20	23
Feasibility studies	25	3	2	3	33
Searches for finance	3	1	-	1	5
Technical assistance and training	20	18	2	26	66
Sub-totals	48	25	4	-	-
Totals (and percentages)		77 (61%)		50 (39%)	127 (100%)

(1) New - new, expansion, diversification, pilot (or demonstration) projects.

(2) Rehabilitation - rehabilitation of existing production activities.

TABLE VI

SUBSTANTIVE ASSISTANCE TO PROJECTS '83-'90

	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
In-plant training, industrial promotion attaché programme, etc.	41	42	40	36	69	50	45	36
Technical expertise including start-up assistance and marketing assistance	45	55	64	85	58	77	90	51
Feasibility, diagnostic rehabilitation and market studies for new projects and existing industries	29	53	44	51	93	71	63	58

TABLE VII

PROJECTS THAT WENT INTO PRODUCTION IN 1990

This table shows new investments and new jobs, or additional investments and additional jobs, for ACP projects that benefited from CDI's assistance in 1990.

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI's assistance	New investment (Ecu)	EC Equity participation (Ecu)	New jobs or re- employment
WEST AFRICA					
BENIN	PVC pipes	Training	20,000	-	5
COTE D'IVOIRE	Margarine production	Start-up assistance Travel assistance Negotiation of contracts	1,500,000	-	30
MAURITANIA	Paint factory	Start-up assistance Training	256,700	-	13
SENEGAL	Production of day-old chicks	Financial packaging Technical assistance	1,100,000	300,000	20
SENEGAL	Building materials	Start-up assistance	283,000	-	19
TOGO	Dehydrated fruit	Start-up assistance Training	450,000	-	30
CENTRAL AFRICA					
GABON	School chalk	Start-up assistance Negotiation of contracts	100,000	-	10
EAST AFRICA					
COMOROS	Toilet soap	Start-up assistance	347,000	-	31
SUDAN	Marble quarrying	Start-up assistance Feasibility study	182,000	24,000	24

COUNTRY	PROJECT	CDI's assistance	New investment (Ecu)	EC Equity participation (Ecu)	New jobs or re-employment
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CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA	Cosmetics	Technical assistance	750,000	-	25
GUYANA	Shingle manufacturing	Start-up assistance Training Technical assistance	1,160,000	-	83
JAMAICA	Wax crayons	Training Feasibility study	670,000	-	12
JAMAICA	Windows and doors	Start-up assistance Training Diagnostic study and technical follow-up	275,000	-	19
SURINAME	Puffed cereal cakes	Training assistance	300,000	-	15

PACIFIC

SOLOMON ISLANDS	Factory for fibre-glass products	Training	130,000	-	1
SOLOMON ISLANDS	Computer-aided printing	Training	50,000	-	2

TABLE VIII

ANALYSIS BY EC COUNTRY OF INTERVENTIONS COMPLETED IN 1990

Types of intervention	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	United Kingdom	Total	Non EC
Diagnostic missions	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	5	20	3
Feasibility and rehabilitation studies	7	1	6	6	-	-	3	-	1	5	1	3	33	-
Training	4	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	22	3
Technical assistance	7	-	11	3	2	3	1	-	-	4	-	9	40	1
Market surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Marketing assistance	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1
Travel assistance to EC partners	7	4	16	5	5	-	9	-	4	10	10	7	78	-
Project finance	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	5	-
Partner identification	4	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	-
Totals	38	5	49	25	9	4	13	-	6	23	13	37	222	9
Funds pledged in 1990 by CDI's partner organizations in the EC, for co-financing interventions (Ecu)	101,450		256,950	33,500	24,480	16,500	34,000	-	-	278,360	64,720	-	812,960	

3. Activities of the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation

The reviews carried out by the external consultants in 1989 confirmed that CTA's activities had made a positive impact in transferring Scientific and Technical Information (STI). Despite its enormous potential STI is probably the least acknowledged resource as a tool for development in the agricultural world.

When Lomé IV came into force in 1990 it was an opportune moment to review the policies which had been implemented by CTA for consolidating its achievements, improving and amplifying its activities, and strengthening its links with the ACP states.

CTA prepared a document entitled 'Indicative Plan', which gives a broad outline of CTA's programme of activity for the duration of the Fourth Lomé Convention. As its title purports, the plan is indicative, and thus remains flexible enough to take account of the constantly changing needs of ACP states, the directives of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors and the views of CTA's Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee (AC) which met from 28-31 May '90 reviewed the Indicative Plan and expressed satisfaction at the comprehensive nature of its contents. The committee members made some valuable suggestions which have been incorporated therein. The AC also reviewed the CTA's annual report for 1989, the programme of activities for 1990 and the draft programme for 1991. The Report of the Advisory Committee Meeting and the Indicative Plan were subsequently submitted to the Committee of Ambassadors.

CTA's technical activities

CTA's technical activities are grouped under the following headings:

- a. Studies
- b. Seminars
- c. Publications
- d. Support to ACP Documentation Centres
- e. Question/Answer Service

a. Studies

CTA commissions studies, which form the foundation of activities grouped under other headings and result in 'seminars', 'publications' and 'support to ACP documentation centres' etc. These studies concentrate in the main on specific areas of priority put forward by ACP states or on existing inventories of information sources.

Atlases on the pastoral potential of Sahelian Countries

This series, initiated in 1984, produced in collaboration with the "Institut d'Élevage et de Médecine Vétérinaire des Pays Tropicaux" (IEMVT/CIRAD), covered Chad and Niger in 1986, Burkina Faso in 1987, Mali in 1988, Senegal in 1989 and Mauritania in 1990. Volumes covering Cameroon and the Sudan are at the preparatory stage.

Stimulating the Demand for Agricultural Books in Africa

Concerned with the actual type of books needed by the agricultural community in ACP Countries and its wider dissemination, CTA, in collaboration with the "Ministère français de la Coopération" and ACCT, commissioned the "Groupe de Recherche et d'Élevages Technologiques" (GRET) and "Socially Appropriate Technology Information System" (SATIS), an international association, comprising mainly of NGOs, to undertake studies on the present supply and demand of agricultural books in francophone and anglophone Africa respectively. The studies are also to examine the publishing houses now operating and make recommendations on the network of libraries, public and private, necessary for the distribution and sale of books on agriculture.

The studies will be available in 1991. They will serve as working documents for an international workshop to be held subsequently, having as objective, the establishment of a programme of activities for facilitating the distribution of agricultural books.

Animal Draught and Agricultural Development : Volume 3 - the animals

CTA's collaboration with CIRAD, for the publication of annotated bibliographies, intended for research scientists and technical staff involved with animal draught, dates back to 1987. This latest volume, which deals with draught animals (IEMVT) completes the series which, until now, had only dealt with aspects of economy and draught implements.

Tools for Agriculture

This inventory listing the different types of tools, machinery and equipment used for all agricultural operations, including harvesting and food-processing, was compiled by "Intermediate Technology Development Group" (ITDG) and GATE/GTZ (the German Centre for Appropriate Technology Exchange). It is intended as a guide to appropriate equipment currently available worldwide and for use by advisers, development workers and farmers' representatives who purchase or advise on the purchase of equipment on behalf of farmers and farmers' organisations. As there has been a great demand for this publication, an updated version is now required.

CTA has therefore agreed to co-finance this project with ITDG and also to publish a version for francophone Africa in collaboration with GRET.

b. Seminars

CTA seminars and workshops organised for the benefit of agricultural experts of ACP States were as follows:

Europe:

- Agricultural intensification and environment, Brussels, 5 - 6 June
- Smallholder village poultry in Africa, Greece, 9 - 13 October
- Euro-African Congress on agricultural machinery, Brussels, 14 - 17 February

Africa:

- Vector-borne livestock diseases of major economic importance in the SADCC region, Swaziland, 30 July - 3 August
- Decentralisation of rural credit systems, Benin, 23 - 27 October

The Caribbean and Pacific Regions chose to organise small workshops on specific topics of concern to them. These were:

Caribbean:

- Cowdriosis and dermatophilosis of livestock in the Caribbean region, Antigua, 12 - 14 November
- Livestock feeding systems for the Caribbean using non-conventional feed resources, Antigua, 14-16 November

Pacific:

- Agricultural information services in the Pacific, Fiji, 9 - 13 April
- On-farm small scale pig and poultry feed production, Fiji, 16 - 20 July
- Developing an agricultural research programme for the atolls, Fiji, 19-23 November

Europe:Agricultural intensification and environment,
Brussels, 5 - 6 June

Intensifying agricultural production has led in many places to agricultural systems which are not sustainable. This has ensued in the destruction of soil and the environment. These questions were fully discussed at a seminar organised by CTA and the Académie Royale des Sciences d'Outre-Mer (ARSOM) and attended by 81 experts.

The seminar reviewed the effects of livestock on the carrying capacity of the pastures and the impact of irrigation, agrochemicals and mechanisation on the soils and environment and made recommendations for cultural practices to be pursued for sustainable development of agricultural production.

Smallholder village poultry in Africa,
Greece, 9 - 13 October

CTA organised this meeting in collaboration with DLG and the support of the FAO, DG-XII of the EC, the Technical University of Berlin, IEMVT, and the University of Ile-Ife, Nigeria, to promote research projects in Africa on smallholder poultry production. Thirty-two experts from ACP countries took part in the meeting. It was concluded that, there is ample scope for small-scale production. However, to ensure healthy development it is necessary to carry out research to reduce the mortality rate due especially to Newcastle disease, evaluate and improve upon the potential of local breeds, examine sources of local feed and distribute the results of the latest findings.

A central issue in the development of local breeds for small-scale production is the improved dissemination of research results. The meeting recommended that a network be set up to define the research and development strategies to be pursued. CTA has been called upon to play an active role in stimulating this network.

Euro-African Congress on agricultural machinery,
Brussels, 14 - 17 February

Farmers in Africa need to mechanise many agricultural operations so as to increase production. However, the machinery and equipment chosen must be appropriate. It was to discuss appropriate agricultural mechanisation that CTA agreed with the Belgian Federation of Agricultural and Horticultural Equipment (UGEXPO), the Euro-African Association of Agricultural Engineering Centres (ACEMA), the African Regional Centre for Engineering, Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM), the Belgian Agency for Development Co-operation (BADCO) and DG-XII of the EC, to organise a congress to review the agricultural mechanisation appropriate to African agriculture, which coincided with the agricultural exhibition in Brussels "Semaine Internationale de l'Agriculture".

The meeting, attended by 54 representatives from ACP countries, concluded that the Governments of African States and policy makers should give mechanisation the priority it deserves and, ideally, appoint committees at the national level to advise on policy-making and training requirements. Furthermore, that they liaise through ACEMA and ARCEDEM with similar bodies in Africa and Europe; particularly Europe which, owing to its long experience in designing machinery and equipment could assist with appropriate implements for Africa.

Africa:

Vector-borne livestock diseases of major economic importance in the SADCC region, Swaziland, 30 July - 3 August

The development of livestock in the SADCC region is constrained by the presence of vector-borne diseases which seriously affect the health and productivity of cattle. The seminar was organised by CTA at the request of the SADCC sector Coordinator for animal health and production. It was attended by 47 participants, 39 of whom were ACP nationals from the SADCC region of which Namibia is now a part.

The main objective was to discuss the economics of the prevailing vector-borne diseases which involved examining the current status of epidemiology, monitoring the diseases, learning how to recognise shortcomings in the measures of control applied and recommending strategies to curb the spread of these diseases.

Decentralisation of rural credit systems. Benin, 23-27 October

To examine the difficult question of the availability of credit to rural households for encouraging rural development, a seminar was organised by CTA in collaboration with GTZ and the African Regional Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA).

The smallholders in Africa face severe constraints in obtaining credit. The credit institutions: commercial banks, rural branches of other banks and the cooperative banks have devised strategies to accommodate them, each having certain advantages as well as limitations.

Forty-five experts participated in the meeting. It was concluded that if smallholders, the government sector, the credit and the cooperative banks were to take a more active part, it would be possible to remove some of the present constraints. The meeting recommended that a study be undertaken to analyse the current situation and to define the strategies to be adopted in the short, medium and long term to stimulate inter-institutional cooperation and facilitate the availability of credit to rural households.

Caribbean:Cowdriosis and dermatophilosis of livestock in the Caribbean region, Antigua, 12-14 November

Cowdriosis or heartwater, a disease caused by *amblyomma* ticks and dermatophilosis, a bacterial skin disease caused by another species of tick are severe constraints to livestock development in certain islands of the Caribbean region.

The objective of meeting was to review, discuss and summarise the most recent research findings so that strategies for eradication or control of the diseases could be drawn up.

The association between heartwater and dermatophilosis was examined in the light of the recent outbreak of the diseases in the region including the neighbouring Southern American countries.

The meeting recommended that efforts in the region for a programme of eradication of the ticks from some of the islands taking into account the existing situation in each country, especially the socio-economic implications should be coordinated. This undertaking, given the number of countries affected, was entrusted to the FAO on account of its mandate.

Livestock feeding systems for the Caribbean using non-conventional feed resources, 14-16 November

Conventional forage for livestock feeding is not always readily available in sufficient quantities. All local sources of non-conventional feeds, e.g. by-products of sugar-cane, bananas and other fruits and also agro-industries have to be optimally utilised.

The objectives of the seminar were to bring together all the relevant information available on utilising non-conventional feeds and to produce guidelines for decision makers, research scientists and extension personnel.

The meeting concluded that the use of all available feed resources be further examined. The results of experiments with feeds should be transmitted to the policy makers and cattle keepers as soon as possible.

Pacific:Agricultural information services in the Pacific,
Fiji, 9-13 April

This workshop was the follow-up to a previous one held in October 1988 which brought together 11 librarians and information specialists from the region. Representatives from all countries of the region, attended this workshop. The objectives were to reinforce the contacts already established, standardise regional bibliographical data, render computer software compatible and streamline databases and distribution of documents.

Out of the meeting emerged a "Standing Committee on Agricultural Information Networking in the Pacific" (SCAINIP). Its task is to coordinate and implement projects such as the publication of an inventory of results of agricultural research in the Pacific, create an index of agricultural journals, establish a directory of agricultural staff and prepare a list of agricultural journals held by librarians in the region.

On-farm small-scale pig and poultry feed production,
Fiji, 16-20 July

This was a follow-up to the regional workshop which was held in September 1988. A review was carried out of the progress made in the area for the benefit of local pig and poultry research and extension staff, teachers of agriculture etc.

Developing an agricultural research programme for the atolls,
Fiji, 19-23 November

This workshop convened the prominent research scientists on the topic. The conclusions drawn from the presentations made at the workshop have been used to lay the foundations for further research and the development of atoll agriculture in the region.

Support to other technical meetings

In addition to providing support for participation in its own seminars, the Centre supports the participation of ACP nationals at regional and international meetings organised by other agricultural institutions. One hundred and twenty-nine ACP nationals benefited from CTA's financial support at 36 meetings throughout the year.

c. Publications

Publications are one of CTA's core activities because they are an essential channel for the dissemination of information and the transfer of knowledge.

During 1990, 60 titles were added to the list of CTA publications and co-publications. They cover a range of subjects including the following:

- Crop production
- Livestock health and nutrition
- Agricultural machinery
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Forestry and agroforestry
- Food and food policies
- Information, documentation, training and extension
- Agricultural research, policy and planning

This year, in addition to proceedings and summary reports of recent seminars, CTA published studies and handbooks on such diverse subjects as small-scale irrigation schemes in the Sahel, the breeding of the African giant snail, and the African cassava mosaic disease.

In the field of co-publications, the Centre endeavoured to expand and diversify the existing series, such as, Le technicien d'agriculture tropicale and Agrodoks. It extended its collaboration to other agencies, including ILO and ITDG. Co-publications included titles on *Faidherbia albida*, ecological agriculture, gene banks, wood as energy, remote sensing, small tractors, and agroforestry.

Spore: 1990 is "Spore's" fifth year of publication and thirty issues have appeared so far. SPORE is mailed to ACP nationals and institutions involved in agricultural research and rural development, as well as to the principal ministries of the ACP and EEC countries. Its distribution has increased significantly, the number of regular subscribers rising from 16,937 in 1989 to 20,038 in 1990. Other copies are distributed individually upon request. The format has not changed significantly except for the introduction of colour photographs on the front page.

Networks are an effective means of linking agricultural personnel concerned with a common topic. Consequently, CTA assists several networks in the issue and distribution of their bulletins to ACP countries.

Assistance was provided to:

- the International Network for Information on Banana and Plantains (INIBAP) for the publication of the Musarama bulletin
- the "Overseas Development Institute" (ODI) to extend to francophone readers its occasional papers on agricultural administration, pastoral development, irrigation and social forestry

- the "International Bee Research Association" (IBRA) to distribute its promotional literature Beekeeping in Rural Development and towards the publication of Bee World and Apiculture Abstracts
- the 'Conférence des Responsables de Recherche Agronomique Africains' (CORAF) in the publication of the newsletters of the networks on rice, maize, groundnuts, cassava and R₃ S (Réseau de Recherche sur la Résistance à la Sécheresse)
- the 'Chambre d'agriculture de la Côte d'Ivoire' to publish a farmers' magazine called Agric-info, and the National Agricultural Association of Zimbabwe for a farmer's bulletin Cheziya, which is published in English and Shona.

d. Support to Agricultural Information Services

Audio-Visuals

At a seminar on rural radio broadcasting held in 1989, it was recommended that CTA could contribute to improving the quality of broadcasts by providing relevant scientific and technical information on specific topics and organising refresher courses for rural radio broadcasters.

Consequently, two training workshops were held in 1990 for the benefit of agricultural and rural broadcasters, one for francophone and the other for anglophone African countries. Techniques for producing quality programmes were examined. Each participant was required to devise a radio broadcast for subsequent criticism by the others. CTA will continue to provide scientific and technical information on further topics chosen by the ACP broadcasters and organise similar training workshops.

In collaboration with the EC, ACCT and the "Ministère français de la Coopération", CTA assisted in the production of ten series of "diapo-sons" (slides with sound accompaniment) on various aspects of agricultural development of the Sahel region. Each series concentrates on one topic and consists of a set of slides, a tape-recorded commentary and texts. An analysis is made of the consequences of the agricultural production systems on the environment.

Documentation Centres

It is CTA's policy to help ACP information units so that they are better able to serve their users. This is achieved by:

- training officers, and
- providing agricultural literature and information technology.

Training in Agricultural Information

A training course on microcomputing documentation, sponsored by CTA and "Ecole Internationale de Bordeaux" (EIB), was attended by 15 French-speaking African librarians. Further courses were held as follows for the benefit of:

- (i) the SADCC countries in Malawi, December 1990, and
- (ii) the Caribbean in Jamaica, September/October 1990

CTA sponsored the attendance of 3 ACP nationals to participate in the 9th CAB International course at Oxford in September 1990.

Equipment

During 1990 CTA provided a further 10 ACP Agricultural Information Units (in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Fiji, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania and Chad), with computer systems, a PC, a CD-ROM disc reader, laser printer and software for wordprocessing, bringing the total to-date to 21. CD-ROM disc recordings of some major producers of agricultural databases, i.e. KIT, CABI, FAO, CIRAD were also supplied. The Agricultural Information Units now have immediate access to recent scientific findings. CD-ROM is concise, time-saving and adds to the quality of the information units. Library catalogues, files on experts, current research findings and bibliographical databases can be documented on the PC.

Agricultural Literature and Documentation

The programme for the selective dissemination of information for the benefit of ACP research scientists progressed. During the year selective information on 71 topics (10,000 references) was gathered and distributed. Among the topics were irrigation, cassava, maize, mechanisation, small ruminant diseases and nitrogen fixation.

Further support to the Information Units was supplied in the form of reference books, photocopies of articles, bibliographies and other publications.

e. Question/Answer Service

This service provides ACP nationals and institutes with a broad spectrum of expertise and information. CTA received 15,300 requests in 1989. In 1990 CTA decided to devolve certain parts of this service to the Regional Branch Offices and ACP Information Services. The measures taken were in the form of training, equipment and publications.

The number of requests in 1990 rose to 16,297. As a consequence, CTA despatched 37,000 publications, mainly to ACP addressees.

Finally, it can be concluded that CTA's activities were further expanded in 1990. The Regional Branch Offices performed their tasks well and a start was made on the programme for setting up National Focal Points to define ACP needs for STI more precisely so that CTA can focus upon its activities more sharply.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the effects of the Single Market on ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

- meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,
- having regard to its decision to set up a Working Party to analyse the effects of completion of the Single Market on the ACP countries,
- having regard to the interim report and resolution of the Working Party adopted in Versailles on 29 September 1989 (Doc. ACP-EEC 4/89/A/fin and Doc. ACP-EEC 4/89/B/fin),
- having regard to a motion for a resolution by the ACP Group of States and Mrs Daly on bananas (Doc. ACP-EEC 56) and to a motion for a resolution by Mrs Daly and the EDG Group on rum (Doc. ACP-EEC 19),
- having regard to the opinion and report of the Economic and Social Committee on the effects of '1992' on the Community's external trade,
- having regard to resolutions of the Organization for African Unity, and to the positions adopted by various interested parties including NGOs, producer groups, and other bodies who submitted their views to the Working Party,

The ACP context of the Single Market 1992

- A. bearing in mind the dramatic living conditions experienced by the peoples of most ACP States and the fact that conditions have deteriorated throughout the 1980s to the extent that the General Secretary of the OAU has spoken of 'the lost decade';
- B. bearing in mind that as far as Africa is concerned, the UN have calculated during this period there has been a fall of 25 % in purchasing power throughout the continent, and that 85 % of the African population are living below the poverty line;
- C. bearing in mind that since the Paris Conference on the least developed countries, which was held in 1981, the number of African countries defined as experiencing extreme poverty, far from diminishing — which was the avowed objective — has in fact increased by a third;
- D. whereas, during this period most ACP countries have experienced a decline in their agricultural production; a considerable increase in their imports of food products, and therefore an increase in dependence; an absence of industrial development except for small consumer industries; and also a weakening of nascent service industries;
- E. whereas, as a result of the austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the health and education budgets which are so crucial for development in ACP States have suffered severe reductions;
- F. whereas, under the triple impact of the drop in raw material prices on the western trade exchanges, disinvestment and the draconian restrictions linked to debt repayment at extremely high interest rates, the poor countries pay much more to the most industrialized countries and to their banks than they receive in loans, a fact which contributes to a poverty spiral and to underdevelopment;
- G. whereas 95 % of ACP exports to the European Community consist of agricultural commodities and raw materials and whereas 80 % of European Community exports to ACP States consists of manufactured goods;
- H. bearing in mind that since the first ACP-EEC Convention, signed in 1975, the ACP share of imports into the Community market has been reduced by half;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) with 67 votes for, 20 against and four abstentions.

- I. bearing in mind, at a more general level, the serious anomaly recently referred to by the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa that in the last 15 years ACP-EEC trade has in fact diminished although trade with non-ACP developing countries with the EC has progressed;
- J. bearing in mind the move towards disinvestment on the part of European firms which has been observed in most ACP countries, notably in Africa;
- K. bearing in mind the tendency towards a relative decline in public aid for development emanating from most Member States of the Community and from the part of the Community budget devoted to development;
- L. bearing in mind that in such conditions it is legitimate for ACP States to wish to see stopped this degradation in their situation and, in the first place, to obtain serious and tangible guarantees that they will not have to sustain new structural shocks which neither their peoples nor their economies are in a position to support;
- M. whereas the realization of a Single Market involves risks for the ACP States, although such risks are by no means certain, which could lead to the development of new problems for these countries;
- N. whereas therefore the existing problems need to be faced taking account of the fact that our first duty is to avoid the marginalization of ACP States;
- O. whereas the main concerns in ACP countries exist both as far as trade and financial issues, monetary and investment matters are concerned, and in the human relation field between the EEC and the ACP States;
- P. welcoming the political and economic dynamism which the EEC, and its Member States have shown in setting up the 1992 Single Market; in the meantime, however, remaining vigilant so that the transformations now under way in the context of the establishment of the internal market, the negotiations under the Uruguay Round and the new relationship with East European countries take full account of the special relationship that the EC has committed itself to with ACP countries;
- Q. whereas ACP countries should pay particular attention to what is going on in Geneva (Uruguay Round) and should therefore prepare themselves fully in order to have effective influence in the negotiations;
- R. considering that it is therefore the responsibility of the European and ACP members of the Joint Assembly to seek out anything which in the current situation or in existing projects is likely to hinder ACP-EEC cooperation in order to, on the contrary, pre-empt and thus favour in each case an equal relationship based on mutual interest;
- S. recalling also that, if the Community achieves the estimated growth of gross national product forecast in the Cecchini report, it will represent a larger market for ACP exports and the Community, its Member States and business enterprises will be in a better position to increase flows of development aid and investment to ACP countries.

New elements which have occurred since the Versailles meeting

1. Reaffirms the validity of the position taken by the interim report of the Joint Assembly Working Group on the effects of the Single Market 1992 on ACP states, adopted in Versailles in September 1989.
2. Welcomes the fact that a number of proposals formulated in the above report were included in the new ACP-EEC Convention, in particular the retention of the Banana Protocol and the commitment of the EC to protect traditional ACP banana producers; calls for mutually satisfactory mechanisms to be found that enable the advantages (access, price, volume) of the traditional ACP producers to be maintained.
3. Welcomes also the agreement on the development of trade in rum between the ACP States and the EC bearing in mind the interests of ACP producers and the EC States' overseas departments and territories.

4. Notes with interest the emphasis placed on the development of product transformation, commercialization, distribution and transportation as well as on the development of the service sector in general and on the reinforcement of cultural cooperation, the reinforcement of regional cooperation.
5. Welcomes in addition the reinforcement and the strengthening of the measures concerning the promotion of the respect for human rights.
6. Notes that some progress was made mainly in terms of procedure concerning the definition of rules of origin in the new convention.
7. Approves the fact that for the first time in an ACP-EEC Convention references made to the 'common organization of the market' and awaits with interest the concrete measures the Community will be taking.
8. Notes with satisfaction that the ACP-EEC consulting procedures have been reinforced in Lomé IV, and calls for the ACP countries to be guaranteed safeguards such as suspensory appeals, to enable them to protect their essential interests.
9. Calls upon all parties to the new Convention to ensure that full advantage is taken of its provisions to help ACP States increase their exports to EC markets, particularly of added value products.
10. Regrets the fact that a number of problems raised in the interim report, adopted in Versailles, are not even mentioned in the new Convention, for example possible consequences of European Monetary Integration on the franc zone and on ACP States in general; deplores the fact that certain important proposals contained in this report were completely ignored.
11. Believes that the specific measures contained in the new Convention are not sufficient to attenuate the concern of ACP States in relation to the effects of the creation of the Single Market on their peoples, their economy and on their cooperation with the European Community.
12. Calls upon the Commission, as and when legislative measures favouring ACP States are identified as being necessary during the period leading up to completion of the Single Market, to propose such measures promptly, irrespective of whether they have been foreseen in the legislative programme; further calls upon the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers to adopt such measures without delay.
13. Welcomes warmly the opening up of the political and economic situation and the moves towards democracy in Central and Eastern Europe; draws attention, however, to the fact that these events will no doubt influence the behaviour of European investors in a way which may well accentuate the marginalization of ACP States as the market conditions in Central and Eastern Europe are far better than those foreseen in ACP States; takes the view that it is therefore essential to consider carefully ways of improving the socio-economic environment in the ACP States.
14. Calls on the countries of Eastern Europe to plan and draw up a new development cooperation policy, in view of the fact that such a policy is also an aspect of European identity.
15. Reiterates its demand that the European Commission quickly prepares a product-by-product study on the sectors which could benefit from an increase and a diversification in the ACP imports to the Community, bearing in mind the 1993 horizon.
16. Proposes that during the ten years covered by the Convention, each two and a half years a large ACP-EEC consultation procedure takes place in order to weigh up the first perceptible results of the establishment of the Single Market, the Community committing itself in this context to bring about corrections or changes which may be necessary in order to harmonize its promises with the reality of ACP-EEC relations.
17. Follows with attention in this perspective the effects that the abolition of excise duties on coffee and cocoa will have with the hope that this measure will facilitate the sale of these products in the Community, while not becoming complacent as things remain uncertain.
18. Proposes that production standards of chocolate and cocoa based products be maintained at a high level at least on a par with that currently practised in the majority of European Community countries, and that the packaging of chocolate products indicate whether they are produced with 100 % cocoa or whether they include other products, which ones and what quantity.

19. Proposes that the European Community allows adequate transitional periods for ACP countries — and the financial and technical cooperation necessary — to adapt their exports to the hygiene and environmental standards required by Single Market legislation.
20. Believes that the EC should apply equally high hygiene and environmental standards to her exports, particularly towards developing countries.
21. Calls for each legislative proposal containing new technical or other standards having an effect on imports into the Community to be the subject of an internal assessment of its effect upon ACP States carried out jointly by the Commission Directorate-General responsible and the Directorate-General for Development.
22. Calls on the Member States of the EEC to take every initiative necessary in the international context to make it possible to secure agreements for stabilizing prices at a remunerative level for producers but, above all, invites all the signatories of the Lomé Convention to participate as actively as possible in the work of the Common Fund so as to stabilize the markets at prices which are profitable for ACP producers.
23. Insists that the EC takes account of the need to assist with the improvements in infrastructure, storage and distribution capacity in ACP countries in order that they may be able to increase national production in the case where world prices improve.
24. Calls for the opening of ACP-EEC negotiations in order to create a protective mechanism for ACP food importers to guard against erratic rises in the price of such products, while bearing in mind that the only long-term solution lies in appropriate policies for self-sufficiency in food.
25. Appeals to the Community, in the context of its development policy to provide a larger role for the defence of the environment which is such a crucial subject, especially for Africa.
26. Invites the European Community to encourage a broader access to the European market for ACP manufactured products and to provide technical assistance when requested to ACP producers with their marketing arrangements, notably by supporting the establishment of an ACP marketing label in particular for agricultural and tropical produce.
27. Appeals to the Community to facilitate ACP access to technology which is adapted to their needs, to licences and patents in order to speed their internal development as well as to improve their chances of success in increasingly competitive export markets.
28. Recalls in this context that in Versailles, the Assembly pronounced itself in favour of tax remission on the profits of Community firms which reinvest in ACP countries, particularly in Africa, as long as this favours agricultural and agro-industry development, food-self-sufficiency and the promotion of useful services and equipment.
29. Reiterates its proposal to establish, with those ACP States who wish to participate, an ACP-EEC Development Bank which incorporates an ACP-EEC bilateral investment guarantee fund.
30. Calls upon the Commission to carry out a thorough investigation of all potential means of encouraging greater EEC investment in ACP States and to present a report, containing specific proposals capable of being implemented before the end of 1992, at the next meeting of this Joint Assembly.
31. Appeals to the governments of the European Community to halt and reverse the tendency towards a relative reduction in public development aid of Member States and of the part of the European Community budget devoted to development.
32. Urges the Community and its Member States to respect the fundamental principle established in the Lomé Convention for some years now, namely that man is the centre of development; reiterates in this context its appeal to the international community to write-off the public debt of the least developed countries; and invites the Member States of the European

Community given that they anticipate an important increase in their economic growth resulting from the achievement of the Single Market, to annul the debt owed by ACP States to the EEC.

33. Believes that such an approach which privileges the development of man and long-term development is all the more justified as it will allow, over time, qualified ACP male and female workers to contribute to the development of their own country rather than to expatriate themselves in the search for a job in Europe.

34. Invites the ACP States to examine their own responsibilities in relation to the problems they face and to draw practical conclusions from them.

35. Requests at the same time that in the context of the application of the Single Market and the free movement of persons within the Community that the situation of male and female workers and students originating from ACP countries be safeguarded so as to prevent discrimination between those legally resident in the EEC, whether they come from inside or outside the European Community.

36. Denounces the secret procedure — without even the European Parliament being informed — of Schengen type agreements; requests that no future agreement be founded on the basis of the most restrictive measures currently in use in EC Member States.

37. Pronounces itself in favour of ensuring that, as far as possible, the second financial window of Lomé IV is used for spending on education, health, social services and research for any ACP State or NGO which so requests.

38. Calls on ACP countries and the European Community to verify in practice contradictions in relation to structural adjustment programmes and the objectives of long-term balanced development.

39. Requests that the European Parliament demands, when negotiating the Commission's legislative programme for 1991, that the proposals contained in this report be taken into account.

40. Requests the Community and its Member States to propose and organize a World Development Conference which could take place in 1991 which would allow all interested parties to discuss together and in public the fundamental problems with which 80 % of humanity will be confronted within the next 10 years.

41. Expresses the desire that the Community and its Member States prepare such a conference with the objective of:

- efficiently supporting the efforts of their 'third world' partners to promote human resources, to enlarge their productive base and develop their infrastructure in order to reduce the severe dependency of these countries on trade and external financing, and to orientate their economies more towards the satisfaction of the enormous needs of their peoples,
- providing substantial long-term financial and technical regional cooperation to these countries notably in relation to food production, the manufacture of goods and equipment and the development of necessary infrastructure,
- contributing to the restoration of the sovereignty of these countries; in particular by easing the burden of debt and promoting adjustment with a human face.

42. Requests that the President of the European Commission and the Co-Presidents of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers address themselves through the major television channels in the Community, with the objective of raising the awareness of European public opinion in relation to what is now at stake and to enable them to intervene in relation to the choice to be made with due knowledge of the facts, in order to obtain in the coming months the organization of a large pluralist debate on the theme of North-South cooperation, to be transmitted simultaneously throughout Europe, where representative personalities could participate — such as its Co-Presidents and the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa or the Secretary General of the ACP states alongside qualified representatives of the European Community, including development NGOs.

43. Recalls the recent establishment of the European Centre for North-South cooperation which has functions which allow the Community to charge it with the realization of this type of project with the advantage of enlarging the number of interested countries at the same time as the existence of the Lomé Convention increases the seriousness of such initiatives.

44. Charges the President and Rapporteur of the Working Group on the effects of the Single Market on ACP States — following the dissolution of the Working Group — to follow-up the situation and keep the Bureau of the Joint Assembly regularly informed in order to allow it to intervene in relation to the Community with all the necessary insistence in order to obtain indispensable tangible measures.

45. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the parliaments of the Member States of the European Community, to ACP regional organizations, to the UNCTAD, to the OAU, to the UN Economic Commission for Africa and to the NGO liaison committee.

RESOLUTION (1)

on economic and political support for Namibia prior to its accession
to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the report by the Co-Presidents on the mission by an ACP-EEC Joint Assembly delegation to monitor the elections in Namibia (AP/57);
- B. having regard to its previous resolutions adopted in Swaziland (1986), Tanzania (1987), Barbados (1989) and Versailles (1989);
- C. having regard in particular to the economic and social situation of Namibia,
 1. Takes the view that this was one of the most significant fact-finding missions undertaken by an ACP-EEC Assembly and agrees with the assessment of the UN that the elections for a Constituent Assembly can be described as free and fair.
 2. Is convinced that successfully organized elections in Namibia could have a favourable effect on developments in the Republic of South Africa.
 3. Welcomes particularly the fact that the parties to the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention have agreed that Namibia can accede to the new Convention immediately after independence.
 4. Calls on the national parliaments of the Member States and the European Parliament in this context to ratify the Fourth Convention of Lomé in the near future so that the full range of development aid instruments embodied in this new convention can be made available to assist the development of Namibia.
 5. Calls on the Community and the Member States to introduce economic and financial support measures for Namibia before it formally gains independence, particularly in view of the fact that up to 48 % of Namibia's budget has been covered by subsidies from the Republic of South Africa and food supplies for the population have depended on imports from Zimbabwe and the Republic of South Africa.
 6. Welcomes the fact that the Commission has set up a liaison office in Windhoek and requests it as soon as possible to discuss with the authorities on the spot the outstanding economic problems

(1) Adopted with two votes against by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

and introduce initial aid measures; considers that this is urgently necessary to secure democracy in Namibia.

7. Considers that aid is urgently necessary in the following areas in particular: agriculture, education, training, housing and health.

8. Considers that, politically, it would be particularly appropriate to hold one of the next sessions of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia.

9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the governments of the EC Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted in Bridgetown, Barbados, in January 1989 and in Versailles, France, in September 1989;
 - B. regretting that the South African Government has still not abandoned its concepts and practices of racial domination and repression;
 - C. concerned at the South African Government's continued commitment to the concept of 'group rights' as the foundation of any future political dispensation in South Africa;
 - D. appreciating the work of the liberation movements within South Africa and anti-apartheid movements the world over in the overall struggle for the eradication of apartheid;
 - E. welcoming the unbanning of the ANC, the PAC, the SACP and all restricted organizations and the release of some political prisoners;
 - F. aware, however, of the fact that only an estimated 25 % of the total of 2 500 to 3 500 political prisoners, amongst them hundreds of children under 18, will be affected by the announced amnesty;
 - G. noting that the destabilization by South Africa of all the countries in southern Africa through direct aggression, the sponsorship of such terrorist organizations as the MNR, economic subversion and assassinations, has resulted in untold destruction of human life and property and the massive displacement of innocent people;
 - H. reaffirming that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;
 - I. having regard to the military situation in Angola, which is being aggravated by the interference of outside forces,
1. Welcomes the long-awaited release of Nelson Mandela, Vice-President of the ANC, expresses its admiration for the noble manner in which he embarked upon his historic mission soon after his release, adding to the positive atmosphere, and invites him as a guest of honour to its next meeting.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

2. Welcomes the statements by President De Klerk, which offer the first signs of hope that substantial changes may be about to take place in South Africa.
3. Welcomes the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the abolition of the restrictions imposed on the PAC, the South African Communist Party and other political organizations as an initial step towards the abolition of apartheid.
4. Calls, therefore, upon the South African Government to urgently implement the remainder of the steps aimed at dismantling the structures of apartheid and instruments of repression, *inter alia*:
 - (a) the cessation of detention without trial;
 - (b) to desist from its policy of forced removals;
 - (c) the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees;
 - (d) to lift the state of emergency in its entirety;
 - (e) to withdraw all troops from the townships;
 - (f) to agree to a mutual ceasefire with the military wing of the ANC;
 - (g) the cessation of all political trials and political executions;
 - (h) to repeal the major apartheid laws, mainly the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the 'homeland' policy.
5. Calls upon the signatories to the Lomé Convention to adopt the Harare declaration already adopted by the OAU in August 1989, the UN General Assembly and the Conference for a Democratic Future in Johannesburg in December 1989, whose demands it considers a suitable basis for negotiations.
6. Calls for the withdrawal of any measures which affect South African political exiles, so that they may return to their country.
7. Welcomes the fact that the government has finally agreed to independent investigation of all the hit-squads' deeds and urges the government to make public any findings and punish all those responsible regardless of their rank.
8. Calls on the governments of the EEC Member States to maintain pressure on the South African Government through the existing political, economic, financial and cultural sanctions and ensure that they are strictly applied.
9. Points out with serious concern that some EEC Member States still allow imports of South African iron and steel which have been banned since October 1986.
10. Requests that the EEC Commission gives a detailed and full report to the Bureau of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly not later than at the end of April 1990, especially as regards iron and steel.
11. Criticizes the United Kingdom for the unilateral lifting of sanctions on new investment in South Africa and some EEC Member States for contemplating similar actions.
12. Asks the South African Government to put a definite stop to all military and other support to Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique, in order to give the two countries the chance to conclude peace agreements; also demands that the South African Government prosecutes any individuals or groups in its territory who give such support to these groups.
13. Voices its support for the measures taken by the government of the People's Republic of Angola for the restoration of peace and national reconstruction, including the integration of all Angolans in the life of the country and the continuance of negotiations with the parties concerned.
14. Calls on the governments of the Community Member States to play an active part in assisting the reconstruction of Mozambique, which has suffered considerable hardship as a result of the South African-backed war and welcomes the Commission's resolve in this regard.

15. Asks the Commission to set up a comprehensive special aid programme for the People's Republic of Angola because of the contribution it has made to the independence of Namibia by providing support and solidarity, at the expense of a worsening economic situation in the country, the destruction of infrastructure and considerable loss of life.
16. Welcomes the proposal made by the Commission to hold a special meeting with donor countries on the assistance of the economic and social reconstruction of Mozambique.
17. Stresses that Angola and Mozambique suffer from heavy debt burdens, which stem to a great extent from EC countries, and calls on these countries to agree to a comprehensive debt cancellation programme.
18. Salutes, in the person of the elected President Sam Nujoma, the accession of Namibia to independence and the exemplary democratic nature of the elections and the procedure for drawing up the constitution.
19. Calls on the South African Government to support the independent development of Namibia and to return Walvis Bay to Namibia.
20. Requests the Commission to ensure that Namibia receives full support from the resources of Lomé IV and the EC budget.
21. Calls on the EEC and its Member States to prepare for the day when a free and democratic South Africa will be welcomed into the community of nations.
22. Welcomes the tenth anniversary of the SADCC, considers its achievements to be a proud contribution to overcoming South Africa's destabilization policy, and calls on the EEC and its Member States to coordinate their efforts in order to further independent development of the region.
23. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the release of Nelson Mandela

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

1. congratulates Mr Nelson Mandela upon his release and subsequent election to rejoin the leadership of the ANC as Vice-President.
2. reaffirms its support and solidarity with the ANC and the rest of the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.
3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to communicate this congratulatory and solidarity message to Mr Mandela together with an invitation to him to address the Joint Assembly at its sitting in Rome (24 to 29 September 1990, or during its sitting in January 1991 in Kampala).

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of the Lomé Conventions and the specific problems of Senegal and West Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

— having regard to the discussion at the meeting of its Bureau in Dakar (Senegal) on 12 and 13 January 1990,

— having regard to the close and dynamic links between the Joint Assembly and the countries of West Africa,

1. Emphasizes the need to consolidate cooperation between the Community and West Africa.
2. Calls for every effort to be made to improve the rate of utilization of appropriations under the sixth EDF in West Africa, which is not satisfactory in certain countries of the region.
3. Notes with satisfaction that great attention is being paid to environmental protection in West-Africa — an environmentally fragile area; welcomes in particular the major programme of reforestation aimed at improving rainfall, increasing water volume in the rivers of the regions and combating the desertification of the Sahel; calls on the Community to continue and intensify its cooperation in the field of environmental protection in the widest sense.
4. Notes that several West African countries are undertaking far-reaching programmes of structural adjustment; recognizes the vital importance of such measures and urges the Community to direct its cooperation with these countries according to the structural adjustment assistance provisions of Lomé IV in particular; recognizes that the EEC must, in conjunction with the ACP States, define its structural adjustment criteria, taking into account social realities and the problems of education and health of the peoples affected by these measures.
5. Recognizes that foreign debt is imposing severe constraints on several West African countries; calls on the Community, through the relevant provisions of Lomé IV, and on the Community Member States through action in international organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank and through bilateral arrangements with the countries in question, to undertake the necessary steps to alleviate West Africa's debt burden.
6. Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by the countries of West Africa to increase their self-sufficiency in food and reduce dependence on imports, in this respect calls on the Community to continue cooperation in the field of rural development and rural infrastructure, including the provision of assistance to irrigated village perimeters (perimètres irrigués villageois); calls in particular for Community support for programmes to encourage the increased use of endogenous cereals such as millet which could lead to a reduction in dependence on imported cereals.
7. Notes with satisfaction that the Community has fishing agreements with many of the coastal states of West Africa; believes that, in future, the development component of such agreements could be enhanced, and hopes for further fishing agreements, based on scientific exploitation and conservation of fish stocks, between the Community and other interested states of the region.
8. Pays tribute to the efforts by certain West African countries, notably Senegal, to develop primary healthcare and organize child immunization campaigns, encourages the provision of Community assistance for health, through the EDF where requested.

(1) Adopted with two against and three abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

9. Is gravely concerned by the recent growth in the number of refugees and displaced persons in the region; urges the Community to use its good offices to facilitate a settlement of the situation that gave rise initially to the displacement of persons, and to contribute materially to their maintenance and to their eventual insertion, resettlement or repatriation on the basis of mutual consent by all parties involved.

10. Is concerned by the rapid urbanization of many West African countries, with the concomitant strain that this imposes on national and local administrations; calls for Community assistance, both technical and financial, in order to assist the governments concerned to come to terms with the problems resulting from urban growth; hopes that assistance will be provided in the seventh EDF for revitalizing and rehabilitating West African cities, including Dakar.

11. Stresses the need for industrial development in Senegal and the other countries of West Africa, which would relieve balance of payments difficulties, provide employment and improve the absorption capacities of cities; calls for full implementation of the industrial cooperation in Lomé IV, and of the new provisions regarding trade and rules of origin which could facilitate industrialization.

12. Notes that West Africa constitutes a natural sub-region that could benefit enormously from real regional cooperation and much greater integration of national economies on a regional basis; takes the view that the existing regional organizations should be encouraged and assisted so as to help create a West African regional market.

13. Stresses the importance of cultural cooperation with Senegal and the other countries of West Africa, and calls on the Community and the EC Member States to encourage cultural links, visits by dance and theatrical groups, as well as literary and musical contacts.

14. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the West African countries and the EC Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of the Lomé Convention in the countries of the Pacific, and specific problems with regard to the region

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the discussion on the implementation of the Lomé Convention in the Pacific, and the special problems of the region, as highlighted by the three Ministers from the region who spoke at the meeting;
- B. having regard to the commitments of the Pacific governments to adjust and develop their economies and societies to provide an improved standard and quality of life for their peoples;
- C. conscious that the overwhelming majority of the Pacific countries are small, single or multi-island states;
- D. noting the Joint Assembly resolution on the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty adopted in Vouliagmeni in September 1986;
- E. reaffirming the resolution to ban drift-net fishing in the Pacific adopted at Versailles in September 1989;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

F. noting

the constraints on national and regional efforts of the Pacific states on development which include:

- isolation from major international centres, markets, communication and transport links,
- limited national resources, minimum skilled manpower, technology and shortage of financial resources,
- the small size of the internal markets, limited infrastructures necessary for industrial development and limited capacities for generating investment capital locally.
- the significant economic, social and political dependence on a limited range of primary products, like copra, and fisheries,
- limited inter-island and external transport (air and sea) and communication systems and their relatively high cost deriving from small scale operations;

G. further noting:

- (i) the susceptibility of the Pacific states to frequent natural disasters, including the new danger of the rising sea-levels;
- (ii) the increasing effort of the Pacific countries at further integration and cooperation amongst themselves;
- (iii) the importance of mining and energy sectors to some Pacific states, the difficulty of obtaining SYSMIN funds and the constraints affecting the development of non-traditional energy sources;
- (iv) the increasing importance of Europe as a source for Pacific tourism;
- (v) the dependence of the Pacific countries on foreign capital and a wide range of imports particularly manufactured goods and technology;
- (vi) the limited capacity of the countries in the region to absorb foreign aid;

H. recognizing the importance of secure and accessible preferential markets for the small but growing number of products from the Pacific countries;

I. cognisant of the importance of the EEC as the major source of technical and financial assistance as envisaged under the Lomé Convention;

J. aware of the difficulties and uncertainties experienced in the implementation of the Lomé Convention, in particular the cumbersome procedures before actual disbursement of funds for national and regional programmes,

1. Urges the Commission and the Pacific authorities to take necessary measures to ensure speedy implementation of the national and regional programmes.

2. Calls on the Community to intensify its assistance to support the efforts of the Pacific states to improve their transport and communication networks to the level they perceive to be vital to developments in the region.

3. Calls on the Community, its institutions, like the European Investment Bank, as well as the Member States to increase their efforts to promote investment to the Pacific region, especially in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, minerals and energy sectors.

4. Recommends that independent studies should be undertaken to establish the level and type of assistance to be provided for environmental protection in the Pacific region.

5. Recognizes the efforts of the Pacific countries to develop their economies through regional cooperation and joint action and the need for external assistance especially in the establishment of the required economic infrastructure and therefore urges the Community to provide all possible forms of support for the regional integration process in the Pacific region.

6. Urges that the current high level ACP Pacific/EEC consultations are maintained and that more visits to the Pacific by Senior Commission officials be made to further deeper appreciation of the problems of the Pacific by the ACP and EEC decision makers.

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to distribute widely the statements submitted by the three Ministers; to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council, the Commission of the European Communities, the European Investment Bank, the Centre for the Development of Industry, the Centre for Agricultural and Rural Development and the Economic and Social Committee.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the French nuclear tests in the Pacific

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. whereas Lomé IV stresses the need to achieve a healthy environment, which is seen as an important condition for sustainable development;
- B. having regard to the current moves by the major powers towards a gradual reduction of conventional and nuclear arms and the positive trends in East-West relations;
- C. having regard to the 1963 Kennedy-Khrushchev Treaty partially banning nuclear tests which is due to be amended in the United Nations (New York) as from 5 June 1990 and the Non-Proliferation Treaty which is due to be amended in the United Nations (Geneva) as from August 1990;
- D. having regard to its resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific adopted at its meeting in Vouliagmeni (Greece) from 22 to 26 September 1986;
- E. whereas the South Pacific Forum, comprising fifteen independent states in the South Pacific, at its last meeting in Kiribati on 10 and 11 July 1989 adopted a declaration which again demanded the immediate cessation of French nuclear tests;
- F. having regard to the numerous campaigns calling for an end to nuclear testing which have taken place and are still continuing and the many appeals made against nuclear tests by the people of the Pacific, who reiterate their demands each year;
- G. whereas in the vote in the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1989, 151 of the 155 countries formally recognized the South Pacific Zone Treaty and only four countries abstained from voting;
- H. whereas France is the only country which carries out nuclear tests in the Pacific Ocean, namely on Mururoa Atoll and at Fangataufa;
- I. whereas the French Government announced in 1989 that the number of nuclear tests was to be reduced from eight to six per year;
- J. having regard to the conclusions of the Atkinson report which gave rise to serious doubts as to the total safety of the French nuclear tests;
- K. having regard to the report of Captain Cousteau's mission which was able to observe directly that a detonation carried out within the lagoon caused new fractures in the calcareous slab of the already brittle reef flat and that the thickness of the sound volcanic rock above the fissured zone was 100 to 300 metres, with the serious consequences which this would ultimately involve;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

- L. whereas for over twenty years France has refused to supply information to the World Health Organization on the causes of death in Polynesia, even though the incidence of cancer is ten times higher in 1985 than it was in 1966, before the establishment of the Pacific test centre;
- M. whereas France continues to insist that numerous strictly scientific and environmental aspects of the situation are covered by its laws on secrecy and defence, which hampers the work of researchers seeking to understand the objective effects of nuclear tests,
1. Reaffirms the resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in September 1986.
 2. Welcomes the recognition of the South Pacific Zone Treaty in the United Nations General Assembly.
 3. Supports the view of the countries in the South Pacific that a reduction in the number of nuclear tests, as announced in 1989 by the French Government, does not represent a sufficient change in French policy.
 4. Supports the declaration of the South Pacific Forum which demands the immediate cessation of French nuclear tests.
 5. Urges France, the United States and the United Kingdom to ratify the protocol and thus to declare that the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone applies to their territories in the South Pacific.
 6. Calls for comprehensive and objective information on the effects of French nuclear tests in the Pacific and authorizes two independent scientific missions to be set up and sent to the area:
 - one to be made up of biologists, doctors, epidemiologists and specialists in geothermal fluid mechanics to make a thorough study of the health and ecological effects of the detonation of more than 150 atomic bombs at Mururoa and Fangataufa,
 - the other to be instructed to assess the economic and social effects of the presence of the Pacific test centre, with a view to making proposals allowing the development of French Polynesia without this centre.
 7. Urges France to lift its laws on secrecy and defence as regards the health of people and the environmental problems associated with the nuclear experiments in Polynesia.
 8. Calls upon its Members to launch an international campaign to bring about the cessation of European nuclear tests in the Pacific as a matter of urgency.
 9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council and the governments of the Member States, the ACP States, the United States and the Soviet Union.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the protection of coral reefs and mangroves

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

- A. having regard to the Sene report on environmental problems adopted at Vouliagmeni (Greece) on 1 October 1987;
- B. having regard to the preamble of the Lomé IV Convention and Article 26 of the Lomé III Convention;
- C. having regard to the report 'Our Common Future' by the UNEP World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) and the relevant UNESCO programme;
- D. having regard to the resolution on the protection of tropical forests (Doc. A2-394/88);
- E. whereas mangroves and coral reefs are the only fruitful biotopes of the tropical oceans and provide the basis for extensive food chains;
- F. whereas UNEP and UNESCO consider that the study and protection of these biotopes should be given the highest possible priority;
- G. whereas the constant growth of tourism along the coasts and the scarcity of firewood lead to the destruction of coral reefs and the felling of mangroves;
- H. whereas in Somalia, Tanzania and several Pacific Ocean States coral reefs built up naturally over thousands of years have been blown up with explosives;
- I. whereas in other ACP states sedimentation and pollution have destroyed the coral reefs and the mangrove habitats,
 1. Urges the EEC Commission to carry out a study of the measures needed for the conservation of the mangroves in Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and Comoros.
 2. Recommends that appropriations should be set aside for employing post graduates in marine science on a regional basis in East Africa, West Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific to enable them to monitor the marine ecology.
 3. Urges the Member States to support the conservation of the coral reefs along their coasts.
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the Commission.

RESOLUTION (1)

on working and living conditions in the Pacific region

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. recalling its resolution adopted at Versailles in September 1989 concerning the role of the social partners;
- B. with regard to Articles 5 and 13 of the Lomé IV Convention;
- C. considering that living standards and the employment situation have deteriorated in many states in the Pacific during Lomé III whereas trade and social development have only moderately taken place;
- D. keeping in mind the recommendations of the ACP-EEC trade union meeting in Dakar (1988);

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

- E. recognizing that human resources constitute the foremost assets of all nations and that consequently all nations should provide safe and healthy working and living conditions,
1. Urges all Member States to grant full trade union rights to all workers, including the right to collective bargaining and freedom of association (ILO Convention 98).
 2. Deplores the emergence of racial unions.
 3. Deplores the curtailing of workers' rights in free trade zones and in particular the exploitation of low paid young and female workers through poor working conditions, long hours and job insecurity.
 4. Urges all Member States to secure a proper minimum wage in all sectors, including the textile and garment industry.
 5. Calls on Member States to adhere to ILO Conventions, and particularly to the Plantations Convention No 110 (1958) and Recommendation No 110 (1958) (and the Rural Workers' Organisations Convention No 141 (1975).
 6. Calls on Member States to ratify and implement the Occupational Safety and Health Convention No 155 (1981), taking into account that changes in technology and production processes in the plantations with regard to the use of pesticides and other chemicals call for new safety and health measures.
 7. Calls on Member States to take part in the ILO Technical Meeting on Mines other than Coal Mines (Geneva, 28 March to 4 April) and to engage in tripartite consultations in this sector.
 8. Calls for the creation of the post of economic and social attaché in one main EC-delegation of each region of the ACP.
 9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and to the ILO.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation of coffee producers in developing countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to its resolution on coffee and cocoa adopted at Versailles (France) on 29 September 1989;
- B. disturbed at the constantly unstable and falling prices for raw materials in general;
- C. disturbed in particular at the collapse of the International Coffee Agreement in July 1989 which caused coffee prices to fall to an all-time low from which they are unlikely to recover in the near future;
- D. seriously concerned at the extremely severe consequences for millions of coffee producers in the ACP countries and the other developing countries;
- E. having regard to the great economic importance for the ACP countries of coffee, it being the second export product for these countries;
- F. having regard to the initiatives taken by organizations, whereby coffee is purchased from small producers in developing countries, including ACP countries, at previously guaranteed prices and under favourable conditions and, using the normal commercial channels, is offered for sale to consumers in the importing countries at slightly higher prices;

(1) Adopted with one abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

G. having regard to the urgent need to adopt imaginative measures to support coffee production in ACP countries and other developing countries,

1. Calls on the European Commission and the Member States to do everything possible to bring about new and effective price agreements in the framework of the International Coffee Agreement and to report to the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on its activities in this field.

2. Calls also on the European Commission and the Member States to give their full support to the Max Havelaar Foundation and similar initiatives now that attempts are being made to extend this system in the Netherlands, Belgium and other Member States.

3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the European Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on coffee

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

A. having regard to the provisions of the Third Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the Community, its Member States and the ACP States in the area of agricultural commodities;

B. recalling the need to improve international cooperation arrangements in the area of agricultural commodities;

C. considering the essentially agricultural activity of many ACP States and the high dependence of their economies on agricultural commodities such as coffee which account for more than 90 % of the economies of some and more than 60 % for the majority;

D. noting with concern that the downward coffee price fluctuations have had the disastrous effect of significantly reducing the export earnings of ACP producer countries which incurred a cumulated loss of almost ECU 6 000 million in 1985 and 1989 that jeopardized their development programmes and exacerbated the debt crisis afflicting them;

E. noting further that the available Lomé III Stabex resources were insufficient to offset the losses incurred by the ACP States in 1987, 1988 and 1989, as had been the case in 1980 and 1981 because of depressed commodities prices,

1. Calls on the Community and its Member States:

(i) to take into account and firmly defend the fundamental objective of the Integrated Programme for Commodities in commodity agreements;

(ii) to exert appropriate pressures on other developed countries, in particular the United States, to take into account and defend the fundamental objective of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

(iii) to maintain the market shares when revitalizing the International Coffee Agreement while at the same time putting up a strong defence for price margins per pound at as high a level as market trends reasonably allow.

(1) Adopted with one abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities, and the governments of the Community and ACP Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the use of vegetable fats other than cocoa butter in the manufacture of chocolate

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the provisions of the Lomé Convention relating to increased cooperation between the Community, its Member States and the ACP States in the area of agricultural commodities;
- B. having regard to the high dependence of some ACP States' economies on cocoa products;
- C. considering the importance of the Community market for the export of cocoa beans and cocoa products from ACP States, which currently amounts to ECU 1,1 billion;
- D. noting with deep concern the intolerable financial and economic repercussions that might arise as a result of a generalization of the use of vegetable fats other than cocoa butter for up to 5 % of the total weight of chocolate;
- E. noting further that three Member States of the Community, namely, Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark, allow their chocolate products to contain up to 5 % of their total weight in vegetable fats other than cocoa butter;
- F. considering the priority the Community and ACP States have given to PMDT (processing, marketing, distribution and transport) activities under the Fourth Lomé Convention;
- G. bearing in mind the likely negative impact of a generalization of the use of vegetable fats other than cocoa butter in the manufacture of chocolate to the industrial cocoa-processing fabric patiently established in the ACP States,
 1. Hereby urges the Community, in the context of the harmonization entailed by the Single European Market, to refrain from changing Directive 73/241/EEC which stipulates that only cocoa products may be used in the manufacture of items sold under the designation of chocolate.
 2. Recommends, in the context of mutual recognition, that a distinction be made between the two types of chocolate.
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities, and the governments of the Community and ACP Member States.

(1) Adopted with one abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP bananas

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. reaffirming its resolution on bananas adopted in Versailles, France at its meeting from 25 to 29 September 1989;
 - B. noting that the Protocol on ACP bananas has been retained in its entirety in the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention;
 - C. noting also that the joint declaration in this regard speaks of the establishment of common rules to administer the Community market in bananas after the coming into effect of the Single European Act in 1993;
 - D. welcoming the Community's undertaking, expressed in that declaration, to establish such rules in full consultation with the ACP States which are traditional suppliers of bananas to the Community;
 - E. attaching the greatest importance to the condition that any common rules to be adopted should not place these traditional ACP suppliers in a less favourable situation than in the past or at present in respect of their access to and their advantages in the Community market;
 - F. recognizing that with any new arrangements under the Single Market there will inevitably be changes in the marketing situation;
 - G. aware that in any event it will be economically disadvantageous for ACP traditional suppliers of bananas to spread their tonnages over a wider geographical area which would substantially increase the cost per tonne;
 - H. concerned that in a Single Market it would be disadvantageous and indeed impractical for traditional suppliers of bananas to attempt to sell in competition with lower priced dollar bananas;
 - I. recognizing also that the advent of the Single European Market will have implications for the banana trade of the French overseas departments and other OCTs;
 - J. aware that the Community has established a programme of options specific to the remote and insular nature of the French overseas departments (POSEIDOM) and that this programme pays particular attention to the social and economic importance of bananas for these island departments;
 - K. appreciating the need to take action, in advance of the common rules, to improve the conditions of production and competition in the banana sector of the overseas departments;
 - L. warning, however, that in this respect due regard must be given to regional cooperation as defined both under the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention and in the POSEIDOM programme;
 - M. welcoming that with regard to the Community's offer on tropical products, in the context of the soon to be concluded Uruguay Round of talks within GATT, bananas have been excluded from that offer.
- I. Declares that in real and practical terms the long and short term consequences of any changes in the banana market in the EC must not lead to any loss of access, advantage, or favourable situation for traditional ACP and EC banana producers.

(1) Adopted with one abstention by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

2. Urges the Community and the Commission to honour the undertaking in the Joint Declaration on Bananas and to work very closely with the ACP States concerned in the formulation of common rules to be implemented in the post-1992 period.
3. Urges the Community and the Commission to remind the Member States, not traditional markets for ACP bananas, of the fact that they are each a contracting party to the ACP-EEC Convention and as such should be sensitive to the concerns of small developing ACP economies.
4. Urges the Community and the Commission to assist these ACP banana-producing States in preserving their present share of the global Community market, by continuing to resist pressures being brought to bear in the multilateral trade negotiations currently taking place in GATT by giant multinational corporations through banana-exporting third countries.
5. Declares that the obligations under the Banana Protocol must be regarded as permanent and that if arrangements made at the commencement of the Single Market do not achieve the objects of access, advantage and favourable situation guaranteed in the Protocol, other solutions must be found to give permanent assurances of the effectiveness of the undertakings in the Banana Protocol.
6. Resolves to bring these concerns forcibly to the attention of all the relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention.
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities, and the governments of the Community and ACP Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on ACP sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990.

- A. reaffirming its resolution on sugar adopted at its meeting in Versailles (France) from 25 to 29 September 1988;
- B. referring to the resolution on the subject adopted by the ACP Council of Ministers at its 48th meeting in Brussels from 25 to 29 October 1989;
- C. whereas the joint consideration of special measures launched in 1988 to identify the ways and means of improving the situation facing ACP sugar as a result of the prolonged freezing of the ACP guaranteed price, has not yet been completed;
- D. noting in this regard that an initial series of proposals put forward by a number of ACP States are already being considered by the Commission;
- E. reiterating its concern at the adverse effects caused by the EEC's restrictive internal policy on prices and subordination of the ACP guaranteed price to the EEC internal price on the revenue which the ACP States derive from sugar under the Protocol;
- F. conscious that the Community and its Member States grant various types of aid to their farmers to alleviate the adverse effects of Community price policy on farmers' incomes;
- G. drawing attention to the fact that the ACP States are still waiting for the Community's offer on guaranteed prices for 1989/1990, that the Community's intervention prices for the current

(1) Adopted with 11 abstentions by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

marketing year have been reduced by 2 % and that the Commission proposals on farm prices for 1990/1991 provide for sugar prices to be frozen at their current level;

- H. stressing that if this reduction were to apply to ACP sugar after the prolonged freezing of the ACP guaranteed price, it would lead to an irreversible fall in the level of revenue from sugar and spark off a long period of serious and unjustified difficulties for ACP sugar producers;
 - I. reaffirming that the purpose of the guarantees laid down in the Protocol on sugar was to stabilize the level of earnings which ACP cane sugar suppliers to the Community derive from this product;
 - J. pointing out that in the long term the lack of stability in the level of earnings in developing countries with fragile economies has undesirable consequences, such as serious disruption of the working population and other forms of social and economic disorder in the communities of the countries concerned;
 - K. whereas, however, the Commission is conscious of these facts and is at present drawing up and considering proposals to alleviate the effects which such a price reduction would have on ACP industries if it were to be imposed on the ACP sugar-supplying countries;
 - L. stressing, however, that the time has come for the Community to consider separating ACP guaranteed prices from its internal prices and that this should take the form of proposals to set up a new sugar arrangement which will safeguard the stability of ACP revenue from sugar over a certain period;
 - M. noting that the problems facing the ACP sugar industries are aggravated by the rise in shipping costs and the increased risk of loss if cane sugar is transported by rail;
 - N. welcoming the fact that the technical review preceding the effective and definitive accession of Papua New Guinea and Zambia to the Sugar Protocol is now under way;
 - O. noting that while negotiations on the Lomé Convention have resulted in a joint declaration, in the case of ACP sugar on the Portuguese market, in which the Community undertakes to consult the ACP States, when it proceeds to review the supply situation on this market, before taking a decision, the result is nevertheless very far from being satisfactory for the ACP,
1. Asks the Commission and the Community:
- to take immediate and positive action in response to the ACP proposal in the area of 'special measures' as regards the fact that the guaranteed price of their sugar has been frozen for four years,
 - to make provision in the price offer they will be putting to the ACP countries for the 1989/1990 delivery period for a corrective to compensate for any loss that might result from subordination of the price to the EEC intervention price,
 - to review the issue of sea transport costs as a matter of urgency, because any measure to compensate for such costs would be an effective way of alleviating some of the difficulties which ACP suppliers are having to face,
 - to endeavour to conclude the technical review of the new member countries' sugar industries as soon as possible, so that the two countries concerned, i.e. Papua New Guinea and Zambia, may accede to the Protocol as full members from 1 July 1990,
 - to start work on the review of arrangements to be applied to the Portuguese sugar market and of the transition period required, taking due account of this market's traditional ACP suppliers' concerns and of the aspirations of the other ACP countries which are signatories to the Sugar Protocol.

2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities, and the governments of the Community and ACP Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the export of pharmaceuticals from the EEC to ACP countries and on drug donations

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. concerned that non-essential, inefficacious and dangerous drugs continue to cause suffering and death in ACP countries and put an unnecessary burden on their scarce resources;
- B. knowing that,
- 50 % of the drug exports from the EC are destined for Third World countries
 - in at least 31 ACP countries less than 60 % of the population have regular access to essential drugs,
 - several ACP countries are attempting to develop a rational pharmaceutical policy and local production,
 - ACP countries are vulnerable, being largely unable to regulate and institute clinical controls of their own,
 - drug donations are often dangerous, harmful or useless and inadequate in packaging, labelling, information, dosage and expiry dates;
- C. recalling that the Banotti Report (A2 36/86) on the EC export of pharmaceuticals and its proposals for regulation were adopted almost unanimously by the European Parliament, which thus accepts that
- there should be no exports of drugs which are banned or withdrawn in EC Member States, unless authorities in the importing country specifically request so, having first been fully informed of the controls on their use in the EC,
 - standards of information about exported drugs should be equivalent to that available in the EC,
 - there should be direct and immediate communication to regulatory authorities in Third World countries about new side-effects, contra-indications, withdrawals or new regulatory measures;
- D. welcoming,
- the directive on pharmaceuticals recently adopted by the Council (89/341/EEC),
 - the adherence of Member States to the WHO Certification Scheme when exporting pharmaceuticals,
 - the annual list of the products banned in the EC which the European Commission will now publish annually,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

- the new requirement that information on regulatory decisions by Member States be immediately communicated to WHO and CPMP (European Committee on Proprietary Medicinal Products),
- the WHO Action Programme on Essential Drugs,
- the results of the hearing on public health in developing countries during the meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Paris,

1. Asks the European Commission.

(a) To prepare regulatory measures to prevent the export of dangerous, potentially harmful, and inefficacious pharmaceuticals from the EC; and in particular,

- to allow the supply only of those pharmaceutical products that are included in National Drugs Lists, where existing, or otherwise in the WHO model list of Essential Drugs,
- to notify all importing countries of relevant regulatory decisions by EC Member States,
- to send the annual list of products banned or withdrawn in the EC to all importing countries,
- to prohibit the export of products which are banned, withdrawn or subject to special restriction within the EC or which have not been registered for that market, unless authorities in the importing country specifically request the product, having first been fully informed of the controls on its use in the EC,
- to urge EC manufacturers to apply EC standards of marketing, advertising and information about indications, contra-indications and side-effects in their drug exports to the Third World nations;

(b) To prepare guidelines for drug donations, which would be incorporated in its development cooperation policy and in its criteria for co-financing of NGO development projects, and which aim to promote safe, rational and economic drug use.

2. The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the governments of the Member States and to the Commission and Council of the EC.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on cooperation policy with the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the resolution adopted in Lisbon on 1 October 1987 on solidarity between the ACP-EEC partners;
- B. having regard to the decline in agriculture and the food shortages in most of the ACP States as a result of many years of drought and extremely unfavourable weather;
- C. having regard to the deteriorating economic fabric of these countries, which is a result of the deterioration in the terms of trade and the constant fall in the prices of commodities;
- D. whereas the lack of proper market organizations for many products means that ACP products are severely penalized;

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

- E. having regard to the threat which the opening up of the Eastern European countries presents to the preferential links between the ACP States and the Community, with particular regard to the change in the way in which Community funds are being channelled,
1. Reaffirms the need for solidarity between the ACP and European partners, based on longstanding co-existence, mutual trust, deeply-rooted cultural ties and increased economic interdependence.
 2. Considers that, if well implemented and well planned, the 1993 Single Market can help strengthen the structural ties between the EEC and its ACP partners by providing them with a number of safeguards.
 3. Considers that the new developments in East-West relations are making the political situation more precarious in most of the ACP States.
 4. Points out that the signing of the Lomé Convention entails rights and obligations for each party, and that it is the duty of the Community, in this period of worldwide political instability, to help the ACP States signatory to the Convention.
 5. Calls on the Commission and Council of the European Communities to improve and increase cooperation with the ACP States so as to ensure that they do not suffer any adverse effects from the opening up of Eastern Europe.
 6. Calls on the Commission to draw up draft market organizations making it possible to provide safeguards for ACP products.
 7. Stresses that any reduction in aid to the ACP States could spark off a serious political, economic and social crisis which would be damaging not only to the African continent as a whole but also to the European Community.
 8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the governments of the EEC Member States and the governments of the ACP States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the protection of tropical rain forests

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the inherent value of the cultural heritage represented by the tropical forests, as an ecosystem of vital importance for the equilibrium of the planet;
 - B. having regard to the earlier studies drawn up in the national and international organizations on the protection of tropical forests, in particular the FAO's action plan for tropical forest;
 - C. having regard to the report on the importation of tropical timber adopted by the European Parliament in May 1989 (Doc. A2-3994/88 (Muntingh report));
 - D. welcoming the initiative taken by the Commission and supported by the European Parliament to set up the Tropical Forest Research Network which will be able to help to protect this much threatened biotope,
1. Proposes the holding of a multilateral conference in 1991 of the countries with tropical forests and the EEC, to determine the measures to be taken within the framework of ACP-EEC cooperation in accordance with the terms of Lomé IV.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

2. Propose to increase and periodically review the funding allocated to the protection of natural resources and the environment, especially for the implementation and support of programmes for the replanting and conservation of tropical forests.
3. Expresses its intention to contribute to the proposal and subsequent institution of budget headings to aid research into tropical forest products and optimization of their use and in particular to allocate to Item 9461 entered in the 1990 Community budget (funds for the management of tropical forests) an amount which reflects the scale of the problem.
4. Calls on the EEC to reformulate and apply strategies for reducing the external debt of producer countries which develop specific programmes for replanting and conserving the tropical forests at the request of an individual state or the group of states concerned.
5. Proposes the implementation of a world convention for the protection of the tropical forests.
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the effects of recent developments in Eastern Europe on ACP-EEC
cooperation by the ACP Group

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. welcoming the recent developments in Eastern Europe which mark the rebirth of democracy, social justice and economic systems based on free choice and market forces;
 - B. concerned, however, that aid interventions in Eastern Europe might have some repercussions in quantitative and qualitative terms on cooperation with the developing countries at a time when some of the COMECON Member States are withdrawing their aid personnel from these countries;
 - C. bearing in mind that the economic situation of the ACP countries continues to deteriorate, mainly due to external factors;
 - D. acknowledging that the relaxation of tension between East and West must contribute to releasing resources for the financing of development in the Third World as a whole;
 - E. noting that improvements in the relations between the Community and the Eastern European countries are compatible with Community support for economic and social development within ACP States;
 - F. reaffirming the solidarity between the ACP States and the European partners, based on long-standing co-existence, mutual trust, and economic interdependence,
1. Calls on the Commission to take the interests of the ACP States into account while entering into financial, technical and trade cooperation arrangements in support of economic and political reforms in the Eastern European countries.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

2. Urges that in the course of expanding assistance to the Eastern European countries, every effort should be made by the Commission to avoid diverting human or material resources away from ACP programmes and activities.
3. Urges the Community to ensure that the trade concessions it intends to grant to the Eastern European countries should not lead to further erosion of the preferential treatment enjoyed by the ACP States within the Community markets.
4. Requests the Community that, when it decides to accord more trade preferences to the Eastern European countries, it should accordingly grant the ACP States most-favoured-nation status.
5. Calls for the establishment of an ACP-EEC Working Group on the effect of development in Eastern Europe at its next meeting, to consider and follow up on all the issues of concern for the ACP States and make recommendations to the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.
6. Calls on the Member States of the Community to channel whatever savings are realized from arms reduction into development activities in Third World countries, including the ACP States, especially those aimed at satisfying the health, education and nutritional needs of the most vulnerable sectors of the population.
7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities, and the governments of the Community and ACP Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the environment

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

— referring to its resolutions on:

- rural development and environmental problems (1987),
 - women, population and development (1987),
 - exports of dangerous substances (1988),
 - on the environment (1989), in which the Joint Assembly made specific recommendations regarding the environmental aspects to be incorporated into the new Lomé Convention,
 - having regard to the directives from the ACP States concerning cooperation under Lomé IV, set out in a memorandum (Brussels, 3 October 1988) which calls for a larger allocation of resources to the problems of environmental protection and the management of natural resources, and for greater attention to be paid to problems such as the export of dangerous substances to the ACP countries,
 - having regard to the text of the Lomé IV Convention, and specifically to the environmental provisions incorporated into this text,
- A. welcoming the fact that the text for the Convention of Lomé IV gives due attention to matters concerning the environment;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

B. considering it imperative that these environmental considerations and provisions need to be elaborated, both at policy and procedural level as in the field,

1. Recommends that a joint ACP-EEC Working Group be established by the ACP-EEC Council to elaborate and monitor environmental procedures and instruments, both at policy and procedural level as in the field, within the context of the new environmental provisions of the Lomé Convention.

2. Calls for this Environmental Working Group to report yearly to the Council, to the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly as well as to other interested parties, on its achievements and findings.

3. Asks that an Environment Directorate be established within the Directorate-General Development (DG VIII) of the European Commission to elaborate and monitor environmental procedure, and instruments and to integrate these into EC's cooperation with ACP States and other developing countries.

4. Decides itself to establish a joint Working Group on Environment and Environmental Refugees to investigate the causes of the fast-growing problem of people and the destruction of their environment, the mass movements of environmental refugees as a consequence of that destruction and the possible solutions to the problem.

5. Resolves to analyse, through its Working Group on Environment and Environmental Refugees, the new provisions in Lomé IV regarding the environment and to examine also the implementation of these provisions;

6. Decides to examine the possible tasks of the Environment Directorate to be established within the Directorate-General Development (DG VIII) of the European Commission, with special attention to:

- environmental refugees, especially regarding programmes directed at diminishing the causes as well as providing new ways to support these groups in a sustainable and socially acceptable way,
- forest protection, reforestation and combatting desertification,
- environmental impact assessment rules and guidelines and their implementation in projects and programmes,
- the effect of trade and other areas of cooperation as agriculture, industry, energy, mining and fishery, on biological diversity and the environment in general,
- conservation of biological diversity and ecosystems in combination with sustainable management of natural resources,
- rules for dangerous chemical products and the movement of hazardous and radioactive wastes,
- monitoring efforts and achievements within the European Commission and the ACP States to improve their in house capacity to deal with above mentioned priorities.

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in Ethiopia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

- A. recalling the various positive resolutions considered and adopted by the Assembly in support of peace and economic improvement efforts all over the world;
- B. having regard to the specific resolutions passed by this Assembly in Versailles on 29 September 1989, relating to the opening of negotiations between the Ethiopian Government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front;
- C. recalling the great concern of the international community about the grave consequences of recurrent famine and the on-going civil wars,
 1. Expresses full support for any peace initiative and encourages the realization of the Ethiopian Government's recent economic and political reforms; calls upon the ACP-EEC countries and political groups to take a more positive role towards the implementation of the peace initiative.
 2. Calls upon the EEC member countries to make available urgent assistance for food and transportation to avert the grave consequences of famine of the affected people in Ethiopia.
 3. Calls on all the parties concerned not to obstruct in any way, and indeed to encourage as far as possible, the distribution of this emergency aid to all the regions affected.
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the governments of the ACP and Community Member States and the Ethiopian Government.

RESOLUTION (1)

on racism and xenophobia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. recalling the reports and accompanying resolutions on cultural cooperation between the ACP States and the European Economic Community, which were adopted by the Consultative Assembly in Luxembourg (September 1981) and Rome (November 1983) and particularly recommendations 15 to 22 of the First Report and 10 and 11 of the Second Report, and the solemn Declaration on Racism and Xenophobia adopted by the European Parliament, the Council and Commission on 11 June 1986, in which the European Institutions reject any form of racism and xenophobia;
- B. recalling further the provisions of the Lomé Convention and particularly the provisions of Article V of the Fourth Lomé Convention, which demonstrates a clear and deep commitment towards ensuring the mutual enjoyment of human rights by ACP and EEC nationals in each other's territories;
- C. concerned over the upsurge of racism and xenophobia in the Member States of the Community, these being symptoms of social decline which have taken the form of unaccustomed eruptions of violence in recent months of which many people have been victims, many being killed and wounded;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) on 22 March 1990.

- D. greatly concerned about the lack of judicial provisions in the European Single Act concerning 1992 and in the draft European Social Charter and the movement and establishment of non-EEC nationals in the Community;
- E. convinced that unequal rights provide a favourable breeding ground for racism,
1. Condemns strongly any form of explicit or implicit racism of whatever origin.
 2. Welcomes the efforts being made by the European Parliament and organizations, associations and individuals to combat racial intolerance and other abuses which are not in keeping with the spirit and the letter of ACP-EEC cooperation.
 3. Considers it necessary to launch a permanent campaign in the Member States of the Community against all forms of racism and xenophobia.
 4. Considers that all such actions should be undertaken jointly, by the ACP and the Community.
 5. Calls upon the Community and its Member States to discuss thoroughly within the institutional framework of the new Lomé Convention ACP representations on violation of human dignity and fundamental freedom of ACP nationals which constitute breaches of the new provision on human rights inserted in the Lomé Convention.
 6. Demands that the Member States and the Community should align their national legislation and administrative practices on established norms subscribed to by the international community.
 7. Insists that in the case of ACP and other foreign immigrants who are found to be in an illegal situation in the Community, humanitarian treatment be meted out to them with full respect for their dignity.
 8. Repeats its call to the Community and its Member States to set up a joint working group of experts to discuss and examine the issue and to draw up recommendations thereon.
 9. Calls upon the Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, to the Council and Commission of the European Communities and the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the world conference on universal education

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990.

- A. whereas, during the world conference on universal education held in Jomtien (Thailand) from 5 to 9 March 1990, with the participation of 165 countries, the developing countries requested that the industrialized countries adopt programmes aimed at reducing the debt of the poorest countries and undertake to make the sums thus written off available for primary education programmes for children up to the age of 12;

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

- B. whereas, in recent years, many developing countries have been forced to sacrifice government spending which would normally have been earmarked for schooling in order to meet their foreign debt repayments;
- C. whereas many of the countries associated with this request are members of the ACP-EEC Convention,
1. Calls on the Commission and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to provide maximum support in appropriate international negotiating forums for this initiative.
 2. Calls on the Commission, when implementing the new ACP-EEC Convention, to ensure that all possible financial and technical assistance and expertise is made available so that education programmes will become as widespread as possible throughout the ACP States.
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on developments in Haiti

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the adoption of the 1986 constitution by the people of Haiti;
- B. having regard to the timetable for electoral consultations announced at the Joint Assembly in Versailles in September 1989;
- C. having regard to the accession of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to the Lomé IV agreements;
- D. having regard to the Joint Assembly's support at the time of Haiti's accession to Lomé IV and mindful of the requirements of democratic status in this connection;
- E. having regard to events in Haiti since February 1990, and welcoming the resignation of General Avril as Head of Government of the Republic of Haiti, which ends the long Duvalier dictatorship and opens the way for moves towards democracy,
 1. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of a transitional authority headed by Mrs Ertha Pascal Trouillot and advised by 19 leading figures representing the political parties and democratic groups, thus marking a new stage in this process.
 2. Assures President Ertha Pascal Trouillot and her advisers of the Joint Assembly's support in establishing a new state of law in Haiti.
 3. Expresses its fraternal solidarity with the people of Haiti and wishes it every success in its progress towards democracy.
 4. Calls on its Members to provide objective and authoritative support for this process by proposing to send a delegation from the Assembly to observe and attend implementation of the forthcoming electoral consultation.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

5. Calls on the EEC to continue to give special attention to its aid to Haiti, in view of the extremely difficult situation in that country.
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to ask the Commission to support this request and to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the authorities of Haiti.

RESOLUTION (1)

on support for the participation of the people in the development process

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the charter on participation by the people adopted at Arusha (Tanzania) in February 1990 by the United Nations Conference on the economic recovery of Africa;
- B. having regard to its resolution adopted at Versailles (France) in September 1989 on structural adjustment programmes and on the need to take greater account of the people in the implementation of these programmes;
- C. convinced that the problems of development must be tackled by increasing the participation of the people and by extending political democracy in the countries concerned and not merely by using expert programmes, which frequently fail to take account of the contribution made by the people in this area,
 1. Reiterates the value of local participation and democracy in bringing about change and involvement in development, calling for a new partnership between the governments concerned and the people.
 2. Confirms its adverse judgment on the structural adjustment policies which take effect to the detriment of the social development, education and health of the poorest groups in the population.
 3. Calls on the governments of the countries concerned to encourage the people to participate in efforts to reorganize national economies and to encourage the establishment and strengthening of the NGOs involved in such activities.
 4. Calls on the EEC countries and the European Commission to support the moves towards democracy and development in the ACP countries, by increasing their financial contributions to the NGOs in the southern hemisphere.
 5. Calls on the EEC and ACP countries to take into account the real involvement by the people and to support the democratic process and respect for human rights.
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council of the European Communities, the governments of the Community and ACP member states, and the NGO liaison bodies.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the need to relaunch the North-South dialogue

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the social tensions which are flaring up throughout Africa in protest at the drop in purchasing power, the constraints of the austerity imposed by the IMF and the poverty and misery which have become commonplace on the continent;
- B. whereas 30 years after their independence the majority of African countries are virtually bankrupt; whereas the demonstrations by the people in several African countries in recent weeks speak of the need for a new international economic order, justice and democracy;
- C. having regard to the terrible findings of the World Bank in a study on sub-Saharan Africa where for about the last 10 years the *per capita* income has been falling, the problem of hunger increasing and the environment degrading more rapidly and where social progress has been brought to a standstill; having regard to its conclusion that the people of Africa are almost as poor today as they were 30 years ago;
- D. whereas 10 years after the establishment of the first structural adjustment programmes based on increasing rigour and privation Africa is tormented by an explosive economic and social crisis;
- E. whereas the loss of sovereignty by African states over their economic policies and the measures dictated by foreign financiers have served to marginalize still further the people in the development process;
- F. whereas, with a debt of 134 billion dollars, black Africa is the most indebted region of the world as regards its GDP, with sub-Saharan debt having increased 19-fold since 1970 and whereas the continent of Africa continues to repay more than it receives;
- G. whereas according to the World Bank only a new injection of 22 billion dollars in official aid between 1990 and the year 2000 (approximately twice current aid) would bring about an improvement;
- H. whereas it is generally acknowledged that the Lomé Convention by itself cannot deal with all Africa's development problems,
 1. Deplores the refusal expressed by the Summit meeting of the richest countries in the world in Paris in July 1989 to the proposal to convene as a matter of urgency a world North-South conference, this proposal having been formulated by the main representatives of the least developed countries.
 2. Calls on the signatories of the Lomé Convention to propose and organize a world conference on development which could be held in 1991 and would allow all the parties involved to consider together the crucial problems which 80 % of mankind will face over the next 10 years.
 3. Hopes that the Community and the Member States will prepare such a conference with the desire:
 - to give effective support to the efforts of their Third World partners to develop their human capacities, to enlarge their production base and to develop their infrastructures in order to be

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

able to reduce their great dependence on trade and foreign financing and to gear their economies more to satisfying the immense needs of their people rather than exporting commodities,

— to provide substantial long-term financial and technical assistance for regional cooperation between these countries, in particular with regard to food crops, the manufacture of intermediate and capital goods and the development of the necessary infrastructures,

— to help to restore the sovereignty of these countries and to end the system which gives western institutions the right to define, apply and monitor the implementation of structural adjustment programmes.

4. Calls on the Community to undertake its own initiative on ACP debt with a view to a straightforward cancellation of the debt of the poorest countries.

5. Calls on the international community, the European Community and its Member States to ensure that the major changes which have taken place in Eastern Europe do not result in all their aid being concentrated on these countries which offer opportunities for immediate profit, to the detriment of the South and at the risk of increasing the marginalization of the Third World.

6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Community and the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the world conference on education

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the recent meeting on education (the first of its kind) held in Thailand under the auspices of UNICEF, the World Bank, UNESCO and the UNDP, with the participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- B. whereas, according to UNESCO, at least 105 million children aged between 6 and 11 received no schooling in 1985; whereas 60 % of those children were living in the less-developed countries, and whereas the school drop-out rate is very high in Africa, where barely 50 % of the children enrolled complete their primary education;
- C. whereas, if these trends persist, 200 million children will not receive any schooling in the year 2000;
- D. whereas, in the 1980s, some 50 or so debtor countries, particularly in Africa, substantially reduced the share of the budget earmarked for education as a result of their debt servicing requirements and the constraints imposed by the IMF and World Bank;
- E. whereas, according to UNICEF, a country's inability to invest in education impedes all its efforts aimed at development;
- F. whereas setbacks in education are disastrous both for individuals and for society as a whole, whereas studies carried out by the World Bank itself show that expenditure on education yields a higher return, in terms of economic and social effectiveness, than most other types of investment,

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

1. Calls on the Commission and the ACP States to accord special priority to education when implementing the Lomé IV programmes.
2. Calls on the Commission to report to the Joint Assembly on the proposals it intends to put forward to help implement the objectives set out in the 'Framework for Action to Meet Basic Learning Needs' laid down by the World Conference on Education for All and, in particular, on what financial contribution it intends to make for example, within the framework of aid planning under Lomé IV.
3. Calls on the Commission to launch a large-scale public awareness campaign on this issue, to be covered by the budget allocated for public awareness of development issues; calls on the Member States to give priority to education in their bilateral aid agreements.
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Lomé signatory states, UNICEF, UNESCO, the UNDP and non-governmental organizations.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the free movement of ACP workers and students in the Community

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the special ties between the 69 ACP States and the Community;
 - B. whereas five Community Member States have signed a secret agreement known as the 'Schengen Agreement' in preparation for 1992 which aims to abolish internal border controls between the signatory states and transfer them instead to the Community's external borders in 1990;
 - C. whereas these provisions may cause difficulties for non-Community refugees and migrant workers by imposing restrictions on them and subjecting them to the legislation of the State which is most restrictive in this respect;
 - D. concerned at the fact that, when the Schengen Agreement comes into force, the nationals of at least 93 countries will henceforth need a visa in order to enter one of the signatory states, and concerned also at the implications this will have for the nationals of the Lomé Convention signatory states;
 - E. having regard to the fact that neither the national parliaments nor the European Parliament were involved in the negotiations, and expressing its concern at the fact that the national parliaments would be unable to amend the text of any future Schengen treaty submitted to them for ratification;
 - F. whereas the Schengen Agreement takes a repressive approach to the problem of refugees and focuses on security requirements rather than on the right of asylum;
 - G. having regard to the existence of working groups set up by the Community, such as the Trevi Group and the working group on the free movement of persons, known as the Rhodes Group,
1. Calls on the Council of the European Communities to report back to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on the outcome of the negotiations, their implications for ACP nationals and the extent to which they comply with the Lomé agreements.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

2. Calls on the Council to provide the members of this Assembly with all the necessary documents and to report back on the work of the Trevi and Rhodés Groups, given that it is necessary for the ACP States and the Community to adopt a joint political approach on an issue which involves both parties.
3. Supports the declaration of the European conference held in Geneva on the right of asylum, which called for the Schengen proceedings to be halted immediately. up
4. Calls on the Commission and the Council to encourage proper coordination between the Community, the ACP States and immigrants' associations before any measure, which might run counter to the special agreements between the Community and the ACP States, is adopted at Community level on the right of non-Community nationals to travel.
5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Lomé Convention signatory states.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the supply of food products to ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. having regard to the food supply difficulties which many ACP countries have to face;
- B. having regard to the traditional trade in cereals from the EEC to the countries of West Africa;
- C. having regard to the Community's resolve to give the ACP countries the benefit of favourable measures for the supply of Community food products, particularly cereals;
- D. having regard to the fixing of a refund once in each marketing year at a level corresponding to the world market trend and its likely extrapolation,
 1. Underlines the worsening food situation of many African countries, which is not connected with local events such as natural disasters.
 2. Points out that food shortages give rise to a number of political and social upheavals which are likely to destabilize the countries affected.
 3. Notes that the restrictive attitude of the Community authorities in fixing the level of refund is leading our ACP partners to turn to markets other than the EEC.
 4. Is surprised that some associated ACP countries which import Community food products are less well treated than speculative buyers such as the Soviet Union or some Maghreb countries such as Algeria.
 5. Points out, and welcomes the fact, that the Community is capable of great generosity, as it has shown in donating 1 400 000 tonnes of cereals to Poland.
 6. Calls on the Council of Ministers and the Commission to display greater flexibility in adjusting the refund levels to the benefit of the ACP countries which sign cereals import contracts with the EEC.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

7. Considers that there is a need to provide more advantageous trade conditions in such contracts, particularly as regards Community credit and spreading repayments over a long period.
8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the EEC and ACP Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on international efforts to combat torture

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. recalling that, as long ago as 1975, the World Medical Association adopted guidelines for medical doctors concerning torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading forms of punishment used in detention and imprisonment (the Tokyo Declaration);
- B. recalling the United Nations Declaration of 1982 and other relevant international declarations on this subject;
- C. aware of the role international public opinion can play in the prevention of torture,
 1. Calls upon all national governments which have not yet done so to ratify the UN Declaration of 1982.
 2. Urges all national medical associations which have not yet done so to ratify, publicize and implement the Tokyo Declaration.
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the governments of the ACP and EEC Member States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the implementation of an African Charter for Human and Peoples' Rights

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea) from 19 to 23 March 1990,

- A. Welcoming once again the adoption and coming into force of the African Charter for Human and Peoples' Rights;
- B. Wishing to contribute to the effective functioning of the Commission in Part Two, Chapter One of the Charter,
 1. Calls upon the EEC and the OAU notwithstanding Article 41 of the Charter to jointly examine ways and means to allow for additional external financial support for the work of the African Commission for Human and Peoples' Rights.
 2. Asks its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission of the EEC and the Secretary-General of the OAU.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea).

RESOLUTION (1)

on the priorities to be observed in implementing Lomé IV in order to improve the economic and social situation in the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- having regard to the report on the priorities to be observed in implementing Lomé IV in order to improve the economic and social situation in the ACP States (Doc. ACP-EEC 184/90/fin.),
 - having regard to the text of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, to which, following the accession of Namibia, 69 ACP States will be party,
 - having regard to the principal resolutions of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly and the European Parliament concerning the adoption of the new Convention of Lomé and the substance of this report,
 - having regard to the resolutions referred to the general rapporteur in Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea),
 - having regard to the previous and current work of the working parties set up by the Joint Assembly,
 - having regard to the recent reports of the European Court of Auditors, and in particular to the remarks on the European Development Fund (EDF),
 - having regard to the charter to promote greater involvement of the population in the development process, adopted by the United Nations conference held in Arusha on improvement of the economic situation in Africa (Tanzania, February 1990),
 - having regard to the 1989 World Bank report, the report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA, 1990), and the report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on human development (May 1990),
 - having regard to the Lagos action plan for economic development in Africa and to the development goals set by the Caribbean and Pacific countries,
 - having regard to the outcome of the conference on water policy in Africa, held in Cairo in June 1990,
- A. whereas the ACP-EEC Convention, an international treaty, is, by virtue of its special features and the development capacities it affords, a complex cooperation instrument in international relations; whereas Lomé IV is merely a framework that cannot replace economic activity, but can and should stimulate and strengthen it,
 - B. whereas the application of Lomé IV covers the whole period of completion of the single market, restructuring of EEC/East European country relations and implementation of the ultra-liberal guidelines of the Uruguay Round with all the risks of destabilizing or even marginalizing the ACP countries that these changes entail,
 - C. whereas the Community has an obligation to avoid marginalizing the ACP and to guarantee the tangible measures called for by the Joint Assembly in Port Moresby so that the ACP do not have to suffer structural shocks that neither their people nor their economies would be able to withstand,
 - D. whereas the success of Lomé IV will depend not only on the amount of financial resources, but also on the quality of aid and projects, a policy framed for efficiency, the right general

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 26 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

conditions in the ACP States, and the benchmark figures affecting the industrialized nations in the world economy,

- E. disturbed at the fact that under Lomé III the economic, social, and financial situation in numerous ACP States, in particular in Africa, worsened dramatically as a result of both external and internal factors,
- F. whereas imperfect legal, economic, political, material, administrative, and social conditions in many ACP States are holding up economic and social development in those countries and, most seriously of all, are proving obstructive to private investment, and whereas Lomé IV is currently evolving in a context characterized by the unbearable exacerbation of the situation of the ACP countries which are in danger of economic, social and political collapse,
- G. convinced that respect for human rights is a *sine qua non* for successful development and that failure to respect fundamental human rights impedes economic development and social justice,
- H. convinced that development is closely linked to democratic procedures and the democratization of political, social and economic structures and that the involvement of the entire population in the development process is essential,
- I. whereas the right to culture is a fundamental human right and the actual starting-point of all development centring on human fulfilment,
- J. regretting the fact that the previous ACP-EEC Conventions succeeded to only a limited extent in decisively enhancing human development and involving the population in political and economic decision-making processes,
- K. convinced that human talents must be fostered at all levels and by every means and that Lomé IV not prove a success unless man is placed at the centre of development efforts and the greater part of the poor population are made the prime beneficiaries under the new Convention,
- L. whereas the food situation is continuing to deteriorate in several ACP States, stressing the urgent need to put an end to the food deficit at a structural level and in order to guarantee secure food supplies for the population, agricultural management should be entrusted to farmers enabling them to play a democratic role in rural development projects,
- M. whereas all plans to prevent rural depopulation, stabilize rural areas and incorporate them into the economic cycle, promote polycentric development, and improve the position of women in the agricultural sector, require fair wages and prices to be paid for agricultural labour and produce in order to maintain purchasing power, bring about development in, and foster ties with rural areas,
- N. whereas the role of women in the development process and their cultural and economic place in society must be properly recognized and whereas such recognition is essential in order to bring about positive changes in the areas of agriculture and the marketing of agricultural produce, health, the environment, nutrition, and population policy/family planning,
- O. convinced of the absolute need for environmental aspects to be taken more fully into account in future ACP-EEC cooperation since they are essential for the definition of sustainable development which respects natural balances and implies the responsible management of local resources, and whereas development programmes should be based on an impact study on the natural and human environments,
- P. whereas economic growth in the Community has produced no positive effects in the ACP States, whereas the transfer of financial resources and the development drives of recent years have had only a modest impact in developmental terms, and whereas productivity has scarcely risen in most ACP States, implying the conclusion that the link between growth in the

industrialized nations and economic progress in the developing countries is, to a large extent, failing to operate,

- Q. whereas the economic crisis is characterized by general economic imbalances: falling commodity prices, balance of payments deficits, falling export earnings, increasing indebtedness and higher interest payments, inadequate levels of industrialization and investment, the flight of capital, inadequate training opportunities, unemployment, inadequate economic structure in rural areas and growing poverty of the rural population, and destruction of the environment,
- R. whereas between 1980 and 1988 33 African countries were forced to conclude conditional agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with the aim of removing macroeconomic distortions and whereas the measures applied have largely failed to meet their objectives,
- S. concerned at the fact that the external debt of the ACP States has now reached a total of 156 billion US dollars: whereas the trend is rising, and whereas interest payments have created serious development problems and caused a net outflow of capital from some ACP States, the amount of which exceeds export earnings and financial aid, including that granted under the EDF,
- T. whereas the problem of indebtedness is a major factor in an extensive development crisis and poses a challenge to international financial and monetary policy, the world economy, and the people of the developing countries, and whereas the flight of capital from the ACP States leads to greater indebtedness and adds a further twist to the poverty spiral,
- U. whereas the economic erosion of many ACP States, the fact that their economies are lagging many years behind, and the resulting threat to moves towards democracy are turning development cooperation into a race against time that cannot be won by financial or external trade measures alone,
- V. whereas there has been an increase in the number of least developed countries (56% of African countries), i.e. those whose economic and social development is, in some cases, up to 90% dependent on the export of one or more commodities and which, as a result of diminishing returns on commodity sales coupled with correspondingly heavier debts, have been plunged into a hopeless economic plight, and whereas over-exploitation of natural resources, triggered off by falling commodity prices, is disfiguring the environment and destroying the irreplaceable riches of nature,
- W. whereas the economic, social, and financial situation in the ACP States cannot be improved unless they obtain profitable prices for their commodities and manage to create value added by processing part of those commodities,
- X. whereas the world population currently stands at 5.3 billion and is growing by 95 to 100 million a year; whereas 90% of that growth is accounted for by the developing countries, leading to the inevitable consequences for their economic and social development and for the environment,
- Y. whereas the development system as practised at international level is in need of reform in many spheres; whereas long-ingrained thought patterns as regards development need to be assessed from the point of view of efficiency and whereas a number of positive steps are already beginning to be taken in that direction in international development forums,
- Z. concerned at the downward trend in ACP exports and having regard to the Community's responsibility — falling to it under its commercial policy by virtue of its position as the biggest market for ACP exports — and to the important role it plays in international bodies in

coordinating and framing economic, trading, financial, and debt policy and in shaping the world economic climate,

1. Fundamentally welcomes the fact that a fourth ACP-EEC Convention has been concluded and in particular that key suggestions put forward by the Joint Assembly and the European Parliament were taken into account when the text was drawn up.
2. Expresses satisfaction at the fact that Haiti and the Dominican Republic have acceded to the new Convention.
3. Notes with satisfaction that Namibia has attained its independence and calls on those responsible to create the conditions required to enable the country as quickly as possible to become the 69th state to accede to the Convention.
4. Calls on the national parliaments of the Community Member States and the ACP States to ratify the Fourth Convention of Lomé as quickly as possible, to enable it to enter into force on 1 March 1991.
5. Notes with satisfaction that, compared with Lomé III, the new ACP-EEC Convention
 - (a) contains a number of essential structural and qualitative improvements, in particular:
 - aims and principles of cooperation and general thrust of the Convention,
 - respect for human rights and human dignity,
 - environmental policy and conservation of natural resources,
 - rural development and food security,
 - socio-cultural cooperation with particular reference to population, demography, strengthening the role of women in the development process, public health, education and training, and the promotion of adapted technologies,
 - regional cooperation,
 - trade,
 - industrial development,
 - investment;
 - (b) incorporates some new areas of cooperation, in particular:
 - structural adjustment,
 - indebtedness,
 - commodities,
 - expansion of undertakings,
 - polycentric development.
6. Regrets, however, that the new sections in particular, which are of crucial importance for future economic development in the ACP States (indebtedness and structural adjustment, polycentric development, commodities, promotion of private investment) have many gaps and weaknesses; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the ACP governments immediately to work out possible practical and operational solutions and to introduce the necessary measures.
7. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention will be the first to remain in force for ten years, but points out that the massive economic imbalances in the ACP States and between North and South, and the fast-changing world economy, could create a situation in which adjustments might have to be made in the course of implementation of the Convention and hence amendments made to the substance of the text.
8. Takes the view that under Lomé IV the main focuses of practical activity must be:
 - eradication of absolute poverty and social injustices,
 - food security,
 - a solution to the debt and commodities problem,

- removal of macroeconomic imbalances by means of structural adjustment programmes that guarantee the vital needs of people,
- protection of the environment and natural resources,
- development of human resources by means of improvements in the health sector and the educational and training system,
- activation of regional economic cooperation and boosting of economic growth.

9. Takes the view that the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention is a major development policy agreement drawing on a comprehensive range of instruments; believes, however, that the Convention cannot solve all the problems of the ACP States, because many factors which have brought about the present difficult economic situation lie outside the scope and influence of its instruments.

10. Notes with regret that the increased endowment of Lomé IV compared with Lomé III does not correspond with that requested by the parties and called for by the European Parliament or to the real requirements of development cooperation, and notes that the endowment of Lomé IV represents about ECU 4.6 *per capita* per year in the ACP countries.

11. Points out therefore that the financial resources provided for in Lomé IV are inadequate compared with the real needs of the ACP countries.

12. Calls on the Community and the Member States urgently to add new resources to the Lomé Convention because of the additional expenditure occasioned by the impact of increased oil prices on ACP economies.

13. Notes with concern that financial flows from the developing countries to the industrialized countries have exceeded the credits or investments of the developed countries in the poor countries since 1984 and are increasingly doing so.

14. Stresses that, even assuming a substantial increase in the endowment of the EDF, not all of the objectives laid down in the Convention, ranging from environmental protection to solving the debt problem, could be attained; calls, therefore, on the Commission and the ACP States, after consultation of the European Parliament, to adopt a selective approach, define their priorities, and concentrate on development projects likely to have a significant developmental impact or multiplier effect, directing their development efforts towards enhancing human capital and meeting the genuine needs of the poor population.

15. Points to the contradiction in, on the one hand, calling for more financial resources and, on the other, being obliged to note that the financial resources channelled into projects amount to no more than a trickle, because substantial transfers of funds are difficult to effect in many ACP States owing to the inadequate economic and administrative structures and the lack of development concepts, a finding also reached by the European Court of Auditors.

16. Considers that it is important to examine real obstacles, including the problem of take-up, which hinder the transfer of appropriations earmarked for the financing of development projects and to seek all possible improvements.

17. Takes the view in this connection that state aid can be intended only to provide additional back-up and can never replace private enterprise and private investment.

18. Notes expressly that Community financial aid can only provide a stimulus for pump priming of the ACP economies and that the socio-cultural, legal, economic, and taxation conditions created by the ACP States, along with the policies adopted for the various individual sectors, are central to the success of all programmes; considers that a policy enabling domestic and foreign resources to be used more efficiently is the only means of bringing about an improvement in the economic situation, constructing a self-sustaining economic cycle, and affording genuine relief as regards the living standards of people in need.

19. Reiterates that the worsening economic and social situation in most ACP States is the responsibility of all partners working for development, and the challenge of reversing the

unfavourable development trends therefore extends to all partners in the North and South ; believes that all will be called upon to play their part in such a way that when problems are tackled, each person involved will be assigned to the area where he or she will be able to operate most effectively.

20. Notes that the objectives set by the United Nations — and regarded as a minimum — of 0.7% of the Gross National Product (GNP) for development aid and 0.15% for the LLDC, and repeated several times at the different economic summits of the industrialized countries, have still not been attained by ten of the twelve Member States of the Community.

21. Considers it crucial to point the way to new horizons, chart new directions for development policy, and develop a range of instruments geared to meet the challenges of the future ; is convinced that this new course cannot succeed unless the general conditions in the ACP States afford scope for economic development, safeguards exist to ensure that aid is of actual benefit to the poor, and the for European Community continues to open up its market to all ACP products in the framework of world market organizations that protect the interests of ACP and European producers alike, which could help effectively to resolve the commodities and thus the debt problem, since the economic distortions on the world market would be removed.

22. Stresses that cultural cooperation is the actual starting-point of development centring on man and human fulfilment ; accordingly welcomes the fact that the section on social and cultural cooperation has been expanded and the text refers expressly to the intercultural dialogue.

23. Points to the importance of the ACP-EEC Foundation for Cultural Cooperation, which has existed since 1986, and calls for the Foundation to receive regular funding from the EDF and for its relations with the Joint Assembly and the European Parliament to be intensified.

24. Takes the view that the polycentric development provided for in the Convention must genuinely enhance socio-cultural aspects and human resources, and calls on the Commission and the ACP States together to introduce the necessary operational measures.

25. Welcomes the reference in the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and calls on all signatory states to Lomé IV to respect human rights and improve the human rights situation ; reiterates that protection of human rights is a *sine qua non* for the development process as a whole and for the full cooperation of the European Community.

26. Reaffirms in this respect its solidarity with the South African people and supports its view, as expressed through its organizations and leaders, that the objective of the current negotiations in South Africa should be not the reform of apartheid but its abolition.

27. Calls on the parties to implement the new Convention in such a way as to ensure that a closer link is created between development policy and respect for fundamental rights, democratic ways are fostered, and the socio-cultural values and priorities of individual peoples are acknowledged so as to promote human well-being.

28. Calls expressly for man to be placed at the centre of development efforts under Lomé IV and to be encouraged in all spheres, and for the people to be directly involved in political and economic decisions and to derive a share of the benefits of economic growth ; affirms that investments to promote human talents must be the corner-stone of future policy under the Convention of Lomé.

29. Points out that democratic political reforms and moves to bring the people back into the mainstream of society are one of the keys to economic recovery in the ACP States and that all social strata must be drawn into the development process and mobilized in support of its goals, the crucial

factor in this connection being, once again, the political, legal, and social climate that the governments of the ACP States will have to create.

30. Calls therefore on the Community to use its political and diplomatic means to encourage every reform designed to improve and stabilize the democratic process in the ACP countries.

31. Reminds the Community and its Member States that law and democracy can scarcely thrive in a climate of absolute poverty; calls on them, therefore, to rethink their policy in numerous sectors and step up their aid with a view to creating the conditions required for the economic development of the ACP States.

32. Supports fully and unreservedly the substance of Article 150 whereby cooperation is to be pursued under coordinated integrated programmes to improve living conditions by means of measures in the areas of education and training, research, science and technology, the role of women, health, nutrition, and population and demography.

33. Is of the opinion that health is the foundation of all development and calls, given the poor state of health of large sections of the population and the inadequate medical infrastructures, for additional grass-roots health services to be set up in rural areas and for the construction of national hospitals to treat more serious cases.

34. Points out that medical development projects will not fulfil their purpose unless they are supported on a long-term basis, with provision for resultant costs and guaranteed deliveries of fresh supplies, and the technologies used are available locally.

35. Calls, as a matter of priority, for support to be given to medical research and to the production of medicines and vaccines in the ACP States; calls, however, on the Community to supply increased quantities of urgently needed drugs during a transitional period, and to introduce into its rules the criterion that standards of hygiene and product safety valid for the internal market should also be applied to products exported to third countries.

36. Points to the fact that activities harmful to the environment have an adverse affect on human health and, therefore, calls for further measures to reduce these nuisances at the root cause, intensive health education, adequate supplies of clean water, improved health-service management, and for medical education to be made part of the local cultural framework.

37. Points with anxiety to the ominous advance of AIDS in some ACP States and calls, therefore, for comprehensive information campaigns and for prevention to be encouraged by means of education to change health and social consciousness, so as to ensure that people expose themselves to less risk; considers it important that these measures should be incorporated into grass-roots health care, social services, and current health programmes.

38. Points out that, as a result of rising life expectancy in the ACP States, the numbers of elderly people are increasing constantly and calls for special consideration to be given to this category of beneficiaries when social welfare programmes are drawn up and implemented.

39. Calls for Lomé IV to take greater account of the role of women in development and calls for greater consistency between this principle and the actual implementation of development policies, as requested in the past by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly.

40. Is convinced that development can be brought about only by mobilizing all human resources, giving particular consideration to women, above all on account of the important role they play in the areas of farming, nutrition, health, bringing up families, and the environment.

41. Believes that women should have a say in decision-making at every stage of a project, be afforded a share of the benefits, be supported in the various roles they play in the economy and society, and have access to the banking system, cooperatives, technologies, and educational establishments.

42. Considers it important that Lomé IV explicitly mentions cooperation in the area of population policy/family planning and points out that, given the adverse effects and suffering caused by unchecked population growth, religious beliefs and traditional modes of behaviour should not constitute an obstacle to a demographic policy that is nevertheless based on respect for the individual and enhancement of the role of women; calls on the Parties forthwith to draw up an action plan in accordance with these criteria for the implementation of Article 155.

43. Is concerned to point out that the education and skill levels of the population are crucial to the development prospects of the ACP States and calls, therefore, for priority to be given to education, in particular basic school education, training, and research, taking account of socio-economic needs.

44. Expresses concern at the rising illiteracy rate in Africa — now standing at 162 million — and accordingly calls for priority to be given to improved, efficient literacy programmes and basic education.

45. Points to the need to set up facilities for basic and applied research, in particular in the areas of tropical medicine, tropical farming, and agro-forestry and with a view to introducing modern technologies to meet the special needs of the ACP States.

46. Notes with anxiety that the exodus of qualified scientists and workers (brain drain) from the ACP States has increased, amounting to a transfer of resources from developing countries to the industrialized nations; calls, therefore, for specific incentives to be provided under ACP-EEC cooperation to stem the brain drain and for aid to be granted to returning migrants, as is already the practice under the bilateral agreements of the Community Member States.

47. Points to the expanded social dimension of the new Convention, in particular the guidelines on tapping and fostering human resources, and calls in this connection for the two sides of industry to be involved more closely in the implementation of Lomé IV and briefed regularly on all matters pertaining to the economic and social well-being of the people;

Calls on the ACP States to recognize the right of assembly of peoples;

Calls on those responsible within the ACP to adopt a national policy to strengthen the role of women in the development process and at the decision-making levels;

Calls on those responsible within the ACP to provide legal guarantees of the right to landed property ownership and the free use of land;

Requests that project planners involve women in setting out priorities for projects as well as in their conception, implementation and assessment;

Requests that the financing proposals of all EDF projects give an explicit description of the role of women, their place in the system of property ownership, their possibilities of access to credit and advisory services and their main source of income and their contribution to the decision-making process.

48. Points to the interplay of development and the environment and requests that every form of development aid for the ACP States meet the environmental requirements of each region and lead to the rational use of natural resources.

49. Welcomes the fact that the section on the environment has been expanded considerably in Lomé IV, believes that environmental policy, given the numerous instances of environmental damage in many ACP States, is a key policy area, and consequently insists that implementation of the policies concerned must not fall short of the declarations of intent enshrined in the Convention.

50. Calls for protection of the environment and natural resources under Lomé IV to be made an integral part of development cooperation and for strategies to be drawn up to provide effective decision-making and operational machinery to preserve and restore the environment.

51. Notes that worsening environmental conditions in many ACP States are posing a growing threat to the productivity of agricultural and forestry resources, on which the principal economic

activities of those countries are based, and calls, therefore, for greater use to be made of the possibilities afforded by agro-forestry for the reclamation — both in ecological terms and as farmland — of areas in particular danger.

52. Is concerned to point out that environmental protection will also serve to bolster the income of the population in rural areas and that environmental refugees from areas which have become uninhabitable add to population pressure, and hence environmental pollution, in areas that are still intact and in conurbations.

53. Requests that, under the heading of the environment, detailed attention be given to water policy in Africa, since, according to the American Global Strategy Council, 40% of the population will be affected by water shortages before the end of the century; believes that a coordinated water policy, better irrigation techniques, and rational use of existing water supplies are urgently necessary.

54. Expressly welcomes the fact that under Article 39 of the Convention, the Community is prohibited from exporting dangerous or radioactive waste to the ACP States, which, for their part, have undertaken to prohibit foreign imports of such waste from entering their territory; approves the attitude of the ACP States, which, despite their difficult financial situation, are forgoing waste disposal contracts that could earn them millions in foreign currency.

55. Regrets the fact that the Convention contains no specific guidelines as regards compliance with the above provisions and calls, therefore, on the Commission, together with the governments of the ACP States, forthwith to draw up the necessary supervision arrangements and to take the utmost care to ensure that the Community Member States do not divert their toxic waste exports to developing countries not party to the ACP-EEC Convention.

56. Calls also for suitable disposal facilities to be set up to deal with the waste produced in the ACP States themselves and for consideration to be given in this connection to the avoidance of waste, recycling, and low-waste processes.

57. Reiterates that freedom from absolute poverty and hunger is a fundamental human right and points, therefore, to the right to development and the importance of involving the population in the development process and of continuing the moves towards democratization.

58. Calls for coherent strategies to be devised to strengthen rural structures and improve socio-economic conditions for farmers; stresses that the population cannot be provided with adequate food supplies unless the concept of integrated rural development is pursued to the full and small farmers are successfully incorporated into the economic cycle.

59. Takes the view that the living standards of the rural population and agricultural production can be improved or increased only by means of an integrated multilateral approach; fair prices for farm produce and creation of mass purchasing power in rural areas, better basic education and infrastructures, more grass-roots health stations and adequate supplies of drugs, adapted technologies, measures to open up the banking system to women and men, new cooperatives, additional storage facilities and production units to process agricultural produce, marketing, adequate water supplies, and, above all, aid for women, who are the most productive force in rural areas, and in Africa, for example, produce 80% of the food consumed each day.

60. Considers it intolerable that the provisions of Lomé III frequently did not allow the food surpluses produced in some African countries to be delivered to areas suffering from food shortages; calls on the Commission, therefore, to conduct a thorough investigation into this state of affairs and to report to the Joint Assembly on its findings; calls also for 'triangular trade' to be expanded and transport problems solved.

61. Notes with satisfaction that the food strategies applied in four ACP States have proved highly beneficial and hopes that they will be extended to other ACP States, taking into account the lessons to be learned from the experiments.

62. Calls on the Community to fight hunger by pursuing an agricultural trade policy on the world market that accords with the needs of the developing countries, helps to stabilize the international agricultural commodity markets, and is consistent with Community development policy and the aims of Lomé IV; appeals to the Community Member States and the other industrialized nations to defend the interests of ACP producers in international bodies in order to guarantee them fair prices for their agricultural produce.

63. Criticizes the fact that the ratio of payment appropriations to resources from the Sixth EDF stood at just 19% at the end of 1989 and calls on the Commission and the states signatory to the Convention carefully to check the causes and to propose changes in the procedures; it for its part undertakes to introduce mechanisms to monitor implementation of the Convention.

64. Emphasizes, with regard to the implementation of the Fourth Lomé Convention, the need to incorporate the necessary instruments and/or to adapt the existing mechanisms, in other words the procedures and rules, to ensure that proper implementation of the Convention can be guaranteed.

65. Also criticizes the fact that long-term development programmes have been converted into import subsidies but emphasizes that the ACP countries have had to resort to such financing to offset the deficits in public finances generated for instance by structural adjustment programmes.

66. Points out in this connection that during the preparatory phase of development projects, considerable sums are accounted for by advisers (15% under Lomé III) and that consequently, when project aid is converted into balance of payments aid, funds allocated for development aid (taxpayers' money) go to waste.

67. Calls on the Commission to remedy this shortcoming under Lomé IV and hopes that the European Court of Auditors will investigate and report on the problem; considers, moreover, that it is inappropriate to talk of a lack of projects, given the extent of development problems in the ACP States.

68. Considers it imperative that the emphasis with regard to new and current projects should be placed on the qualitative improvements they bring, that the social consequences for the population (this is especially important in the case of women in the agricultural sector) and the ecological consequences should be taken into account, that preliminary environmental and social impact studies should be drawn up, and that regular inspections should be carried out while a project is under way and, where appropriate, follow-up operations undertaken to alleviate social hardship.

69. Takes the view that the necessary qualitative improvement in projects and programmes, and supervision and monitoring thereof by the appropriate authorities, can be effectively promoted and underpinned by establishment of an inspectorate responsible for monitoring the implementation of projects and programmes and verifying their quality and effectiveness with regard to the general objectives of cooperation, and for making a report to the authorities of the European Community and ACP-EEC cooperation; suggests that this inspectorate should make recommendations in its report on ways of avoiding any violations which it has noted; and urges the Commission to submit proposals for establishing such an inspectorate without delay.

70. Takes the view that the following lessons are to be learned from failures to date: instruments should be improved, greater sensitivity should be shown to the real needs of the population, measures should be more flexible, and the people concerned should be involved more closely in drawing and implementing programmes and their outcome.

71. Calls for the second financial section of Lomé IV linked to the structural adjustment programmes to be used to promote health and education in all the ACP countries that so request.

72. Regrets the fact that the provisions of Lomé IV concerning structural adjustment policy have been couched in a weak form and calls, therefore, on the Commission forthwith to define the terms

of an economically and financially efficient and socially defensible policy in this area and calls on the Member States to manifest their political resolve to devise such a policy.

73. Regrets the IMF and World Bank structural adjustments programmes and requests that the Commission gives an undertaking that these programmes will be modified to give precedence to human beings in all structural reforms.

74. Takes the view that a successful structural adjustment policy will be impossible to achieve unless the Commission and the ACP States observe the following criteria:

- programmes must be tailored to the special conditions in individual countries,
- the government of the country concerned must be in a position to take the administrative action required to implement the decisions recognized to be correct, and the aid granted should consequently be of a technical as well as of a financial nature,
- measures must be conceived on a long-term basis,
- given that man is at the centre of development, the social impact of ACP-EEC adjustment programmes must be cushioned,
- the poorest sections of the population, who live at best at subsistence level, must not suffer further social disadvantages; provision must therefore be made for back-up measures in the social sphere such as job creation programmes, subsidies to support food prices, and health and training programmes.

75. Points in this context to the assessment made by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) who, in their declaration of 11 July 1990, drew attention to the particularly heavy social and political costs of the structural adjustment programmes.

76. Welcomes the international efforts — expressed in the report 'African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes' by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UN-ECA) and the World Bank study 'From Crisis to Sustainable Growth' — to achieve a thorough review of the hitherto customary practice of structural adjustment, and urges the Commission to take express action to promote and mediate in efforts to bring these concepts into line, with a view to establishing a broad consensus on the future policies for adjustment and development in Sub-Saharan Africa, and also to ensure that future projects set out in these reports are put into practice without delay.

77. Calls on the Commission to examine closely the possibilities contained in the study published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa on an 'African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes'.

78. Considers it extremely important that, to prevent social hardship, the Commission should be given a say in current and future IMF/World Bank programmes in the ACP States and asks the Commission to intensify its contacts with the above-mentioned organizations.

79. Endorses the declaration by the Heads of State and Government of the OAU in July 1990 reaffirming that the development of Africa is the responsibility of its governments and peoples and undertaking to promote the participation of their peoples in the process of developing and managing their countries.

80. Requests the Commission to seek from the outset, in particular in countries required to apply structural adjustment programmes, to alleviate poverty, promote health and education and provide a stimulus for independent growth and development processes.

81. Emphasizes that the funding of the projects to be executed under the National Indicative Programme in the development policy of the respective ACP countries is not necessarily linked with possible structural adjustment programmes.

82. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention refers to indebtedness and proposes some individual measures; regrets, however, that it does not set out a coherent procedure for solving the

debt problem; considers the reference in the Convention to the effect that an exchange of views should take place, to be politically meaningless.

83. Supports all measures that will enable a just and lasting solution to be found to the debt problem with a view to attaining an acceptable level of economic development in the ACP States.

84. Calls therefore for the cancellation, in accordance with Annex LI of Lomé IV, of the debts owed to the Community by the ACP States and of repayments under STABEX and SYSMIN outstanding from Lomé III; also calls for the framing and introduction of a Community policy on debts contracted bilaterally by the ACP countries with the Twelve, for the total cancellation of the debt or its conversion into development cooperation projects.

85. Takes the view that a general waiver of debt may not serve its purpose unless the causes of indebtedness (the price of commodities and ACP products) are also eliminated and new sources of funding opened up to finance investments on favourable terms; calls, therefore, on the Community Member States and the Commission to foster sound relations of trust between the debtor countries and private and public creditors.

86. Believes, given the substantial capital requirements of the ACP States, that debt relief measures must be accompanied by long-term stabilization of the volume of interest, but will be useless without world-wide commodity agreements to guarantee fair prices for commodities.

87. Proposes in this connection that an interest equalization fund be set up; asks the Commission to open negotiations on that subject with the World Bank and the IMF, since the financial cost of such a fund cannot be borne by the European Community alone.

88. Considers it important that the Commission should be involved in World Bank and IMF debt clearance and structural adjustment policy in order to ensure that it is in a position to influence the policies of the two organizations and monitor the political and social compatibility of their austerity measures with policy under the Convention of Lomé.

89. Calls on the Member States to make a clear distinction between development aid and military aid for the defence of Third World countries, to limit the sale of arms and the granting of military technology to those countries and to concentrate their efforts on peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

90. Agrees with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that a developing country that continues to spend more money on maintaining its army than on improving the living conditions of the population should receive less development aid and hence less debt relief assistance.

91. Criticizes the flight of capital from the ACP States because it leads to greater indebtedness, increases budget deficits, reduces the availability of funding for development projects, imposes an additional burden on the poorest sections of the population, causes the spread of conflicts between rich and poor, deters foreign investors, and denotes a lack of certainty for the country concerned as regards the legal and investment position.

92. Takes the view that priority should be given to preventing the flight of capital and, to that end, appropriate political, economic, and monetary policy concepts should be devised and closer checks made on capital transactions; urges that plans be worked out and implemented to encourage a return flow of capital.

93. Calls on the European Community and its Member States to take measures to counteract the magnetic power exerted by their attractive money markets, for instance by concluding double taxation Conventions between the ACP States and individual Member States, the scope of which should also extend to other attractive international investment centres.

94. Advocates a reduction of taxes on the profits of Community enterprises which are reinvested in ACP countries, particularly in Africa, provided that they promote agricultural or agro-industrial development, self-sufficiency in food, or the development of useful services and capital goods.
95. Believes that the negotiations between the governments of the Member States and the ACP States to reduce the debt burden should take into account the sometimes unusually high sums which private individuals and, in particular, state-owned enterprises transfer to foreign countries and invest there at lucrative rates of interest; believes accordingly that debt remission agreements must be made conditional on transparency and a responsible budgetary policy.
96. Urges, given the magnitude of the debt problem and its economic consequences, which are threatening the very heart of the economies of many ACP States, that a positive approach be sought under Lomé IV to resolve the debt crisis, taking account also of the fight against poverty and in that way breaking new ground in North-South cooperation.
97. Calls for the policy dialogue between the European Community and the ACP States on the crucial stimuli to development to be stepped up with a view to reaching agreement on the major obstacles to development, the basis for successful cooperation, and necessary reforms; stresses that the policy dialogue will not serve its purpose unless development policy and social aims are placed in the forefront and the partners remain on a footing of equality.
98. Points out that the policy dialogue cannot be successful unless its modes of operation are sufficiently varied to enable the specific problems and the different capacities of individual ACP States to be taken into account and unless it is made clear that, in addition to the ACP States' own efforts, the promises of the European Community regarding the transfer of resources, the removal of existing barriers to trade, and aid in resolving the debt and commodities problem are all part of the dialogue.
99. Stresses that economic pump priming in the ACP States implies laying down pluralist development strategies aimed at achieving social justice and democratic political structures guaranteeing to each individual or community responsibility for their own future and the implementation of provisions to attract private investors.
100. Stresses the need for increased parliamentary control and greater involvement of the people in the ACP countries.
101. Points out that a suitably attractive climate for ACP entrepreneurs and foreign investors, coupled with efficient development management, is a means of improving the industrial capability of the ACP States and reversing the capital exodus.
102. Considers that the changes which are under way in the Community as a result of the completion of the single market in 1992 and the new relations established with the countries of Eastern Europe are likely to have an impact on European and other investors which may accentuate the marginalization of the ACP countries.
103. Requests the Commission to undertake an in-depth study of all possible means of encouraging the growth of Community investment in ACP countries and to submit a report containing specific proposals on this matter, which can be implemented before the end of 1992, as the 1992 working party had already requested.
104. Points out that the successful development of many ACP countries depends on privatization of their economies, encouragement for the creation of private undertakings and the abandonment of state models that have proved inefficient.
105. Reiterates its proposal that an ACP-EEC development bank, incorporating a bilateral venture capital fund for ACP-EEC investments, be established with those ACP countries which wish to take part.

106. Welcomes the first steps being taken in some ACP states towards promoting private enterprise and economic reforms, in particular as part of the cooperation being pursued by the SADCC states, and calls on the Commission to give vigorous support to those measures in the form of additional financial aid.

107. Points out expressly that the object of economic development is not less state, but a better state that devotes part of its efforts to enabling others to engage in productive economic activity; the activities of the State should centre on operational infrastructures, public utilities, and the provision of social services.

108. Calls on the Commission to work in close cooperation with the ACP governments with a view to ensuring that Community aid is used in such a way as to be of genuine benefit to the poor sections of the population; stresses that Community aid must not consolidate the political and economic *status quo*, but act as a spur to dynamic development.

109. Welcomes the fact that the new Convention contains some essential innovations regarding the promotion of industrial development, in particular the protection of investment and support for undertakings; regrets, however, that these provisions have been couched in a weak form and that the resources earmarked as risk capital are far too low; asks the Commission to consider how the ACP States might be afforded easier access to the international money markets, in particular those of the Community.

110. Notes with satisfaction the Lomé IV includes a separate title on cooperation in the field of commodities, covering both agricultural and mineral primary products; draws attention to the close interrelationship between markets and the trade policy responsibility of the Community as the most significant market for ACP commodities exports.

111. Is deeply concerned at the slump in world market commodity prices and the resulting economic and financial consequences for the ACP States; calls, therefore, on the Commission, the European Community, and the ACP governments to work together within the UNCTAD system to find a sensible solution guaranteeing fair commodity prices.

112. Requests the Member States of the European Community to take the necessary initiatives in the international context for the creation of commodity price stabilization agreements at levels which guarantee an income for producers, and in particular requests all signatories of the Lomé Convention to take a more active part in the work of the common fund with a view to stabilizing markets at prices that guarantee income for ACP production.

113. Calls for further commodity agreements, which, however, cannot operate unless the following conditions are taken into account:

- given world-wide over-production, commodity agreements cannot be based on price arrangements, but only on compensating mechanisms such as quantitative restrictions and buffer stocks,
- the principal producing and consumer countries must be party to the commodity agreements, major producing countries outside the ACP area must also abide by quantitative restrictions, and, should they fail to comply with the arrangements, sanctions should be imposed on them by the consumer countries,
- production must be adapted in good time to changed market situations,
- specific approaches must be adopted for individual commodities and countries, especially in relation to measures required to adapt production structures,
- emphasizes the need for the Community to provide assistance in improving infrastructures and storage and distribution capacity in ACP countries so as to enable them, when world prices rise, to increase their national production,

— reiterates that fair commodity prices, the reform of the world financial system with a view to absorbing developing country debt and aid geared to need are essential preconditions for further development in ACP countries.

114. Calls on the European Community in this connection to perform its natural role as a mediator between producing and consumer countries more actively than in the past, even outside the ACP-EEC framework; points out that the Community's credibility would be enhanced if, following the many East-West conferences, the Community were to propose that a (long overdue) North-South summit be convened to consider the problems of vital significance for the Third World, namely falling commodity prices and indebtedness.

115. Takes the view that the Common Fund of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities cannot serve its purpose at present, because there are no operative commodity agreements; suggests, therefore, that the Fund's second window, which can operate without buffer stocks, come into being early, since, in the event of over-production, it could give additional support to the necessary diversification.

116. Calls, bearing in mind that the Integrated Programme for Commodities is proving difficult to bring into force, for consideration to be given to new ways of solving the commodities problem; suggests, for instance, that STABEX resources be increased or a new fund created from which to pay compensation — along the lines of the practice being followed to good effect in European agricultural policy — to those ACP States that are cutting their commodity production, the aim being to finance necessary diversification or structural changes; money which cannot otherwise be spent — allegedly for want of projects — could also be paid into this fund.

117. Criticizes the fact that owing to a shortage of investment capital, and imperfect legal and economic conditions, Lomé III did not enable additional value added to be created in commodity-producing ACP States by means of local processing of commodities.

118. Calls, therefore, for the necessary measures to be taken under Lomé IV so as to enable the ACP States to take over at least part of the responsibility for processing, marketing, and distributing the commodities they produce; calls to that end on the Commission to ensure that the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) makes this problem one of its highest priorities and that the European Investment Bank (EIB) releases additional funds for the purpose.

119. Considers it particularly important to aid the fisheries sector, taking into the account the following points: reducing losses sustained after catches have been landed, better fishing techniques, training of technical personnel, fisheries cooperatives set up at local level, and aid for the marketing of fish and fishery products, the construction of new storage and refrigeration facilities is essential in this connection.

120. Welcomes the improvements made to the STABEX system, the increase in its endowment, and, in particular, the fact that funds transferred need no longer be paid back; takes the view that STABEX is pointless unless the funds provided for restructuring and diversification measures, for the processing of agricultural commodities, and the development of agro-industries are used directly in the areas concerned.

121. Urges that the parameters used for STABEX be set in such a way as to take closer account of matters of regional cooperation, i.e. intra-ACP export trade and ACP exports to other regions as well as ACP exports to the European Community.

122. Also welcomes the improvements made to SYSMIN and points out that the system is intended to be used not only to restore sound economic conditions and modernize mining companies, but also to procure urgently needed technologies and process mineral primary products in the ACP States.

123. Calls on the Community and the ACP States, in view of the decline in ACP exports, to make better use of commercial policy instruments and give absolute priority to expansion of trade and the services sector.

124. Takes the view that, on account of the favourable conditions of access and high purchasing power on the demand side, the Community is a very important market for the ACP States, but that additional markets must also be opened up: intra-ACP trade, South-South trade, and world trade outside the Community.

125. Calls for the various strands of commercial policy, for instance rules of origin, sales promotion policy, aid for investment in the production and distribution sector, improving transport and communications infrastructures, and regional cooperation to be coordinated more closely and urges that the commercial policy pursued by the Community *vis-à-vis* the ACP States, not least where agricultural products are concerned, should be in line with the aims of Community development policy and in fundamental principles of ACP-EEC cooperation.

126. Insists that sales promotion instruments be subjected to critical examination; points out that there is a need to catch up as regards the quality of goods, marketing, the choice of distribution circuits, price-setting, knowledge of the markets, and market logistics; considers it imperative that the ACP States should produce goods that are saleable on the world market.

127. Calls on the Community to take account of and to safeguard at the current GATT Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations the legitimate interests of the ACP States and in particular urges the Community to adopt positions during the final phase of the negotiations which will not result in any adverse effect on the effective and smooth functioning of the trade regime of the Lomé IV Convention in general and the Protocols on certain important commodities annexed thereto which are vital for the economies of a large number of ACP States.

128. Points out that once the single Community market has been completed, competition on the market will be keener, and the ACP States, on account of their limited flexibility as regards exports, their over-narrow supply ranges, and their efficiency problems in industrial manufacturing and export marketing, might well suffer further export reverses in their foreign trade, which, given their indebtedness, they cannot withstand; is therefore of the opinion that the ACP States must make corrections to their economic, financial, and structural policies in order to increase the performance capacity of their industry and the attractiveness of their products.

129. Calls on the Community to complete the single market in such a way as to allow for the concerns of the ACP States and above all to ensure that the isolated forms of protectionism obtaining hitherto on individual markets are not transferred to the external frontiers of the single market.

130. Emphasizes the incompatibility in practice of Article 1 of Protocol 5 (bananas) with the objectives of the completion of the internal market and the removal of internal frontiers within the Community, and strongly urges the Commission to put forward specific proposals for resolving this problem as soon as possible that will enable the Community to uphold in full the undertaking given in Protocol 5.

131. Calls on the Commission, bearing in mind that the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and the Multifibre Arrangement are due to expire and, at the same time, European national markets will be superseded by completion of the single market, to state what will be the future position as regards the quotas set for individual countries under the textiles arrangement and the GSP duty-free quotas; asks the Commission to begin consultations in good time with the ACP States on those points.

132. Welcome the improved provisions on regional cooperation and calls on the Commission and the ACP States to place the emphasis on regional economic integration; considers the key factor to be industrial and commercial projects to boost economic development.

133. Takes the view that closer integration of the ACP economies, having particular regard to rationalization effects and the growing volume of intra-ACP and South-South trade, can be brought about only by expanding the scope of action of regional cooperation; proceeds from the premise that ACP regional markets will constitute a greater incentive for outside private investment and that products which would otherwise have to be imported can be produced on those markets.

134. Points out that modern central research, higher education, and technical training establishments can be set up only on a regional basis and that the following sectors call for a regional, rather than national, approach:

- medical research and the fight against infectious diseases,
- conservation of endangered animal and plant species,
- measures to combat drought and desertification,
- reforestation programmes and protection of indigenous resources, in particular hydroelectric power,
- agro-forestry,
- energy generation.

135. Points out that regional cooperation is a matter of vital concern for the Caribbean and Pacific States, especially in relation to transport and communications links, conservation of fish stocks and a secure future for domestic fishing fleets, and the development of tourism.

136. Calls, therefore, on the Commission and the ACP governments to give proper consideration in the current planning phase to regional projects which, unlike earlier projects, give greater prominence to the economic, monetary, and trade aspect.

137. Points out that the alarming economic and food situation in most African countries must not cause the difficult economic situation in many Pacific and Caribbean countries to be overlooked; reiterates the need, therefore, to step up cooperation between the Community and those states at all levels and to take action on the demands contained in the resolutions adopted in Barbados and Papua New Guinea.

138. Takes the view that the Community's solidarity with the East must not act as a long-term brake on its solidarity with the South and calls, therefore, on the Community to use its aid for the ACP States to demonstrate that aid for Eastern Europe and aid for the Third World are not 'either-or' alternatives, but rather, given the Community's economic strength and its fundamental belief in a social order in accordance with human dignity, are held to be a 'both-and' combination.

139. Points out that East-West détente and the economic transformation of Eastern Europe may generate positive factors for North-South cooperation, namely:

- the release of financial resources as a result of the East-West disarmament process,
- increased potential effectiveness where the South is concerned as a result of successful East-West cooperation,
- the defusing and ending of regional conflicts and human rights violations following the reduction in ideological tensions,
- increased sales of ACP commodities in the Eastern European states.

140. Supports the proposal from the chairman of the North-South Commission that money saved in future in the armaments sector as result of East-West détente should be made available to the developing countries to aid them in their economic expansion.
141. Hopes that development cooperation will in future no longer be eclipsed by the East-West conflict, and that pride of place will now be given in particular to criteria designed to achieve long-term, self-supporting development.
142. Points out that it will be impossible to talk of a qualitative improvement in ACP-EEC cooperation until hunger has been eradicated, the commodities and indebtedness problem solved, economic growth achieved, the living standards of the population improved, and fundamental ecological balances and natural resources or resources that are difficult or impossible to renew preserved.
143. Reminds all Parties to the Convention that they are living in an interdependent world where cooperation and mutual agreement are of vital interest and common interests can be identified and upheld only on the basis of greater readiness to help, a more intensive dialogue, and better understanding.
144. Stresses the need for an undertaking on the part of all the ACP countries and the European Community so that the Joint Assembly becomes an effective body for guiding and monitoring implementation of the Lomé Convention.
145. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution and the report of the general rapporteur to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, the Council and Commission of the Community, and the national parliaments of the Community Member States.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the consequences of the Gulf crisis on the ACP States

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. having regard to the crisis triggered off in the Gulf region by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait which has endangered not only world peace but also the security of oil supplies,
- B. fully endorsing the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions in relation to the Gulf crisis,
- C. whereas the situation in the Gulf and the worldwide embargo on Iraqi oil is considerably increasing the price of oil on the world markets,
- D. recalling the serious consequences which the oil crisis in the 1970s had on the economies of the oil-importing developing countries, particularly the ACP countries,
- E. aware that the rising trend of the prices of oil and oil products poses a threat to the development process in ACP countries and in particular to the implementation of the Fourth Lomé Convention and the structural adjustment programmes currently underway in the ACP States,
- F. recognizing that some of these countries have to commit a sizeable portion of their foreign exchange for debt servicing (50 % to 100 %),
- G. whereas the increase in the price of oil and a possible oil shortage will further weaken the already fragile economies of the ACP countries, thereby jeopardizing any attempt at economic recovery, especially in the transport sector whose rational use largely depends on oil products,
- H. aware of the fact that such a situation may well stifle the economies of the worst hit least developed ACP States,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 25 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

1. convinced that, without additional resources to meet the rising cost of energy, the ACP States' programmes for diversifying their economies, particularly the local processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of ACP raw materials will be jeopardized, leading to the further deterioration of their social and economic conditions,
1. Requests all States signatory to the Lomé Convention to adhere strictly to the application of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions relating to the Gulf crisis while insisting that the management of this crisis, in all its aspects, be under the control of the United Nations.
2. Strongly condemns the taking of civilian hostages and demands their immediate release.
3. Expresses great concern for the refugees and displaced persons and calls upon the Community to express its solidarity and provide them with special assistance.
4. Expresses great concern as regards the catastrophic effects of the Gulf crisis on the economies of the ACP States and the additional barriers to the pursuit of a cooperation policy.
5. Urges the Community to make provision for a Special Oil Facility in favour of oil importing ACP States, to that end to establish a contact group of states which might benefit from the current price increases and which might contribute to financing the facility.
6. Requests the Community to examine the full impact of the Gulf crisis on ACP-EEC cooperation and make appropriate recommendations for assisting ACP States suffering from its consequences.
7. Reiterates vigorously the need for the total cancellation of the ACP debts to the Community and calls also for total writing-off of the total debts of ACP States to the Community Member States.
8. Urges the States signatory to the Fourth Lomé Convention to speed up the ratification procedure to enable all the measures and programmes to be implemented with despatch.
9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and the States signatory to the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in South and southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. recalling and reaffirming its previous resolutions on South and southern Africa, in particular those adopted in September 1989 in Versailles, France, and in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea in March 1990,
- B. wishing to contribute to the total and rapid abolition of apartheid and to the establishment, by negotiation, of democracy and liberty in South Africa,
- C. having regard to the international tour of Nelson Mandela following his release during which he referred to the profound aspirations of black South Africans, a democratic and non-racial system in South Africa and the need for the international community to maintain pressure on the apartheid regime,
- D. aware of the sacrifices made by the democratic forces in South Africa and anti-apartheid movements world-wide in the struggle to eradicate apartheid,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- E. welcoming the progress made so far in the discussions between the South African Government and the ANC,
 - F. deeply disturbed by the fact that despite the unbanning of the ANC, the ACP, the SACP and all other restricted organizations, a considerable number of political prisoners including hundreds of children are still incarcerated,
 - G. whereas, for almost half a century, the system of apartheid has been used to divide the people of South Africa so that white domination could be better accommodated,
 - H. gravely concerned about the recent wave of appalling violence in the Reef townships, which began after an Inkatha rally on 22 July in Sebokeng, and which to date has claimed the lives of more than 800 people and left countless more injured, terrorized and homeless,
 - I. whereas the violence raging through the black ghettos is not due to interethnic conflict, but is the result of organized provocation in which the South African police and organized groups are implicated,
 - J. aware that this is an orchestrated political campaign of violence, which has its roots in the apartheid system and is fed by economic hardship and deprivation; in particular through the iniquitous migrant labour system with its single-sex hostels, which are run along ethnic lines and are ready flashpoints for violent confrontation,
 - K. disturbed by the arrest and imposition of restrictions on the movements of certain key persons of leading South African political organizations,
 - L. noting that the destabilization and threats of the destabilization by South Africa of neighbouring countries in the region through the sponsorship of such organizations as UNITA and RENAMO, economic subversion and assassinations, has resulted in untold destruction of human life and property and the massive displacement of innocent people,
 - M. having regard to the military situation in Angola, which is being aggravated by the interference of outside forces,
 - N. welcoming also the various efforts currently being made in Angola and Mozambique to restore peace and thereby establish the basic conditions for development,
 - O. welcoming the independence and membership into SADCC of the new state of Namibia and looking forward to its early accession to the Lomé Convention,
1. Reiterates its firm support for a rapid and peaceful transition towards democracy in South Africa thanks to negotiations between the different parties committed to promoting democratic change.
 2. Commends the ANC of its initiative in calling for talks with the South African Government resulting thus far in the meetings of 2 to 4 May 1990 and 6 August 1990, and welcomes its decision of 21 September, to have a high level meeting with chief Buthelezi and other homeland leaders.
 3. Urges the South African Government to proceed with determination in dismantling apartheid, the fundamental cause of violence and calls, therefore, for the speedy implementation of all measures necessary to dismantle the structures of apartheid and instruments of repression.
 4. Calls on all parties to renounce violence and on security forces to exercise their responsibilities in an effective and impartial manner to prevent such violence.
 5. Calls on the South African Government to ensure the impartiality and proper accountability of the security forces responsible for law and order.
 6. To this purpose specifically calls on the South African Government to
 - appoint an independent body to investigate alleged police and SADF involvement in the recent violence,
 - guarantee the neutrality of its security apparatus and to consider the creation of a new impartial security force to deal with situations of unrest, in consultation with the major parties involved with the negotiation process,

— to immediately dismantle the KwaZulu police forces.

7. Calls upon the signatories to the Lomé Convention to support the Harare Declaration already adopted by the OAU in August 1989, the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference for a Democratic Future in Johannesburg in December 1989, whose demands it considers a suitable basis for negotiations.

8. Calls for the withdrawal of any measures which affect South African political exiles, so that they may return to their country.

9. Welcomes the United Nations General Assembly resolution unanimously adopted at the recent forty-fourth session and in accordance stresses to maintain 'the existing measures aimed at encouraging the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes'.

10. Calls on the signatories of the Lomé IV Convention to strictly implement and control all officially declared sanctions against the apartheid regime until the time of this change has arrived.

11. Condemns the continued campaign of terror waged by South African-backed RENAMO terrorists against the civilian population which is causing human suffering, destruction of infrastructure and rural economy and urges RENAMO to desist from their terrorist activities and to join the peace process initiated by the Government of Mozambique.

12. Calls on the South African Government and others to put a definite stop to all military and other support to UNITA in Angola and RENAMO in Mozambique, in order to give the two countries the chance to conclude peace agreements; also demands that the South African Government prosecutes any individuals or groups in its territory who give such support to these groups.

13. Reaffirms its support for the measures taken by the governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and People's Republic of Angola for the restoration of peace and national reconstruction including the integration of all Mozambicans and Angolans in the life of their countries and the continuance of negotiations with the parties concerned.

14. Appreciates the positive role played by the European Commission in assisting the reconstruction of Mozambique, which has suffered considerable hardship as a result of the South African-backed war and calls for increased support from the governments of all Community Member States.

15. Asks the Commission to set up a comprehensive special aid programme for the People's Republic of Angola to offset the negative impact of the war of liberation of Namibia on its economy.

16. Reiterates its support for the proposal made by the Commission to hold a special meeting with donor countries on the assistance of the economic and social reconstruction of Mozambique.

17. Calls on the European Community and its Member States to support the peace process currently underway in Angola and Mozambique and make provision for stronger cooperation in future, while continuing to support Namibia.

18. Appreciates the assistance being given by the European Communities to the SADCC countries and urges for an increase in this aid in order to enhance and promote economic self-reliance and the countries' capacity to resist South Africa's destabilization.

19. Notes that the democratization process in South Africa and the urgent development needs must be met by strengthened efforts of support through the international community; calls for the continuation of the Community Special Programme, taking account of those needs.

20. Approves the intention expressed by the Commission to immediately improve on-the-spot coordination in view of the scope and complexity of the special programme and developments in South Africa.

21. Considers, however, the idea of making a European Community delegation in South Africa responsible for this coordination inadequate in political and diplomatic terms and contrary to the United Nations declarations and Council decisions.

22. Reaffirms its solidarity with the people of South Africa and supports the position expressed by them through their organizations and leaders according to which the aim of negotiations is not to reform apartheid, but to abolish it.

23. Reaffirms its support for the negotiation process, as envisaged by the United Nations declaration, to guarantee agreement on a new constitution, including elections based on the 'one person, one vote' principle on a non-racial electoral list.

24. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, the signatory states of the Lomé Convention and to the Government of South Africa.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the Uruguay Round

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. having regard to the communication of the Council and the Commission concerning the GATT negotiations,
 - B. whereas it is of major importance for the maintenance and development of a new world economic order that the Uruguay Round negotiations have a successful outcome,
 - C. regretting the fact that the final phase of the negotiations is taking place in an international context which is particularly unfavourable for the developing countries and that as a result there can be no question of negotiations between equal partners,
 - D. whereas the growing interdependence of national economies, in addition to stressing the importance of providing multilateral provisions that govern the various aspects of international trade, underlines the absolute need to encourage greater international economic cooperation, particularly with the ACP countries in order to promote independent economic development factors in these countries,
 - E. disillusioned that environmental protection and the protection of human rights, intrinsically connected with the problems under discussion within the GATT, have not been given adequate consideration during the negotiations,
 - F. having regard to the link between the world trade system and the international financial system, in other words the mainstays of a fundamentally unjust world-wide economic arrangement which subordinates the economy of the developing and ACP countries to the decisions of organizations whose aims reflect the interests of the industrialized countries,
 - G. whereas the impoverished situation of the developing countries, and particularly the ACP countries, brought about by international crises and the structural adjustment programmes imposed upon them, necessitates the creation and application within the GATT of principles capable of safeguarding the human, environmental and economic resources of these countries,
1. Requests that cooperation between GATT and the Bretton Woods institutions should aim to promote rules to achieve global, balanced, just and lasting development for the least-favoured nations; stresses, at the same time, the danger for the developing countries implied by the convergence of the GATT and the Bretton Woods institutions, given that the structural adjustment programmes of the latter have placed serious limitations on the economies of the developing and ACP countries.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

2. Regrets the fact that in certain producer countries, especially in certain developing countries, working conditions often do not meet the minimum standards laid down by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and therefore confirms its request that the international trade system accept binding provisions in respect of minimum standards governing the protection of workers and independent worker organization.

3. Considers that the Brussels final act should include the following points.

4. Agriculture:

Considers that, in view of the crucial nature of agriculture, it deserves to be governed by specific rules that take into account sustainable development, the conservation of soil fertility and the protection of subterranean watercourses; calls for world-wide agricultural policy to be reformed in favour of non-intensive production methods that benefit regional markets capable of guaranteeing food self-sufficiency as a matter of priority rather than gearing production to foreign markets; calls on the Commission to negotiate within the GATT a system of measures for the conversion of agriculture towards biological, ecological and organic methods; and considers that:

- (a) given that all peoples have a right to food self-sufficiency, no point of the agreement should have an adverse effect on the production of essential foodstuffs, on small-scale farmers or on poor people in general,
- (b) all steps should be taken to encourage the establishment of food stocks at regional or national level,
- (c) domestic food production should, as far as possible, take precedence over production for export, even in heavily indebted developing countries,
- (d) the formulation of rules and codes of conduct on applied biogenetics and biotechnology do not fall within the scope of GATT, but within the scope of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and it is essential that farmers and breeders in the developing countries have free access to indigenous genetic material and scientific and technological information.

5. Finished products:

- (a) in 1991, the Multifibre Arrangement could be replaced by a balanced and non-discriminatory system towards the developing countries which would open a further part of the international market to their products in the textile and clothing sector,
- (b) the signatories should undertake not to use the anti-dumping rules for protectionist aims,
- (c) the social provisions should cover social aspects such as respect for the health and safety of production workers, the right of workers to overtime payment, maternity leave, sick leave and unemployment benefit as well as respect for trade union rights.

6. Intellectual property:

- (a) the rights of intellectual property connected with trade (Round trips) should not be included in the GATT negotiations as this would allow commercial interests to totally predominate over innovation and technologies,
- (b) since science and technology are a part of humanity's common heritage, the developing countries should have access to all means of transferring know-how and technology.

7. Investments:

- (a) in accordance with the spirit of the declaration of Punta del Este, the developing countries should be able to gear or even refuse investments in the interests of the overall development of their economy or with a view to protecting the environment or the standard of living of the population,
- (b) the developing countries should be able to keep control over the strategy of transnational companies, including the service sectors such as the banking sector, the communications and information technology sector, the wholesale and retail sector, the transport sector etc.,

(c) the GATT should regulate the activities of transnational companies in the following areas:

- impact on employment,
- impact on the environment,
- marketing methods,
- reference price fixing and restrictive trade practices.

8. Environment:

- (a) all countries should be able to ban the import or introduction of products, waste or methods of exploitation or production which could be dangerous or have a polluting effect,
- (b) the export or exploitation of exotic or rare products or products on the verge of extinction should be regulated in order to protect the world's natural heritage,
- (c) in no way should health and plant health measures be diverted from their real objective, namely consumer and environmental protection, and used as a instrument of protectionism.

9. International balance:

- (a) the developing countries should be better integrated in multilateral trade systems and their structural handicaps should be taken into consideration when preferential agreements are drawn up,
- (b) equitable payment for raw materials and goods should be guaranteed particularly through STABEX and the implantation of the UNCTAD joint fund,
- (c) non-reciprocity must be granted to the less-developed countries, particularly by means of safeguard clauses to take account of the needs of industries in their embryonic stages.

10. Calls on the Community to devise and adopt, in accordance with the agreement reached at the Geneva mid-term review in April 1989, ways and means to alleviate the serious adverse effects on net food-importing ACP countries which the results of the Uruguay Round might have.

11. Asks the Community and the Commission to ensure that the final negotiating positions which the European Community will adopt in the Uruguay Round will not result in any adverse effect on the effective and smooth functioning of the preferential trade arrangements including the various Protocols and will indeed safeguard their long-term viability.

12. Considers the redrafting of Article XVIII of the GATT particularly dangerous for the developing and ACP countries since this would make it impossible for these countries to determine their own economic policy in the event of a balance of payments deficit; considers also that the developing and ACP countries should not be forced to adjust to an international economic order in which they are not on an equal footing with the industrialized countries.

13. Considers that the working group on multilateral trade and the environmental impact set up within the GATT in 1972, and which so far has met on only one occasion, should be reactivated and its aims reinforced in the conviction that no sustainable developmental process to be promoted at international level can be successful while environmental protection and the need for a greater balance between man, existing resources and nature are ignored.

14. Recommends that the scope of application of Article VI of the GATT be extended to a total ban on 'ecological dumping' and with a view to including environmental costs in the calculation of production costs both in industrialized countries and in the developing and ACP countries, in addition to a rigorous application of 'the polluter pays principle'.

15. Considers, however, that no measure decided within the GATT should erode Community preferences granted to the developing countries under its GSP and the special trade preferences granted to the ACP States under the Lomé Convention and calls on the Community to honour its commitments to safeguard the trade preferences granted to the ACP under the Lomé Convention.

16. Calls on the Commission to present a concrete proposal for the implementation of the abovementioned guidelines in the context of its commitments under the Lomé Convention and as part of its general policy.

17. Calls on the Member States to adopt these proposals at the Brussels Conference.
18. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission of the European Communities, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Secretary-General of the GATT.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the indebtedness of the ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. recalling the resolution on ACP debt adopted in 1987 by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Arusha,
- B. whereas as a result of the changes currently taking place in Eastern Europe, financial support to the developing countries has decreased because the aid traditionally provided by the Eastern European countries to a number of developing countries has ceased,
- C. concerned that the debt burden facing ACP States has been further aggravated by the collapse of commodity prices which has resulted in a record decline in export earnings for the ACP States from 62 thousand million US dollars in 1980 to 30 thousand million US dollars in 1989 and an accumulated loss of more than 255 thousand million US dollars over the same period,
- D. concerned that compared with the debt accumulated of some 80 thousand million US dollars for the period 1980 to 1989 this loss of 255 thousand million US dollars demonstrates the magnitude of the economic problem which many ACP States have had to undergo, thereby bringing certain macroeconomic aggregates such as investment and imports to such low levels that the development process has virtually halted,
- E. concerned that the efforts made during the negotiations concerning the Fourth Lomé Convention to secure the cancellation of the debts contracted by the ACP States to the Community under the various instruments of the previous Conventions produced no positive result,
- F. whereas according to the ACP Ambassadors the debt burden is becoming intolerable and is curbing all the development programmes in the ACP States, most of which have been badly hit by the fall in raw materials prices, which are now at their lowest level for 30 years,
 1. Calls on the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to urgently address the debt owed by the ACP States to the Community within the framework of the past Conventions on the basis of the joint declaration and the ACP States' declaration on debt annexed to Lomé IV so as to extend appropriate debt relief to ACP States by:
 - (a) cancelling debt incurred in the form of special loans under previous Conventions,
 - (b) converting into grants any special loans provided under previous Conventions and which have not been committed,
 - (c) abolishing the requirement to replenish STABEX transfers arising out of previous Conventions,
 - (d) converting SYSMIN resources provided under Lomé II and III into grants as is the case for those provided for in Lomé IV,
 - (e) constituting an appropriate forum for an exchange of views, within the context of international discussions, on the general problem of debt, without prejudice to specific discussions taking place in the relevant fora.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

2. Re-emphasizes the urgent need for the cancellation of the total ACP debt to the Community and also calls for cancellation of all debts contracted by the ACP countries to the Member States of the European Community.
3. Requests the Member States of the Community to set about drawing up a joint strategy to this end.
4. Requests that debt cancellation begin with the worst affected countries and be accompanied by economic recovery measures such as commodity agreements and appropriate economic policies.
5. Calls on the Commission to propose to the Council concrete measures in this respect.
6. Calls for the introduction of new mechanisms to enable a substantial reduction in the indebtedness of these countries towards private organisms, notably the commercial banks.
7. Considers it essential, in order to help the developing countries and, in particular, the ACP countries to overcome the unprecedented economic and social crisis now facing them, that 1% of the gross national product (GNP) of the industrialized countries should be immediately allocated to development aid.
8. Calls — in the spirit of the proposal set out in the report on the impact of the 1992 single market on the ACP States adopted by the Joint Assembly — on the European Community to convene an International Development Conference which would have the specific objective of adopting a substantial debt cancellation programme for the developing countries accompanied by a really efficient new funding mechanism with funds being allocated to the promotion of human resources, the improvement of living conditions for the ordinary people and the locally based development of the countries concerned.
9. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and the governments of the Twelve.

RESOLUTION (1)

on measures to reinforce policy on Women and Development (W & D) in the framework of Lomé IV (replacing Docs. ACP-EEC 215/90 and ACP-EEC 255/90)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. noting the debates during the hearing in the role of women in the development process of 26 September 1990 in Luxembourg,
- B. having regard to its earlier resolutions concerning Women and Development, including ACP-EEC resolution 54/89 on the situation of women in the ACP countries and the Waruhiu Report on women, population and development (ACP-EEC 134/87),
- C. having regard to the resolution on Community policy on 'women in development policy' adopted on 6 November 1982 by the Council of Development Cooperation Ministers and the decisions of the Council of 17 April 1986 and 29 May 1990, in which the Council stresses the importance of a coherent Community policy with regard to the role of women,
- D. noting that a large number of ACP countries have a definite policy on the role of women and women's participation in the development process,
- E. having regard to Title XI of the Fourth Lomé Convention on social and cultural cooperation and in particular Articles 143, 144 and 153 thereof concerning the enhancement of the role of women and the integration of women in development cooperation,
- F. in anticipation of the results of the thematic assessment of the integration of women in rural development achieved by the Community-funded projects and programmes in the ACP countries,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- G. having regard to the 'forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women' announced at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference ending 'Women's Decade' in Nairobi in 1985,
- H. having regard to the standpoints of women's organizations and the network of such organizations in developing countries which express the specific problems and views of women, and the recommendations of the NGO-EEC General Assembly in 1989 on women and development in the framework of the Lomé Convention,
 - I. considering that focusing specifically on women should not lead simply to a situation where women account for a larger part of the labour process, but ensure that the unequal distribution of power between men and women is reduced and even eliminated,
 - J. concerned at the lack of resources, procedures and specific measures to implement and give substance to the general policy on the role of women in the development process,
 - K. concerned at the small institutional capacity available in the relevant departments of the European Commission to take the issue of women and development activity in hand,
 - 1. Believes more strongly than ever following the hearing of 26 September 1990 that prompt measures must be taken to reinforce the position of women in the development process.
 - 2. Affirms that a policy to promote the role of women as actors in and beneficiaries of development must strengthen women's capacity to participate as equal partners at all levels in all aspects of the development process, and that this participation by women is significant for both economic and socio-cultural development.
 - 3. Stresses that the integration of the 'women and development' dimension in development policy is not primarily intended to make women a development target group in special projects; instead, a whole new approach is frequently required, based on the specific position and role of women in a community.
 - 4. Is therefore of the opinion that, in addition to efforts to achieve active participation by women within existing programmes and projects, more opportunities must be created for the development of programmes and projects which single out women as a separate target group.
 - 5. Requests the Commission and Member States to take urgent practical measures to achieve increased activity with regard to Women and Development by evolving the necessary administrative systems and providing adequate staff and other resources.
 - 6. Demands that at all stages of the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects and programmes express and explicit account be taken of the role of women, the affect on their well-being and income, and the opportunities for women to take an active part in planning, preparing and implementing projects and programmes.
 - 7. Asks the Commission to set up training courses aimed at increasing knowledge and awareness of Women and Development, both among the officials of the Commission in Brussels (in particular DG I and DG VIII), and among the Commission delegations to developing countries.
 - 8. Recommends that the Commission delegations take up and maintain close contacts with the governmental and non-governmental agencies dealing with Women and Development in the countries in question.
 - 9. Stresses the particular role of women's networks and social organizations in the provision of training and advice for women, and calls for these organizations to be expanded.
 - 10. Requests the Commission to report back to the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on the action it has taken to implement the above declarations on Women and Development adopted by the Joint Assembly.
 - 11. Urges the Council of Ministers for Development Cooperation to make the role of women in the development process a permanent part of their deliberations.

12. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the European Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation in East Timor

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. reaffirming the position adopted in its previous resolutions on the situation in East Timor and that adopted by the United Nations Security Council, General Assembly, and the European Parliament,
- B. having regard to the letter of the apostolic administrator of East Timor, Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo to the Secretary General of the United Nations, Peres de Cuellar on 6 February 1989, calling for a referendum in East Timor and stating 'we are dying as a nation and a people',
- C. whereas East Timor is still occupied by Indonesia since 1975, in breach of international law, and is still subjected to violations of human rights, to the suppression of free expression, the right to self-determination and cultural identity be it linguistic or religious,
- D. having regard to the repeated reports from Amnesty International and other humanitarian organizations on serious violations of human rights in past years and the continued 'disappearance', torture and detention during peaceful demonstrations of political opponents of the Indonesian authorities,
- E. having regard to the reports of violent breaking up of peaceful demonstrations, some of which are as recent as October 1989 at the end of the Pope's visit and on 16 January 1990 when at least 100 East Timor people demonstrated in front of the Hotel Turismo in Dili,
- F. having regard to the recent agreement between Indonesia and Australia to share the exploitation of oil resources of the seas around Timor,
- G. whereas the Community, under the treaties, has relations with the ASEAN countries, of which Indonesia is a member,
- H. whereas, owing to presumptuous diplomatic representations by the Indonesian Government, this motion for a resolution was not put to the vote at the previous ACP-EEC meeting in Port Moresby,
 - 1. Condemns the continued unjustified occupation of East Timor and abuses of human rights and calls for recognition by all States of the right to self-determination, cultural autonomy, freedom to use own natural resources and independence of the people of East Timor.
 - 2. Calls for the opening up of a full-scale and independent judicial inquiry forthwith into reports of arbitrary arrest and mistreatment of peaceful demonstrators with a view to finding a long-term solution to the conflict which has now lasted 15 years and a clear code of conduct for the police and security force particularly as regards peaceful demonstration.
 - 3. Demands the unconditional release of those arrested before and since 1981 for opposing the Indonesian occupations, a halt to summary executions, free access and free movement for international observers and human rights organizations to examine, freely, conditions in the country and to investigate reports of human rights violations.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

4. Calls on the United Nations Secretary General, in his effort to find a solution, to consult not only with Portugal and Indonesia, but also with the representative of the people of East Timor.
5. Calls on the Indonesian Government to authorize international observers and humanitarian organizations to enter the region of East Timor so that the application of the international provisions on human rights can be monitored.
6. Condemns the agreement between Indonesia and Australia to divide up the exploitation of the oil resources of East Timor.
7. Calls on the members of the Joint Assembly to urge their governments and other Community and ACP-EEC institutions to bring pressure to bear on Indonesia.
8. Proposes to the Bureau of the Joint Assembly that an *ad hoc* Group be set up to draw up a report on the situation in East Timor with the view to making a positive contribution to resolving the conflict in East Timor.
9. Also proposes that this report looks into the legal aspects of a possible accession by East Timor to the Group of ACP States given her right to self-determination.
10. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Governments of Australia, Indonesia and Portugal and to the *Convergencia Nacionalista* of Timor.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the situation of the refugees, displaced persons and repatriates in Senegal and Mauritania
(visit by the ACP-EEC delegation from 24 to 30 July 1990)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas at the invitation of Senegal and Mauritania the Bureau of the Joint Assembly in June 1990 mandated a delegation to carry out an information and humanitarian mission,
- B. having regard to the conclusions of the report on the position of the refugees, repatriates and displaced persons (Doc. AP/197),
- C. whereas all the signatories to the Fourth Lomé Convention have expressed their willingness to maintain and develop friendly relations between their countries,
- D. having regard to Articles 10, 32, 254, 255 and 257 and Annex LII of the Lomé Convention,
 1. Profoundly regrets the plight of the refugees and displaced persons in Senegal and Mauritania resulting from the events of April 1990, which have aroused great concern in the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly and its Bureau.
 2. Notes that the 200 000 unfortunate victims represent a considerable economic and social burden for the two countries.
 3. Notes with concern that the fate of these people is further aggravating the economic and social difficulties experienced by Senegal and Mauritania.
 4. Expresses satisfaction with the existing coordination between the Commission, UNHCR, UNICEF and the various NGOs and the authorities in Senegal and Mauritania with a view to providing the affected population with assistance which is not limited to food aid but which may allow them to become self-sufficient.
 5. Praises the rapid and effective action taken by the Commission of the European Communities in allocating the necessary funds for this mission on the basis of Article 204 of Lomé III with a view to alleviating the urgent humanitarian problems posed.

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

6. Calls on the Commission to continue, in collaboration with the governments of Mauritania and Senegal, to draw up and implement programmes for reintegrating the refugees and repatriates, which will enable them to engage in remunerative activity.
7. Urges the Community Member States in general and the Commission in particular to respond rapidly and appropriately to the needs of both countries, principally with regard to food, health, education, housing and water supplies.
8. Hopes that measures will be taken to encourage the self-sufficiency of the refugees in some sectors by funding income-generating pilot projects based on contributions provided by international aid and the European Community in particular.
9. Calls on the Commission to continue its support for the regional projects in which the two countries are involved in order to encourage dialogue that might lead to the peaceful resolution of the conflict.
10. Invites the two countries to use every means of conciliation provided by the sub-regional, regional and international organizations of which they are members in order to ease the tension between them.
11. Proposes to the governments of Mauritania and Senegal that they should not reject the possibility of mediation by Community bodies and in particular the Joint Assembly, which has already expressed willingness to play the role which could be conferred upon it with a view to creating the conditions for positive contacts between the two countries aimed at settling their dispute by peaceful means.
12. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities, the governments of ACP and Community countries and the UNHCR.

RESOLUTION (1)

on sugar

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions on sugar and reaffirming its resolutions adopted at its meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea from 19 to 22 March 1990,
- B. recalling the resolution on sugar adopted by the Council of ACP Ministers at its 50th Session held in Suva, Fiji, from 26 to 27 March 1990,
- C. noting with interest the statement made by the ACP Ministerial Spokesman on sugar during the present session of the Assembly,
- D. being aware that discussions and consultations are being held within the Commission in view of the new Community Sugar Regime when the current regime expires in June 1991,
- E. being also aware that both the Commission and the Community will be soon adopting definitive positions which the European Community will be submitting in the framework of the GATT Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations especially trade in agriculture,
- F. reiterating its serious concern at the adverse effects on the ACP sugar supplying states especially on the incomes which they derive from export of sugar under the Protocol caused by the Community's internal restrictive pricing policy and subordination of the ACP guaranteed

(1) Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

price to the European Community intervention price and thereby removal of all possibilities of free negotiation of the ACP guarantee prices and even of the commercial price as provided in the Protocol on Sugar,

- G. being aware that the Community and its Member States, conscious of the adverse effects of its pricing policy on the incomes of the Community farmers, are providing direct assistance to their farmers to alleviate the burdens,
- H. taking into account that the ACP States have not yet received the Community's offer on guaranteed price for the 1990/1991 delivery year and noting with serious concern the Community's offer of a guaranteed price for 1989/1990 which represents a 2 % decrease over the previous year's price which has itself remained frozen for four consecutive years,
- I. reaffirming that the objective of the guarantees laid down in the Protocol on Sugar and its placing and assimilation under the provisions in the various Lomé Conventions governing the stabilization of export earnings, were to ensure an adequate and stable level of earnings which ACP cane sugar suppliers derive from their exports to the Community,
- J. being aware that the Commission, in recognition of the fact that the prolonged price freeze and the proposed 2% reduction in the ACP guaranteed price will have disastrous effects on the economies of the ACP States concerned especially in respect of their capacity to fulfil their supply obligations under the Protocol, has proposed to the Community that in the context of preferential trade relations a special accompanying measure in way of a marketing premium limited to an overall appropriation of ECU 30 million for a period of three years be taken in favour of the ACP producers,
- K. noting with satisfaction that the Commission in formulating such proposals is concerned that the consequential burden on the sugar industries concerned could jeopardize both the reciprocal obligations entered into under the Protocol, of which the guaranteed prices are an essential factor, and the sound operation of the common organization of the markets in sugar,
- L. noting that the problem facing the ACP sugar industries are aggravated by rising transportation costs, including inland transportation and sea freight and that this situation will be exacerbated by the spectacular rise in petroleum prices due to the Gulf crisis and the observance of trade embargo by the ACP States in solidarity with the world community,
- M. anxious to ensure the long-term viability of the Sugar Protocol as a model trade instrument whose full and effective implementation especially in guaranteeing an adequate and stable level of earnings is crucial for the viability of the ACP sugar industries and economies,
- N. welcoming the completion by the Commission of the technical studies of the sugar industries of Papua New Guinea and Zambia in the context of examination of their application to join the Sugar Protocol,
 - 1. Supports, as an important step in the right direction and in alleviating some of the difficulties of the ACP sugar supplying states, the proposal of the Commission to grant ECU 30 million to the ACP in respect of sugar supplied to the European Community and consequently urges the Community to adopt this proposal as a matter of extreme urgency.
 - 2. Welcomes the measures proposed by the Commission to ensure the implementation of the Protocol and designed to permit the observance of the relevant commitments entered into under the Protocol.
 - 3. Asks the Commission and the Community:
 - to ensure that the final negotiating positions which the EEC will adopt in the GATT Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations will not result in any adverse effect on the effective and smooth functioning of the Sugar Protocol and will indeed safeguard long-term viability of this important and unique trade instrument;

- to take into account the concerns and interests of the ACP sugar supplying States in the framing of the new EEC Sugar Regime so as to ensure that the implementation of the Protocol within the framework of the common organization of the sugar market is carried out without prejudice to the guarantees of access and of negotiated price, as provided for under the Protocol;
 - to ensure that the process of German unification which the ACP welcome, together with the Community, as an event of great political significance does not result in a deterioration of the situation of ACP sugar on the internal market of the Community;
 - to take, in consultation with the ACP States concerned, an early decision on the long outstanding requests from Papua New Guinea and Zambia to accede to the Protocol on Sugar, now that all the technical examinations have been concluded, and to grant them economically viable initial quotas as a matter of urgency;
 - to start consultations with the ACP States concerned on the review of the supply arrangement for sugar applicable to Portugal taking due account of the four ACP traditional suppliers' legitimate concerns and the aspirations of the other signatories to the Protocol;
 - to consider seriously as a matter of urgency, appropriate measures to alleviate the problems of rising transportation costs of ACP sugar supplying States which are exacerbated by the phenomenal rise in the cost of petroleum products as a result of the Gulf crisis which if prolonged could result in complete disruption of their economies and industries.
4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council of the European Communities, the Member States of the Community and the Commission.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on ACP bananas

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. reaffirming its resolution on bananas adopted in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, during its meeting from 19 to 23 March 1990,
- B. recalling the resolution in this regard adopted by the Council of ACP Ministers meeting in 50th Session from 26 to 27 March 1990 in Suva, Fiji,
- C. reminding the Commission of its undertaking, inscribed in the Declaration annexed to the Protocol on Bananas in the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, to work in close cooperation with the ACP States, traditional suppliers to the Community, in the search for common rules for the administration of the Community's market for bananas in the post-1992 period,
- D. stressing that this cooperation should be characterized by frank discussions with the ACP and should begin well before the Commission submits its proposals to EEC Council,
- E. hoping that the imminent unification of Germany would present opportunities for access for ACP bananas in this expanded Community market and would not, at the same time, prove to be a vantage point for an inflow of bananas from 'dollar' sources to the extent that surpluses would be off-loaded into the global Community market thus posing unfair competition to traditional ACP suppliers,
- F. noting that, in the context of the Uruguay Round which is due to conclude during December 1990, the Community has maintained its position on bananas with regard to its offer on tropical products,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted unanimously by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- G. cautioning however, that the interests of the ACP States which are heavily dependent on their export earnings from bananas and therefore on the Protocol should not be undermined by any yielding to the pressures of other interest groups during the final hours of the negotiations in this regard,
1. Urges the Community and the Commission
 - to begin discussions with the ACP States on the elements which should be contained in the post-1992 common rules;
 - to impress on all Member States the need to support the cause of the ACP States, traditional exporters of bananas to the Community, so as to allow them to maintain their share of the global Community market.
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the attention of all the relevant institutions of the ACP-EEC Convention.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on immigrant rights

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. having regard to Article 5 of the Fourth Lomé Convention,
 - B. whereas one of today's most serious problems is the regulation of immigration in many member countries of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly and the integration of immigrants,
 - C. having regard to its previous resolutions on emigration-immigration in the ACP-EEC countries,
 - D. having regard to the numerous resolutions adopted by the European Parliament,
1. Expresses its wish for:
 - all states to begin a process of regularizing the situation of all economic and political immigrants who are currently working and residing illegally in the country concerned,
 - this process to be simple, rapid and generalized, without restrictive clauses, and to be carried out with sufficient publicity and information and in cooperation with NGOs,
 - each state to define a policy for integrating immigrants, with guarantees of equal rights and treatment for all those who are legally established,
 - each state to recognize and encourage the right of families to live together as an inalienable right,
 - each state to recognize that having legal residence gives rise to rights,
 - each state to define a long-term immigration policy which brings the two previous measures into effect and comprises a frontier policy, the full application of the Geneva Convention, common action on countries of origin, and effective and publicized action on the underground economy in its territory.
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission.

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the conflict in Ethiopia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. having regard to the various positive resolutions it has debated and adopted on Ethiopia, especially the resolution unanimously adopted in Port Moresby on 22 March 1990,
1. Welcomes the Ethiopian Government's decision to use the port of Nassawa for the unloading of emergency food aid supplied from other countries as an important step which will help international efforts to prevent a famine in northern Ethiopia.
 2. Reaffirms its belief that only negotiations between the conflicting sides can lead to a just and lasting settlement in the country.
 3. Welcomes the Ethiopian Government's recent line of accepting the United Nations' role as an observer, since this will help restart peace talks on Eritrea.
 4. Renews its call for the resumption of negotiations and urges all the sides involved to renew their efforts towards peace and reconciliation; is convinced that any negotiation must take seriously into consideration the need to respect Ethiopia's territorial integrity and unity as well as the aspirations and the identity of Eritrea.
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the Governments of the ACP and EEC States and the Government of Ethiopia.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the spread of AIDS and likely trends in Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990.

- A. mindful of the grave fact that over half of the 650 000 people who have died as a result of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) lived in southern Africa,
- B. whereas the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by the year 2000 there will be some seven million seropositive Africans and that half of the six and a half million people who presently have the AIDS virus live in Africa,
1. Considers that the European Community and international organizations such as the WHO must:
 - (a) step up information and educational campaigns;
 - (b) cooperate with scientists and researchers in ACP countries who are working to combat AIDS;
 - (c) collaborate in producing reliable surveys on the present and future trend of the disease;
 - (d) become fully involved in developing mutual cooperation systems in the fight against AIDS.
 2. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the World Health Organization.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the environment and the destruction of chemical weapons in the Pacific

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas the direct and indirect export of dangerous and radioactive substances from the European Community to ACP countries has been banned by the Commission under Lomé IV, and whereas ACP countries have banned the import of these substances from the Community,
 - B. noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources of the South Pacific Region on 22 August 1990,
 - C. having noted the communiqué of the 21st meeting of the South Pacific Forum on 31 July and 1 August 1990 which contains the following points:
 - institutional regulations need to be strengthened in order to combat hazards to the environment,
 - the Forum urges the industrialized countries to take immediate steps to drastically reduce emissions of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and to lay down mandatory emissions' standards,
 - although it endorses the destruction of chemical weapons in principle, the destruction of these weapons on Johnston Atoll, particularly the United States weapons currently being moved there from the Federal Republic of Germany creates a serious dilemma for the Forum,
 - the Forum takes the view that the Pacific must no longer be used as an area for the development, storage, dumping and processing of dangerous substances, including chemical weapons, particularly if they originate from outside the region,
 - the Forum wishes to be closely involved in all aspects of the incineration of the weapons coming out of the Federal Republic of Germany, including their shipment even before the operation gets under way,
 - the facilities on Johnston Atoll must not be allowed to become the permanent dumping ground of the whole world and should be closed down as soon as the current operations have been completed,
1. Endorses the objectives of the Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources of the South Pacific Region.
 2. Urges the EC to endorse the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) and to provide financial aid for this programme on a project basis, particularly in relation to the impact of greenhouse gases, in order to protect the quality of the environment in the South Pacific.
 3. Endorses the declaration by the South Pacific Forum that the industrialized countries must take immediate steps to drastically reduce the emission of greenhouse gases and must establish mandatory standards for emission reductions.
 4. Urges the United States to close down the incineration facilities on Johnston Atoll as soon as the current operations have been completed and not to transfer any more supplies of chemical weapons or other dangerous substances to Johnston Atoll again.
 5. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council of the European Communities, the governments of the Member States, the ACP countries and the United States, the Secretariat of the South Pacific Forum, the SPREP and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the United Nations World Summit for Children
on 29 and 30 September 1990 in New York

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas in the 1990s the world's population is growing faster than ever before,
 - B. whereas the number of people in the world is increasing by three per second (or a quarter of a million per day), and whereas the highest rates of growth occur in the poorest countries,
 - C. whereas enough food is produced to feed everyone, yet 500 million people are suffering from malnutrition,
 - D. whereas the total number of people obliged to endure unhygienic living conditions will rise from 1.034 to 1.740 billion by the year 2000,
 - E. whereas 40 000 children die every day as a result of malnutrition and infectious diseases, although in the present state of medical knowledge there is no reason why they could not be saved, and although cutting infant and child mortality would also be a way of reducing the birth rate,
 - F. whereas the total number of children who have no schooling will probably rise to 315 million by the year 2000,
 - G. whereas work, begging and prostitution are facts of life for millions of children in the poorest regions of the world, because they need to feed themselves and their families,
1. Welcomes the United Nations World Summit for Children in New York on 29 and 30 September, to which all Heads of State and Government are invited.
 2. Welcomes the willingness of almost all Heads of State and Government to accept this invitation and to undertake to promote the protection and welfare of children.
 3. Expects that an aid programme for children for the 1990s will be decided as a result of this summit.
 4. Expects the Heads of State and Government to make every effort to sign and ratify the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (44/25).
 5. Calls on the governments of the European Community and ACP countries to:
 - sign and ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - provide funds to enable health programmes for mothers and children to be implemented;
 - draw up and carry out education and training programmes for all children;
 - make children's welfare a priority in their political, economic and social programmes.
 6. Wishes that every Member State should endorse the rights of the child by every means at its disposal.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

7. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Committee of Ambassadors, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the least-developed countries (LLDC)

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. recalling its previous resolutions,
- B. having regard to the conference of the poorest countries in the world recently held in Paris under the auspices of the United Nations,
- C. whereas in 1971 the countries that fell into the category of 'least-developed' (for instance with a GDP of about 200 US dollar *per capita* per year) numbered 25; and whereas in 1981 there were 31 and today there are 42, and two-thirds of them are African, mainly ACP countries,
- D. whereas they are being increasingly marginalized; their share of world exports fell from 1.4 % in 1960 to 0.3 % in 1988 and the standard of living has fallen by one quarter in ten years in sub-Saharan Africa,
 1. Expresses indignation that, ten years after the first conference on the LLDC in Paris the industrial countries have not adhered to their commitment to devote 0.15 % of their GNP to the poorest countries in the world although they are demanding and obtaining structural adjustments in those countries.
 2. Denounces the fact that transfers of capital from South to North increased from 37.6 to 42.9 billion dollars in 1989.
 3. Condemns the fact that in ten years transfers of real resources from the industrialized countries have fallen by more than 25 %, forcing the LLDC to halt their development programmes and concentrate on balancing their national budgets.
 4. Welcomes the plan adopted by the UNDP to make 2 billion US dollars available to the LLDC in the form of grants for the period 1992 to 1996.
 5. Deplores the fact that the EEC Council did not enter into any formal undertakings as regards the objective of 0.15 % of GNP at the Paris conference.
 6. Regrets that ten of the twelve Community countries have not attained the objective of 0.15 % which was regarded as a minimum by the United Nations ten years ago and that the Community does not envisage attaining that objective until the next decade.
 7. Calls on the Community and its Member States immediately to grant 0.15 % of their GNP to the LLDC and 0.7 % to the other developing countries.
 8. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the States signatory to the Convention of Lomé.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the political situation in Haiti

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. having regard to the legitimate aspirations of the Haitian people to work towards the harmonious development of a society free of corruption and political violence,
- B. having regard to the constitution adopted by the Haitian people in 1986,
- C. having regard to the provisions on respect for human rights in the preamble to the Fourth Lomé Convention,
- D. having regard to the accession of the Republic of Haiti to Lomé IV and the unanimous support expressed by the Joint Assembly on 22 March 1990 for an authentic process of democratization in Haiti,
- E. having regard to the public undertaking given by General Herard Abraham on 13 March 1990 to send the armed forces back to their barracks and put them under the orders of the civilian authorities,
- F. having regard to the timetable drawn up in which 4 November has been set for the first round of general elections, the cancellation of those elections for political as well as technical reasons and the unconfirmed rumours of elections in December at a date not yet known,
- G. whereas the climate is again one of terror fomented by the Macouts and other paramilitary groups,
- H. having regard to the recent massacres of innocent civilians at Pyat, Chavannes, Cabaret and Perodin,
 1. Calls on the United Nations to send a team to Haiti to organize the electoral process and ensure that it proceeds properly, in collaboration with the democratic forces of the country, its civilian and spiritual authorities and the government bodies there.
 2. Calls on the Joint Assembly objectively to support this process by proposing to send a delegation to Haiti to witness the restoration of democracy and the electoral process.
 3. Reaffirms its support for Mrs Ertha Pascal Trouillot and for the representatives of the Haitian democratic parties and forces.
 4. Calls on the Haitian Government to do everything it can to put an end to the killing and completely and definitively disarm the Macouts.
 5. Calls for an international committee of inquiry to throw light on the serious errors that led to the current deterioration of the situation and the death of innocent civilians.
 6. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Haitian authorities.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the death penalty in ACP and EEC countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas more than half the countries in the world still apply the death penalty,
- B. noting with satisfaction that since the beginning of 1990 several countries have adopted legislation banning application of the death penalty,
- C. perturbed by the fact that 49 member countries of the ACP-EEC Convention still apply the death penalty, even for ordinary crimes,
- D. whereas only twelve of the ACP-EEC countries have totally abolished the death penalty,
- E. welcoming the resolution recently adopted by an absolute majority in the United Nations which called for a three-year moratorium on the application of the death penalty in countries where it is still in force,
 1. Calls on the ACP-EEC countries in which the death penalty is still in force to follow the example of the United Nations and introduce a three-year moratorium as the first step towards legislation abolishing it.
 2. Calls on the member countries that still recognize the death penalty for exceptional crimes, or countries that do not in fact apply the death penalty although it is still enshrined in their legislation, to take all the measures needed to introduce legislation abolishing the death penalty for all crimes.
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission of the European Communities and the governments of the Member States.

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

RESOLUTION (1)

on racism and xenophobia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- having regard to the results of the relevant committee on racism and xenophobia and its recommendations,
- having regard to Article 7 of the Treaty establishing the Community, subsequently amended by the Single European Act,
- having regard to Article 5 of the Lomé Convention,
- having regard to the decisions of the European Court of Justice on equal opportunities and discrimination against foreign workers,
- having regard to the solemn declaration against racism and xenophobia signed by Parliament, the Commission, the Council and the Member States,
- having regard to the resolutions against racism and xenophobia adopted by this Assembly,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- A. concerned at Europe's increasingly closed-door attitude in the face of migration from developing countries,
- B. whereas this migration is the human response to decades of development cooperation, the results of which, in the light of the facts, are somewhat debatable,
- C. concerned at the steadily increasing degree of human impoverishment in the southern hemisphere with its attendant migration of young people, students and persons in general who, under better circumstances, could be usefully employed in the economic, political, social and cultural development of the developing countries,
- D. amazed at the treatment reserved for Community and non-Community immigrants by the institutions of the Member States and, in particular, the non-observance of fundamental rights such as the right to proper accommodation, the right to work, the right to health care, the right to legal protection and, above all, the right to vote,
- E. concerned at the serious racist incidents that occur almost daily in the European Community,
 - 1. Requests that the major recommendations of the Ford Report be followed-up and, in particular requests that:
 - the Council of Ministers adopt the directive on the right to vote for Community foreigners in the Community and also extend it to non-Community citizens resident for five years in the Community,
 - the Member States adopt the principle of '*Jus solis*' so that those born in the Community may consider themselves citizens from birth.
 - 2. Requests that the Community budget take account of the presence of ACP citizens in particular and of non-Community nationals in general and accordingly that:
 - the PETRA, LINGUA, EUROTECNET, FORCE, COMETT and ERASMUS programmes, intended to provide university education and vocational training for young people, also be extended to young non-Community nationals resident in Europe,
 - a new budget line be created for general measures to combat racism, anti-semitism and xenophobia earmarked for projects organized by local businesses, NGOs, immigrants' associations, voluntary organizations, companies and institutes geared to promoting better understanding and integration between different cultures.
 - 3. Requests that, at least once a year, the Assembly's agenda include a communication from the Council and the Commission, followed by a debate, on the action taken on the recommendations contained in the Evrigenis and Ford reports of the committee of inquiry into racism and xenophobia.
 - 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP Council of Ministers, the Commission and Council of the European Communities and to the governments of the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on vocational training in the ACP countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. having regard to the present economic plight of most ACP countries, especially the African countries, which makes it essential and a matter of urgency to replace the relationship of dependence by one of interdependence and solidarity,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- B. whereas this change cannot be made, nor will it last, without giving a genuine and decisive impetus to education and vocational training, which are essential if social, economic and political development is to be well-founded and integrated,
- C. whereas responses to training problems should be geared to the level of development reached by each country and should take account of its particular needs and exploit its natural resources; whereas social and economic operators should and must be involved in these priorities,
- D. having regard to the role of women in the development of these countries, the importance of exchanging experience and knowledge, technical cooperation and the training of training personnel,
- E. having regard to the provisions of Articles 4(2), 13 and 151 of the Fourth Lomé Convention,
 1. Requests the ACP-EEC Member States, the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities to speed up, intensify and coordinate aid to vocational training, involving all the authorities concerned by this important task.
 2. Calls in particular on the Commission of the European Communities to coordinate, encourage and monitor the implementation of all measures adopted or to be adopted in this sphere.
 3. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the Member States.

RESOLUTION (1)

on measures to focus attention and funds on the basic education and vocational training of young people in developing countries

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. convinced that the dissemination of general, technical and practical knowledge and skills is essential for economic expansion and the improvement of people's living standards and quality of life,
- B. having regard to the joint declaration by UNESCO and the World Bank on 'education and training for all' at the world conference held from 5 to 9 March 1990 in Bangkok (Thailand), and the resolution thereon adopted in Papua New Guinea,
- C. having regard to the ACP-EEC agreement in the framework of the Fourth Lomé Convention regarding 'operations to enhance the value of human resources' (Title XI, Chapter 3, Article 151),
- D. having regard to the resolution (on the basis of the Turner report) on technology, education and development in ACP countries (unanimously adopted at the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly in Versailles on 28 September 1989),
- E. whereas in a recent scientific study of the effectiveness of educational policy in developing countries, the provision of general and broad basic education was highlighted as a necessary precondition for further training and for social and economic development,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

F. whereas some 60 % of the current Community development aid for education is directed at tertiary education, whereas the social benefits of primary and secondary education in developing countries outweigh those of higher education ⁽¹⁾,

G. having regard to the distinctive features and the autonomy of each country and its specific education and training needs,

H. whereas women and the rural population are at a considerable disadvantage in terms of education and whereas the majority of the Third World population works in the rural and informal sector rather than the formal, modern sector of the economy,

1. Reiterates that increasing the capacity and quality of human resources and generating innovative knowledge and technology in and on behalf of Third World countries should be an essential part of any form of development policy and development aid.

2. Affirms that the starting point for this should not be an outdated theory of 'human capital' emphasizing the training of management, whilst education and training which meet the needs of broad sections of the population are dismissed as secondary.

3. Calls for the initiatives announced in the framework of the Fourth Lomé Convention between ACP and Community countries regarding the development of human potential to be put into practice.

4. Takes the view that Community support is desirable for the further expansion and optimization of basic education in ACP countries in view of the fact that the success of further and vocational training largely depends on the quality of the basic education received and that the fundamental skills taught in basic education (reading, writing and arithmetic) are indispensable for later working life.

5. Calls for a special programme to be drawn up to fund the further expansion of all kinds of technical and vocational training in ACP countries, giving priority to local needs for both industrial and rural development.

6. Urges the European Community, taking account of the distinctive features and education system of each ACP country, to support initiatives in secondary education which establish a combination of a general broad-ranging programme (emphasizing basic knowledge and skills such as language, literature, (commercial) arithmetic, computer skills, technology, the sciences, ecology, etc.) and subsequent (or parallel) flexible, specialized vocational training of shorter duration in formal or non-formal training centres or on the job.

7. Stresses that in the evaluation of technological and vocational training initiatives the following principles should be regarded as key factors:

(a) the knowledge and skills which the training in question seeks to impart should guarantee a high degree of flexibility and transferability in a number of different working environments, and

(b) the training in question should enhance the learning capacity of the participants.

8. Stresses the particular education and training needs of women, unemployed school leavers (with or without a leaving certificate), the rural population and those working in the informal sector of the urban economy, and calls for special adaptation of vocational training programmes

⁽¹⁾ Cf for example *Economics of Education. Research and Studies*. (Oxford, 1987), in which the social benefits of primary education are estimated at 27%, of secondary education at 16% and of tertiary education at 13%.

which should be geared less to traditional literacy than to the learning of knowledge relating to work, organization and effective forms of cooperation.

9. Calls as a minimum requirement for an official in the permanent Community delegation in each ACP country to be responsible part-time for monitoring education and training projects.

10. Urgently requests the competent authority to draw up an overview of current Community support for education and training and of relevant initiatives in the various ACP countries, with a view to learning lessons from the past, preventing fragmentation, guaranteeing improved coordination of training efforts and promoting continuity.

11. Stresses that the theoretical and empirical analysis of education and training activities in the Third World is not given sufficient priority and calls for a study to be made of what support can be given to the expansion and strengthening of cooperation links between educational authorities in ACP and Community countries in order to meet this urgent and evident need.

12. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities.

RESOLUTION (1)

on demographic trends and development

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

— having regard to the biannual report on the world population drawn up by the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs,

— having regard to the considerable discrepancy between demographic and economic growth rates in the developing countries,

A. having regard to the major social and economic problems which will, over the coming years, confront not only the Third World but also the international community as a whole as a result of this population growth, in particular: increased unemployment, problems of food supply, the drastic diminution of natural resources and the serious deterioration of the environment, unless consumption and production trends change radically,

B. particularly concerned that, in many developing countries, the population growth is too high for development to take place on a durable basis,

C. whereas food supplies for the developing countries and the world as a whole can be guaranteed to last only if the destruction of natural resources, our excessive use of fossil fuels and the population explosion are curbed rapidly and firmly,

D. whereas fresh measures must be taken to slow down demographic growth,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- E. whereas it is the responsibility of the developing countries to draw up their own demographic strategies and programmes,
- F. recalling its previous resolutions on demographic trends,
 1. Considers it essential for new global and integrated policies to be formulated on the basis of an in-depth assessment of the population and development situation and needs.
 2. Calls on the Commission to take new measures under the Lomé IV Convention to assist the ACP countries in improving their demographic assessments and policies.
 3. Considers it essential to achieve better coordination of international support for demographic programmes in order to make the best possible use of resources and the lessons learned from experience and improve the quality and implementation of demographic programmes.
 4. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission and the governments of the signatory states of the Lomé Convention.

RESOLUTION (1)

on the destruction of US chemical weapons on Johnston Atoll

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas the US chemical weapons hitherto stored in Clausen in the Federal Republic of Germany have been removed and are being shipped to Johnston Atoll in the Pacific,
- B. whereas these weapons consist of some 102 000 artillery projectiles containing approximately 400 tonnes of the lethal poisons Sarin and VX,
- C. whereas these neurotoxins are destined for incineration on Johnston Atoll,
- D. whereas since 1971 some 70 000 bombs and mines containing poison gases have already been stored on Johnston Atoll, and whereas incineration plants have been built there since 1983 for their final destruction, but have not yet actually started operating,
- E. whereas it is uncertain that the Johnston Atoll Chemical Agent Disposal System (JACADS) is a safe method of disposal, since residues of the agents have subsisted,
- F. having regard to the growing disquiet in the entire Pacific area on the subject of these plans which involve unpredictable risks for man and nature which have been described by Bishop Leslie Boseto, the chairman of the Pacific Conference of Churches, as harmful to man, the environment and the whole of creation,
- G. having regard to the decision by the South Pacific Forum in early August 1990 calling on the United States of America to review the plan for destruction of these poison gases because of the risk that Johnston Atoll will become a permanent toxic waste dump,
- H. having regard to Articles 33 to 41 of the Fourth Lomé Convention under which the signatories are obliged to preserve natural resources and safeguard the living conditions of future generations,

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

1. Is alarmed by the decision of the US Government to remove the chemical weapons from Germany for incineration on Johnston Atoll.
2. Reaffirms its obligation to protect the natural environment on a global scale and urgently warns against the abuse of the equatorial waters of the Pacific as a huge dumping ground for atomic and toxic waste.
3. Acts as spokesman for the Pacific partners in the Lomé Convention, in particular, which are exposed to high risks because of prevailing ocean currents and the effects of storms and earthquakes.
4. Appeals to the US Government as a matter of urgency to devise alternatives to the JACADS concept and to abandon plans for storage and incineration on Johnston Atoll.
5. Calls on European Political Cooperation to examine this issue without delay and to urge the US Government not to proceed with its plan to dispose of these substances on Johnston Atoll because of the associated risks, but to site the operation on its own mainland territory.
6. Instructs its Co-Presidents immediately to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, European Political Cooperation, the US Government and the governments of the Member States of the South Pacific Forum, with a copy to the European Commission for information.

RESOLUTION (1)

on constant violations of human rights in Liberia and the civil war in Liberia

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas Liberia has for months been the scene of a bloody civil war which originated in serious tribal confrontations,
- B. deploring the fact that, once again, a helpless civilian population is bearing the brunt of a civil war, which has already lasted nine months in Liberia,
- C. having regard to the constant violations of the most basic human rights, such as the massacre of hundreds of defenceless women and children in Sinkor Lutheran church, Monrovia, and the massacre of patients at the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Hospital,
- D. condemning the attacks by government armed forces and the rebel groups on hospitals and religious institutions in which hundreds of people had sought refuge,
- E. whereas in addition western medical staff and health workers are being forced to leave the country, thus against their will adding to the misery of the civilian population,
- F. whereas there have been numerous reports of massacres of civilians of the Krahn and Mandingo ethnic groups by the Liberian National Patriotic Front (LNPF),

(1) Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- G. having regard to the massacre of 200 West-African nationals on 25 August 1990 by Liberian National Patriotic Front rebels,
- H. having regard to the numerous reports of massacres of civilians belonging to the Gio and Mano ethnic groups by supporters of the late President Samuel Doe,
 - 1. Roundly condemns the systematic massacring of civilians on ethnic grounds.
 - 2. Condemns the executions and kidnappings.
 - 3. Condemns actions that prevent humanitarian aid reaching those for whom it is intended.
 - 4. Welcomes the intervention of the African peace-keeping force sent by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in order to impose a cease-fire on the rival factions and find a political solution to the conflict.
 - 5. Calls for an immediate cease-fire between the opposing forces.
 - 6. Urges the competent authorities to take the measures needed to ensure the return of the medical staff and guarantee the minimum conditions they need to carry out their humanitarian activities.
 - 7. Calls for more intensive efforts to bring relief to the population who are endangered by the outbreak of epidemics, general starvation and lack of medicine.
 - 8. Calls on the OAU and the UN, as a matter of urgency, to respond to the grave situation in Liberia; calls also on the international community in general to combine its efforts and bring pressure to bear to secure an end to the hostilities.
 - 9. Calls for a national conference of representatives of the various sectors of the civilian population and the political forces to find a political solution to the conflict.
 - 10. Calls on the Council, the Commission and the Member States to provide emergency aid for the refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries.
 - 11. Instructs its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council and Commission of the European Communities, the OAU and the United Nations.

RESOLUTION ⁽¹⁾

on the situation of refugees and displaced persons from Liberia

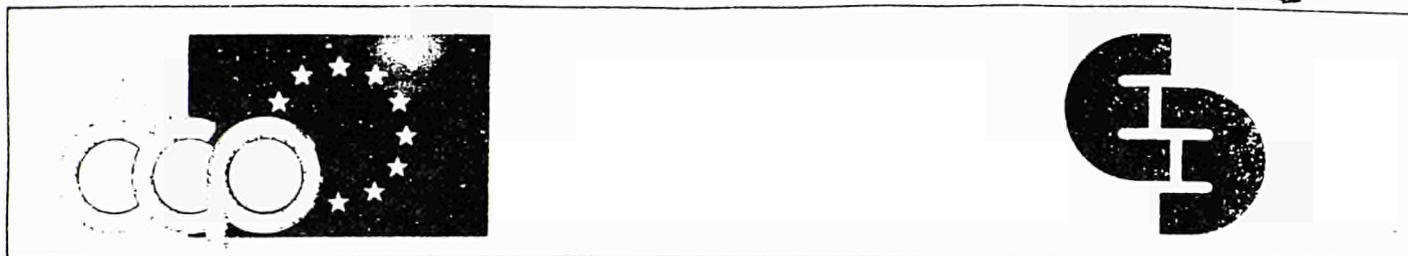
The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,

meeting in Luxembourg from 24 to 28 September 1990,

- A. whereas the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Liberia is a matter of grave concern following the serious disturbances which have rocked the country for over six months now,
- B. considering that this situation has led to a mass exodus of totally destitute people into neighbouring countries and has thus become a matter of great concern for the countries in the sub-region and the international community alike,

⁽¹⁾ Adopted by the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly on 27 September 1990 in Luxembourg.

- C. considering the heavy burden this exodus has imposed on the fragile economies of these countries in all respects, particularly at the social and economic levels,
- D. having regard to the urgent need to take more appropriate measures to cope with this serious and alarming situation,
1. Welcomes the measures already adopted by the European Community and the international community in respect of the refugees and displaced persons.
 2. Requests the European Community and the international community to pursue and step up their assistance for these persons by providing sufficient resources for the countries and humanitarian organizations concerned to enable them to meet the food and health requirements of the refugees and persons displaced as a result of the disturbances in Liberia.
 3. Further requests the European Community to give special assistance to the populations of the countries sheltering the refugees and displaced persons, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ghana, who have shown great solidarity with the latter by sharing with them their scant resources and food supplies, resulting in a serious deterioration in their own living conditions.
 4. Requests the European Community to take into account the number of refugees and displaced persons on the one hand, and those among them who are nationals of the host countries themselves on the other hand, when providing the countries concerned with adequate resources for their reintegration; requests further that the problem of integration should be considered in the framework of development assistance.
 5. Calls upon the Member States of the European Community to extend the visa of those Liberian nationals who are unable to return to their country as a result of the events happening there.
 6. Instructs the Co-Presidents of the Joint Assembly and the Chairman of the former Working Party on 'refugees' to undertake at their earliest convenience a fact-finding mission to Liberia and the countries sheltering the refugees and displaced persons and to report to the next session of the Joint Assembly.
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14th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACP-EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS

Education and Training in relation to Investment and Employment under Lomé IV

The representatives of the economic and social interest groups
of the ACP and European Community States,
meeting at the Economic and Social Committee building, Brussels,
on 13-14 November 1990,
at the instigation of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly,
have adopted the following

FINAL DECLARATION

to be forwarded to the ACP-EEC joint bodies,
the Institutions of the European Communities
and ACP and Community economic and social operators.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BRUSSELS, 14 NOVEMBER 1990

F I N A L D E C L A R A T I O N**THE PARTICIPANTS**

AT THE 14TH ANNUAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ACP-EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS

HAVING REGARD TO the conclusions of the meetings held in 1987 and 1989, at which the themes were the role of private investment in the ACP countries, vocational training and farmers' training,

HAVING REGARD TO the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention, signed on 15 December 1989,

HAVING REGARD TO certain components of the fourth Lomé Convention, some of them innovatory, which relate to cultural and social cooperation, investment promotion, protection and support; operations to enhance human resources; and the role of non-governmental operators to carry out their own initiatives as part of ACP-EEC polycentric cooperation,

HAVING REGARD TO the economic plight of a number of ACP countries, exacerbated by the crisis of their export commodity markets, their external indebtedness, the implementation of structural adjustment programmes with significantly social implications, and by the repercussions of the Gulf crisis,

HAVING REGARD TO the resolutions of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly of September 1990 in Luxembourg on elementary education and vocational training

REGARDING BASIC EDUCATION AND LITERACY

1 - **DECLARE** that basic education and the elimination of illiteracy are prerequisites for economic development, and that a large-scale literacy campaign involving all the economic and social actors is a necessity for economic development in most ACP countries,

2 - **CONSIDER** that literacy contributes to a greater participation in democratic procedures, to an improved participation in the life of the community, and to a more effective contribution to productive work,

3 - **REGRET** that the financial crisis in the developing countries during the 1980's has curbed public expenditure on education and on action to promote literacy, and point out that part of the financial shortfall on education could be made up through necessary cuts in expenditure on armaments,

4 - **STRESS** that education and training requirements should be identified in the context of national and regional indicative programmes and specific projects in which the economic and social operators have essential roles to play at the preparatory and implementation stages,

5 - **EMPHASIZE** that a basic education programme must be closely tied into a formal school system for children and less formal arrangements geared to adolescents and adults,

6 - **CONSIDER** that the use of the mother tongue for instruction in reading and writing should be the aim, whilst bearing in mind that vehicular languages are necessary for fostering contacts, exchanges and understanding between populations of different ethnic origins,

7 - **STRESS** the necessity of meeting the particular needs of women when literacy and basic education programmes are being planned, for family, economic, social and political objectives,

8 - **POINT OUT** that improved literacy and a higher standard of living in most ACP countries could help to curb population growth,

**REGARDING TRAINING IN RURAL AREAS GEARED TO INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
IN THE AGRICULTURAL AND COOPERATIVE SECTORS**

9 - **CONSIDER** that there should be adequate consultation in accordance with the principles of polycentric cooperation among ACP Governments, EC Delegations and the social and economic partners, before training programmes begin,

10 - **BELIEVE** that the drift from rural areas to urban centres, which destabilizes many ACP economies, can be stemmed by the provision in rural areas of adequate education and training facilities, as well as social housing, services, and the means of carrying out economic and social activities,

11 - **TRUST** that the innovatory provisions contained in the new Lomé Convention will enable socio-economic organizations in the agricultural and cooperative sectors to obtain the necessary resources to play their role in the planning and implementation of training activities,

12 - **CONSIDER** that cooperation should encourage the setting-up of businesses run and controlled by farmers, with training geared to achieving financial viability. This includes producer-controlled processing and marketing businesses, mutual insurance societies and credit unions backed up by representative organizations,

13 - **URGE** that those responsible for planning training programmes bear in mind the need for ACP countries to strike a balance between food production for domestic consumption on the one hand, and the promotion of export commodities on the other, such that training enables farmers to take rational production and marketing decisions,

14 - **POINT OUT** that training programmes for those in the rural economy must be designed in close liaison with those they are going to concern and be relevant to their culture,

15 - **STRESS** that the training target group should be leaders of the organizations, their staff, women and youth,

16 - PROPOSE a case study in one ACP region to assess the current scope of training in rural areas, under ACP/EEC cooperation, including the involvement of socio-economic organizations

**REGARDING VOCATIONAL TRAINING RELATED TO INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
IN THE INDUSTRIAL AND SERVICE SECTORS**

17 - OBSERVE that structural adjustment programmes in ACP countries triggered off far-reaching redeployment of the public administration work force, leaving the persons concerned unprepared for alternative employment,

18 - CONSIDER in this context that training programmes at all levels must aim at instilling creativity and entrepreneurship,

19 - UNDERLINE the vital role of manufacturing enterprises in the development process, in which acquired skills are put to use, where technology is applied and disseminated through turnover of employees,

20 - DRAW particular attention to the need for ACP countries to move away from training unrelated to employment opportunities and towards training more potential entrepreneurs who will strengthen the existing SME fabric,

21 - **SUPPORT** the funding of company training schemes involving numbers of trainees in excess of the companies' own immediate requirements for trained personnel, as a way of improving the resource of skills and qualifications which could facilitate backward integration,

22 - **UNDERLINE** that the decentralized cooperation envisaged by Lomé IV should facilitate the funding of training programmes by socio-economic organizations, reflecting the needs of local or regional SMEs,

23 - **BELIEVE** that this new training approach, focusing in particular on direct involvement of individuals in economic activity, must take account of the specific role played by women in certain sectors,

24 - **STRESS** that ACP/EEC joint-ventures are a highly constructive training instrument in management techniques which the mechanisms provided for in the Convention are designed to promote, and which especially aimed at ensuring benefits for all partners,

25 - **DRAW** attention to the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy, and in particular to its chapter on Training,

AND THEY CONCLUDE

26 - THAT relevant training should be directed as well to operators in the informal sector so as to improve their efficiency and enable them to link up with the formal sector,

27 - THAT regional and international cooperation is highly relevant to certain training activities including the sharing of expensive training facilities and the training of trainers,

28 - THAT the training needs of ACP migrant workers and ACP students should be the concern of both EC and ACP governments,

29 - THAT with immediate effect the Commission Delegates in each ACP country should ensure that representatives of socio-economic organizations and other NGOs with whom they are in contact, are fully informed of the possibilities that exist under the Lomé Convention, financial and other, for them to cooperate in a positive way in the development of their country, and that all involved keep in close contact with one another,

30 - THAT a detailed and reliable guide on the mechanisms and procedures for obtaining support for development-related activities that affect them, be produced and given wide-spread distribution for the use of socio-economic organizations in ACP countries,

31 - THAT the post of EC Social and Economic Attaché be instituted - initially at regional level - so as to reinforce effective decentralized cooperation by providing economic and social

organizations in the countries they cover, with information and assistance, in this case in the field of education and training needs,

32 - THAT the Council, during the course of 1991, use the provisions of Article 30 (2) h of the Lomé Convention, to consult the ACP/EC economic and social interest groups on a matter of mutual interest,

33 - THAT the Joint Assembly be invited to consult the economic and social interest groups, at their 15th Annual Meeting, on the question of regional cooperation under Lomé IV on the one hand and on aspects of the impact of the Community's newly-achieved internal market on ACP-EC relations, on the other.

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THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE 14TH ANNUAL MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF ACP/EEC ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS ADDRESS THIS FINAL DECLARATION TO THE ACP AND EEC AUTHORITIES AND ORGANS INCLUDING NATIONAL AUTHORIZING OFFICERS AND COMMISSION DELEGATES IN THE HOPE THAT ITS CONTENTS MAY CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND TO CLOSER INVOLVEMENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTEREST GROUPS IN THAT CONTEXT.

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS GEREES PAR LA COMMISSION										TOTAL 2 A 9
	1 P. INDICAT	2 PROJETS	3 STADEX	4 AIDES EXCEPT.	5 FFAS DE DELEGAT	6 FONDS. REHAB.	7	8 INVEST. TRANSF.	9	10	
BAHAMAS	1.718	1.718	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	1.798
BARBADE	1.916	1.916	-	50	258	-	-	-	-	-	2.225
BENIN	40.347	40.347	20.367	19	1.824	-	-	-	-	-	62.557
BOUWANA	18.204	18.204	-	2.638	1.061	-	-	-	-	-	21.904
BURUNDI	56.221	56.221	1.486	2.055	1.857	-	-	-	-	-	61.619
CAMEROUN	51.835	51.835	4.045	2.297	3.652	-	-	-	-	-	61.849
CAP-VERT	3.696	3.696	1.207	1.341	33	-	-	-	-	-	6.278
CENTRAFRIQUE	34.653	34.653	7.830	986	2.339	-	-	-	-	-	45.807
COMORES	5.894	5.894	-	2.869	436	-	-	-	-	-	9.199
CONGO	29.667	29.667	7.362	166	2.161	-	-	-	-	-	39.356
COTE D'IVOIRE	36.013	36.013	15.000	125	3.374	-	-	-	-	-	56.512
DJIBOUTI	2.518	2.518	-	1.310	49	-	-	-	-	-	3.876
DOMINIQUE	520	520	-	3.900	180	-	-	-	-	-	4.601
ETHIOPIE	117.293	117.293	14.420	4.651	1.835	27.253	-	-	-	-	165.453
FIDJI	9.685	9.685	2.115	3.589	447	-	-	-	-	-	15.835
GABON	9.198	9.198	6.703	-	1.619	-	-	-	-	-	17.521
GAMBIE	11.034	11.034	7.515	749	761	-	-	-	-	-	20.059
GHANA	47.987	47.987	5.176	2.687	2.803	-	-	-	-	-	57.853
GRENADE	1.978	1.978	-	451	131	-	-	-	-	-	2.560
GUINEE-CONAKRY	63.098	63.098	-	2.987	1.677	-	-	-	-	-	67.762
GUINEE-BISSAU	19.370	19.370	11.288	452	1.196	-	-	-	-	-	32.306
GUINEE-EQUAT.	6.667	6.667	-	290	25	-	-	-	-	-	6.983
GUYANE CO-OP	12.733	12.733	-	-	981	-	-	-	-	-	13.713
HAUTE-VOLTA	61.418	61.418	7.262	-	2.751	67	-	-	-	-	71.498
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
JAMAIQUE	16.679	16.679	-	1.123	1.418	-	-	-	-	-	19.220

DES AEME, SEME ET SEME FONDS EUROPEENS DE DEVELOPEMENT

RESULTATS CHIFFRES

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ANNEXE IV

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS GEREES PAR LA COMMISSION									
	1	2 PROJETS	3 STADEX	4 AIDES EXCEPT.	5 AFFAIS DE DELEGAT	6 FONDS. REHAD.	7	8 INVEST. TRANSF.	9	10 TOTAL 2 A 9
KENYA	70.307	70.307	-	1.839	2.412	-	-	-	-	76.058
KIRIBATI	3.041	3.041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.041
LESOTHO	20.899	20.899	-	1.146	1.026	-	-	-	-	23.072
LIBERIA	24.472	24.472	7.587	-	1.230	-	-	-	-	33.289
MADAGASCAR	65.909	65.909	5.748	1.518	3.107	-	-	-	-	76.282
MALAWI	66.814	66.814	-	2.575	1.470	-	-	-	-	70.859
MALI	71.119	71.119	9.781	1.018	2.883	6.924	-	-	-	91.724
MAURICE	15.071	15.071	-	4.537	876	-	-	-	-	20.484
MAURITANIE	32.948	32.948	37.000	1.427	2.552	5.604	-	-	-	79.531
NIGER	66.886	66.886	22.654	7.661	3.132	7.591	-	-	-	107.926
NIGERIA	7.819	7.819	-	-	1.050	-	-	-	-	8.869
UGANDA	69.890	69.890	20.595	3.309	1.400	-	-	-	-	95.195
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	9.771	9.771	-	-	603	-	-	-	-	10.374
RWANDA	57.505	57.505	609	5.926	1.860	-	-	-	-	65.899
SAINTE LUCIE	860	860	-	1.000	223	-	-	-	-	2.082
SALOMON	8.986	8.986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.986
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	4.541	4.541	2.837	-	166	-	-	-	-	7.544
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	1.766	1.766	-	300	117	-	-	-	-	2.182
SENEGAL	55.578	55.578	65.106	4.598	3.760	-	-	-	-	129.043
SEYCHELLES	2.408	2.408	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	2.515
SIERRA LEONE	29.095	29.095	3.977	-	1.231	-	-	-	-	34.303
SOMALIE	58.418	58.418	1.932	13.346	2.208	1.116	-	-	-	77.019
SOUDAH	83.230	83.230	41.776	4.839	3.008	12.700	-	-	-	145.553
SURINAM	16.410	16.410	-	-	1.179	-	-	-	-	17.589
SWAZILAND	11.668	11.668	13.225	29	566	-	-	-	-	25.488
TANZANIE	101.879	101.879	20.702	314	2.256	-	-	-	-	125.151

EN 000 ECUS	I P. INDICAT I		ENGAG GERES PAR LA COMMISSION I							I 10 I I TOTAL I I 2 A 9 I
	I 1 I	I 2 I I PROJETS I	I 3 I I STABEX I	I 4 I I AIDES I I EXCEPT. I	I 5 I I FFAIS DE I I DELEGAT I	I 6 I I FONDS. I I REHAD. I	I 7 I	I 8 I I INVEST. I I TRANSF. I	I 9 I	
TCHAD	49.066	49.066	7.336	175	2.606	7.496	-	-	-	66.679
TOGO	34.872	34.872	3.627	-	2.122	-	-	-	-	40.620
TONGA	3.166	3.166	1.208	165	116	-	-	-	-	4.655
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	3.605	3.605	-	-	929	-	-	-	-	4.534
TUVALU	601	601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	601
ZAIRE	92.475	92.475	-	18.987	3.389	-	-	-	-	114.852
ZAMBIE	43.295	43.295	-	15.384	1.974	-	-	-	-	61.653
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	-	11.258	5.635	-	-	-	-	16.893
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	10.238	10.238	-	-	6.697	-	-	-	-	16.935
PROJETS REGIONAUX	289.292	289.292	-	-	-	3.136	-	-	-	292.428
TOTAL	2.144.246	2.144.246	377.496	137.086	94.036	71.887	-	-	-	2.824.750
AFRIQUE	1.758.744	1.758.744	371.335	126.310	87.326	68.751	-	-	-	2.412.465
CARAIBES	56.419	56.419	-	7.023	5.379	-	-	-	-	68.821
PACIFIQUE	39.792	39.792	6.160	3.753	1.331	-	-	-	-	51.036
PROJETS REGIONAUX	289.292	289.292	-	-	-	3.136	-	-	-	292.428
TOTAL	2.144.246	2.144.246	377.496	137.086	94.036	71.887	-	-	-	2.824.750
ANCIEN A.C.P	938.129	938.129	223.867	66.150	49.299	28.797	-	-	-	1.306.242
NOUVEAUX A.C.P	916.825	916.825	153.629	70.936	44.737	39.953	-	-	-	1.226.080
PROJETS REGIONAUX	289.292	289.292	-	-	-	3.136	-	-	-	292.428
TOTAL	2.144.246	2.144.246	377.496	137.086	94.036	71.887	-	-	-	2.824.750

	I ENGAO GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		I PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION		
	I 10	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19
	I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I BONIFIC. I INTERESTS	I TOTAL I A 12	I PRETS	I TOTAL I 12 ET 13	I PROJETS I RAP 2	I ENG TOT I RAP 12	I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I %P/PR I 15:2	I %P/E TOT I 16:12
BAHAMAS	-	-	1.798	-	1.798	1.718	1.798	100,0	100,0	100,0
BARDADE	-	811	3.036	7.500	10.336	1.916	3.036	100,0	100,0	100,0
BENIN	328	-	62.885	-	62.885	40.347	62.885	100,0	100,0	100,0
BOTSWANA	1.750	918	24.572	6.500	31.072	18.204	24.572	100,0	100,0	100,0
BURUNDI	480	-	62.099	-	62.099	56.221	62.099	100,0	100,0	100,0
CAMEROUN	4.742	4.076	70.667	32.615	103.282	51.835	70.667	100,0	100,0	100,0
CAP-VERT	3.580	-	9.858	-	9.858	3.696	9.858	100,0	100,0	100,0
CENTRAFRIQUE	-	-	45.807	-	45.807	34.653	45.807	100,0	100,0	100,0
COMORES	12	-	9.211	-	9.211	5.894	9.211	100,0	100,0	100,0
CONGO	3.083	-	42.439	-	42.439	29.667	42.439	100,0	100,0	100,0
COTE D'IVOIRE	925	6.696	62.133	47.360	109.493	36.013	62.133	100,0	100,0	100,0
DJIBOUTI	1.000	-	4.876	-	4.876	2.518	4.876	100,0	100,0	100,0
DOMINIQUE	-	-	4.601	-	4.601	520	4.601	100,0	100,0	100,0
ETHIOPIE	-	-	165.453	-	165.453	117.293	165.453	100,0	100,0	100,0
FIDJI	119	3.651	19.605	24.000	43.605	9.685	19.605	100,0	100,0	100,0
GABON	-	-	17.521	-	17.521	9.198	17.521	100,0	100,0	100,0
GAMBIE	2.358	-	22.417	-	22.417	11.034	22.417	100,0	100,0	100,0
GHANA	222	1.864	59.940	16.000	75.940	47.987	59.940	100,0	100,0	100,0
GRENADE	-	-	2.560	-	2.560	1.978	2.560	100,0	100,0	100,0
GUINEE-CONAKRY	137	442	68.341	4.400	72.741	63.098	68.341	100,0	100,0	100,0
GUINEE-BISSAU	-	-	32.306	-	32.306	19.370	32.306	100,0	100,0	100,0
GUINEE-EQUAT.	-	-	6.983	-	6.983	6.667	6.983	100,0	100,0	100,0
GUYANE CO-OP	3.200	-	16.913	-	16.913	12.733	16.913	100,0	100,0	100,0
HAUTE-VOLTA	7.608	1.221	80.326	8.000	88.326	61.418	80.326	100,0	100,0	100,0
SAINT VINCENT	-	-	500	-	500	-	500	100,0	100,0	100,0
JAMAIQUE	-	-	19.220	-	19.220	16.679	19.220	100,0	100,0	100,0

	I ENGAG GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION		
	I 10 I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I 11 I BONIFIC. I INTERESTS	I 12 I TOTAL I 9 A 12	I 13 I PRETS	I 14 I TOTAL I 12 ET 13	I 15 I PROJETS I RAP 2	I 16 I ENG TOT I RAP 12	I 17 I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I 18 I XP/PR I 15:2	I 19 I %P/E TOT I 16:12
KENYA	1.241	8.218	83.517	52.380	135.897	70.307	83.517	100,0	100,0	100,0
KIRIBATI	-	-	3.041	-	3.041	3.041	3.041	100,0	100,0	100,0
LESOTHO	98	-	23.169	-	23.169	20.899	23.169	100,0	100,0	100,0
LIBERIA	338	1.174	34.800	7.400	42.200	24.472	34.800	100,0	100,0	100,0
MADAGASCAR	2.286	-	78.568	-	78.568	65.909	78.568	100,0	100,0	100,0
MALAWI	1.537	1.796	74.192	14.500	88.692	66.814	74.192	100,0	100,0	100,0
MALI	6.357	-	98.081	-	98.081	71.119	98.081	100,0	100,0	100,0
MAURICE	35	1.996	22.514	12.500	35.014	15.071	22.514	100,0	100,0	100,0
MAURITANIE	-	3.210	82.741	25.000	107.741	32.948	82.741	100,0	100,0	100,0
NIGER	860	928	109.711	6.010	115.721	66.886	109.711	100,0	100,0	100,0
NIGERIA	-	4.912	13.781	50.000	63.781	7.819	13.781	100,0	100,0	100,0
UGANDA	330	-	95.525	-	95.525	69.890	95.525	100,0	100,0	100,0
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	1.500	1.124	13.098	7.000	20.098	9.771	13.098	100,0	100,0	100,0
RHANDA	3.000	-	68.899	-	68.899	57.505	68.899	100,0	100,0	100,0
SAINTE LUCIE	180	-	2.262	-	2.262	860	2.262	100,0	100,0	100,0
SALOMON	-	-	8.986	-	8.986	8.986	8.986	100,0	100,0	100,0
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	-	-	7.544	-	7.544	4.541	7.544	100,0	100,0	100,0
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	-	-	2.182	-	2.182	1.766	2.182	100,0	100,0	100,0
SENEGAL	7.419	1.766	138.228	12.000	150.228	55.578	138.228	100,0	100,0	100,0
SEYCHELLES	580	-	3.095	-	3.095	2.408	3.095	100,0	100,0	100,0
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	34.303	-	34.303	29.095	34.303	100,0	100,0	100,0
SOMALIE	212	-	77.231	-	77.231	58.418	77.231	100,0	100,0	100,0
SOUDAN	6.500	-	152.053	-	152.053	83.230	152.053	100,0	100,0	100,0
SURINAM	-	-	17.589	-	17.589	16.410	17.589	100,0	100,0	100,0
SWAZILAND	1.106	1.503	28.097	12.000	40.097	11.668	28.097	100,0	100,0	100,0
TANZANIE	7.750	92	132.992	5.000	137.992	101.879	132.992	100,0	100,0	100,0

	ENGAGS GERES PAR DEI			FONDS DEI		COM+DEI		PAIEMENTS		TAUX DE REALISATION		
	10 CAPITAUX A RISQUE	11 BONIFIC. INTERESTS	12 TOTAL 9 A 12	13 PRETS	14 TOTAL 12 ET 13	15 PROJETS RAP 2	16 ENG TOT RAP 12	17 %E PR/PI 2:1	18 %P/PR 15:2	19 %P/E TOT 16:12		
TCHAD	7.045	-	73.724	-	73.724	49.066	73.724	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TOGO	3.043	356	44.019	2.330	46.349	34.872	44.019	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TONGA	-	-	4.655	-	4.655	3.166	4.655	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	1.348	5.881	10.000	15.881	3.605	5.881	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TUVALU	-	-	601	-	601	601	601	100,0	100,0	100,0		
ZAIRE	5.487	-	120.339	-	120.339	92.475	120.339	100,0	100,0	100,0		
ZAMBIE	3.253	1.512	66.418	10.500	76.918	43.295	66.418	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	16.893	-	16.893	-	16.893	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TOUS PAYS ET TER.	-	-	16.935	-	16.935	10.238	16.935	100,0	100,0	100,0		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	6.133	2.317	300.878	17.000	317.878	289.292	300.878	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TOTAL	95.932	51.931	2.972.613	389.995	3.362.608	2.144.246	2.972.613	100,0	100,0	100,0		
AFRIQUE	84.700	42.679	2.539.844	324.495	2.864.339	1.758.744	2.539.844	100,0	100,0	100,0		
CARAIBES	3.380	2.159	74.360	17.500	91.860	56.419	74.360	100,0	100,0	100,0		
PACIFIQUE	1.718	4.775	57.530	31.000	88.530	39.792	57.530	100,0	100,0	100,0		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	6.133	2.317	300.878	17.000	317.878	289.292	300.878	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TOTAL	95.932	51.931	2.972.613	389.995	3.362.608	2.144.246	2.972.613	100,0	100,0	100,0		
ANCIEN A.C.P	53.910	20.248	1.380.400	145.815	1.526.215	938.129	1.380.400	100,0	100,0	100,0		
NOUVEAUX A.C.P	35.889	29.366	1.291.334	227.180	1.518.514	916.825	1.291.334	100,0	100,0	100,0		
PROJETS REGIONAUX	6.133	2.317	300.878	17.000	317.878	289.292	300.878	100,0	100,0	100,0		
TOTAL	95.932	51.931	2.972.613	389.995	3.362.608	2.144.246	2.972.613	100,0	100,0	100,0		

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS PAR LA COMMISSION										10 TOTAL 2 A 9
	1 P.INDICAT	2 PROJETS	3 STABEX	4 AIDES EXCEPT.	5 PRODUITS MINIERS	6 FONDS. REHAB.	7 S I D A	8 INVEST. TRANSF.	9		
ANTIGUA-DARBUDA	2.700	2.711	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.800
BAHAMAS	2.100	2.100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.100
BARBADE	3.700	2.775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.775
BELIZE	5.500	5.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.500
BENIN	55.000	54.925	4.644	1.469	-	-	-	2.296	-	-	63.334
BOTSWANA	23.000	22.948	-	210	-	2.910	-	-	-	-	26.068
BURUNDI	77.000	76.816	13.811	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.823
CAMEROUN	69.000	68.889	29.590	1.597	-	-	-	225	-	-	100.301
CAP-VERT	16.000	15.839	527	1.118	-	1.000	-	-	-	-	18.484
CENTRAFRIQUE	49.000	48.938	5.197	500	-	-	-	300	-	-	54.934
COMORES	14.500	14.449	6.575	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.465
CONGO	31.500	31.337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.337
COTE D'IVOIRE	54.000	53.716	93.417	793	-	-	-	-	-	-	147.926
DJIBOUTI	5.400	5.361	-	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.703
DOMINIQUE	3.500	3.498	3.529	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.487
ETHIOPIE	141.000	140.166	11.300	40.594	-	7.116	-	-	-	-	199.175
FIDJI	13.000	12.987	2.996	4.568	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.550
GABON	16.000	14.350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.350
GAMBIE	14.000	13.989	18.154	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.192
GHANA	60.000	60.050	85.471	3.834	-	-	-	-	-	-	149.355
GRENAD	3.500	3.485	3.963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.448
GUINEE-CONAKRY	80.000	79.252	-	1.089	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.341
GUINEE-BISSAU	25.000	20.760	3.649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.409
GUINEE-EQUAT.	8.500	7.946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.946
GUYANE CO-OP	14.600	14.513	-	-	34.500	-	-	-	-	-	49.013
HAUTE-VOLTA	84.500	83.560	1.047	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.126

	EN 000 ECUS		ENGAGEMENTS GERES PAR LA COMMISSION									
	I P. INDICAT I		I 1	I 2	I 3	I 4	I 5	I 6	I 7	I 8	I 9	I 10
			I PROJETS	I STABEX	I AIDES	I PRODUITS	I FONDS.	I S I D A	I INVEST.		I	I TOTAL
			I	I	I EXCEPT.	I MINIERES	I REHAD.	I	I TRANSF.	I	I	I 2 A 9
JAMAIQUE	26.400	23.623		4.295	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.000
KENYA	88.000	85.796		44.866	2.265	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.926
KIRIDATI	4.000	3.847		1.599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.446
LESOTHO	29.000	28.797		1.291	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.139
LIBERIA	31.000	29.991		-	-	49.300	-	-	-	-	-	79.291
MADAGASCAR	78.000	75.170		9.968	2.101	-	-	-	2.809	-	-	90.047
MALAWI	80.000	79.815		4.934	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	85.173
MAL.	96.000	95.562		10.692	13.328	-	1.450	-	-	-	-	121.031
MAURICE	20.500	20.422		-	76	-	-	-	150	-	-	20.649
MAURITANIE	43.000	42.006		-	4.760	-	1.979	-	36	-	-	48.781
NIGER	80.500	80.128		-	13.540	-	2.952	-	-	-	-	96.619
NIGERIA	50.000	50.000		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.000
UGANDA	87.000	86.983		-	5.236	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.219
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	23.000	19.551		50.688	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.239
RWANDA	79.000	77.898		9.331	2.000	2.840	-	-	-	-	-	92.068
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	2.200	2.198		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.198
SAINTE LUCIE	3.700	3.649		1.619	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.482
SAINTE VINCENT	3.700	3.699		-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.899
SALOMON	12.000	11.957		4.177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.134
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	6.200	6.192		6.489	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.826
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	4.000	3.965		7.602	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.974
SENEGAL	69.000	68.365		89.954	2.116	-	-	-	646	-	-	161.082
SEYCHELLES	3.600	3.565		-	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.854
SIERRA LEONE	48.500	48.428		14.264	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.884
SOMALIE	79.300	79.091		3.580	17.547	-	188	-	-	-	-	100.406
SOU DAN	103.000	87.827		40.695	35.674	-	955	-	-	-	-	165.150

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS GERES PAR LA COMMISSION										I 10 I TOTAL I 2 A 9
	I 1 I P. INDICAT I	I 2 I PROJETS	I 3 I STADDEX	I 4 I AIDES I EXCEPT.	I 5 I PRODUITS I MINIERS	I 6 I FONDS. I REHAB.	I 7 I S I D A	I 8 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 9	I 10	
SURINAM	18.000	12.801	-	-	-	-	-	3.530	-	16.331	
SWAZILAND	18.500	18.389	8.189	121	-	-	-	-	-	26.700	
TANZANIE	120.700	121.051	20.864	367	-	-	-	-	-	142.232	
TCHAD	62.000	62.197	6.640	10.007	-	3.014	-	3.115	-	84.972	
TOGO	43.000	42.533	28.834	549	-	-	-	-	-	71.916	
TONGA	4.100	3.984	4.011	1.400	-	-	-	-	-	9.395	
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	10.500	9.443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.443	
TUVALU	1.000	972	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.114	
VANUATU	4.500	4.268	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	4.328	
ZAIRE	104.000	101.312	-	2.761	81.000	-	-	2.084	-	187.157	
ZAMBIE	58.000	57.305	-	1.293	83.000	-	-	-	-	141.597	
ZIMBABWE	49.000	48.689	-	4.957	-	-	-	-	-	53.646	
TOUS A.C.P.	2.000	556	-	116	-	478	35.000	-	-	36.150	
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	9.500	9.500	-	-	-	-	-	1.132	-	10.632	
PROJETS REGIONAUX 1	581.900	579.923	-	-	-	2.815	-	-	-	582.738	
TOTAL	3.109.300	3.052.307	658.594	180.146	250.640	24.856	35.000	16.323	-	4.217.866	
AFRIQUE	2.359.500	2.318.630	575.086	172.929	216.140	22.041	35.000	12.793	-	3.352.619	
CARAIBES	100.100	89.996	13.407	1.044	34.500	-	-	3.530	-	142.476	
PACIFIQUE	67.800	63.758	70.101	6.173	-	-	-	-	-	140.032	
PROJETS REGIONAUX 1	581.900	579.923	-	-	-	2.815	-	-	-	582.738	
TOTAL	3.109.300	3.052.307	658.594	180.146	250.640	24.856	35.000	16.323	-	4.217.866	
ANCIEN A.C.P	1.228.200	1.209.826	313.279	74.642	83.840	9.582	-	15.190	-	1.706.360	
NOUVEAUX A.C.P	1.299.200	1.262.558	345.314	105.504	166.800	12.459	35.000	1.132	-	1.928.767	

EN 000 ECUS	P.INDICAT		ENGAG GERES PAR LA COMMISSION							TOTAL	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	PROJETS	STADEX	AIDES EXCEPT.	PRODUITS MINIERES	FONDS.	REHAB.	S I D A	INVEST.	TRANSF.	TOTAL	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	581.900	579.923	-	-	-	2.815	-	-	-	582.738	
TOTAL	3.109.300	3.052.307	658.594	180.146	250.640	24.856	35.000	16.323	-	4.217.866	

1 A CE MONTANT , IL CONVIENT D'AJOUTER LES INTERVENTIONS DE LA DEI POUR LA COOPERATION REGIONALE

	I ENGAG GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+DEI I		PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I BONIFIC I INTERESTS	I TOTAL I 10 A 13	I PRETS I	I TOTAL I 13 ET 14	I PROJETS I RAP 2	I ENG TOT I RAP 13	I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I %P/PR I 16:2	I %P/E TOT I 17:13
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	-	-	2.800	-	2.800	1.787	1.876	100,4	65,9	67,0
BAHAMAS	-	-	2.100	-	2.100	1.262	1.262	100,0	60,1	60,1
DARBADE	90	1.933	4.798	9.600	14.398	2.254	3.439	75,0	81,2	71,7
BELIZE	600	312	6.412	2.000	8.412	513	1.401	100,0	9,3	21,9
BENIN	2.533	-	65.867	13.500	79.367	38.497	48.345	99,9	70,1	73,4
BOTSHANA	-	5.207	31.276	29.000	60.276	17.815	23.840	99,8	77,6	76,2
BURUNDI	5.861	-	96.684	-	96.684	55.832	75.700	99,8	72,7	78,3
CAMEROUN	-	17.564	117.864	95.700	213.564	42.767	90.674	99,8	62,1	76,9
CAP-VERT	1.745	-	20.229	-	20.229	14.984	19.338	99,0	94,6	95,6
CENTRAFRIQUE	5.068	-	60.002	-	60.002	41.649	52.579	99,9	85,1	87,6
COMORES	161	-	21.626	-	21.626	10.849	18.026	99,6	75,1	83,4
CONGO	480	2.454	34.271	30.700	64.971	30.880	33.014	99,5	98,5	96,3
COTE D'IVOIRE	500	9.811	158.237	56.200	214.437	42.219	141.571	99,5	78,6	89,5
DJIBOUTI	2.451	-	8.154	-	8.154	4.739	7.332	99,3	88,4	89,9
DOMINIQUE	1.000	-	8.487	-	8.487	3.435	8.424	99,9	98,2	99,3
ETHIOPIE	12.845	-	212.021	-	212.021	128.276	199.615	99,4	91,5	94,1
FIDJI	6.331	5.276	32.158	28.000	60.158	10.423	29.594	99,9	80,3	92,0
GABON	2.000	6.632	23.482	32.000	55.482	14.029	23.161	89,7	97,8	98,6
GAMBIE	-	-	32.192	-	32.192	10.826	29.029	99,9	77,4	90,2
GHANA	13.600	-	162.955	-	162.955	44.532	145.239	100,1	74,2	89,1
GRENADE	2.089	-	9.537	-	9.537	3.260	9.312	99,6	93,5	97,6
GUINEE-CONAKRY	2.920	1.092	84.353	7.500	91.853	65.788	70.244	99,1	83,0	83,3
GUINEE-BISSAU	3.800	-	28.209	-	28.209	18.555	26.004	83,0	89,4	92,2
GUINEE-EQUAT.	2.000	-	9.946	-	9.946	7.746	9.746	93,5	97,5	98,0
GUYANE CO-OP	4.000	-	53.013	-	53.013	13.126	33.440	99,4	90,4	63,1
HAUTE-VOLTA	7.300	-	92.426	-	92.426	73.384	81.995	98,9	87,8	88,7

	I ENCAD GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		I PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION			I
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20	
	I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I BONIFIC I INTERESTS	I TOTAL I 10 A 13	I PRETS I	I TOTAL I 13 ET 14	I PROJETS I RAP 2	I ENG TOT I RAP 13	I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I %P/PR I 16:2	I %P/E TOT I 17:13	
JAMAIQUE	5.000	733	33.733	4.000	37.733	15.981	25.851	89,5	67,6	76,6	
KENYA	1.502	8.570	142.997	45.500	188.497	67.038	121.485	97,5	78,1	85,0	
KIRIBATI	198	-	5.644	-	5.644	3.049	4.845	96,2	79,2	85,8	
LESOTHO	5.513	-	35.652	-	35.652	21.368	27.961	99,3	74,2	78,4	
LIBERIA	2.750	507	82.548	3.500	86.048	16.195	21.504	96,7	54,0	26,1	
MADAGASCAR	21.154	-	111.201	-	111.201	66.000	101.390	96,4	87,8	91,2	
MALAWI	14.955	906	101.034	7.500	108.534	50.032	68.649	99,8	62,7	67,9	
I	3.400	-	124.431	-	124.431	76.005	104.462	99,5	79,5	84,0	
ICE	140	413	21.201	4.000	25.201	18.497	19.221	99,6	90,6	90,7	
MAURITANIE	7.000	-	55.781	-	55.781	33.475	47.173	97,7	79,7	84,6	
NIGER	-	2.097	98.716	10.000	108.716	70.986	89.138	99,5	88,6	90,3	
NIGERIA	-	5.121	55.120	40.000	95.120	29.582	33.427	100,0	59,2	60,6	
UGANDA	10.000	-	102.219	-	102.219	70.854	86.079	100,0	81,5	84,2	
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	13.780	1.363	85.382	47.900	133.282	17.996	82.753	85,0	92,0	96,9	
RWANDA	477	-	92.545	-	92.545	72.822	85.104	98,6	93,5	92,0	
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	-	-	2.198	-	2.198	1.966	1.966	99,9	89,4	89,4	
SAINTE LUCIE	1.000	-	6.482	-	6.482	3.574	6.407	98,6	97,9	98,8	
SAINT VINCENT	2.993	-	6.892	-	6.892	3.518	6.683	100,0	95,1	97,0	
SALOMON	174	-	16.308	-	16.308	9.507	13.858	99,6	79,5	85,0	
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	3.321	-	16.148	-	16.148	6.153	16.110	99,9	99,4	99,8	
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	40	-	12.014	-	12.014	3.846	11.895	99,1	97,0	99,0	
SENEGAL	4.789	4.792	170.663	21.000	191.663	53.439	154.830	99,1	78,2	90,7	
SEYCHELLES	4.000	-	7.854	-	7.854	3.425	7.715	99,0	96,1	98,2	
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	62.884	-	62.884	35.106	49.563	99,9	72,5	78,8	
SOMALIE	9.560	-	109.966	-	109.966	53.380	84.255	99,7	67,5	76,6	
SOUDAN	10.000	-	175.150	-	175.150	79.500	165.414	85,3	90,5	94,4	

	I ENGAG GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		I PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I BONIFIC I INTERESTS	I TOTAL I A 13	I PRETS I	I TOTAL I 13 ET 14	I PROJETS I RAP 2	I ENG TOT I RAP 13	I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I %P/PR I 16:2	I %P/E TOT I 17:13
SURINAM	4.250	-	20.581	-	20.581	3.554	8.642	71,1	27,8	42,0
SHAZILAND	37	2.117	28.854	7.000	35.854	13.486	23.950	99,4	73,3	83,0
TANZANIE	9.737	-	152.020	-	152.020	104.447	135.416	100,3	86,3	89,1
TCHAD	2.000	-	86.972	-	86.972	55.887	77.396	100,3	89,9	89,0
TOGO	100	1.521	73.537	4.400	77.937	36.472	67.397	98,9	85,7	91,7
TONGA	2.321	-	11.716	-	11.716	2.789	10.521	97,2	70,0	89,8
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	-	5.160	14.602	32.000	46.602	4.721	8.681	89,9	50,0	59,5
TUVALU	124	-	1.237	-	1.237	956	1.221	97,2	98,3	98,7
VANUATU	2.685	-	7.013	-	7.013	4.250	6.376	94,8	99,6	90,9
ZAIRE	18.555	-	205.712	-	205.712	77.872	171.698	97,4	76,9	83,5
ZAMBIE	1.526	8.540	151.663	31.500	183.163	42.065	132.784	98,8	73,4	87,6
ZIMBABWE	5.180	6.666	65.492	35.000	100.492	36.039	47.940	99,4	74,0	73,2
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	36.150	-	36.150	556	10.988	27,8	100,0	30,4
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	10.632	-	10.632	8.342	9.076	100,0	87,8	85,4
PROJETS REGIONAUX	25.497	1.335	609.570	5.000	614.570	446.886	470.823	99,7	77,1	77,2
TOTAL	271.631	100.121	4.589.618	602.500	5.192.118	2.421.048	3.804.846	98,2	79,3	82,9
AFRIQUE	196.178	84.009	3.632.807	474.000	4.106.807	1.860.086	3.051.361	98,3	80,2	84,0
CARAIBES	21.022	8.138	171.636	47.600	219.236	58.952	117.384	89,9	65,5	68,4
PACIFIQUE	28.934	6.639	175.605	75.900	251.505	55.124	165.278	94,0	86,5	94,1
PROJETS REGIONAUX	25.497	1.335	609.570	5.000	614.570	446.886	470.823	99,7	77,1	77,2
TOTAL	271.631	100.121	4.589.618	602.500	5.192.118	2.421.048	3.804.846	98,2	79,3	82,9
ANCIEN A.C.P	98.278	45.284	1.849.922	267.500	2.117.422	973.234	1.583.101	98,5	80,4	85,6
NOUVEAUX A.C.P	147.857	53.503	2.130.127	330.000	2.460.127	1.000.928	1.750.922	97,2	79,3	82,2

	I ENGAG GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		I PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I CAPITAUX	I BENEFIC	I TOTAL	I PRETS	I TOTAL	I PROJETS	I ENG TOT	I %E PR/PI	I XP/PR	I XP/E TOT
I A RISQUE	I INTERESTS	I 10 A 13	I	I 13 ET 14	I RAP 2	I RAP 13	I 2:1	I 16:2	I 17:13	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	25.497	1.335	609.570	5.000	614.570	446.886	470.823	99,7	77,1	77,2
TOTAL	271.631	100.121	4.589.618	602.500	5.192.118	2.421.048	3.804.846	98,2	79,3	82,9

EH 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS GERES PAR LA COMMISSION										I 10 I TOTAL I 2 A 9
	I P.INDICAT I	I 2 I PROJETS	I 3 I STABEX	I 4 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 5 I AIDE I REFUGIES	I 6 I PRODUIT I MINIERES	I 7 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 8 I S I D A	I 9 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 10 I TOTAL	
ANGOLA	102.000	78.548	-	14.455	2.125	-	-	-	-	95.127	
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	4.500	566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	
BAHAMAS	4.000	3.625	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	3.707	
BARBADE	5.000	2.310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.310	
BELIZE	8.000	7.840	-	-	1.997	-	-	-	148	9.986	
BENIN	82.500	81.743	17.572	339	120	-	-	-	3.079	102.854	
BOTSWANA	30.500	23.439	-	430	450	21.650	-	-	776	46.745	
BURUNDI	108.000	107.400	25.241	360	750	-	-	-	675	134.426	
CAMEROUM	101.000	75.559	198.764	144	-	-	-	-	3.449	277.916	
CAP-VERT	24.500	24.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.500	
CENTRAFRIQUE	69.500	63.923	31.224	620	-	-	-	-	743	96.510	
COMORES	21.500	17.898	8.101	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.999	
CONGO	48.000	41.263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.263	
COTE D'IVOIRE	82.000	79.048	365.260	881	741	-	-	-	892	446.822	
DJIBOUTI	16.000	15.151	-	150	854	-	-	-	178	16.333	
DOMINIQUE	6.000	6.000	1.208	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.208	
ETHIOPIE	210.000	209.517	98.187	43.101	9.195	-	-	-	181	360.182	
FIDJI	20.000	16.995	264	300	-	-	-	-	-	17.558	
GABON	26.000	20.331	3.128	98	-	-	-	-	-	23.557	
GAMBIE	21.000	20.958	12.573	208	-	-	-	-	75	33.814	
GHANA	97.500	50.989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.989	
GRENADE	5.500	5.500	2.530	100	-	-	-	-	-	8.130	
GUINEE-CONAKRY	114.000	106.297	-	1.065	1.620	35.000	-	-	-	143.982	
GUINEE-BISSAU	37.500	33.700	2.882	103	-	-	-	-	171	36.855	
GUINEE-EQUAT.	12.000	6.063	9.831	-	-	-	-	-	333	16.226	
GUYANE CO-OP	22.160	20.352	-	245	-	-	-	-	63	20.661	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAGEMENTS PAR LA COMMISSION										I I 10 I TOTAL I 2 A 9 I
	I P.INDICAT I	I 2 I PROJETS I	I 3 I STABEX I	I 4 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 5 I AIDE I REFUGIES	I 6 I PRODUIT I MINIER	I 7 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 8 I S I D A I	I 9 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 10 I TOTAL I 2 A 9 I	
BURKINA FASO	107.500	102.924	7.318	365	-	-	-	-	3.606	114.213	
JAMAIQUE	40.200	36.543	-	1.230	-	-	-	-	1.959	39.733	
KENYA	135.000	129.616	70.896	-	45	-	-	-	-	200.557	
KIRIBATI	6.500	714	2.459	-	-	-	-	-	258	3.430	
LESOTHO	41.500	41.499	3.140	-	-	-	-	-	368	45.008	
LIBERIA	45.000	31.839	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	32.739	
MADAGASCAR	125.000	80.492	4.506	250	-	-	-	-	208	85.455	
MALAWI	114.500	105.456	19.354	3.735	9.465	-	-	-	265	138.275	
MALI	137.000	136.479	20.273	789	-	-	-	-	2.455	159.996	
MAURICE	31.000	27.126	2.950	65	-	-	-	-	-	30.141	
MAURITANIE	61.500	57.880	-	790	1.555	18.000	-	-	-	78.224	
MOZAMBIQUE	160.000	132.657	21.451	15.685	13.599	-	-	-	-	183.392	
NIGER	122.000	120.285	6.610	369	2.233	12.450	-	-	1.056	143.004	
NIGERIA	213.500	213.218	-	1.127	-	-	-	-	908	213.253	
UGANDA	127.000	126.215	-	2.992	6.205	-	-	-	2.673	138.085	
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	34.500	34.478	110.006	-	730	-	-	-	-	145.213	
RWANDA	107.000	53.408	61.905	1.456	220	-	-	-	-	116.990	
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	3.500	2.760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.760	
SAINTE LUCIE	6.000	5.880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.880	
SAINT VINCENT ET GRE	7.000	6.985	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	7.115	
SALOMON	17.000	14.655	27.705	427	-	-	-	-	-	42.787	
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	9.000	8.996	9.753	215	-	-	-	-	59	19.023	
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	6.000	5.860	1.627	113	-	-	-	-	34	7.634	
SENEGAL	108.500	108.500	106.953	1.810	3.776	15.000	-	-	3.397	239.436	
SEYCHELLES	6.200	4.899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.899	
SIERRA LEONE	69.500	40.271	-	478	-	-	-	-	1.424	42.173	

EN 000 ECUS	ENGAG GERES PAR LA COMMISSION										I I 10 I TOTAL I 2 A 9 I
	I P.INDICAT I	I 2 I PROJETS	I 3 I STABEX	I 4 I AIDE I EXCEPT.	I 5 I AIDE I REFUGIES	I 6 I PRODUIT I MINIER	I 7 I FONDS I REHAB.	I 8 I S I D A	I 9 I INVEST. I TRANSF.	I 10 I TOTAL I 2 A 9 I	
SOMALIE	117.000	91.004	-	1.757	1.198	-	-	-	4.519	98.478	
SOUDAN	156.000	94.809	63.929	36.642	21.051	-	-	-	4.164	220.595	
SURINAM	24.000	11.821	-	105	-	-	-	-	1.117	13.043	
SWAZILAND	25.500	25.458	-	-	1.515	-	-	-	93	27.066	
TANZANIE	176.500	172.787	8.908	150	-	-	-	-	760	182.605	
TCHAD	89.000	89.000	40.388	1.214	2.760	-	-	-	2.794	136.156	
TOGO	61.500	60.729	21.103	-	-	15.700	-	-	119	97.651	
TONGA	6.500	6.500	3.765	-	-	-	-	-	34	10.299	
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	15.000	12.706	-	100	-	-	-	-	5.500	18.306	
TUVALU	2.000	814	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	953	
VANUATU	6.700	6.700	16.441	560	-	-	-	-	129	23.830	
ZAIRE	166.500	156.123	-	575	2.060	-	-	-	56	158.814	
ZAMBIE	92.000	80.089	-	553	650	-	-	-	784	82.076	
ZIMBABWE	77.000	72.956	-	-	1.287	-	-	-	-	74.242	
TOUS A.C.P.	1.500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	155	
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	1.000	1.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1.021	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1 884.800	689.076	-	17.200	-	-	-	-	4.815	711.091	
TOTAL	5.022.500	4.320.723	1.408.346	154.381	86.200	117.800	-	-	54.576	6.142.026	
AFRIQUE	3.884.700	3.418.907	1.234.076	133.768	83.473	117.800	-	-	40.412	5.028.436	
CARAIBES	150.800	122.890	3.739	1.910	1.997	-	-	-	8.869	139.406	
PACIFIQUE	102.200	89.851	170.531	1.502	730	-	-	-	480	263.094	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1 884.800	689.076	-	17.200	-	-	-	-	4.815	711.091	
TOTAL	5.022.500	4.320.723	1.408.346	154.381	86.200	117.800	-	-	54.576	6.142.026	

EN 000 ECUS	I P.INDICAT I		ENQAG GERES PAR LA COMMISSION I								I 10 I
	I 1 I	I 2 I	I 3 I	I 4 I	I 5 I	I 6 I	I 7 I	I 8 I	I 9 I	I 10 I	
	PROJETS	STADEX	AIDE EXCEPT.	AIDE REFUGIES	PRODUIT MINIER	FONDS REHAB.	S I D A	INVEST. TRANSF.	TOTAL 2 A 9		
ANCIEN A.C.P	1.812.000	1.598.088	921.298	12.137	16.267	61.150	-	-	28.343	2.637.282	
NOUVEAUX A.C.P	2.325.700	2.033.560	487.048	125.044	69.933	56.650	-	-	21.419	2.793.654	
PROJETS REGIONAUX	1 884.800	689.076	-	17.200	-	-	-	-	4.815	711.091	
TOTAL	5.022.500	4.320.723	1.408.346	154.381	86.200	117.800	-	-	54.576	6.142.026	

1 A CE MONTANT , IL CONVIENT D'AJOUTER LES INTERVENTIONS DE LA BEI POUR LA COOPERATION REGIONALE

	I ENGAG GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		I PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION		
	I 11 I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I 12 I BONIFIC I INTERESTS	I 13 I TOTAL I 10 A 13	I 14 I PRETS	I 15 I TOTAL I 13 ET 14	I 16 I PROJETS I RAP 2	I 17 I ENG TOT I RAP 13	I 18 I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I 19 I %P/PR I 16:2	I 20 I %P/E TOT I 17:13
ANGOLA	4.000	-	99.127	-	99.127	38.102	49.544	77,0	48,5	50,0
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	1.500	-	2.066	-	2.066	218	218	12,6	38,4	10,5
BAHAMAS	-	3.290	6.997	17.600	24.597	1.267	2.945	90,6	34,9	42,1
BARBADE	1.000	580	3.890	3.000	6.890	359	359	46,2	15,6	9,2
BELIZE	1.000	326	11.311	2.500	13.811	1.727	2.692	98,0	22,0	23,8
BENIN	13.500	-	116.354	-	116.354	52.599	74.072	99,1	64,3	63,7
BOTSWANA	4.551	3.910	55.206	24.000	79.206	9.404	13.605	76,8	40,1	24,6
BURUNDI	12.000	-	146.426	-	146.426	27.392	57.453	99,4	25,5	39,2
CAMEROUN	-	-	277.916	-	277.916	26.920	225.820	74,8	35,6	81,3
CAP-VERT	3.000	-	27.500	-	27.500	2.333	4.925	100,0	9,5	17,9
CENTRAFRIQUE	10.000	-	106.510	-	106.510	34.635	66.358	92,0	54,2	62,3
COMORES	2.000	-	27.999	-	27.999	4.406	13.906	83,2	24,6	49,7
CONGO	26.000	-	67.263	-	67.263	2.383	11.130	86,0	5,8	16,5
COTE D'IVOIRE	-	17.159	463.981	41.100	505.081	45.408	415.889	96,4	57,4	89,6
DJIBOUTI	2.000	-	18.333	-	18.333	3.841	4.563	94,7	25,4	24,9
DOMINIQUE	3.800	-	11.008	-	11.008	5.196	8.330	100,0	86,6	75,7
ETHIOPIE	31.000	-	391.182	-	391.182	48.992	201.937	99,8	23,4	51,6
FIDJI	1.000	3.873	22.432	22.500	44.932	3.128	5.076	85,0	18,4	22,6
GABON	-	-	23.557	-	23.557	14.115	17.341	78,2	69,4	73,6
GAMBIE	5.700	-	39.514	-	39.514	11.137	23.908	99,8	53,1	60,5
GHANA	20.000	4.130	75.119	17.000	92.119	19.082	22.987	52,3	37,4	30,6
GRENADE	2.800	-	10.930	-	10.930	4.465	9.615	100,0	81,2	88,0
GUINEE-CONAKRY	19.000	-	162.982	-	162.982	29.873	36.271	93,2	28,1	22,3
GUINEE-BISSAU	3.500	-	40.355	-	40.355	12.230	15.192	89,9	36,3	37,6
GUINEE-EQUAT.	4.000	-	20.226	-	20.226	2.913	15.562	50,5	48,0	76,9
GUYANE CO-OP	4.000	-	24.661	-	24.661	14.487	14.794	92,1	71,2	60,0

	I ENCAD OERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION I		
	I 11	I 12	I 13	I 14	I 15	I 16	I 17	I 18	I 19	I 20
	I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I BONIFIC I INTERESTS	I TOTAL I 10 A 13	I PRETS I	I TOTAL I 13 ET 14	I PROJETS I RAP 2	I ENG TOT I RAP 13	I %E PR/PI I 2:1	I %P/PR I 16:2	I %P/E TOT I 17:13
BURKINA FASO	10.500	-	124.713	-	124.713	10.762	22.297	95,7	10,5	17,9
JAMAIQUE	1.000	6.130	46.863	30.500	77.363	11.941	15.104	90,9	32,7	32,2
KENYA	7.500	12.627	220.685	69.000	289.685	51.324	130.223	96,0	39,6	59,0
KIRIBATI	-	-	3.430	-	3.430	366	2.824	11,0	51,3	82,3
LESOTHO	6.500	-	51.508	-	51.508	21.816	27.519	100,0	52,6	53,4
LIBERIA	-	-	32.739	-	32.739	6.405	6.643	70,8	20,1	20,3
MADAGASCAR	34.954	-	120.409	-	120.409	40.627	60.832	64,4	50,5	50,5
MALAWI	12.000	1.909	152.184	9.500	161.684	64.522	98.370	92,1	61,2	64,6
MALI	20.500	-	180.496	-	180.496	35.663	65.903	99,6	26,1	36,5
MAURICE	6.500	4.406	41.047	20.000	69.047	3.980	15.367	87,5	14,7	37,4
MAURITANIE	16.500	-	94.724	-	94.724	17.614	46.464	94,1	30,4	49,1
MOZAMBIQUE	9.000	-	192.392	-	192.392	66.792	111.200	82,9	50,3	57,8
NIGER	14.300	-	157.304	-	157.304	33.929	45.888	98,6	28,2	29,2
NIGERIA	-	30.872	246.125	118.000	364.125	13.692	15.209	99,9	6,4	6,2
UGANDA	15.000	-	153.085	-	153.085	60.944	69.770	99,4	48,3	45,6
PAPOUASIE-NLLE-GUINE	3.500	5.231	153.944	29.000	182.944	9.380	125.401	99,9	27,2	81,5
RWANDA	12.000	-	128.990	-	128.990	14.400	77.784	49,9	27,0	60,3
ST CHRISTOFER NEVIS	1.500	-	4.260	-	4.260	454	1.954	78,9	16,4	45,9
SAINTE LUCIE	2.000	1.164	9.044	6.000	15.044	1.689	4.001	98,0	28,7	44,2
SAINTE VINCENT ET GRE	2.000	670	10.585	3.000	13.585	2.047	3.628	99,8	29,3	34,3
SALOMON	2.000	-	44.787	-	44.787	5.754	33.886	86,2	39,3	75,7
SAMOA OCCIDENTALES	4.200	-	23.223	-	23.223	452	11.089	100,0	5,0	47,8
SAO TOME ET PRINCE	2.100	-	9.734	-	9.734	3.476	6.808	97,7	59,3	69,9
SENEGAL	23.751	-	263.187	-	263.187	36.321	162.671	100,0	33,5	61,8
SEYCHELLES	1.500	278	6.676	1.500	8.176	1.657	1.764	79,0	33,8	26,4
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	42.173	-	42.173	12.711	12.790	57,9	31,6	30,3

	I ENGAG GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION I		
	I 11 I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I 12 I BONIFIC I INTERESTS I	I 13 I TOTAL I 10 A 13 I	I 14 I PRETS I I	I 15 I TOTAL I 13 ET 14 I	I 16 I PROJETS I RAP 2 I	I 17 I ENG TOT I RAP 13 I	I 18 I % PR/PI I 2:1 I	I 19 I XP/PR I 16:2 I	I 20 I XP/E TOT I 17:13 I
SOMALIE	15.400	-	113.878	-	113.878	25.001	38.798	77,8	27,5	34,1
SOUDAN	22.000	-	242.595	-	242.595	45.498	164.281	60,8	48,0	67,7
SURINAM	3.000	-	16.043	-	16.043	4.729	5.899	49,3	40,0	36,8
SWAZILAND	7.000	1.069	35.134	6.000	41.134	9.143	16.800	99,8	35,9	47,8
TANZANIE	34.500	-	217.105	-	217.105	69.760	89.486	97,9	40,4	41,2
TCHAD	8.200	-	144.356	-	144.356	34.676	78.333	100,0	39,0	54,3
TOGO	9.300	-	106.951	-	106.951	29.255	50.358	98,7	48,2	47,1
TONGA	1.800	344	12.442	2.000	14.442	215	5.480	100,0	3,3	44,0
TRINITE ET TOBAGO	3.000	2.319	23.625	12.000	35.625	6.316	7.082	84,7	49,7	30,0
TUVALU	-	-	953	-	953	229	368	40,7	28,1	38,6
VANUATU	-	-	23.830	-	23.830	1.814	18.801	100,0	27,1	78,9
ZAIRE	-	7.777	166.591	50.000	216.591	59.061	61.279	93,8	37,8	36,8
ZAMBIE	11.700	-	93.776	-	93.776	28.985	37.070	87,1	36,2	39,5
ZIMBABWE	-	11.174	85.416	62.000	147.416	26.213	31.016	94,7	35,9	36,3
TOUS A.C.P.	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	0,0	100,0	0,0
TOUS PAYS ET TERRITO	-	-	1.021	-	1.021	801	801	100,0	80,1	78,4
PROJETS REGIONAUX	40.700	2.713	754.503	21.000	775.503	212.081	227.654	77,9	30,8	30,2
TOTAL	541.555	121.949	6.805.531	575.200	7.380.731	1.499.107	3.323.386	86,0	34,7	48,8
AFRIQUE	460.955	95.310	5.584.702	426.100	6.010.802	1.210.793	2.816.183	88,0	35,4	50,4
CARAIBES	27.400	14.478	181.284	74.600	255.884	54.895	76.623	81,5	44,7	42,3
PACIFIQUE	12.500	9.448	285.042	53.500	338.542	21.338	202.925	87,9	23,7	71,2
PROJETS REGIONAUX	40.700	2.713	754.503	21.000	775.503	212.081	227.654	77,9	30,8	30,2
TOTAL	541.555	121.949	6.805.531	575.200	7.380.731	1.499.107	3.323.386	86,0	34,7	48,8

	I ENGAO GERES PAR BEI I			IFONDS BEI I COM+BEI I		I PAIEMENTS		I TAUX DE REALISATION		
	I 11 I CAPITAUX I A RISQUE	I 12 I BDNIFIC I INTERESTS	I 13 I TOTAL I 10 A 13	I 14 I PRETS I	I 15 I TOTAL I 13 ET 14	I 16 I PROJETS I RAP 2	I 17 I ENG TOT I RAP 13	I 18 I %E PR/P1 I 2:1	I 19 I %P/PR I 16:2	I 20 I %P/E TOT I 17:13
ANCIEN A.C.P	240.405	29.342	2.907.029	119.100	3.026.129	557.718	1.618.407	88,2	36,9	55,7
NOUVEAUX A.C.P	260.451	89.894	3.143.999	435.100	3.579.099	729.308	1.477.325	87,4	35,9	47,0
PROJETS REGIONAUX	40.700	2.713	754.503	21.000	775.503	212.001	227.654	77,9	30,8	30,2
TOTAL	541.555	121.949	6.805.531	575.200	7.380.731	1.499.107	3.323.386	86,0	34,7	48,8

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