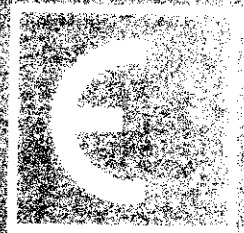


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# **ETHIOPIA - EEC RELATIONS**

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ETHIOPIA - EEC RELATIONS  
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"Ethiopia has used EEC food aid and development funds both competently and efficiently in its economic and social development projects. This success is an active encouragement to the European countries to further develop their relations with Ethiopia and I believe there are great opportunities in this area".

Statement made by Mr. Michel Poniatowski, (Lib. Fr.), Leader of the European Parliament delegation that visited Ethiopia in June, 1981, at the invitation of the Ethiopian Government.

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INTRODUCTION  
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With a population of almost 32 million, a land area of 1.2 million square kilometres and a Gross National Product per capita of 140 dollars, Ethiopia is considered to be one of the most needy members of the EEC/ACP Lomé trade and aid Convention. Classed among the 63 ACP States as a "Least Developed Country", Ethiopia is the largest recipient of EEC funds under the Lomé Indicative Aid Programme. Aid from the Lomé Convention's regional fund is also important for Ethiopia as is aid provided under the Convention's scheme for stabilising export earnings - STABEX - particularly in Ethiopia's coffee sector. As a result of both internal difficulties and harsh climatic conditions, the country has also been a major recipient of EEC emergency and food aid. The EEC is conscious of the fact that Ethiopia's development needs are urgent, and, in line with the Government's own development priorities over the next decade, the EEC intends to place more emphasis on agricultural development and food production in the country.

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ECONOMIC BACKGROUND - FROM REVOLUTION TO RECOVERY?

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Ethiopia is situated in the East of Africa, with its Northern coastline bordering the Red Sea. To the West lies the Sudan, while Kenya and Somalia flank its Southern and Eastern frontiers. The tiny State of Djibouti, which lies in the North between Ethiopia and Somalia, provides the closest link across the Red Sea with Southern Yemen and the Arabian peninsula. The capital of Ethiopia is Addis Abeba, which is in the centre of the Ethiopian highlands.

The population is estimated to be some 31.1 million, with more than 40 % below the age of 15 years. Exact figures are, however, difficult to calculate owing to the fact that the numbers have been greatly swollen by the influx of refugees, estimated at 2 million. Population density is low, averaging 24/square kilometre, and life expectancy is 40 years. The literacy rate in Ethiopia is 15 %. There is one doctor for every 75,000 people and only 6 % of the population have access to clean water.

In September 1974, the military regime, represented by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), gained power. The years 1974-1978 were characterised by economic stagnation and depression, with average growth in GDP less than 0.4 %/year. The main causes of this deterioration were the wars in Erythrea and the Ogaden, and severe drought.

The turning point for the Ethiopian economy came about in late 1978 when hostilities abated and the security situation improved. In January, 1979, the Government launched the National Revolutionary Campaign which contributed significantly to the country's economic performance. Since then Ethiopia's Gross National Product has grown by nearly 5 % annually. While the main contribution to this recovery came from agriculture and industry, the services sector also recorded notable progress. The volume of exports increased by 50 % over the last three years.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Ethiopian economy, accounting for nearly 50 % of GDP and about 85 % of employment. This sector may be classed in three main groups: peasant farms, which predominate, State farms and nomadic pastures. Coffee is the country's major export crop and, along with hides and skins, pulses and oil seeds, accounts for 80 % of Ethiopia's total export earnings. The coffee export target has, for some years, been 100,000 tons/year, but the best performance to date was the 1980/81 coffee year when 88,000 tons were exported. The decline in world coffee prices over the past few years has had a serious effect on the Ethiopian economy. Although cotton is the commodity likely to make rapid progress on the export front, and pulses and oilseeds could regain their post-revolution export level, coffee exports are still expected to represent over half the country's export earnings in 1985/86. The country is first in Africa in terms of livestock resources and hides and skins are expected to remain the country's second export earner.

Ethiopia's industrial sector is small and underdeveloped. However, in spite of its small share of Gross National Product (5.3 %), the manufacturing sector plays an important role in supplying consumer goods to the domestic market. More than 90 % of industry is publicly owned with production concentrated in textiles, food processing, beverages and building materials. Most industrial concerns are centred around Addis Abeba and Asmara. The small-scale handicraft sector, which is estimated to have grown at an average annual rate of 10 % in the 1970s is also important.

Ethiopia also has a considerable Hydro-Electric Power potential of some 56 billion kilowatts, although to date only some 1.2 billion have been exploited. Ethiopia's external debt in 1980 amounted to some 700 million Dollars, increasing by 80 % over the 1974/75 period.

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PRIORITY FOR AGRICULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
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The most important task facing the Ethiopian Government is to increase production and external earnings to meet the growing needs of the population. In June 1982, the Government approved a new ten-year development programme, which it had been working on since early 1980. The broad long-term objectives of the plan are: improvement in living standards, transformation of the economy towards self-reliant development, conservation of natural resources, creation of job opportunities and strengthening of the foreign exchange earning capacity of the country. The total investment programme is estimated at 12.7 billion dollars over the next ten years. Some of the main priorities of the programme are given below.

Agriculture is to receive 12.9 % of the total programme. Funds will be channelled for peasant cooperatives, irrigation projects and improvement of animal health. Other projects would deal with coffee and tea production, horticulture, settlements, forestry, dairy development and fisheries.

Industry - mining and manufacturing - will receive 17.7 % of the programme. Most manufacturing projects will be based on locally produced agricultural products - sugar, ethanol, flour, edible oil, maize, cotton, skins and hides - or minerals such as soda ash, cement, caustic soda, ammonium and phosphates. The establishment of a State mining corporation is expected to enhance mining development.

Energy and water supply will account for 11.9 % of the programme. Emphasis will be placed on the development of hydropower to substitute for imported fuels, and on studies for geothermal energy. Conservation measures to rationalise energy consumption will also be introduced. As regards water supplies, emphasis will be placed on the rural areas with the aim of providing 35 % of the rural population with clean water by 1990.

Transport and communications will receive 29.7 % of the programme. Of this total, roads will account for 44 %, rail 28 % and public transport 13 %. In road construction, the Government will place priority on secondary and rural access roads rather than on major highways.

The social services will account for 9.8 % of the programme. Mass education, housing and health facilities will receive priority in this sector. Targets include basic health services for the rural population, eradicating illiteracy and the construction of 450,000 new housing units during the development decade. As a result of the Government's envisaged social programmes, the population is expected to increase from a 2.5 % annual growth rate in the past to 2.8 % in the future.

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EEC-ETHIOPIA COOPERATION

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Cooperation between the EEC and Ethiopia began as far back as 1973, when the EEC financed a food aid programme designed to help cope with the serious drought which was affecting the country at the time. The Imperial Government of Ethiopia entered into negotiations with the EEC for the First Lomé Convention, but the final document was signed by a representative of the new revolutionary regime. The delegation of the EEC in Addis Abeba was established in the beginning of 1976, and the Ethiopian Permanent Mission to the EEC was opened in Brussels in 1979. The current Ambassador is Doctor Ghebray Berhane, who became President of the ACP Committee of Ambassadors on March 1, 1983.

Former European Commissioner for Development, Mr. Claude Cheysson, visited Ethiopia in 1977, 1978, 1979 and in December 1980. He was received each time by Chairman Mengistu. A delegation from the European Parliament, led by Michel Poniatowski (Lib. Fr.) visited Ethiopia in June, 1981 to gauge the use of EEC aid in the country. Particularly interested in Ethiopia because it is the largest beneficiary of EEC aid, the delegation found that EEC funds were well spent.

The new Development Commissioner, Mr. Edgard Pisani, paid his first official visit to Ethiopia in September, 1982. The Vice-President of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers, Mr. Tissema Desta, visited the European Commission in June, 1981 and Mr. Hailu Yemenu, Senior Minister, met Commissioner Pisani in Brussels in November 1982.

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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - ETHIOPIA'S FIRST TRADING PARTNER

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Ethiopian imports from EEC Member States represent one third of the country's total import bill and EEC countries take more than 30 % of Ethiopian exports. This means that, en bloc, the Community is Ethiopia's major trading partner. EEC exports to Ethiopia increased from 171.7 m Ecus in 1980 to 238 m Ecus in 1981, while imports from Ethiopia showed only a very slight increase from 113 m Ecus in 1980 to 118 m Ecus in 1981. In total, EEC countries had a trade surplus of some 120 m Ecus in 1981, which is more than double the previous year.

Italy and Germany are Ethiopia's major Community trading partners. The main products imported by the Community from Ethiopia are coffee, hides and skin. Ethiopia's main imports from the Community are machines and transport equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured products and chemicals. The United States is still Ethiopia's single most important trading partner, followed closely by Japan. Both, however, trade mainly on commercial terms. Russia is now the leading supplier to Ethiopia, but this is partly due to the fact that for the past several years all Ethiopia's crude oil requirements have been met by the Russians.

EEC-ETHIOPIA TRADE 1979-81

IMPORTS FROM ETHIOPIA (in 000 ECU)

	1979	1980	1981
France	14 500	26 601	23 612
Belgium-Luxembourg	4 993	3 311	4 755
Netherlands	7 742	4 031	4 255
France, Germany	18 922	24 334	35 584
Italy	34 078	33 543	26 477
United Kingdom	18 549	16 491	13 867
Ireland	90	28	3
Denmark	5 503	4 672	6 804
Greece	0	0	2 251
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	104 377	113 011	117 608

EXPORTS TO ETHIOPIA (in 000 ECU)

	1979	1980	1981
France	19 164	16 231	20 764
Belgium-Luxembourg	8 659	4 611	22 873
Netherlands	7 508	9 257	12 144
France, Germany	44 950	40 177	48 794
Italy	47 018	59 841	91 190
United Kingdom	24 522	34 966	35 413
Ireland	56	1 616	374
Denmark	4 831	5 001	5 298
Greece	0	0	1 172
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Total	156 708	171 700	238 022

BALANCE WITH ETHIOPIA (in 000 ECU)

	1979	1980	1981
France	4 664	- 10 370	-2 848
Belgium-Luxembourg	3 666	1 300	18 118
Netherlands	- 234	5 226	7 889
France, Germany	26 028	15 843	13 210
Italy	12 940	26 298	64 713
United Kingdom	5 973	18 475	21 546
Ireland	- 34	1 588	371
Denmark	- 672	329	-1 506
Greece	0	0	-1 079
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Total	52 331	58 689	120 414



TREND OF TRADE WITH THE EEC

In millions of Birr (1 ECU = 1,90 Birr)

	TOTAL TRADE			TRADE WITH EEC		
	Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance
1974	556.2	590.2	- 34.0	165.0 (29.8 %)	253.0 (42.9 %)	- 87.4
1975	497.8	647.9	- 150.1	123.6 (24.8 %)	243.7 (37.5 %)	- 119.1
1976	580.5	729.5	- 149.0	146.1 (25.2 %)	231.2 (31.8 %)	- 84.8
1977	688.9	851.2	- 162.3	160.9 (23.4 %)	243.3 (33.5 %)	- 82.0
1978	633.6	1 064.9	- 431.3	170.9 (27.0 %)	426.2 (40.0 %)	- 255.3
1979	863.6	1 174.6	- 311.0	253.5 (29.0 %)	381.9 (32.5 %)	- 128.4
1980	878.2	1 494.7	- 619.5	275.5 (31.4 %)	494.1 (33.1 %)	- 218.7
1981*	-	-	-	229.0	565.7	- 336.7

\* Preliminary figure.

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COOPERATION UNDER THE FIRST LOMÉ CONVENTION

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The European Community's overall contribution to Ethiopia during the 5-year life-span of Lomé I (1975-80) was over 200 m Ecu. This included 150 m ECU within the framework of Lomé and 50 m Ecu outside the Lomé provisions. Some 120 m Ecu was provided for Ethiopia under the first Indicative Aid Programme (IAP). Over 50 % of this was directed into economic infrastructure - road, energy and hydraulic engineering projects. 20 % went to rural development, including coffee production, irrigation projects and fisheries and 12 % was spent on social development including vocational training, public health etc.

Projects financed under the First Lomé Convention include the following:

Agricultural project:

Coffee improvement programme - 12.8 m Ecu for a project designed to improve production in the coffee sector through the introduction of advanced techniques. Action included the provision of credit facilities, technical assistance, and aid for research as well as infrastructural improvements. The programme, which lasted four years, was designed to help some 33,500 farmers over a total area of 125,000 hectares. Its success was such that it was agreed to launch phase two under the Second Lomé Convention.

Amibara irrigation project - 17.7 m Ecu to finance the necessary infrastructure to irrigate 10,300 hectares of land in the Awash region of the country. The project included the building of shops and workshops as well as the provision of mechanical equipment and technical assistance. It was cofinanced by the International Development Agency (44 %) and the African Development Fund (10 %).

Fisheries - 1.7 m Ecus for a project designed to develop the fisheries industry using resources from lakes and rivers. The aim of the project is to increase the consumption of protein in the country. The project, which is still in operation, includes the supply of boats, technical assistance and credit for fishermen.

Economic infrastructure:

Ghimbi-Shebell road - 22 m Ecus to build 230 kilometres of road from Addis Abeba to the country's Western zone in the Ethiopian plateau. Owing to the lack of permanent roads, the region is highly inaccessible and development is difficult. The project is still in operation.

Geothermal energy - 12.1 m Ecus to aid in the research campaign undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme designed to identify Ethiopia's real potential in geothermal energy. The Community supplied the necessary drilling equipment for the second phase of research into the possibility of constructing a 30 megawatt geothermal station.

Rural water supplies - 12.8 m Ecus to help finance two regional offices for the Ethiopian Water Resources Authority in Bahar and Jimma. The aid is being used to provide technical assistance, build workrooms, supply drilling equipment, construction material and trucks. The project, which is already at an advanced stage, aims to supply water to some 560,000 people in the rural areas.

Social development:

Practical education - 2.1 m Ecus to aid the Government in its programme to expand primary education for adults and children. Emphasis is given to the practical aspects of the programme and particularly the creation of workshops and work centres for a reafforestation teaching programme and an aid programme for new villages.

Health programme - 11.4 m Ecus for the building and equipping of one rural hospital and one school for laboratory technicians.

Low-cost housing construction - 1.5 m Ecus for the construction of 3,000 houses using traditional methods and local raw materials in 23 different centres in Ethiopia.

In the field of micro-projects, some 320,000 Ecus were granted under Lomé I for small projects involving rural electricity supplies, irrigation and the construction of schools and dispensaries.

Other aid in the framework of Lomé I included the following:

Regional cooperation - the EEC has given substantial support for regional cooperation in the East African zone. Out of the funds set aside for East African regional projects under Lomé I, an amount of 10 m Ecus was allocated for the improvement of the Ethiopia-Djibouti railway and 3 m Ecus were provided for the Sudan-Ethiopia cattle project.

Co-financing - operations in this sector are numerous and relatively important. They include: the Amibara irrigation project (EDF - 15 m Ecus, International Development Agency - 22 m Ecus, African Development Fund - 5 m Ecus) and the geothermal energy project (EDF - 13,1 m Ecus, United Nations Development Programme - 1.8 m Ecus).

STABEX - with the addition of sesame seed to the list of products eligible for aid under the Lomé Convention's system for stabilising export earnings, in 1979, Ethiopia now has three products covered by STABEX: coffee, hides and skins, and sesame seed. Ethiopia received two transfers under Lomé I, both from the 1975 STABEX fund. The first was 9.3 m Ecus, to compensate for export earnings shortfalls in the coffee sector, and the second was 5.1 m Ecus for the hides and skins sector.

EEC emergency aid for Ethiopia totalled 6.85 m Ecus under Lomé I. It was provided for the following four separate operations:

In June 1978, 2.75 m Ecus was provided for the purchase of an emergency transport fleet, consisting of 50 trucks, 50 trailers and a stock of spare parts for the Emergency Transport Unit to carry food and other essential items from Assab to drought-stricken and war-torn areas of the country.

In October 1978, of the 3 m Ecus contribution to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for its Horn of Africa programme, 1.3 million was used to provide a variety of supplies - seeds, farm tools, food - for some of the 730,000 people displaced as a result of the Ogaden war.

In 1979, 0.8 m Ecus was given, through the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to help the country cope with the damage caused by swarms of locusts.

In July 1980, 2 m Ecus was given to help victims of drought in the country. The aid was channelled through UNICEF and was used to provide blankets, tents and medical supplies.

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COOPERATION UNDER THE SECOND LOMÉ CONVENTION  
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The Ethiopian Government ratified the Second Lomé Convention on July 1, 1980. An EEC programming mission visited Ethiopia from April 22-24 of the same year to draw up the country's new Indicative Aid Programme under Lomé II. It was agreed that the aid allocated to Ethiopia under Lomé II (Fifth European Development Fund) would be between 125 and 144 m Ecus, representing an increase of between 6.8 % and 23 % from Lomé I. Special loans represent 16.8 - 18.2 % of the total amount (21 m Ecus). There was no provision for special loans under Lomé I. The initial Indicative Aid Programme was altered in line with the country's whole planning programme, and is now as follows: rural development 21 %, energy 59 %, social infrastructure 18 %, training 2 %.

By the end of 1982, the following four projects had been approved for financing from the Fifth EDF:

Addis Abeba Water supply - 53.4 m Ecus, approved in July 1981, for a project designed to make drinking water available to the Ethiopian population, in both urban and rural districts. The project includes upgrading the existing water supply systems and increasing their capacity, laying a pipeline between the Lagadadi Plant and storage tanks and laying some 20 km of new distribution mains. The project, which is financed totally by EDF funds, is expected to take some four years to implement.

Coffee improvement programme - 27.2 m Ecus, approved in March 1982. This is the second phase of the project designed to improve coffee cultivation in the country. It aims at extending the zones of cultivation which were set up under Lomé I using a grant of 12.8 m Ecus. The previous phase covered eight geographical regions. The second phase hopes to extend activity to seven new regions. New plantations are to be created and existing ones improved. Rural access roads will also be built. The second phase of the project is expected to take four years to complete.

Multiannual training programme - 5 m Ecus, approved in October 1982. The programme will cover the period 1982-1985 and is designed to alleviate acute shortages of skilled manpower, both in the long-term by setting up permanent institutions, and in the short-term through crash courses and postgraduate training courses overseas.

Dessie power project - 13 m Ecus from the Fourth EDF and 11.5 m Ecus from the Fifth EDF, approved in December 1982. The aim of the project is to extend the hydro-powered electricity network to regions without this service. A transmission line of 295 km is to be constructed from Cotobie to Combolcha and a 13 km line from Combolcha and Dessie. Distribution centres will also be built in Debre, Berhan, Robi, Combolcha and Dessie and technical services will be supplied. The project is expected to be concluded at the end of 1984.

At the beginning of 1983 two more projects were approved by the EEC:

Geothermal exploration - 4.39 m Ecus from the Fifth EDF to help drill nine holes to confirm the nature of the resources discovered by the original studies which revealed the presence of geothermal fields. The funds will also be used for a feasibility study for the construction of the 30 mw power station.

Finchaa Hydropower plant - a grant of 17 m Ecus and a special loan of 16 m Ecus from the Fifth EDF for a project designed to increase the reservoir capacity of the Hydropower plant, by diverting water from the Amarti river.

Other aid in the framework of Lomé II includes the following:

STABEX - On September 16, 1982, Ethiopia received a transfer of 756,794 Ecu from the 1981 STABEX fund to compensate for export earnings shortfalls in the coffee sector. In addition, 211,908 Ecus has been earmarked for Ethiopia from EDF resources to finance agricultural training projects, as part of the supplementary financing agreed by the EEC Member States to bring the funds available for 1981 Stabex transfers to almost half of the ACP request for that year.

EEC emergency aid, allocated to Ethiopia under Lomé II, has reached the 2 m Ecus mark to date. In October 1981, 200,000 Ecus was channelled via Caritas Germanica to help those people suffering from severe malnutrition in the Tigray and Eritrea provinces of the country. In July 1982, two more contributions were given to help the country cope with the influx of refugees. 1.5 m Ecus went to the UNHCR's resettlement programme for returnees and 300,000 to ICRC's relief programme for displaced Ethiopians. These funds were used to buy blankets, tents, medicines and other essential supplies.

The European Investment Bank provided its first loan to Ethiopia at the end of 1982. A total of 500,000 Ecus was granted as a global loan to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank for feasibility studies. This operation was mounted from the EDF risk capital resources, managed by the Bank.

The Centre for Industrial Development has also helped in the development of the Ethiopian industrial sector. In 1982 it financed a study on the rehabilitation and expansion of the country's only tyre factory. Rationalisation studies were also undertaken by the CID for the printing and woodwork industries, and the CID financed the training of three technicians for the Ethiopian jute mills.

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COOPERATION OUTSIDE THE LOME CONVENTION  
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The value of food aid provided direct to Ethiopia since 1975 now stands at 55 m Ecus. In addition, indirect contributions via non-governmental and international organisations amount to some 9 m Ecus. In 1979/80, the EEC increased its food aid programme to Ethiopia substantially in relation to the previous year, to help the country cope with the emergency situation. Aid went up from 9.3 m Ecus in 1978/79 to 21.4 m Ecus in 1979/80. The 1981 programme earmarked 20,000 tonnes of cereals (1980 - 15,000 tonnes), 2,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder (1980 - 2,700 tonnes) and 1,000 tonnes of butteroil (1980 - 1,000 tonnes). Under the 1982 food aid programme, 20,000 tonnes of cereals, 2,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 1,000 tonnes of butteroil were made available for Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has also been allocated special food aid of 17,722 tonnes of cereals. This is provided under the European Commission's special action plan to combat hunger in the world, for which 40 m Ecus were set aside for the Least Developed Countries.

GLOBAL VIEW OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE  
UNDER ETHIOPIA/EEC COOPERATION

	<u>Mio ECU</u>
<b>I. <u>UNDER LOME I</u></b>	
- <u>Indicative Aid Programme Lome I</u>	120
- <u>Regional Projects</u>	
. Ethio-Kenya regional project (under consideration)	
. Ethio-Djibouti transports system (10 M ECU)	10
. Ethiopia-Sudan (under consideration)	
- <u>Emergency Aid</u>	7.05
Purchase of an emergency transportation fleet (1978) (2.75 M ECU)	
Exceptional aid in favour of displaced persons and refugees of the countries of the Horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti) (1979 / 1.3 M ECU)	
Exceptional aid (Locust) (1979 / 0.8 M ECU) (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia)	
Exceptional aid (drought) 1980 / 2 M ECU	
Assistance via CARITAS (1981 / 0.2 M ECU)	
- <u>STABEX</u>	
Transfer paid for 1975 (for coffee)	<u>14.4</u>
	TOTAL I : 151.45
<b>II. <u>UNDER LOME II</u></b>	
- Indicative Aid Programme Lome II	125 - 144
- STABEX : Transfer paid for 1981 (for coffee)	2.08
	TOTAL II : <u>127.08-146.08</u>
<b>III. <u>ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL FACILITIES</u></b>	
- Food Aid Programmes 1975-1982 (world price) <sup>(1)</sup>	58.00
- <u>Non-Governmental organizations</u>	0.27
- <u>CIEC</u> (North-South Paris Conference)	<u>7.5</u>
	TOTAL III : <u>65.97</u>
<b>IV. TOTAL I - II - III</b>	<u>344.52 - 369.52</u> =====

(1) This does not include food aid given indirectly through NGOs and international organisations.

DIRECT FOOD AID ALLOCATIONS

EEC - ETHIOPIA 1973 - 82

C = cereals  
M = skimmed milk powder  
B = butteroil

PROGRAMME	Quantities tons	World Prices ECU
1973	5,000 C	960,000
1974	20,000 C 2,500 M 1,300 B	4.860,000 2.060,000 1.820,000
1975	9,000 C 2,100 M 1,000 B	1.530,000 1.750,000 1.490,000
1976	7,500 C 1,500 B 500 M	1.229,000 2.316,000 326,000
1977	2,500 C 750 B 370 M	360,000 800,000 160,000
Emergency aid	5,000 C	720,000
1978	10,000 C 3,000 M 1,500 B	1.540,000 1.660,000 1.780,000
1979	15,000 C	1.954,000
1980	15,000 C 2,700 M 1,000 B	2.945,000 2.291,000 1.627,000
1981	20,000 C 2,000 M 1,000 B	3.170,000 2.080,000 2.270,000
1982	20,000 C 15,000 C 2,000 M 1,000 B	3.840,000 2.880,000 2.530,000 2.720,000
1982 (aid from special action plan)	17,722 C 2,800 C	3.840,000 800,000
	TOTAL	57.968,000 =====

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING "DEVELOPMENT"

Other EEC publications about the Community's relations with the Third World can be obtained from the following address:

Spokesman's Group and Directorate-General for Information  
Publications distribution service, Room 2/84  
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### 1. Dossiers

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Offprint of the 'Courier', special edition
- The European Community's development cooperation policy, 1980  
Offprint of the 'Courier', n° 69,
- How to participate in contracts financed by the European Development Fund  
Development Series - 1981 n° 3
- European Development Fund Procedures  
Development Series - 1981, n° 4

### 2. SERIES: "INFORMATION" ET "EUROPE INFORMATION"

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- Development of the Senegal River Valley, 1982