

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(77) 512 final

Brussels, 26 October 1977

THE 1978 CEREALS, SKIMMED-MILK POWDER
AND BUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAMMES

(Presented by the Commission to the Council)

COM(77) 512 final

PART ONE

GENERAL

1. The subject of this communication is the establishment of the cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil food aid programmes for 1978¹. The overall quantities which it is proposed to allocate correspond:

in the case of cereals and butteroil to the quantities decided by the Council in the draft budget for 1978, namely 720 500 t (144.58 million EUA appropriation at Community internal prices) and 45 000 t (159.00 million EUA appropriation at internal prices) respectively.

In the case of skimmed-milk powder, to the quantities specified in the preliminary draft budget transmitted by the Commission, namely 150 000 t (189.20 million EUA appropriation at internal prices) since the draft budget established by the Council provides for only a "token entry" pending a decision to be taken later. With a view to that decision the Commission is at the same time transmitting a communication to the Council.

2. With regard to cereals food aid the Commission would like to reiterate the proposals made by it within the budgetary framework:

- (a) that the Community's share be increased to 772 000 t, in other words 60% (56% in 1977) of the amount pledged internationally by the Community and the Member States (1 287 000 t). This would be in keeping with the principle of putting such aid more and more on a Community basis², a principle to which the Commission is very attached, in particular because it is in line with consolidation of the Community and the ever-growing number of calls for assistance made to the Community.

¹It is also proposed to allocate the reserves left over from earlier programmes.

²This principle has so far been applied in practice as follows:

Amount of Community aid:

1968/69: 301 000 t (30%)	1972/73: 464 400 t (40%)
1969/70: 336 900 t (32.5%)	1973/74: 580 000 t (45%)
1970/71: 353 140 t (35%)	1974/75: 634 500 t (50%)
1971/72: 414 000 t (40%)	1975/76: 708 000 t (55%)
	1976/77: 720 500 t (56%)

(b) that the above figure be increased by Community aid amounting to 363 000 t, in order to help meet the 10 million t per annum food aid target set by the World Food Conference¹ and to meet the growing needs of the developing countries² as demonstrated in the document on the present and future food situation in the developing countries, which was transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 1 June 1977³. This opportunity should be taken to point out that, on the basis of this document, the Council should decide the level of Community food aid for the next three years (1 650 000 t minimum, 2 500 000 t maximum), a level which most Member States have agreed in principle to increase, only two of them still having to state their position. The Commission draws attention to the urgent need to take a decision on this subject given the progress made in the negotiations for a new food aid convention, which is to be brought into force as from 1 July 1978.

(c) after a favourable decision has been taken on the increases proposed for 1978 the Commission would immediately transmit to the Council a further proposal for the allocation of the additional quantities.

3. So that the programmes can be adopted before the end of the year and be implemented as fully as possible during the 1978 budget year, which would be in keeping with the Community's international commitment and with the desire to make the aid as effective as possible, the Commission is already transmitting the three programmes for 1978 although it is still October. At the same time it invites the Council to adopt the programmes⁴ before the end of December, the date fixed in the timetable laid down by the Council itself. It is therefore desirable that the European Parliament, in spite of the very short time available, give its opinion during the December session at the latest.

¹At present only around 9 million t of this target has been attained for 1977/78 (see Annex III, Part Two).

²The developing countries' cereals imports requirement should be very high in 1977/78 because of the fall - estimated at approximately 8 million t by the FAO - in cereals production in the importing developing countries. The same situation is reflected in the case of the countries which have made requests to the Community, their deficit having increased from approximately 17 million t in 1976/77 to 20 million t in 1977/78.

³Document S/851/77 ALIM 31/AGRI 71.

⁴Including, in the case of cereals, the national programmes; discussions within the Council's subordinate bodies should make these programmes consistent with Community aid.

Since the programmes have been transmitted early by the Commission, requests will probably be made after the programmes have been viewed. They may be appraised while the programme is examined by the relevant authorities. For this reason, the reserves have been fixed at a higher level than normal.

4. In preparing these programmes the Commission has followed the guidelines laid down in the document entitled "Fresco of Community action tomorrow" and concentrated aid on the poorest countries.

Previously, these countries were essentially those with a per capita GNP of less than US \$300 per annum. The Commission proposes to adjust this figure, in keeping with the Council Decision of 22 March 1977, in order to take account of inflation in the developing countries, the increase in the volume of their national incomes and the fall in the value of the American dollar. It proposes to use the figure of \$520 recently laid down by the IDA (International Development Association) and the US Administration. This figure is close to the \$540 which the Commission arrives at in the approach described in footnote 1.

And so the direct aid proposed is allocated to the poorest countries as follows: 96% of the cereals, 93% of the skimmed-milk powder and 99% of the butteroil.

5. The Commission would like to point out that, confirming the tendency which has emerged over the past few years, particularly for the 1977 programmes, the requests contain precise details of the use to which the Community aid is intended to be put (sales on the market, specific free distribution projects, specific projects for development of the dairy industry (India)², sales to the dairy industry). This improvement in the way the requests are set out, obtained thanks to the recipient countries' replies to the questionnaires drawn up by the Commission, enables aid to be administered more efficiently and effectively in that there is prior verification of the use to be made of the products supplied.

¹When the \$300 criterion was used for the first time (1972 statistics), it enabled 62% of the developing countries to be covered. This percentage therefore represented, at the level of the Community's food aid policy, the group of poorest countries. To cover the same percentage of the poorest countries on the basis of the latest available statistics (1975)

²a figure of \$540 should be used.

This project is the subject of a separate communication. However, the basic points have been included for the record in this communication.

The total quantities available being limited it will also enable preference to be given to requests for aid to be used in specific projects. Therefore, in its allocation of aid in the form of milk products the Commission proposes, in the case of specific projects, that the requirements of most countries be met in full, since it considers it desirable to encourage the efforts made by developing countries to set up coherent nutritional and dairy policies (see Commission communication to the Council on the new prospects for Community aid in the form of milk products and the communication on food aid in the form of such products for Operation Flood in India).

This new approach represents a major qualitative improvement which should meet the concerns expressed by certain Member States, the European Parliament and the Audit Board.

PART TWO

THE 1978 CEREALS FOOD AID PROGRAMME

I. Requests for cereals received by the Community

Annex I gives the details of requests under the 1978 food aid programme received by the Community; the annex also gives all the items taken into account for the assessment and the proposed quantities. Thirty-nine applications were received, involving a total of 2 650 000 t, approximately 500 000 t more than in 1977.

II. Analysis of requests

A. Requests from countries¹

1. Requests for standard aid

Requests for Community aid may be for two purposes:

(a) for sale on the local market to cover the cereals shortfall of the applicant country; the product of the sale (counterpart funds) is then used to finance development projects approved by the Community. These projects should generally concern agriculture (production, storage) and help reduce the recipient country's dependence on outside sources of food;

¹ Obviously, the applicant country's situations may well change between submission of the request and receipt of the aid. However, the use to which aid is to be put will be specified when the arrangements for implementation are established with the recipient.

(b) to be distributed free of charge, which procedure enables specific nutritional projects to be carried out for sections of the population or categories of people suffering from serious malnutrition or for workers and their families (food for work projects).

In this programme, twenty-two requests have been made for the sale of cereals on local markets, three for distribution free of charge (Lesotho, Ethiopia, Jamaica) and a further three combine the two formulae (Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe).

With a view to sharing the available quantities as fairly as possible between the applicants for standard aid, the usual criteria - need, per capita income and state of external finances - have been applied.

First criterion: need (see Annex I)

Applicant countries' requirements have been worked out on the basis of their answers on the new forms drawn up by the Commission, adjusted where necessary in the light of information received from the FAO.

(a) Each applicant country's aid requirements for the duration of its crop year have been taken into consideration. These were worked out as follows:

1. import requirements = country's overall requirements - (production + stocks at the beginning of the year);
2. aid requirements = import requirements - estimated commercial imports or, failing that, the UMR (Usual Marketing Requirement)¹ figure for 1976/77.

¹The figure for commercial imports of cereals from all sources to which the country has to adhere throughout the aid delivery year.

Annex I also shows the food aid which has already been programmed and which is to be delivered during the crop year. This information illustrates to what extent the aid requirements are already covered.

The countries whose requirements are greatest are Egypt (2 500 000 t), Bangladesh (2 000 000 t), Sri Lanka (950 000 t), Vietnam (825 000 t), Pakistan (600 000 t) and Peru (approximately 500 000 t).

The import requirements of the Philippines, however, should be covered in toto by commercial imports, and those of Indonesia by commercial imports and food aid already programmed. Hence these two countries will not figure among the recipients in the 1978 programme.

Examination of all these figures shows that the cereal food situation in the applicant countries has deteriorated as compared with last year (see Annex II). The most marked deterioration is in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Vietnam and certain African countries: Senegal, Upper Volta, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia and Ghana.

(b) Where the aid is to be distributed free of charge, the project requirements have been calculated too (number of people to benefit, daily ration (500 g maximum) and frequency of the rations).

Second criterion: per capita income

The per capita income the Commission is using as a basis is that worked out by the World Bank for 1975 (see Annex I).

Almost all the applicant countries have a per capita income of \$ 520 or less, with the exception of Zambia (\$ 540), Mauritius (\$ 580), Peru (\$ 810) and Jamaica (\$ 1 290).

Third criterion: external financial situation (see Part VI)

The external financial situation of the applicant countries was examined¹ in the light of their balances of current payments in 1976, as established by the International Monetary Fund (as at July 1977).

For each country a calculation was made of the relationship between the balance of current payments and the volume of goods and services exported. This allowed applicants to be divided into two categories:

- (i) countries whose external financial position is catastrophic or precarious (current payments deficit at least 20% of the level of goods and services exported²);
- (ii) the other countries, namely those whose current payments deficit is below 20% and whose external financial position can, therefore, be considered relatively good.

It emerges that the applicant countries experiencing the greatest difficulty with their balance of payments are:

Guinea-Bissau:	- 426%
Upper Volta :	- 246%
Senegal :	- 187%
Egypt :	- 170%
Pakistan :	- 84%
Peru :	- 68%

¹Other indicators of the external financial situation (overall balance of payments, debt and percentage of debt servicing in relation to exports of goods and services) are set out in Part Six.

²This figure represents the median relationship, for the 50 countries listed in Part Six, between the balances of current payments and the value of exports of goods and services.

Similarly, if the financial situation is regarded from the angle of the country's indebtedness, the countries facing the greatest difficulties are: Egypt, with a ratio of external debt servicing to exports of goods and services of 32%, Peru 26%, Sudan 19% and Bangladesh 18%.

2. Requests for emergency aid

As a general rule, the aim of emergency aid is to supply essential foodstuffs for particularly vulnerable sections of the population suffering from the consequences of natural disasters or comparable events. At the moment of drawing up this programme, five requests had been submitted: from Jordan, Vietnam, Senegal, The Gambia and Lebanon.

B. Requests from organizations

The requests from the various organizations are intended to cover:

- ICRC : emergency schemes for the victims of armed conflict and standard ICRC programme of assistance, mainly for the victims of disturbances (see Annex IV);
- CRS : food aid for 220 000 people belonging to the most vulnerable sections of the population in Chile;
- UNICEF : standard and emergency programmes (see Annex VII) to meet the food requirements of vulnerable sections of the population (children and expectant mothers);
- UNWRA : standard and support programmes to meet the food requirements of groups of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East;
- WFP : development projects in the countries listed in Annex VI and emergency schemes;
- LEAGUE OF RCS: emergency schemes, particularly following natural disasters, and standard programme of assistance (see Annex V).

III. The Commission's proposals

In the light of the preceding considerations the Commission proposes that the 720 500 t of cereals be distributed as set out in Annex I, where the method of financing is also given.

A. Direct aid

1. Standard aid

Countries with an annual per capita GNP of \$ 520 or less

Certain countries in this category are faced with a catastrophic or precarious external financial situation. This has therefore been taken into account in determining the quantity allocated, which, as a general rule, represents approximately 10% of aid requirements, compared with 5% for the other countries in this category. Because the total quantities available are inadequate, however, it has not been possible to apply these percentages to countries whose aid requirements are high (over 500 000 t). In these cases, it has been necessary to reduce the percentages by half.

Countries with an annual per capita GNP of \$ 520 or more

The catastrophic or precarious external financial situation of countries in this category has also been taken into account in the allocation of the quantities. The countries facing such a situation have had 5% of their requirements met instead of 2.5% for the others.

Where, however, the requirements are considerable these percentages have had to be reduced by about half, for the reason indicated above.

As stated above, these percentages have not been applied as a rigid rule but rather flexibly, with exceptions being made for very poor countries or requests for small quantities.

2. Emergency aid

Generally speaking, allocations here corresponded to 10% of aid requirements (maximum percentage given for standard aid to the poorest countries), regardless of per capita income.

Standard direct aid and emergency aid totalled 507 800 t - 78% of all aid distributed (total amount less general reserve). It was concentrated on the poorest countries, which received 96%.

B. Indirect aid

This is aid sent via the international organizations: WFP, ICRC, LEAGUE of RCS, UNICEF, UNWRA, CRS. It amounts to 141 500 t, 22% of all aid distributed, which is approximately the same level as the 1977 aid.

1. The WFP allocation

The 55 000 t (the same quantity as in 1977) was negotiated by the Commission and the WFP. The amount was fixed in the light of WFP requirements and of the direct aid requirements as communicated to the Community.

The Commission requests the Council to decide on the Community programme and - at the same time - the allocation of the quantity allotted (see Annex VI).

The procedure for these allocations is the same as that described in the 1977 skimmed-milk powder and butteroil programme¹:

¹COM(77)161 final, of 5 May 1977 - Part Two, III B 1.

indicative breakdown by country, with the Commission being empowered to modify that breakdown to carry out standard or emergency schemes. The inclusion of any new recipients, however, has to be submitted to the Council for approval (except for emergency schemes, which are to be decided upon in accordance with the ad hoc procedures adopted by the Council). It is proposed to set up a reserve of 15 000 t for these emergency schemes and for other contingencies; if this reserve is not used up by the end of the year it will be allocated to projects in the countries listed in Annex VI.

2. The UNICEF and the ICRC allocations

The Commission recommends the same arrangements as those adopted for the 1977 programmes:

- (i) an indicative breakdown by country (see Annexes IV and VII), with the Commission being empowered to modify that breakdown;
- (ii) the establishment of a reserve for emergency schemes, and other schemes not originally provided for, to be decided by the Commission¹ within a limit of 1 000 t of cereals (unless, of course, the unforeseen schemes are for countries already on the list, in which case the limit does not apply).

3. Allocation for the League of Red Cross Societies

The Commission proposes the same arrangements as for UNICEF and the ICRC.

C. The general reserve

A quantity of 71 200 t is provided here to meet emergency situations and for aid measures which the Commission proposes to take in respect of countries that submit their requests before the programme is adopted by the Council.

¹including the delivery arrangements.

It should be noted in this connection that, according to the undertakings given at the CIEC - and confirmed at the third session of the WFC - donor industrialized countries should notify the WFP of the quantities of products from which contributions could be made to the international emergency reserve. The WFP should therefore be informed that - in addition to the 15 000 t allocated to it for its emergency schemes - it can call upon the Community for amounts to be drawn from its general reserve. The Community will make a case-by-case assessment of the channels which seem to it most appropriate and will allocate aid for emergency situations as part of the international reserve of 500 000 t.

It should also be emphasized that, in addition to this contribution, there are the schemes carried out via other international bodies, for which special emergency reserves have been constituted (ICRC: 1 500 t, LEAGUE of RCS: 600 t, UNICEF: 1 500 t).

ANNEX I

CEREALS 1978

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS Per capita GNP in 1975	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements	
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PROGRAMMED			
<p>V = Sale DG = Free distribution UMR = Usual marketing requirement EMB = Delivered to port of shipment DEB = Delivered to port of unloading RD = Delivered to destination</p>												
<p>I. STANDARD AID</p>												
<p>A. COUNTRIES WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF US \$520 OR LESS</p>												
<p>1. Countries with catastrophic or precarious external financial situation (allocation of approximately 10% of requirements, except in cases where requirements are high)</p>												
BANGLADESH (110)	200 000	V	1.7.77 30.6.78	14 700 000	12 375 000	2 325 000	2 305 000	2 305 000	2 305 000	2 305 000	100 000	TOTAL: 271 000 120 000 DEB
COMOROS (260)	11 500	V	1.4.77 31.3.78	24 750	4 100	20 650	-	20 650	-	(5 000) DEB	100 000	5 000 DEB
EGYPT (310)	200 000	V	1.1.78 31.12.78	9 500 000	8 800 000	700 000	2 000 000	2 500 000	-	100 000 (2) EMB	25 000	62 000 EMB
PAKISTAN (140)	500 000	V	1.5.77 30.4.78	645 500	570/600 000	48/75 000	8 000	37/67 000	32.500	-	25 000	30 000 EMB
CHAD (120)	12 900	V = 12 000 t DG = 900 t	1.9.77 31.8.78	142 000	61 000	81 000	5 600	75 400	3 800	-	3 000	V 2 800 DG 700
GUINEA-BISSAU (150)	48 200	V = 38 200 t DG = 10 000 t	1.11.77 31.10.78	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	125 000
		DG requirement = 730 t school-children mothers										
		DG requirement = 22 500 t recipients (children, sick mothers, sick people)										

2 The Commission is also proposing to allocate to this country some quantities available under the 1977 reserve (at present 49 000 t).

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ANNEX I

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS Per capita G.N.P in 1975	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG (DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PRO-GRAINED		
LESOTHO (180)	3 645	DG	1.11.77 31.10.78	440 000	245 000	195 000	180 000	15 000	130	130	1 500 RD
SUDAN (290)	20 000	DG requirement = 12 600 t (food for work) for 28 000 workers + families total of 140 000 recipients over 6 months	1.7.77 30.6.78	2 923 000	2 691 000	232 000	147 000	85 000	45 000	3 500	8 500 EFB
PHILIPPINES (370)	25 000	V	1.1.78 31.12.78	640 000	concerns only wheat 126 800	513 440	580 000*	-	25 000	7 500	-
UPPER VOLTA (30)	50 800	V	1.11.77 31.10.78	1 085 500	937 500	148 000	62 500	85 500	30 000	6 000	8 500 RD
YEMEN (PDR) (240)	10 000	V	1.4.77 31.3.78	262 000	118 000	144 000	(100 000)	44 000	19 000	6 000	4 500 EMB
ZAIRE (150)	20 000	V	1.2.77 31.1.78	795 000	695 000	100 000	-	100 000	39 000	15 000	10 000 DEB
CAPE VERDE (120)	40 000	V	1.9.77 31.8.78	73 000	12 400	60 600	9 600	51 000	1 600	8 500	8 500 DEB
HONDURAS (350)	7 500	V	1.9.77 31.8.78	115 000	-	concerns only wheat 115 000	43 000	72 000	-	1 000	7 500 EMB

ANNEX I

CEREALS 1978

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG (DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
				1	2	3 = (1-2)	4	5 = (3-4)	6		
Per capita GNP in 1975	TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	AID REQUIREMENTS	AID ALREADY PRO-GRAINED					
2. Other countries (allocation of approximately 5% of requirements, except in cases where requirements are high: then approx 2.5%)											
GUINEA (130)	111 000	V	1.1.78 31.12.78	660 000	575 000	85 000	3 200	81 800	-	TOTAL: 70 300 4 000 9EB	
SRI LANKA (150)	45 000	V	1.1.78 31.12.78	1 715 000	1 200 000	250 000*	950 000	950 000	-	30 000 24 000 EIB	
TANZANIA (170)	192 000	V	1.7.77 30.6.78	342 000	257 000	135 000	41 000*	94 000	70 000	5 000 EJ	
YEMEN (AR) (210)	40 000	V	1.4.77 31.3.78	300 000	300 000	164 000*	136 000	136 000	6 000	7 000 EIB	
RWANDA (90)	3 775	V	1.1.78 31.12.78	240 000	220 000	20 000	5 400*	14 600	-	2 800	
ETHIOPIA (100)	20 000	DG	1.1.78 31.12.78	5 000 000	4 700 000	300 000	100 000	200 000	40 500	2 500 10 000 EIB	
INDONESIA (180)	88 000	V	1.3.77 28.2.78	20 724 000	18 210 000	2 514 000	1715 328	798 672	1096 464	10 000	
NIGER (112)	10 000	V	1.11.77 31.10.78	30 000	1 800	28 100	-	28 170	-	3 000 9EB	

concerns only wheat and maize

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COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS Per capita GNP in 1975	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG (DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PROGRAMMED		
GHANA (460)	220 000	V	1.7.77 30.6.78	866 000	419 000	447 000	180 000	267 000	15 000	8 500	13 500 EMB
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (290)	1 900	V = 1485 DG = 415 DG requirements for 27 955 recipients (children, elderly persons sick people, etc.)	1.3.77 28.2.78	11 000	500	10 500	6 000	4 500	2 600	1 500	V = 1385 DG = 415 DEU

CEREALS 1978

ANNEX I

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS Per capita GNP in 1975	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PRO-GRADED		

B. COUNTRIES WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF LESS THAN US \$520

1. Countries with catastrophic or precarious external financial situation

(allocation of approximately 5% of requirements, except in cases where requirements are high: then approx. 2.5%)

TOTAL : 10 000

PERU (810)	7 500	V	1.7.77	2.5497	1.2107	4207	520 000	20 000	7 500	7 500 EMG
JAMAICA (1290)	23 500	DG requirement = 23 500 t for 807 000 children and 65 000 adults (expectant mothers, etc.)	30.6.78	2.649.000	1 310 000	790 000	420 000	175 000	-	2 500 EMG
			1.3.77	430.000	420 000	245 000	145 000			
			28.2.78							

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CEREALS 1978

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS Per capita GNP in 1975	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PROGRAMMED		

2. Other countries

(allocation of approximately 2.5% of requirements, except in cases where requirements are high: then approx 1.5%) TOTAL : 9 500

MAURITIUS (580)	10 000	V	1.7.77 30.6.78	200 000	1 000	199 000	60 000	139 000	6 500	3 500	3 500 FMB
ZAMBIA (540)	7 500	V	1.5.77 30.4.78	885 000	657 000	228 000	-	228 000	6 000	6 000	6 000 FMB

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CEREALS 1978

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG (DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PROGRAMMED		
JORDAN (460)	51 000	DG requirement = 51 000 t for Palestinian refugees	1.7.77 30.6.78	350 000	51 000	299 000		50 000	18 000	25 000 DEB	
VIETNAM (160)	300 000	DG requirement = 1,500 000 t for 8 422 000 victims of drought/typhoon	1.1.78 31.12.78	11-125 000	9 300 000	1 825 000	1 000 000	825 000	30 000	80 000 DEB	
GENERAL (370)	107 000	V = 7,000 t DG = 100,000 t DG requirement = 100,000 t for 1000 000 drought victims	1.11.77 31.10.73	900 000	400 000	500 000	320 000	180 000	8 000	DG 18 000 DEB	
GAMBIA (190)	20 000	DG requirement = 50 000 t for 250 000 drought victims	1.11.77 31.10.78 affectées	60 000	30 000	30 000	3 100	26 900	-	3 000 DEB	
				TOTAL: 141 000							

II. EMERGENCY AID

(allocation of approximately 10% of requirements)

CEREALS 1978

ANNEX I

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS Per capita GDP in 1975	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG (DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						(t)	
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIREMENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIREMENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIREMENTS	6 AID ALREADY PROGRAMMED	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977	1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing arrangements
LEBANON (-)	50 000	DG. DG requirement = 55 000 for 300 000 disaster victims and displaced persons	1-9-77 31-8-78	545 000	160 000	385 000	-	385 000	115 000	25 000	15 000 EMG

Total direct aid: 507.800

ANNEX I

CEREALS 1978

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS	QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t of wheat equivalent)	PROPOSED USE V or DG requirement = No of recipients x maximum cereal ration of 500 g/day)	CROP YEAR	DETERMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS (V + DG) (t)						1978 PROPOSALS Quantity and financing- arrange- ments
				1 TOTAL CEREAL REQUIRE- MENTS	2 AVAILABLE LOCALLY STOCKS AT BEGINNING OF CROP YEAR + PRODUCTION	3 = (1-2) IMPORT REQUIRE- MENTS	4 ESTIMATED COMMERCIAL IMPORTS OR UMR 1976/77	5 = (3-4) AID REQUIRE- MENTS	6 AID ALREADY PRO- GRAMMED	

III. ORGANIZATIONS

TOTAL : 141.50

ICRC	17 000									15 000	15 000 RD
CRS (Chile)	40 000									15 000	15 000 RD
LRCS	1 500									5 000	1 500 RD
UNICEF	18 000									15 000	5 000 RD
UNRWA	50 000									35 000	40 000 RD
WFP	55 000									55 000	55 000 RD
RESERVE											71 200
TOTAL	2 639 220										720 500

TREND OF APPLICANT COUNTRIES' CEREAL IMPORT
REQUIREMENTS OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS

APPLICANT	IMPORT REQUIREMENTS ('000 t)		
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
<u>LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN</u>	<u>1 810.0</u>	<u>1 610.0</u>	<u>1 630 / 1 730.0</u>
JAMAICA	400.0	400.0	420.0
PERU	1 410.0	1 210.0	1 210 / 1 310.0
<u>WEST AFRICA</u>	<u>180.1</u>	<u>397.0</u>	<u>623.5</u>
GHANA	97.7	260.0	447.0
GUINEA	44.5	93.0	85.0
GUINEA-BISSAU	30.9	36.0	81.0
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	7.0	8.0	10.5
<u>EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</u>	<u>730.0</u>	<u>974.5</u>	<u>871.7</u>
COMOROS	20.0	20.0	20.7
ETHIOPIA	92.3	200.0	300.0
MAURITIUS	136.0	130.0	199.0
RWANDA	22.2	19.5	20.0
SUDAN	139.5	235.0	232.0
ZAIRE	320.0	370.0	100.0
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA</u>	<u>462.1</u>	<u>525.0</u>	<u>558.0</u>
LESOTHO	136.2	195.0	195.0
TANZANIA	181.9	185.0	135.0
ZAMBIA	144.0	145.0	228.0
<u>SAHEL</u>	<u>593.2</u>	<u>455.5</u>	<u>754.2/801.2</u>
CHAD	2.1	36.0	48 / 75.0
NIGER	130.3	52.0	28.2
SENEGAL	386.5	297.0	500.0
THE GAMBIA	40.8	38.0	30.0
UPPER VOLTA	33.5	32.5	148.0
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>	<u>4 918.7</u>	<u>5 309.0</u>	<u>5 243.0</u>
EGYPT	4 229.5	4 500.0	4 500.0
JORDAN	290.0	215.0	299.0
YEMEN (AR)	311.8	414.0	300.0
YEMEN (PDR)	87.4	180.0	144.0
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>6 860.8</u>	<u>7 302.0</u>	<u>9 057.4</u>
BANGLADESH	1 362.2	1 050.0	2 305.0
INDONESIA	1 900.0	2 500.0	2 514.0
PAKISTAN	1 389.1	314.0	700.0
PHILIPPINES	600.0	615.0	513.4
SRI LANKA	1 093.5	1 473.0	1 200.0
VIET NAM	516.0	1 350.0	1 825.0
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>671.1</u>	<u>817.0</u>	<u>560.6</u>
HONDURAS	102.4	70.0	115.0
CAPE VERDE	33.7	72.0	60.6
LEBANON	535.0	675.0	385.0
TOTAL	16 226.0	17 390.0	19 292.4 / 19 645.6

TREND OF CEREAL FOOD AID
CONTRIBUTIONS BY DONOR
COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1976/77 (1000 t)	1977/78
Argentina	23	23
Australia	225	400 ¹
Canada	1 000	1 000
EEC	1 287	1 287
Finland	33	14
Japan	225	225
Norway	20	-
Sweden	93	75
Switzerland	33	32
USA	5 500	5 900
Other	130	-
TOTAL	8 569	8 956

¹Provisional figure.

Source: FAO and donors.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY
AND RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per capita GNP¹</u>	<u>t</u>
Bolivia	(320)	-
Botswana	(330)	-
Chile	(760)	1 000
Ethiopia	(100)	1 000
Haiti ²	(180)	-
Jordan	(460)	1 500
Lebanon	-	1 700
Mauritania	(310)	300
Mozambique	(150/220) *	500
Namibia		-
Panama	(1 060)	-
Philippines	(370)	1 500
Somalia	(100)	1 000
Thailand	(350)	-
Uruguay	(1 330)	-
Viet Nam	(160)	1 500
West Bank - Gaza - Sinai	-	3 000
Yemen (PDR)	(240)	500
Zambia	(540)	-
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		1 500
		15 000

¹ 1975 figures in US \$ - Source: World Bank.

² On condition that the operation is the ICRC's own, planned and supervised independently of the Government.

* Commission estimate.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY
AND RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE
LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per capita GNP¹</u>	<u>t</u>
Cape Verde	(120) *	100
Rwanda	(90)	200
Sahel ²	-	300
Mozambique,	(150/220) *	} 300
Ethiopia,	(100)	
Somalia,	(100)	
Angola	-	
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		600
		<hr/> 1 500

* Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US \$ - Source: World Bank.

² Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY AND
RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

<u>Country</u> ²	<u>Per capita GNP</u> ¹	<u>t</u>
BOLIVIA	(320)	1 500
COLOMBIA	(550)	-
CUBA	(800)	-
ECUADOR	(550)	-
EL SALVADOR	(450)	1 500
GUYANA	(560)	-
JAMAICA	(1290)	-
HONDURAS	(350)	-
PERU	(810)	-
EGYPT	(310)	8 000
JORDAN	(460)	-
LEBANON	-	-
MOROCCO	(470)	-
YEMEN (PDR)	(240)	-
SUDAN	(290)	5 000
YEMEN (AR)	(210)	3 000
BENIN	(140)	-
BURUNDI	(100)	2 000
CAPE VERDE	(120)	-
CONGO	(500)	-
THE GAMBIA	(190)	-
GHANA	(460)	-

<u>Country</u> ²	<u>Per capita GNP</u> ¹	<u>t</u>
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	(230)	350
GUINEA	(130)	-
GUINEA BISSAU	(150) *	-
IVORY COAST	(500)	-
LIBERIA	(410)	-
MALI	(90)	200
MAURITANIA	(310)	500
NIGER	(130)	-
RWANDA	(90)	350
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	(290) *	-
SENEGAL	(370)	-
SIERRA LEONE	(200)	-
TOGO	(270)	-
UPPER VOLTA	(90)	-
ANGOLA	-	-
BOTSWANA	(330)	-
ETHIOPIA	(100)	2 000
LESOTHO	(180)	-
MADAGASCAR	(200)	-
MALAWI	(150)	-
MAURITIUS	(580)	500
SOMALIA	(100)	-
SWAZILAND	(470)	-
TANZANIA	(170)	-
ZAMBIA	(540)	-
MOZAMBIQUE	(150 / 220) *	-
AFGHANISTAN	(130)	10 000
BANGLADESH	(110)	3 800
INDIA	(150)	-
INDONESIA	(180)	-
KOREA	(550)	-
MALDIVES	(100)	-

<u>Country</u> ²	<u>Per capita GNP</u> ¹	<u>t</u>
NEPAL	(110)	1,000
PAKISTAN	(140)	-
PHILIPPINES	(370)	-
VIET NAM	(160)	-
SRI LANKA	(150)	-
SAMOA	(320)	50
Quantities remaining to be distributed among the countries listed above		250
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		15,000
		<u>55,000</u>

* Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US \$ - Source: World Bank.

² This list does not contain the following countries, which the WFP asked to be considered as real and potential recipients but which the Commission did not include, on the grounds that their per capita GNP was far above the \$520 mark: Algeria (\$780), Barbados (\$1 260), Brazil (\$1 010), Costa Rica (\$910), Cyprus (\$1 180), Fiji (\$920), Gabon (\$2 240), Guatemala (\$650), Iraq (\$1 280), Mexico (\$1 190), Nicaragua (\$720), Paraguay (\$570), Syria (\$660), Tunisia (\$760), Turkey (\$860), Uruguay (\$1 330). Haiti is not on the list either, the reasons for this being the difficulties the Community has had with the Haitian Government and the fact that WFP aid, unlike that of other specialized agencies, is not planned and administered independently by the WFP but is given as a contribution to a government-implemented project.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY AND
RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
CHILDREN'S FUND

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per capita GNP¹</u>	<u>t</u>
ANGOLA	(-)	-
BURMA	(110)	-
NIGER	(130)	1 000
SUDAN	(290)	-
VIET NAM	(160)	10 700
YEMEN (AR)	(210)	1 800
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		1 500
		<hr/>
	TOTAL:	15 000

¹1975 figures in US \$ - Source: World Bank.

PROPOSAL FOR A
COUNCIL DECISION

on the Community financing of certain expenditure relating to food aid
supplied under the 1978 programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1703/72 of 3 August 1972
amending Regulation (EEC) No 2052/69 on the Community financing of
expenditure arising from the implementation of the Food Aid Convention
of 1967, and laying down rules for the Community financing of expenditure
arising from the implementation of the Food Aid Convention of 1971¹, and
in particular Articles 8(1) and 10(1) thereof.

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas certain countries and organizations in receipt of food aid in the
form of cereals under the 1978 programme would have difficulty, given
their economic and financial situation, in covering forwarding costs
from the port of shipment; whereas such costs should consequently be
borne by the Community,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

¹OJ No L 180, 8.8.1972, p. 1.

Sole Article

Within the framework of Community food aid measures under the 1978 programme, Community financing shall cover forwarding and distribution costs incurred beyond delivery to the port of shipment, in accordance with the following arrangements:

- for Bangladesh, Cape Verde, the Comoros, the Catholic Relief Service, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Viet Nam and Zaire: financing shall cover expenditure incurred between the port of shipment and the port of unloading;
- for Chad, Lesotho, Niger, Rwanda, Upper Volta, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the United Nations Children's Fund: financing shall cover expenditure incurred between the port of shipment and the destination;
- for the World Food Programme and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees: financing shall cover expenditure incurred between the port of unloading and the destination and the costs of distribution;
- for emergency measures set off against the reserve: financing may cover both the expenditure incurred between the port of shipment and the destination and the costs of distribution where the aid is forwarded through an international organization;
- all or part of the financing may take the form of a lump-sum contribution where this is provided for in the delivery arrangements established with the recipient.

Done at

For the Council

The President

PART THREE

THE 1978 SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

FOOD AID PROGRAMME

I. REQUESTS FOR SKIMMED-MILK POWDER RECEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

The total number of requests submitted to date covers a quantity of about 223 000 t. These requests are indicated in Annex I, together with all particulars and other basic data on the programme (proposed method of using the quantities, number and status of people benefiting from free distribution programmes, import requirements, proposed quantities, etc.).

The final figure will probably be considerably higher since a number of countries will probably submit a request after this Communication has been forwarded. Taken overall, the increase in the quantities requested compared with 1977 (187 500 t) will mainly be due to the new requests: India (31 000 t), NGOs (20 000 t), etc.

II. ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS

A. REQUESTS FROM COUNTRIES¹

1. Requests for standard aid

These requests are for aid:

- (i) to be sold to the local dairy or food industry: India, Ghana, Yemen, Tanzania, Guyana, and, for part of the quantities, Sri Lanka, Zambia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Sudan, Indonesia, Guinea, Senegal (small-scale industry);
- (ii) for part of the quantities, to be sold to the final consumer (Bangladesh, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea Bissau);
- (iii) to be distributed free of charge (other countries).

First criterion: Need (see Annex I)

This was calculated as follows:

(a) Free distribution programmes

The data on these requirements are based on the replies to the new questionnaire sent by the Commission to the countries concerned, using the number of recipients and the annual ration (maximum 15 kg).

¹ Obviously, the applicants' situation may well change between submission of the request and receipt of the aid. However, the use to which the aid is to be put will be specified when the implementation arrangements are established with the recipients.

² As regards sale to the final consumer, it was not possible to ascertain the number of consumers, which meant that a need figure could not be calculated. The proposed allocation is based on the results previously obtained for this type of use.

Annex I shows that the countries needing the greatest amounts for free distribution are Jamaica (13 140 t), Ethiopia (3 000 t), Bangladesh (2 000 t), Indonesia (2 000 t) and Upper Volta (2 000 t).

(b) Sales to the dairy or food industry

The requirements for this type of use represent the import requirements estimated on the basis of the information given in the replies to the questionnaire, supplemented by milk powder import statistics.

The countries whose requirements are greatest are: India (31 000 t), Indonesia (12 800 t), Sri Lanka (8 000 t), Ghana (7 020 t), the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (5 000 t), Tanzania (3 900 t) and Zambia (3 500 t).

Second criterion: Per capita income (see Annex I)

Most countries requesting standard aid have a per capita income of US \$ 520 or less, with the exception of Uruguay (US \$ 1 330), Jamaica (US \$ 1 290), Mauritius (US \$ 580), Guyana (US \$ 560), Antigua (US \$ 540) and Zambia (US \$ 540).

Third criterion: External financial situation (see Part Six)

The external financial situation was studied according to the method described in the cereals programme.

The countries in greatest difficulty are: Seychelles (-446%), Guinea Bissau (-426%), Upper Volta (-246%), Senegal (-187%), Egypt (-170%) and Afghanistan (-63%), on the basis of the relationship between the balance of current payments and goods and services exported. However, if the relationship between public debt servicing and goods and services exported is considered, it emerges that the countries in greatest difficulty are: Egypt (32%), Afghanistan (23%), Sri Lanka (20%), Sudan (19%), Bangladesh (18%), India (16%) and Pakistan (15%).

2. Requests for emergency aid

The aim here is to feed, by free distribution, refugees (Jordan) or victims of drought (Vietnam).

B. REQUESTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS

The requests from organizations¹ are intended to cover:

- WFP : development projects in the countries listed in Annex II;
- UNICEF : normal and emergency programmes (see Annex III) aimed at meeting the food requirements of vulnerable sections of the population (children and expectant mothers);
- ICRC : emergency schemes for the victims of armed conflict and regular ICRC programme of assistance, mainly for the victims of uprisings (see Annex IV);
- LEAGUE OF RCS: emergency schemes, particularly following on natural disasters, and regular programme of assistance (see Annex V);
- UNRWA : the food requirements of groups of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East under the UNRWA support programme;
- CRS : food for 220 000 people belonging to the most vulnerable sections of the population in Chile.

III. THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS

In the light of the preceding considerations, the Commission proposes that the 150 000 t of skimmed-milk powder be distributed as set out in Annex I and in the implementing regulation attached hereto².

A. DIRECT AID

The quantities for each applicant country were determined by a method similar to that employed last year, the basic principles of which were used in the preceding cereals programme.

¹The request from the NGOs, which has been announced, is intended mainly to meet the requirements of the most deprived population groups. This request will be the subject of a further communication.

²With regard to the risks involved in the use of skimmed-milk powder, the Commission proposes the application of the same guarantees as those indicated in Annex VIII to Council document S/1148 f/77 of 11 July 1977.

Since it is desired to give preference to specific projects, in this instance free distribution projects and the Indian project Operation Flood, which is the subject of a separate communication, it is proposed that where aid is intended for this purpose requirements be met in full irrespective of the level of per capita GNP and the external financial situation, in view of the particular value of such projects (see point 5 of the Introduction).

For the other uses, i.e. mainly sale to the dairy industry, the following procedure was adopted:

- (i) Some of the countries with a per capita GNP of US \$520 or less, are faced with a catastrophic or precarious external financial situation. This was taken into consideration in determining the quantity to be allocated. Generally speaking, for countries facing such a situation, this quantity represents 60% of requirements, as against about 50% of requirements in the case of the other countries.
- (ii) As regards countries with a GNP of over US \$520, the catastrophic or precarious external financial situation faced by some of them has also been taken into consideration in allocating the quantities. For countries facing such a situation, the quantity allocated represents 40% of requirements, whereas for the others the proportion is 30%.

Standard and emergency direct aid totals 76 785 t, i.e. 57% of all aid allocated (total quantity less general reserve). It is concentrated upon the poorest countries, which have been allocated 93%. Of these 76 785 t, 50 210 t (65%) is earmarked for sale to the food or dairy industry in the recipient countries and 20 165 t (26%) for free distribution programmes. Since these free distributions constitute additional consumption, it is unlikely that direct aid will have an unfavourable effect on local production and trade flows.

B. INDIRECT AID

This is aid sent via the WFP, UNICEF, the ICRC, UNRWA, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Catholic Relief Service and aid which it is proposed to channel via the NGOs. This aid totals 58 600 t, 43% of the total allocated.

1. The WFP allocation

The quantity - 20 000 t - was negotiated by the Commission and the WFP. It was fixed in the light of the direct aid requirements communicated to the Community¹, WFP requirements and the total quantity of food aid available (150 000 t).

The Commission requests the Council to decide on the allocation of the quantity earmarked (see Annex II) at the same time as the Community programme. The Commission proposes that the same procedure as that indicated in the 1977 skimmed-milk powder programme should be used for allocating this quantity.

¹These requirements include those communicated by India for Operation Flood (31 000 t of milk): the latter requirements had previously (for the first phase of Operation Flood) been included with those of the WFP and in the Community allocations to that organization.

2. The allocations to UNICEF (10 600 t), the International Committee of the Red Cross (2 500 t) and the League of Red Cross Societies (1 000 t)

The Commission recommends the same arrangements as those adopted by the Council under the 1977 programme for UNICEF and the ICRC, namely:

- (i) an indicative breakdown by country (see Annexes III, IV and V), with the Commission being empowered to modify that breakdown;
- (ii) the establishment of a reserve for emergency and contingency schemes to be decided by the Commission within the limit of 100 t of skimmed-milk powder (unless, of course, the contingency schemes are for countries already on the list, in which case the limit does not apply).

3. The reserve of 20 000 t for the NGOs

This is a quantity which will be released after the official request has been submitted and, in accordance with the Council Decision of 14 February 1977, provided that the results² of the first experiment conducted through them are considered satisfactory. This quantity, which is higher than in 1976 (12 000 t), meets the requirements communicated by the NGOs and also makes up for the absence of an allocation under the 1977 programme.

¹Including delivery arrangements.

²These results will be assessed from two angles: the establishment of a single representative to deal with the Commission and the implementation of the aid (transport, distribution).

C. THE GENERAL RESERVE

A quantity of 14 615 t has been earmarked for aid measures which the Commission proposes to take in respect of countries submitting their requests before the Council adopts the programme, and also for emergency operations. On the basis of the quantities earmarked for this reserve, the Commission proposes the creation of a stock of 100 t of vitamin-enriched skimmed-milk powder to enable requests for emergency aid to be dealt with immediately, since the vitamin-enriching process is a fairly long one. This type of measure already met with a favourable response from the Ad Hoc Working Party on Food Aid when the 1977 programme was examined.

This reserve, to which should be added the special reserves (ICRC 50 t, UNICEF 1 770 t, League of Red Cross Societies 360 t) thus making a total of 16 795 t, represents a contribution to the international reserve for emergency operations. The latter reserve was intended to comprise cereals alone, but in practice other donors contribute other products to it.

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMS

1.

ANNEX I

STEAMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTERLEAVED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<p>DG = Free distribution; VIL = Sale to the dairy industry; VCF = Sale to the final consumer; DEB = Delivered to port of unloading; EMB = Delivered to port of shipment; RD = Delivered to destination</p>						
<p>I. STANDARD AID</p>						
<p>A. COUNTRIES WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF US \$520 OR LESS</p>						
<p>1. Countries with catastrophic or precarious external financial situation (usual allocation: 60% of requirements in the case of sale to the dairy industry; 100% for free distribution schemes). 26 435</p>						
AFGHANISTAN (130)	400	DG	30.000 school-children and students (11 kg)	330	DG : 300 (20 000 school-children and students)	330 EMB
COMOROS (260)	1.000	DG	176.570 children, mothers and old people (9 kg)	1.289	-	1 000 DEB
EGYPT (310)	15.000	DG : 15.000 VIL : 5.000	-	DG : requirements not known VIL: 71.000	VIL : 10.000	DG (1) VIL 5.000 (sale to the public sector) EMB

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM

2.

SHIPPED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INCLUDED FOR FURTHER DEFINITION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
BANGLADESH (110)	40 000	VIL : 10 000 VCF : 28 000 DG : 2 000	DG to 45 000-50 000 school-children, sick people (4.5 kg)	VIL : 1 200 VCF : 28 000 DG : 2 000	-	VIL : 700 VCF : 6 300 DG : 2 000 DEB
YEMEN (FDR) (240)	5 000	VIL	-	5 000	DG : 650 children, sick people, school-children	3 000 EMB
GUINEA-BISSAU (150)	1 100	DG : 250 VIL : 600 VCF : 250	DG : 125 000 people (children, mothers, sick people) (14.4 kg)	DG : 1 420 VIL : 600	DG : 100	DG : 250 VIL : 360 VCF : 0 DEB
UPPER VOLTA (90)	2 000	DG :	250 000 children for 6½ months (7.8 kg)	2 000	-	2 000 RD
PAKISTAN (140)	500	DG	12 000 children and expectant mothers in the Sahiwal district (14.4 kg)	500	Sale to the food and dairy industries: 2 500	DG : 500 EMB

3.

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita CNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
SEYCHELLES (520)	338	DG	24 500 mothers, invalids and workers (15 kg)	370	-	335 EMB
CHAD (120)	550	DG	37 500 children and pregnant women (2)	475	-	475 RD
SUDAN (290)	2,500	DG : 1,500 VIL : 1,000	99 000 people treated in dispensaries (14,9 kg)	DG : 1 425 VIL : 1,500	4 000 DG : 700 000 people and VIL	DG : 1 425 VIL : 900 EMB
SENEGAL (370)	1,860	DG : 1,360 Sale to small-scale industry: 500	140 000 children at PML centres, of whom 60 000 children at school refectories for a period of 9 months (6,3 kg)	DG : 1,360 Sale: 500	-	DG : 1 360 Sale to small-scale industry: 500 DEB

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

4.

STERILIZED MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF IMPLEMENTED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<p>2. Other countries (usual allocation: 50% of requirements in the case of sale to the dairy industry; 100% for free distribution schemes) 43 975</p>						
GHANA (460)	7 500	VIL		7 020	VIL: 2 300	3 500 EMB
ETHIOPIA (100)	3 000	DG	500 000 sick people and people in camps and welfare centres (5.9 kg)	3 000	DG : 370 300 000 sick people and people in camps and welfare centres	3 000 DEB
GUINEA (130)	1 000	DG : 850 VIL: 150	17 000 children and sick people (14.4 kg)	250	DG 72 000 people in hospitals, schools VIL	DG : 250 DEB VIL : 0
INDIA (150)	31 000	(Operation FLOOD II)		31 000	-	31 000 DEB
EL SALVADOR (450)	700	DG	76 000 children for 12 months of 20 days (9.6 kg)	730	DG : 200 83 682 school-children	700 EMB

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

STERILIZED MILK POWDER

5.

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INCLUDED FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
INDONESIA (180)	2 000	VIL : 1 000 DG : 1 000	-	Sale: 12 800 DG : 2 000	VIL : 1 250	VIL : 1 000 DG : 1 000 EMB
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE (290)	150	DG : 40	27 955 people (children, old people, workers)	DG : 100 of which 60 t covered by the WFP	150 VCF and DG to 17 000 children, workers and invalids	DG : 40
SRI LANKA (150)	5 550	DG : 1 800 VIL : 750 DG : 3 000	(3.5 kg)	VCF : 110 DG : 625 VIL : 8 000	VIL : 2 000	VCF : 110 DEB DG : 625 VIL : 750 DG : (1) DEB
TANZANIA (170)	2 500	VIL	-	3 900	VIL : 2 000	2 000 EMB

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

6.

STERILIZED MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INCLUDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AID USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<p>B. COUNTRIES WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF OVER US \$520</p> <p>1. Countries with catastrophic or precarious external financial situation (usual allocation: 40% of requirements in the case of sale to the dairy industry; 100% for free distribution schemes).</p>						
GUYANA (560)	500	VIL	-	1.650	-	500 EMB
JAMAICA (1290)	5,347	OG	807 197 children in nurseries, schools 68 712 expectant mothers and poor people (15 kg)	13 140	OG : 500 for 496 000 school-children and 118 000 -expectant mothers and undernourished children	1 000 EMB

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

7.

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AID USE	1978 PROPOSALS
2. Other countries (usual allocation: 30% of requirements in the case of sale to the dairy industry; 100% for free distribution schemes). 3 375						
ANTIGUA (540)	1 448	DG	40 948 children (14.4 kg)	600		600 EMB
MAURITIUS (580)	1 275	DG	277 367 children, expectant mothers and sick people	1 275	500 DG : 120 000 school-children, sick people and old people	1 275 EMB
URUGUAY (1330)	600	DG	(7 kg) 285 645 children, sick people (15 kg)		500 total requirements : 3 835 t of which 3 190 t covered by local production. Shortfall 645 t.	0 (3)
ZAMBIA (540)	5 000	DG : 500 VIL : 4 500	35 000 mothers and children (14.4 kg)	DG : 500 VIL : 3 500	900 DG : refugee families, school-children and agricultural centres	DG 500 VIL 1 000 EMB

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

8.

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GIP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (+)	USE	IF PROVIDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (+)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
II. EMERGENCY AID						
JORDAN (460)	1 500	DG	250 000 refugees (6 kg)	1 500	1 500 DG : 275 000 Palestinian refugees	1 500 EMB
VIET NAM (160)	25 000	DG	1 700 000 mothers and war disabled among the 8 422 000 drought victims (15 kg)	25 080	5 000 2 500 000 drought victims	(4) 0EB
						<u>1 500</u>

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAM

9.

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita CNP in US\$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INCLUDED FOR FFPF DISPOSITION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<u>III. ORGANIZATIONS</u>						
ICRC	2 500	DG			2 500	2 500 RD
MFP	20 000	DG			27 500	20 000 RD
UNICEF	10 600				11 000	10 600 RD
UNRWA	700	DG	820 000 refugees	700		700 RD
CRS	3 800	DG	220 000 people for 12 months: - 200 000 farmers, workers, instructors (18 1/2 kg) - 20 000 school-children and students (12 kg)	(3 600) (240)		3 800
LRCs	1 000	DG			500	1 000 RD
NGO RESERVE-RESERVE	20 000	DG				20 000 RD
TOTAL	222 918					150 000
						<u>58 600</u>

(1) No proposal at this stage since the authorities have yet to supply precise information: the Commission reserves the right to propose a figure at a later stage.

(2) This is not an ongoing nutrition programme, but rather one involving individual operations forming part of a programme of instruction in nutrition. These operations break down as follows:

1. Demonstration: 12 000 collective sessions attended by a total of 59 200 women, 160 g being used per session;
2. Prevention: 100 operations over the year for 18 000 children, ration: 100 g;
3. Dietary support: 100 operations over the year for 19 500 women, ration: 150 g;

(3) Given the high level of per capita GNP and the improved external financial situation of the country in question, no allocation has been proposed under this programme.

(4) For this country, the Commission proposes that the quantities available in the reserves under earlier programmes, amounting at present to 18 929 t, should be used as follows:

1975 programme: 1 010 t, as a result of quantities forgone by Niger (750 t), by the ICRC for Timor (100 t) and by Haiti (160 t).

1976 programme: the balance of this programme - 1 119 t - has recently been increased by quantities forgone by the League of Red Cross Societies (1 130 t), Niger (950 t) and Senegal (1 800 t). Senegal relinquished its allocation on condition that a quantity of 1 860 t would be allocated to it, under the same conditions, under the 1978 programme.

1977 programme: 12 920 t.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY
AND RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRY ²	PER CAPITA GNP ¹	QUANTITY (t)
Bolivia	(320)	-
Colombia	(550)	-
Cuba	(800)	3 000
Ecuador	(550)	-
El Salvador	(450)	-
Guyana	(560)	-
Honduras	(350)	-
Jamaica	(1290)	-
Peru	(810)	1 000
Egypt	(310)	-
Jordan	(460)	-
Lebanon	(-)	-
Marocco	(470)	-
Yemen (PDR)	(240)	-
Sudan	(290)	4 000
Yemen (AR)	(210)	-
Benin	(140)	-
Burundi	(100)	-
Cape Verde	(120)	-
Congo	(500)	-
The Gambia	(190)	-
Ghana	(460)	-

COUNTRY ²	PER CAPITA GNP ¹	QUANTITY (t)
Central African Empire	(230)	-
Guinea	(130)	-
Guinea-Bissau	(150) *	-
Ivory Coast	(500)	-
Liberia	(410)	-
Mali	(90)	700
Mauritania	(310)	-
Niger	(130)	-
Rwanda	(90)	-
Sao Tome	(290) *	-
Senegal	(370)	450
Sierra Leone	(200)	-
Togo	(270)	-
Upper Volta	(90)	-
Angola	(-)	-
Botswana	(330)	-
Ethiopia	(100)	-
Lesotho	(180)	-
Madagascar	(200)	-
Malawi	(150)	-
Mauritius	(580)	-
Somalia	(100)	1 000
Swaziland	(470) "	-
Tanzania	(170)	1 500
Zambia	(540)	-
Mozambique	(120 / 220) *	-
Afghanistan	(130)	1 000
Bangladesh	(110)	-
India	(150)	-
Indonesia	(180)	-
Korea	(550)	-
Maldives	(100)	-

COUNTRY ²	PER CAPITA GNP ¹	QUANTITY (t)
Nepal	(110)	-
Pakistan	(140)	2 350
Philippines	(370)	-
Viet.Nam	(160)	-
Sri Lanka	(150)	-
Samoa	(320)	-
Quantity remaining to be allocated among the countries listed above		5 000
TOTAL		20 000

*Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US\$ - Source: World Bank.

² This list does not contain the following countries which the WFP asked to be considered as potential recipients but which the Commission did not include because their per capita GNP is much too far above the figure of US\$ 520: Algeria (\$ 780), Barbados (\$ 1 260), Brazil (\$ 1 010), Costa Rica (\$ 910), Cyprus (\$ 1 180), Fiji (\$ 920), Gabon (\$ 2 240), Guatemala (\$ 650), Iraq (\$ 1 280), Mexico (\$ 1 190), Nicaragua (\$ 720), Paraguay (\$ 570), Singapore (\$ 2 510), Syria (\$ 660), Tunisia (\$ 760), Turkey (\$ 860), Uruguay (\$ 1 330). It does not include Haiti either, owing to the difficulties the Community has had with the Haitian Government and the fact that WFP aid, unlike that of other specialized agencies, is not granted and administered independently but represents a contribution to a government-implemented project.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY ANDRESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUNDSKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRY	PER CAPITA GNP ¹	QUANTITY (t)
Angola	(-)	1 000
Burma	(110)	850
Sudan	(290)	1 260
Viet Nam	(160)	5 000
Yemen (AR)	(210)	720
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		1 770
TOTAL		10 600

¹1975 figures in US\$ - Source: World Bank, 1975.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY AND RESERVE PROPOSED
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRY	PER CAPITA GNP ¹	QUANTITY (t)
Philippines	(370)	200
Thailand	(350)	150
Viet Nam	(160)	-
West Bank, Gaza, Sinai	(-)	250
Jordan	(460)	200
Lebanon	(-)	200
Yemen (PDR)	(240)	50
Mauritania	(310)	50
Ethiopia	(100)	150
Somalia	(100)	150
Mozambique	(150/220) *	100
Botswana	(330)	50
Zambia	(540)	50
Namibia	(-)	-
Chile	(760)	200
Bolivia	(320)	250
Panama	(260)	300
Haiti ²	(180)	50
Uruguay	(330)	50
RESERVE for emergency operations and contingencies		50
TOTAL		2 500

*Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US\$ - Source: World Bank, 1975.

² Provided it is the ICRC's own operation planned and supervised completely independently of the Government.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OR REGION AND RESERVE
PROPOSED FOR THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

COUNTRY OR REGION	PER CAPITA GNP ¹	QUANTITY (t)	
Cape Verde	(120) *	40	
Rwanda	(90)	50	
Sahel ²	(-)	150	
Angola	(-)	}	
Mozambique	(150/220) *		150
Somalia	(100)		
Ethiopia	(100)		
South Korea	(550)	50	
Haiti ³	(180)	100	
Sri Lanka	(150)	50	
Mongolia	(700)	50	
RESERVE for emergency operations or contingencies		360	
TOTAL		1.000	

* Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US\$ - Source: World Bank, 1975.

² Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

³ Provided it is the League of Red Cross Societies' own operation planned and supervised completely independently of the Government.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No

of

laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 559/76⁽²⁾ and in particular Article 7 (4) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,
Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas certain developing countries and specialized agencies have indicated their requirements in high-protein milk products; whereas these high-protein products may be supplied in the form of skimmed-milk powder produced within the Community and meeting certain quality standards;

Whereas the supply of skimmed-milk powder must take into account the amounts of skimmed-milk powder available in the Community and the necessity of not disrupting market conditions;

Whereas the amounts available at present enable 119 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder to be supplied under the 1978 programme;

Whereas, if the quantities of skimmed-milk powder in public stocks are insufficient for the delivery of the abovementioned amount, or if they do not have the characteristics necessary for their end use

where this requires, in particular, other forms of packaging or the addition of vitamins or other additives, supplies must be ensured by the buying-in of skimmed-milk powder on the Community market;

Whereas in order to enable the aid to be used effectively, arrangements should be made for covering certain transport and distribution costs;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 9.

Whereas the supplies must be delivered at the cheapest possible price; whereas, in order to achieve that aim, a tendering procedure must be provided for; whereas, however, it may be desirable in the interests of speed to negotiate private contracts in exceptional cases,

Whereas it is desirable that the rules for the application of the measures laid down for buying in skimmed-milk powder on the market should be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, as in the case of the rules to be applied where public stocks are used,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A quantity of 119 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder shall be made available to certain developing countries and specialized agencies as food aid under the 1978 programme.

Article 2

1. The skimmed-milk powder referred to in Article 1 shall be purchased in accordance with Article 7 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.

2. If the amounts of skimmed-milk powder in public stocks are insufficient to supply the quantities provided for in Article 1 or if they do not have the characteristics necessary for their end use

where this requires, in particular, other forms of packaging or the addition of vitamins or other additives, supplies shall be ensured by the buying-in of skimmed-milk powder on the Community market. Buying in shall be done in such a way as not to disturb the normal development of prices on the market.

Article 3

For the purposes of Article 1:

- (a) the cost of the skimmed-milk powder, delivered to the port of shipment or a corresponding stage, shall be covered by the Community;
- (b) in exceptional cases the Community may also finance, wholly or in part, on the basis of a decision of the Council taken in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 7:
 - transport to the frontier of the country and, possibly, to the place(s) of destination, and
 - distribution, where the goods are distributed by a specialized agency.

Article 4

The costs referred to in Article 3 (b) shall, where the arrangements agreed with the recipient country or agency so provide, be paid wholly or in part as a lump-sum contribution to the country or agency of destination by the Commission.

Article 5

Invitations to tender shall be issued for delivery of the product to the port of shipment or a

corresponding stage and, where appropriate shipment beyond that stage and for its purchase if this is effected on the Community market, without prejudice to Article 4 and save in exceptional cases, where private contracts may be negotiated.

Article 6

The decision to apply Article 2 (2) and the procedure for implementing that paragraph and Article 5 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.

Article 7

The countries and agencies for which this aid is intended together with the quantity to be allocated to each, shall be determined by the Council acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

Article 8

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council

The President

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No

of

on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No _____ of _____ laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 programme, and in particular Articles 3 and 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No _____ provides for the supply of 119 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder; whereas this quantity should be allocated among the various countries and agencies from which applications have been accepted and arrangements for financing should be specified;

whereas 14 615 tonnes should be kept as a contingency reserve for future allocation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The allocation of and financing arrangements for 119 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder to be supplied to certain developing countries and specialized agencies as food aid under the 1978 programme in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No _____ are stipulated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at _____

For the Council

The President

ANNEX

THE 1978 SKIMMED-MILK POWDER FOOD AID PROGRAMME

Recipient countries and organizations	Quantities of skimmed-milk powder allocated	Financing arrangements
COUNTRIES		
Afghanistan	330	port of shipment
Antigua	600	" " "
Bangladesh	9 000	port of unloading
Chad	475	free at destination
Comoros	1 000	port of unloading
Egypt	5 000	port of shipment
El Salvador	700	" " "
Ethiopia	3 000	port of unloading
Ghana	3 500	port of shipment
Guinea Bissau	610	port of unloading
Guinea	250	" " "
Guyana	500	port of shipment
Indonesia	2 000	" " "
Jamaica	1 000	" " "
Jordan	1 500	" " "
Mauritius	1 275	" " "
Pakistan	500	" " "
Sao Tome and Principe	150	port of unloading
Senegal	1 860	" " "
Seychelles	335	port of shipment
Sri Lanka	1 375	port of unloading
Sudan	2 325	port of shipment
Tanzania	2 000	" " "
Upper Volta	2 000	free at destination
Yemen (PDR)	3 000	port of shipment
Zambia	1 500	" " "
ORGANIZATIONS		
CRS	3 800	free at destination
ICRC	2 500	" " "
LRCS	1 000	" " "
UNICEF	10 600	" " "
UNRWA	700	" " "
WFP	20 000	" " " 1)
NGO Reserve	20 000	" " " 1)
RESERVE	14 615	= (2)
TOTAL	119 000	

- 1) Delivery to port of shipment plus lump-sum contribution towards transport and distribution costs.
- 2) Emergency schemes may include financing to cover the cost of transport between the port of shipment and the place of destination and the cost of distribution where aid is channelled via a specialized agency. Such financing may be wholly or partly in the form of a lump-sum contribution.

PROPOSAL FOR

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as emergency food aid under the 1975 programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3236/74 of 17 December 1974 laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to the countries of the Sahel and Ethiopia¹, and in particular Article 1 thereof,

¹OJ No L 346, 24.12.1974, p. 4.

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1347/75 of 26 May 1975 laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1975 programme², and in particular Articles 3 and 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 3236/74 provides for a reserve of 1 150 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder; whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1300/76 of 1 June 1976 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to Niger as food aid pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3236/74³ provides for the allocation of 750 tonnes from that reserve to Niger; whereas that country has forgone the quantity in question;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1348/75 of 26 May 1975 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1975 programme⁴ provides for a reserve of 3 800 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder; whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1296/76 of 1 June 1976 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the International Committee of the Red Cross as food aid for the Timor refugees under the 1975 programme⁵ provides for the allocation of 100 tonnes from that reserve to the ICRC; whereas that organization has forgone the quantity in question;

²OJ No L 138, 29.5.1975, p. 1.
³OJ No L 146, 4.6.1976, p. 7.
⁴OJ No L 138, 29.5.1975, p. 3.
⁵OJ No L 146, 4.6.1976, p. 1.

Whereas, moreover, 160 tonnes has been made available under the 1975 food aid programme by virtue of a quantity forgone by Haiti;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has submitted a request for emergency food aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder; whereas its needs warrant food aid from the Community;

Whereas, in order to permit the effective utilization of the aid, provision should be made for covering certain transport costs,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The 1 010 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder available under the 1975 food aid programme shall be allocated to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Article 2

The Community shall bear the costs of transport to the port of unloading.

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council
The President

PROPOSAL FORCOUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as emergency food aid pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2018/76

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1298/76 of 1 June 1976 laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1976 programme¹, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2017/76², and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 2018/76 of 27 July 1976 on the additional supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries, international organizations and non-governmental organizations under the 1976 programmes³ provides for a reserve of 8 200 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, which has been increased by 3 350 tonnes as a result of quantities forgone by certain countries and organizations:

the Republic of Kenya (100 tonnes), the Republic of the Niger (600 tonnes), the Republic of Senegal (1 650 tonnes) and the League of Red Cross Societies (1 000 tonnes);

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has submitted a request for emergency food aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder; whereas its needs warrant food aid from the Community,

¹OJ No L 146, 4.6.1976, p. 3.

²OJ No L 224, 16.8.1976, p. 1.

³OJ No L 224, 16.8.1976, p. 2.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Of the 8 200 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder provided for as a reserve by Regulation (EEC) No 2018/76 and increased by 3 350 tonnes as a result of quantities forgone by certain countries and organizations, namely the Republic of Kenya (100 tonnes), the Republic of the Niger (600 tonnes), the Republic of Senegal (1 650 tonnes) and the League of Red Cross Societies (1 000 tonnes), 4 169 tonnes shall be allocated as emergency food aid to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council
The President

PROPOSAL FOR
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as emergency food aid pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1299/76

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1298/76 of 1 June 1976 laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1976 programme¹, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1299/76 of 1 June 1976 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1976 programme² provides for a reserve of 3 630 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, which has been increased by 830 tonnes as a result of quantities forgone by certain countries and organizations: the Republic of Kenya (200 tonnes), the Republic of the Niger (350 tonnes), the Republic of Senegal (150 tonnes) and the League of Red Cross Societies (130 tonnes);

¹OJ No L 146, 4.6.1976, p. 3.

²OJ No L 146, 4.6.1976, p. 5.

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has submitted a request for emergency food aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder; whereas its needs warrant food aid from the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The 830 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder which has been added to the reserve of 3 630 tonnes provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1299/76 as a result of quantities foregone by certain countries and organizations, namely the Republic of Kenya (200 tonnes), the Republic of the Niger (350 tonnes), the Republic of Senegal (150 tonnes) and the League of Red Cross Societies (130 tonnes), shall be allocated as emergency food aid to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council
The President

PROPOSAL FOR
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the supply of skimmed-milk powder to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as emergency food aid pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1767/77

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/77 of 25 July 1977 laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1977 programme¹, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1767/77 of 25 July 1977 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1977 programme² provides for a reserve of 12 920 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has submitted a request for food aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder; whereas its needs warrant food aid from the Community;

¹OJ No L 192, 30.7.1977, p. 1.

²OJ No L 192, 30.7.1977, p. 3.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The 12 920 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder provided for as a reserve by Regulation (EEC) No 1767/77 shall be allocated as emergency food aid to the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council
The President

PART FOUR

THE 1978 BUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAMME

I. REQUESTS FOR BUTTEROIL RECEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY

These requests are set out in Annex I. There are 21 of them, including one from India covered by a separate communication, and they involve a total of 91 915 t.

II. ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS

A. Requests from countries¹

1. Requests for standard aid

These requests are for aid:

(i) to be sold to the final consumer on the local market (Egypt, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Honduras, Upper Volta and Sao Tome for part of the quantities) or to the dairy industry (Tanzania, for part of the quantities);

(ii) to be distributed free of charge (other countries).

Need

This was calculated as follows:

(a) Free distribution programmes

The data on these requirements are based on the replies to the new questionnaire sent by the Commission to the countries concerned, using the number of recipients and the annual ration (maximum 10.8 kg).

Annex I shows that the countries needing the greatest amounts for free distribution programmes are Jamaica (6 180 t), Ethiopia (1 500 t) and Upper Volta (550 t).

(b) Sale on the local market

Here the requirements represent import requirements estimated on the basis of the information given in the replies to the questionnaire, with account

¹ Obviously, the applicants' situation may well change between submission of the request and receipt of the aid. However, the use to which the aid is to be put will be specified when the implementation arrangements are established with the recipients.

also being taken, where appropriate of imports over the last two years for which figures are available.

The countries with the greatest needs are Egypt, Bangladesh, Honduras and Pakistan.

Per capita income

All the countries that have applied for standard aid have a per capita income of \$520 or less, with the exception of Jamaica (\$1290).

External financial situation

The external financial situation has been studied in accordance with the method described in the cereals programme.

The countries in greatest difficulty¹ are Upper Volta (-246%) Egypt (-170%) and Bangladesh (-53%).

2. Requests for emergency aid

The aim here is to feed via free distribution programmes (or, in exceptional cases, sale) the victims of natural disasters or comparable occurrences; the countries involved are Jordan and Viet Nam.

These requests were assessed in the light of this aim and the fact that the people and countries concerned are in acute need of food.

B. Requests from organizations

The requests from organizations are intended to cover:

WFB: development projects in the countries listed in Annex II.

¹From the viewpoint of indebtedness (debt servicing as a percentage of goods and services exported), the countries in greatest difficulty are Egypt 32%, Bangladesh 18%, India 16% and Pakistan 15%.

UNICEF: normal and emergency programmes (see Annex III) aimed at meeting the food requirements of vulnerable sections of the population (children and expectant mothers);

ICRC: emergency operations for the victims of conflicts and the organization's regular programme of assistance, particularly for the victims of uprisings (see Annex IV);

League of RCS: emergency operations, particularly following natural disasters, and regular programme of assistance (see Annex V);

UNRWA: assistance, under the organization's normal and support programmes, to help cover the food requirements of Palestinian refugees in the Middle East;

CRS: aid to supplement the diet of 220 000 people belonging to the most vulnerable sections of the Chilean population.

III. THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS

In the light of the above considerations, the Commission proposes that the 45 000 t of butteroil be distributed as set out in Annex I and in the implementing regulation attached hereto.

A. Direct aid

The quantities for each applicant country were established according to the same method as was used last year; the basic principles of that method are set out in last year's cereals and milk powder programmes.

As in the milk powder programme, the Commission set itself the objective of meeting requirements for specific projects in full, given the particular value of such projects (see point 5 of the Introduction). This could not be done in every case, however, given the limited total quantities available: this applies in particular to the Indian project Operation Flood, where only 12 700 t of the annual requirement of 19 000 t could be covered for 1978, and the free distribution projects, for which a maximum per project of 4 000 t had to be set.

For the other uses, the following procedure was used: a group of the countries with a per capita GNP of \$520 or less are facing a catastrophic or precarious situation in their external finances. This has been taken into account in determining the quantity allocated. As a general rule, this quantity represents 20% of requirements for the above group of countries and 10% of requirements for the other countries.

Jamaica is the only applicant country with a per capita GNP in excess of \$520.

Standard and emergency direct aid totals 26 505 t, or 68% of all aid allocated (total quantities less the general reserve). Of this quantity of 26 505 t, 99% is earmarked for the poorest countries, with 18 595 t (70%) being intended for sale and 7 910 t (30%) for free distribution programmes.

B. Indirect aid

This is aid channelled through the WFP, UNICEF, the ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies, the Catholic Relief Service and the UNRWA.

This aid totals 12 600 t, or 32% of total aid allocated.

1. The WFP allocation

The quantity of 5 000 t was negotiated by the Commission and the WFP. It was fixed in the light of the direct aid requirements communicated to the Community¹, WFP requirements and the parallel negotiations on skimmed-milk powder aid.

¹These requirements include in particular those notified by India for Operation Flood (19 000 t of butteroil, which cannot be satisfied in full); these requirements had previously - for the first phase of Operation Flood - been included with the WFP requirements and in the Community allocations to that organization.

The Commission is requesting the Council to decide on the allocation of the quantity earmarked at the same time as it decides on the Community programme (see Annex II).

For this allocation, the Commission proposes following the same procedure as that indicated in the 1977 skimmed-milk powder programme.

2. The allocations for UNICEF (2 000 t), the International Committee of the Red Cross (200 t) and the League of Red Cross Societies (200 t)

The Commission recommends the same arrangements as those adopted by the Council under the 1977 cereals programme for the ICRC and UNICEF:

- (i) an indicative breakdown by country (see Annexes III, IV and V), with the Commission being empowered to modify that breakdown;
- (ii) the establishment of a reserve for emergency and contingency schemes to be decided by the Commission¹ within the limit of 100 t of butteroil (unless, of course, the contingency schemes are for countries already on the list, in which case the limit does not apply).

C. The general reserve

A quantity of 5 895 t is provided for here to meet emergency needs and to cover aid measures which the Commission proposes to take in respect of countries submitting their requests before the Council adopts the programme.

¹Including delivery arrangements.

This reserve, to which should be added the special reserves of the ICRC (20 t), UNICEF (360 t) and the League of Red Cross Societies (50 t) thus making 6 325 t in all, provides a contribution to the international reserve for emergency operations (intended to comprise cereals alone, although, in practice, other donors supply other products).

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

ANNEX I

BUTTEROIL

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US \$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS BUTTER BUTTEROIL (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<p>DG = Free distribution; VIL = Sale to the dairy industry VCF = Sale to the final consumer DEB = Delivered to port of unloading EMB = Delivered to port of shipment RD = Delivered to destination</p>						
<p><u>I. STANDARD AID</u></p>						
<p><u>A. COUNTRIES WITH A PER CAPITA GNP OF US \$ 520 OR LESS</u></p>						
<p>1. Countries with catastrophic or precarious external financial situation (usual allocation: 20% of requirements in the case of sale; 100% for free distribution schemes).</p>						
Bangladesh (110)	5 000	VCF/DG		160 000 (edible oils and fats required)	-	VCF 3 000 ¹ (DEB)
Egypt (310)	10 000	VCF		30 000	VCF 2 800	VCF 300 ² (EMB)
Upper Volta (90)	750	DG 550	100 000 people in need over a period of 11 months (5.5 kg)	DG 550	-	DG 550
Pakistan (140)	10 000	VCF 200		VCF 200	VCF 2 250	VCF 200 (RD)
Chad (120)	125	DG	37 500 children and expectant mothers ³	9 700	-	VCF 2 000 (EMB)
Honduras (350)	2 000	VCF		100	-	DG 100 (RD)
				11 641 (vegetable oils required)	DG 300	VCF 200 ¹ (EMB)

6 350

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

BUTTEROIL

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US \$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS BUTTER BUTTEROIL (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
2. Other countries						
Usual allocation: 10% of requirements in the case of sale 100% for free distribution schemes						
India (150)	19 000	Operation Flood (II)	-	19 000	VCF 3 000 + 6 000 via the WFP	12 700 ⁴ (DEB)
Lesotho (180)	60	DG	28 000 workers and their families, total of 140 000 persons (1.7 kg)	250	DG 5 000 workers and their families	DG 60 (RD)
Tanzania (170)	500	VIL	-	850	-	VIL 85 (EMB)
Guinea (130)	1 000	DG 1 000	17 000 children and sick persons (10.8 kg)	185	VCF 200	DG 185 (DEB)
Ethiopia (100)	1 500	DG	375 000 sick persons and persons receiving assistance in camps and social centres in the Wollo and Tigray regions (4 kg)	1 500	750 DG 300 000 sick persons and persons receiving assistance in camps and social centres	DG 1 500 (DEB)
Sao Tome and Principe (290)	350	DG 90 VCF 260	44 000 children, old people, sick persons and workers	DG 90 VCF 460	VCF 200 DG 44 000 children, old people, sick persons and workers	DG 90 VCF 110 (DEB)
					14 730	

ANNEX I

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

BUTTEROIL

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US \$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS BUTTER BUTTEROIL (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<p>B. COUNTRIES WITH A PER CAPITA GNP IN EXCESS OF US \$ 520 Countries with a catastrophic or precarious external financial situation (allocation: 5% of requirements)</p>	300					
Jamaica (1290)	6 180	DG	807 197 children in nurseries and schools 68 712 expectant mothers and poor people (7.5 kg)	6 180	-	300 (EMB)

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

ANNEX I

BUTTEROIL

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US \$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS BUTTER BUTTEROIL (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
<u>II. EMERGENCY AID</u>						
Jordan (460)	1 200	DG	250 000 refugees (4.5 kg)	1 125	1 000 DG 275 000 refugees	DG 1 125 (EMB)
Viet Nam (160)	19 000	DG	1 700 000 mothers, children and war handicapped among the 8 422 000 drought victims (10.8 kg)	18 360	2 300 DG 2 500 000 drought victims	DG 4 000 (DEB)

BASIC DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

BUTTEROIL

COUNTRIES OR ORGANIZATIONS (1975 per capita GNP in US \$ given in brackets)	TOTAL QUANTITIES REQUESTED (t)	USE	IF INTENDED FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION: NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL RATION	REQUIREMENTS BUTTER BUTTEROIL (t)	QUANTITY ALLOCATED IN 1977 AND USE	1978 PROPOSALS
III. ORGANIZATIONS						
ICRC	600	DG			200	200 (RD)
UNICEF	2 450				2 000	2 000 (RD)
UNRWA	4 400	DG	820 000 refugees (4.9 kg)	4 000	3 200	3 200 (RD)
CBS	2 600	DG	220 000 people over a period of 12 months (ration: 10.8 kg)	2 376	2 000	2 000 (RD)
WFP	5 000	DG			10 000	5 000 (RD)
LRCS	200	DG			200	200 (RD)
RESERVE						5 895
TOTAL	91 915					
						12 600

¹Quantity representing approximately 2% of the country's import requirements for vegetable oils and fats.

²To this quantity would be added the quantities remaining in the reserves under the 1976 and 1977 butteroil programmes. These stand at 2 729 t in all (269 t under the 1976 programme and 2 460 t under the 1977 programme).

³This is not an ongoing nutritional programme but rather one involving individual operations as part of a programme of instruction in nutrition. These operations break down as follows:

- demonstration: 12 000 collective sessions attended by a total of 59 200 women, 30 g being used per session;
- prevention: 100 operations over the year for 18 000 children, ration: 25 g;
- dietary support: 100 operations over the year for 19 500 women, ration: 30 g.

⁴NB: Butteroil aid to India is dealt with in a separate communication (Operation Flood II).

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY

PROPOSED FOR THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

(BUTTEROIL)

<u>Country</u> ²	<u>Per capita GNP</u> ¹	<u>t</u>
BOLIVIA	(320)	-
COLOMBIA	(550)	-
CUBA	(800)	2 800
ECUADOR	(550)	-
EL SALVADOR	(450)	-
JAMAICA	(1290)	-
GUYANA	(560)	-
HONDURAS	(350)	-
PERU	(810)	-
EGYPT	(310)	-
JORDAN	(460)	300
LEBANON	(-)	-
MOROCCO	(470)	-
YEMEN (PDR)	(240)	-
SUDAN	(290)	-
YEMEN (AR)	(210)	-
BENIN	(140)	-
BURUNDI	(100)	-
CAPE VERDE	(120) *	-
CONGO	(500)	-
THE GAMBIA	(190)	-
GHANA	(460)	-

<u>Country</u> ²	<u>Per capita GNP</u> ¹	<u>t</u>
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	(230)	-
GUINEA	(130)	-
GUINEA-BISSAU	(150) *	-
IVORY COAST	(500)	-
LIBERIA	(410)	-
MALI	(90)	100
MAURITANIA	(310)	-
NIGER	(130)	-
RWANDA	(90)	-
SAO TOME	(290) *	-
SENEGAL	(370)	-
SIERRA LEONE	(200)	-
TOGO	(270)	-
UPPER VOLTA	(90)	-
ANGOLA	-	-
BOTSWANA	(330)	-
ETHIOPIA	(100)	-
LESOTHO	(180)	-
MADAGASCAR	(200)	-
MALAWI	(150)	-
MAURITIUS	(580)	-
SOMALIA	(100)	1 000'
SWAZILAND	(470)	-
TANZANIA	(170)	-
ZAMBIA	(540)	-
MOZAMBIQUE	(150 / '220) *	-
AFGHANISTAN	(130)	-
BANGLADESH	(110)	-
INDIA	(150)	-
INDONESIA	(180)	-
KOREA	(550)	-
MALDIVES	(100)	-

<u>Country</u> ²	<u>Per capita GNP</u> ¹	<u>t</u>
NEPAL	(110)	-
PAKISTAN	(140)	-
PHILIPPINES	(370)	-
VIET NAM	(160)	800
SRI LANKA	(150)	-
SAMOA	(320)	-
		<hr/> <u>5 000</u>

* Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US \$ - Source World Bank.

² This list does not contain the following countries which the WFP asked to be considered as actual or potential recipients but which were not included by the Commission since their per capita GNP is much too far above the figure of US \$520:

Algeria (\$780), Barbados (\$1 260), Brazil (\$1 010), Costa Rica (\$910), Cyprus (\$1 180), Fiji (\$920), Gabon (\$2 240), Guatemala (\$650), Iraq (\$1 280), Mexico (\$1 190), Nicaragua (\$ 720), Paraguay (\$570), Singapore (\$2 510), Syria (\$660), Tunisia (\$760), Turkey (\$860), and Uruguay (\$1 330). Haiti is also excluded, the reasons for this being the difficulties which the Community has had with the Haitian Government and the fact that WFP aid, unlike that of other specialized agencies, is not aid planned and administered independently by the WFP but is in fact a contribution to a government-implemented project.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY
AND RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE UNITED
NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

BUTTEROIL

<u>Country</u>	<u>Per capita GNP¹</u>	<u>t</u>
Angola	(-)	200
Burma	(110)	260
Viet Nam	(160)	1 000
Yemen AR	(210)	180
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		360
Total		2 000

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY AND
RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<u>Country</u>	<u>t</u>
West Bank, Gaza, Sinai	180
Lebanon	-
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies	20
Total	<hr/> 200

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY OR
REGION AND RESERVE PROPOSED FOR THE
LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

BUTTEROIL

Country	Per capita GNP ¹	t
Cape Verde	(120) *	10
Rwanda	(90)	20
Sahel ²	-	60
Angola	(-)	{
Mozambique	(150/220)	
Somalia	{ 100 }	
Ethiopia	{ 100 }	
Reserve for emergency operations and contingencies		50
Total		200

* Commission estimate.

¹ 1975 figures in US \$ - Source: World Bank 1975

² Chad, The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No

of

laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 food aid programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 559/76⁽²⁾, and in particular Article 6 (6) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas certain developing countries and specialized agencies have indicated their requirements in milk fats; whereas these fats may be supplied in the form of butter or butteroil produced within the Community and meeting certain quality standards;

Whereas the amounts available at present in the Community enable a quantity corresponding to 32 300 tonnes of butteroil to be supplied as food aid in butter and butteroil; whereas the apportionment of supplies between public and private stocks will vary according to market trends and seasonal requirements;

Whereas in view of the situation on the Community market in butter and other butter fats, and given the need to make certain emergency deliveries and ensure regular supplies under the most favourable economic conditions, provision should be made for these supplies to be made either by taking butter or other butter fats from stocks held by intervention agencies or by buying in butter or butteroil on the Community market;

Whereas, in order to enable the aid to be used effectively, arrangements should be made to finance certain transport and distribution costs;

Whereas the supplies must be delivered at the cheapest possible price; whereas in order to achieve that aim, provision should be made for a tendering procedure; whereas, however, in the interests of speed it may be desirable in exceptional cases to negotiate private contracts;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 148, 28. 6. 1968, p. 13.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 67, 15. 3. 1976, p. 9.

Whereas it is desirable that the rules for implementing the measures laid down for buying in butter or butteroil on the market should be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, as in the case of the rules to be applied where public stocks are used,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A quantity of butter or butteroil corresponding to 32 300 tonnes of butteroil shall be made available to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 food aid programme.

Article 2

1. The butter referred to in Article 1 shall be purchased in accordance with Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68. The butteroil referred to in Article 1 shall be processed from this butter.

2. If the market situation is such that delivery as provided in Article 1 cannot be carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, the supply shall be ensured by using butter or butter fats available on the Community market. This shall be done in such a way as not to disturb the normal trend of prices on the market.

Article 3

For the purposes of Article 1:

(a) the cost of the butter or butteroil, delivered to the port of shipment of a corresponding stage, shall be covered by the Community;

(b) the Community may also finance, wholly or in part, on a decision of the Council taken in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 8:

- transport to the frontier of the country and, possibly, to the places of destination, and
- distribution, where the goods are distributed by a specialized agency.

Article 4

The costs referred to in Article 3 (b) shall, where the arrangements agreed with the recipient country or agency so provide, be paid wholly or in part as a lump-sum contribution to the recipient country or agency by the Commission.

Article 5

Without prejudice to Article 4, invitations to tender shall be issued for delivery of the product, including packing, labelling and forwarding to the port of shipment or a corresponding stage, and, where relevant, for its forwarding beyond that stage, save in exceptional cases where private contracts may be negotiated.

Article 6

The sums to be paid to the undertaking selected shall be due only if:

- (a) the undertaking satisfies the conditions laid down in the notice of invitation to tender or the private contract; and
- (b) the quality and packaging of the delivered product are found on inspection to comply with the relevant Community provisions.

Provision may be made for part of such sums to be paid in advance.

Article 7

The decision to apply Article 2 (2) shall be taken and the resulting procedure for implementing that paragraph and Article 5 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.

Article 8

The countries and agencies for which this aid is intended, together with the quantity to be allocated to each, shall be determined by the Council acting by a qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

Article 9

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council

The President

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No
of
on the supply of milk fats to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 food aid programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No of laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats to certain developing countries and specialized agencies under the 1978 food aid programme, and in particular Articles 3 and 8 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No provides for the supply of a quantity of butter or butteroil corresponding to 32 300 tonnes of butteroil; whereas this quantity should be allocated among the various countries and agencies from which appli-

cations have been accepted and arrangements for financing should be specified; whereas 5 895 tonnes should be kept as a contingency reserve for future allocation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The allocation of and financing arrangements for a quantity of milk fats corresponding to 32 300 tonnes of butteroil under the 1978 food aid programme, as provided for in Regulation (EEC) No , are stipulated in the Annex hereto.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council
The President

THE 1978 BUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAMME

Recipient countries and organizations	Quantities of butteroil allocated (tonnes)	Financing arrangements
COUNTRIES		
Bangladesh	3 000	port of unloading
Chad	100	free at destination
Egypt	300	port of shipment
Ethiopia	1 500	port of unloading
Guinea	185	port of unloading
Honduras	200	port of shipment
Jamaica	300	port of shipment
Jordan	1 125	port of shipment
Lesotho	60	free at destination
Pakistan	2 000	port of shipment
Sao Tome and Principe	200	port of unloading
Tanzania	85	port of shipment
Upper Volta	750	free at destination
Vietnam	4 000	port of unloading
ORGANIZATIONS		
CRS	2 000	free at destination
ICRC	200	free at destination
LRCS	200	free at destination
UNICEF	2 000	free at destination
UNRWA	3 200	free at destination
WFP	5 000	free at destination
RESERVE	<u>5 895</u>	1)
Total	32 300	

1)
Emergency schemes may include financing to cover the cost of transport between the port of shipment and the place of destination and the cost of distribution where aid is channelled via a specialized organization. Such financing may be wholly or partly in the form of a lump-sum contribution.

PROPOSAL FOR A
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the supply of butteroil to the Arab Republic of Egypt as food aid
pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 695/76

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 694/76 of 25 March 1976
laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats as food aid to
certain developing countries and international organizations under
the 1976 food aid programme¹, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

¹OJ No L 83, 30.3.1976, p. 4.

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 695/76 of 25 March 1976 on the supply of milk fats to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1976 food aid programme¹ provides for a reserve of 3 640 tonnes of butteroil, which has been increased by 100 tonnes as a result of the quantity forgone by the Republic of Kenya;

Whereas the Arab Republic of Egypt has requested food aid in the form of milk fats; whereas its needs warrant food aid from the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Of the 3 640 tonnes of butteroil provided for as a reserve by Regulation (EEC) No 695/76 and increased by 100 tonnes as a result of the quantity forgone by the Republic of Kenya, 269 tonnes shall be allocated to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

¹OJ No L 83, 30.3.1976, P. 6.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council

The President

ANNEX IX

PROPOSAL FOR A
COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC)

on the supply of butteroil to the Arab Republic of Egypt as food aid
pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1769/77

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1768/77 of 25 July 1977
laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats to certain developing
countries and international organizations under the 1977 food aid programme¹,
and in particular Article 8 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

¹OJ No L 192, 30.7.1977, p. 5.

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1769/77 of 25 July 1977 on the supply of milk fats to certain developing countries and international organizations under the 1977 food aid programme¹ provides for a reserve of 2 460 tonnes of butteroil;

Whereas the Arab Republic of Egypt has requested food aid in the form of milk fats; whereas its needs warrant food aid from the Community,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The 2 460 tonnes of butteroil provided for as a reserve by Regulation (EEC) No 1769/77 shall be allocated to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

¹OJ No L 192, 30.7.1977, p. 7.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at

For the Council

The President

PART V

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. Relevant budget heading codes

1978 budget

Article 920 - Item 9201

Article 921 - Items 9211 and 9212

2. Titles of Budget headings

Food aid in cereals, 1978 programme

Food aid in milk products

- 1978 skimmed-milk powder programme

- 1978 butter/butteroil programme

3. Legal basis

Cereals: Food Aid Convention, 1971, in force until 30 June 1978

Milk products: Articles 43 and 113 of the EEC Treaty and Regulation No 804/68 of 27 June 1968 on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products.

4. Description of the project

Allocation of 720 500 t of cereals, 150 000 t of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 t of butteroil to certain developing countries and international organizations.

5. Appropriations required - Method of calculation5.1 Cereals (internal prices)

Raw material: 720 500 t¹ of cereals, of which:

- 660 500 t in the form of cereals other than rice, equivalent to 660 500 t x 146.14 u.a./t	<u>million u.a.</u> 96.53
- 60 000 t in the form of 30 000 t of husked rice, equivalent to 30 000 x 338.23 u.a./t	<u>10.15</u>
	106.68

Transport and distributionWest Africa

Cape Verde/Guinea-Bissau/Guinea/Sao Tome

21 800 t x 50 u.a./t 1.09

East and Central Africa

Comoros/Ethiopia 15 000 t x 80 u.a./t 1.20

Rwanda 2 000 t x 95 u.a./t 0.19

Zaire 10 000 t x 70 u.a./t 0.70

Southern Africa

Lesotho 1 500 t x 120 u.a./t 0.18

Sahel

The Gambia/Senegal 21 000 t x 50 u.a./t 1.05

Upper Volta/Niger/Chad 15 000 t x 120 u.a./t 1.80

Asia

Bangladesh/Viet Nam 200 000 t x 30 u.a./t 6.00

¹Quantity adopted by the Council in its draft budget and corresponding to the Community's commitment under the Food Aid Convention, the quantity proposed by the Commission being 1 135 000 t (see "General", Part One, page 1, point 2).

<u>Organizations</u>		<u>million u.a.</u>
UNRWA	40 000 t x 30 u.a./t	1.20
ICRC/LRCS/UNICEF	31 500 t x 80 u.a./t	2.52
CRS (Chile)	15 000 t x 40 u.a./t	0.60
WFP	55 000 t x 26 u.a./t	1.43
<u>Reserve</u>	71 200 t x 45 u.a./t	<u>3.20</u> 21.16
	TOTAL	127.84 million u.a.
	Equivalent to	<u>143.08 million EUA</u> ¹

5.2 Skimmed-milk powder (internal prices)

Raw material: 150 000 t of skimmed-milk powder, of which:

100 000 t vitaminized: 100 000 t x 1 026.51 u.a./t = 102.65

50 000 t non-vitaminized: 50 000 t x 946.90 u.a./t = 47.35
150.00

Transport and distribution

West Africa

Guinea-Bissau/Guinea/Sao Tome

1 010 t x 140 u.a./t 0.14

East Africa

Comoros/Ethiopia 4 000 t x 200 u.a./t 0.80

¹The draft budget for 1978 having been drawn up in EUA.

Sahel

Chad/Upper Volta	2 475 t x 200 u.a./t	0.50
Senegal	1 860 t x 140 u.a./t	0.26

Asia

Bangladesh/India/Sri Lanka	41 375 t x 160 u.a./t	6.62
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Organizations

UNRWA	700 t x 100 u.a./t	0.07
ICRC/LRCS/UNICEF	14 100 t x 170 u.a./t	2.40
CRS (Chile)	3 800 t x 150 u.a./t	0.57
WFP	20 000 t x 80 u.a./t	1.60
NGOs	20 000 t x 100 u.a./t	2.00

<u>Reserve</u>	14 615 t x 165 u.a./t	<u>2.41</u>
		17.37

TOTAL	167.37 million u.a.
Equivalent to	<u>187.32 million EUA¹</u>

5.3 BUTTEROIL (internal prices)

Raw material: 45 000 t of butteroil

$$45\ 000\ t \times 3\ 008.58\ u.a./t = 135.50$$

Transport and distribution

West Africa

Guinea/Sao Tome	385 t x 150 u.a./t	0.06
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East Africa

Ethiopia	1 500 t x 210 u.a./t	0.32
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¹The draft budget for 1978 having been drawn up in EUA.

Southern Africa

Lesotho 60 t x 220 u.a./t 0.01

Sahel

Chad/Upper Volta 850 t x 210 u.a./t 0.18

Asia

Bangladesh/India/Viet Nam 19 700 t x 170 u.a./t 3.35

Organizations

UNRWA 3 200 t x 110 u.a./t 0.35

ICRC/LRCS/UNICEF 2 400 t x 180 u.a./t 0.43

CRS (Chile) 2 000 t x 160 u.a./t 0.32

WFP 5 000 t x 79 u.a./t 0.40

Reserve 5 895 t x 175 u.a./t 1.03

TOTAL

6.45
141.95 million u.a.

Equivalent to

158.87 million EUA¹

6. FINANCING

The above evaluations have been made on the basis of internal prices, which is in line with the evaluation of the appropriations entered by the Commission in its preliminary draft budget and with its draft regulation on "charging" (entry in Chapter 92 of appropriations relating to refunds).

¹The draft budget having been drawn up in EUA.

The Council has not so far followed the Commission's line here since it entered the "Food Aid" appropriations at world prices in its draft budget. This matter still has to be settled by the Council in forthcoming discussions on the budget.

Article 920 - Item 9201

Appropriations (internal prices) corresponding to the quantities adopted by the Council in its draft budget: 144.58 million EUA¹

Article 921

Item 9211

Appropriation entered in the preliminary draft budget
(internal prices) 189.30 million EUA²

Item 9212

Appropriation entered in the preliminary draft budget
(internal prices) 159.00 million EUA³

¹The draft budget drawn up by the Council breaks this appropriation down as follows:

Chapter 92 - Item 9201	85.36 million EUA
EAGGF Title 6	53.19 million EUA
Chapter 79 - dual rate	6.03 million EUA

²In its draft budget the Council placed a token entry against this item with the remark: "An appropriation will be entered against this item later, once the Council has examined a Commission communication on action to be undertaken in this field by the Community".

³The draft budget drawn up by the Council breaks this appropriation down as follows:

Chapter 92 - Item 9212	56.34 million EUA
EAGGF Title 6	91.30 million EUA
Chapter 79 - dual rate	11.36 million EUA

EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS PROPOSED UNDER THE CEREALS PROGRAMME (1978)

RECIPIENTS	Quantity (t) and financing arrangements	Estimated cost at internal prices (million u.s.)			Estimated cost of export refunds (million u.s.)	Estimated cost at world prices (million u.s.)
		Raw material	Transport	Total		
EMB - delivered to port of shipment		DEB - delivered to	port of unloading	RD - delivered to	to destination	
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN						
	17 500 T.			2.57		1.31
	2 500 T. EMB	0.37		0.37	0.18	0.19
Jamaica	7 500 T. EMB	1.10	-	1.10	0.54	0.56
Peru	7 500 T. EMB	1.10	-	1.10	0.54	0.56
Honduras						
WEST AFRICA						
	35 300 T.			6.45		3.77
Ghana	13 500 T. EMB	2.04	-	2.04	1.04	1.00
Guinea-Bissau	7 500 T. DEB	1.20	0.38	1.58	0.60	0.98
Guinea	4 000 T. DEB	0.64	0.20	0.84	0.32	0.52
Sao Tome	1 800 T. DEB	0.23	0.09	0.32	0.09	0.23
Cape Verde	8 500 T. DEB	1.24	0.43	1.67	0.61	1.06
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA						
	39 000 T.			7.84		5.16
Comores	5 000 T. DEB	0.81	0.40	1.21	0.40	0.81
Ethiopia	10 000 T. DEB	1.46	0.80	2.26	0.72	1.54
Mauritius	3 500 T. EMB	0.59	-	0.59	0.29	0.30
Rwanda	2 000 T. RD	0.28	0.19	0.47	0.13	0.34
Sudan	8 500 T. EMB	1.24	-	1.24	0.61	0.63
Zaire	10 000 T. DEB	1.37	0.70	2.07	0.53	1.54
SOUTHERN AFRICA						
	12 500 T.			2.08		1.13
Lesotho	1 500 T. RD	0.22	0.18	0.40	0.11	0.29
Tanzania	5 000 T. EMB	0.80	-	0.80	0.40	0.40
Zambia	6 000 T. EMB	0.88	-	0.88	0.44	0.44
SAHEL						
	36 000 T.			8.08		5.60
The Gambia	3 000 T. DEB	0.51	0.15	0.66	0.26	0.40
Upper Volta	8 500 T. RD	1.33	1.02	2.35	0.66	1.69
Niger	3 000 T. RD	0.38	0.36	0.74	0.16	0.58
Senegal	18 000 T. DEB	2.57	0.90	3.47	1.22	2.25
Chad	3 500 T. RD	0.44	0.42	0.86	0.18	0.68
MIDDLE EAST						
	113 500 T.			16.65		8.43
Egypt	62 000 T. EMB	9.05	-	9.05	4.46	4.59
Jordan	25 000 T. EMB	3.73	-	3.73	1.85	1.88
Yemen (AR)	7 000 T. EMB	1.02	-	1.02	0.50	0.52
Yemen (PDR)	4 500 T. EMB	0.66	-	0.66	0.33	0.33
Lebanon	15 000 T. EMB	2.19	-	2.19	1.08	1.11
ASIA						
	254 000 T.			43.12		24.82
Bangladesh	120 000 T. DEB	17.54	3.60	21.14	8.64	12.50
Pakistan	30 000 T. EMB	4.38	-	4.38	2.16	2.22
Sri Lanka	24 000 T. EMB	3.51	-	3.51	1.73	1.78
Viet Nam	80 000 T. DEB	11.69	2.40	14.09	5.77	8.32

RECIPIENTS	Quantity (t) and financing arrangements	Estimated cost at internal prices (million u.s.)			Estimated cost of export refunds ^o (million u.s.)	Estimated cost at world prices (million u.s.)
		Raw material	Transport	Total		
<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>141 500 T.</u>			<u>26.43</u>		<u>16.22</u>
ICRC	15 000 T.RD	2.19	1.20	3.39	1.08	2.31
CRS	15 000 T.DEB	2.19	0.60	2.79	1.08	1.71
LRCS	1 500 T.RD	0.22	0.12	0.34	0.11	0.23
UNICEF	15 000 T.RD	2.19	1.20	3.39	1.08	2.31
UNRWA	40 000 T.RD	5.85	1.20	7.05	2.89	4.16
WFP	55 000 T.RD	8.04	1.43	9.47	3.97	5.50
<u>RESERVE</u>	<u>71 200 T.</u>	<u>11.43</u>	<u>3.19</u>	<u>14.62</u>	<u>5.78</u>	<u>8.84</u>
Total (million u.s.)	720 500 T.	106.68	21.16	127.84	52.54	75.30
Total (million EUA)		119.40	23.68	143.08	58.78	84.30

EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS PROPOSED UNDER THE SKIMMED-MILK POWDER PROGRAMME (1978)

RECIPIENTS	Quantity (t) and financing arrangements	Estimated cost at internal prices (million u.a.)			Estimated cost of export refunds (million u.a.)	Estimated cost at world prices (million u.a.)
		Raw material	Transport	Total		
		EMB = delivered to port of shipment DEB = delivered to port of unloading RD = delivered to destination				
LATIN AMERICA	<u>1 200</u>			<u>1.35</u>		<u>0.54</u>
El Salvador	700 EMB*	0.72	-	0.72	0.47	0.25
Guyana	500 EMB	0.63	-	0.63	0.34	0.29
WEST AFRICA	<u>4 510</u>			<u>4.44</u>		<u>1.40</u>
Ghana	5 500 EMB ¹	3.31	-	3.31	2.36	0.95
Guinea-Bissau	610 DEB*	0.60	0.08	0.68	0.41	0.27
Guinea	250 DEB	0.24	0.04	0.28	0.17	0.11
Sao Tome	150 DEB*	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.10	0.07
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	<u>7 935</u>			<u>8.75</u>		<u>3.39</u>
Comoros	1 000 DEB*	1.03	0.20	1.23	0.68	0.55
Ethiopia	3 000 DEB*	3.08	0.60	3.68	2.02	1.66
Mauritius	1 275 EMB	1.21	-	1.21	0.86	0.35
Seychelles	335 EMB ²	0.32	-	0.32	0.23	0.09
Sudan	2 325 EMB*	2.31	-	2.31	1.57	0.74
SOUTHERN AFRICA	<u>3 500</u>			<u>3.39</u>		<u>1.02</u>
Tanzania	2 000 EMB	1.89	-	1.89	1.32	0.57
Zambia	1 500 EMB* ³	1.50	-	1.50	1.05	0.45
SAHEL	<u>4 335</u>			<u>5.21</u>		<u>2.29</u>
Upper Volta	2 000 RD*	2.05	0.40	2.45	1.35	1.10
Senegal	1 860 DEB*	1.91	0.26	2.17	1.25	0.92
Chad	475 RD*	0.49	0.10	0.59	0.32	0.27
MIDDLE EAST	<u>9 500</u>			<u>9.11</u>		<u>2.69</u>
Egypt	5 000 EMB	4.73	-	4.73	3.38	1.35
Jordan	1 500 EMB*	1.54	-	1.54	1.01	0.53
Yemen (PDR)	3 000 EMB	2.84	-	2.84	2.03	0.81
ASIA	<u>44 205</u>			<u>49.36</u>		<u>19.51</u>
Afghanistan	330 EMB*	0.34	-	0.34	0.22	0.12
Bangladesh	9 000 DEB*	9.18	1.44	10.62	6.08	4.54
India	31 000 DEB ⁴	29.40	4.96	34.36	20.93	13.43
Indonesia	2 000 EMB*	1.98	-	1.98	1.35	0.63
Pakistan	500 EMB* ⁵	0.51	-	0.51	0.34	0.17
Sri Lanka	1 375 DEB*	1.33	0.22	1.55	0.93	0.62
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-
CARIBBEAN	<u>1 600</u>			<u>1.51</u>		<u>0.43</u>
Antigua	600 EMB	0.57	-	0.57	0.41	0.16
Jamaica	1 000 EMB	0.94	-	0.94	0.67	0.27
ORGANIZATIONS	<u>58 600</u>			<u>66.82</u>		<u>27.26</u>
VERC	2 500 RD*	2.57	0.43	3.00	1.69	1.31
CRS	3 800 RD*	3.90	0.57	4.47	2.57	1.90
LRCS	1 000 RD*	1.03	0.17	1.20	0.68	0.52
UNICEF	10 600 RD*	10.88	1.80	12.68	7.15	5.53
UNRWA	700 RD*	0.72	0.07	0.79	0.47	0.32
WFP	20 000 RD*	20.54	1.60	22.14	13.50	8.64
NGO Reserve	20 000 *	20.54	2.00	22.54	13.50	9.04
RESERVE	14 615	15.02	2.41	17.43	9.87	7.56
TOTAL (million u.a.)		150.00	17.37	167.37	101.28	66.09
TOTAL (million EUA)	150 000 T.	167.88	19.44	187.32	113.35	73.97

* Vitamin-enriched milk ¹250 t vitaminized, ²1 425 t vitaminized, ³500 t vitaminized, ⁴1 000 t vitaminized, ⁵625 t vitaminized.

EVALUATION OF OPERATIONS PROPOSED UNDER THE BUTTEROIL PROGRAMME (1973)

RECIPIENTS	Quantity (t) and financing arrangements	Estimated cost at internal prices (million u.a.)			Estimated cost of export refunds (million u.a.)	Estimated cost at world prices (million u.a.)
		Raw material	Transport	Total		
EMB = delivered to port of shipment		DEB = delivered to port of unloading		RD = delivered to destination		
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	<u>500 T.</u>			<u>1.50</u>		<u>0.49</u>
Honduras	200 T. EMB	0.60	-	0.60	0.40	0.20
Jamaica	300 T. EMB	0.90	-	0.90	0.61	0.29
<u>WEST AFRICA</u>	<u>385 T.</u>			<u>1.22</u>		<u>0.44</u>
Guinea	185 T. DEB	0.56	0.02	0.58	0.38	0.20
Sao Tome	200 T. DEB	0.60	0.04	0.64	0.40	0.24
<u>EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</u>	<u>1 500 T.</u>			<u>4.83</u>		<u>1.78</u>
Ethiopia	1 500 T. DEB	4.51	0.32	4.83	3.05	1.78
<u>SOUTHERN AFRICA</u>	<u>145 T.</u>			<u>0.45</u>		<u>0.16</u>
Lesotho	60 T. RD	0.18	0.01	0.19	0.12	0.07
Tanzania	85 T. EMB	0.26	-	0.26	0.17	0.09
<u>SAHEL</u>	<u>850 T.</u>			<u>2.73</u>		<u>1.01</u>
Upper Volta	750 T. RD	2.26	0.15	2.41	1.52	0.89
Chad	100 T. RD	0.30	0.02	0.32	0.20	0.12
<u>MIDDLE EAST</u>	<u>1 425 T.</u>			<u>4.28</u>		<u>1.39</u>
Egypt	300 T. EMB	0.90	-	0.90	0.61	0.29
Jordan	1 125 T. EMB	3.38	-	3.38	2.28	1.10
<u>ASIA</u>	<u>21 700 T.</u>			<u>68.65</u>		<u>24.60</u>
Bangladesh	3 000 T. DEB	9.03	0.51	9.54	6.09	3.45
Pakistan	2 000 T. EMB	6.02	-	6.02	4.06	1.96
Viet Nam	4 000 T. DEB	12.04	0.68	12.72	8.12	4.60
India	12 700 T. DEB	38.21	2.16	40.37	25.78	14.59
<u>ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>12 600 T.</u>			<u>39.41</u>		<u>13.82</u>
ICRC	200 T. RD	0.60	0.03	0.63	0.41	0.22
CRS	2 000 T. RD	6.02	0.32	6.34	4.06	2.28
LRCS	200 T. RD	0.60	0.04	0.64	0.41	0.23
WFP	5 000 T. RD	15.04	0.40	15.44	10.15	5.29
UNICEF	2 000 T. RD	6.02	0.36	6.38	4.06	2.32
UNRWA	3 200 T. RD	9.63	0.35	9.98	6.50	3.48
RESERVE	5 895 T.	17.84	1.04	18.88	11.92	6.96
Total (million u.a.)	45 000 T.	135.50	6.45	141.95	91.30	50.65
Total (million EUA)		151.65	7.22	158.87	102.66	56.21

PART SIX

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

ANNEX

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US\$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
BANGLADESH (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	426.1	397.2	485.9	2,582	18
2. Balance of current payments	- 475	- 570.7	- 260.4		
3. Overall balance of payments	- 106.9	- 13.4	+ 66.2		
4. % 2/1	- 111 %	- 144 %	- 53.6 %		
5. % 3/1	- 25 %	- 3 %	+ 13.6 %		
BURUNDI (FBu million)					
1. Goods exports	2,324	2,148	4,937	35	-
2. Trade balance	- 1,072	- 2,699	- 90		
3.					
4. % 2/1	- 46 %	- 125 %	- 1.8 %		
5.					
AFGHANISTAN (US\$ million)					
1. Goods exports	209.8	211.2	^{s/9 months} 165	1,538	23
2. Trade balance	- 66.2	- 20.5	- 104		
3.					
4. % 2/1	- 32 %	- 10 %	- 63 %		
5.					
CAE (CFAP '000 million)					
1. Goods exports	10,112		(12,504)	72	7
2. Trade balance	- 1,502		(4,348)		
3.					
4. % 2/1	- 15 %		+ 34.8 %		
5.					
EGYPT (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	2,379	2,645	550	3,119	32
2. Balance of current payments	+ 327	- 1,399	- 939.8		
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 150	- 1,305	-		
4. % 2/1	+ 14 %	- 52 %	- 170 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 6 %	- 49 %	-		
EL SALVADOR (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	418.6	577.1	835.4	396	9
2. Balance of current payments	+ 134.2	- 104.2	+ 21.9		
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 12.4	- 31.2	+ 84.0		
4. % 2/1	+ 32 %	- 18 %	+ 2.6 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 3 %	- 5 %	+ 10 %		

* 1974 figures.

ANNEX

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US\$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
ETHIOPIA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	392.6	350.9	384.2	565	* 6
2. Balance of current payments	55.4	44.8	19.0		
3. Overall balance of payments	88.5	5.2	14.2		
4. % 2/1	14 %	13 %	4.9 %		
5. % 3/1	22 %	1.5 %	3.7 %		
GHANA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	752.7	863.2	854.1	684	* 2
2. Balance of current payments	189.9	41.2	88.7		
3. Overall balance of payments	78.8	0.4	55.3		
4. % 2/1	25 %	5 %	10.4 %		
5. % 3/1	10 %	0.04 %	6.5 %		
GUINEA¹ (million SDRs)					
1. Goods exports	156	225			
2. Trade balance	2	55			
3.					
4. % 2/1	1 %	24 %			
5.					
UPPER VOLTA (CFAP '000 million)					
1. Goods exports	8.70	9.37		186	-
2. Trade balance	25.96	23.02			
3.					
4. % 2/1	298 %	246 %			
5.					
HONDURAS (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	332.4	334	437.2	273	* 4
2. Balance of current payments	106.5	134.5	112.2		
3. Overall balance of payments	17.1	53.4	39.0		
4. % 2/1	32 %	40 %	25.7 %		
5. % 3/1	5 %	16 %	8.9 %		
MAURITIUS (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	377.2	382.8	-	125	1
2. Balance of current payments	54.2	17.6	43.0		
3. Overall balance of payments	63.7	51.1	30.1		
4. % 2/1	14 %	5 %			
5. % 3/1	17 %	13 %			

* 1974 figures.

¹ Government figures.

ANNEX

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US\$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
INDIA (Rs million)					
1. Goods exports	31 786	36 003	44 632	14 207	*16
2. Trade balance	+ 9 086	- 15 340	+ 299		
3.					
4. % 2/1	- 29 %	- 42 %	+ 0.7 %		
5.					
INDONESIA (US\$ million)					
			trade balance		
1. Goods & services exports	6 956	7 045	8 547.3	8 695	*5
2. Balance of current payments	91	- 1 110	+ 2 874.3		
3. Trade balance	688	- 860			
4. % 2/1	1.3 %	- 16 %	+ 33.6 %		
5. % 3/1	10 %	- 12 %			
JAMAICA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	1 057.5	1 131.2	963.8	813	7
2. Balance of current payments	- 91.9	- 253.2	- 302.0		
3. Overall balance of payments	69.9	- 79.8	- 271.2		
4. % 2/1	- 9 %	- 22 %	- 31.3 %		
5. % 3/1	6 %	- 7 %	- 28.1 %		
JORDAN (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	356.5	514.9	881.2	565	4
2. Balance of current payments	8.9	176	84.2		
3.	21.6	166.7	32.5		
4. % 2/1	2.4 %	33 %	+ 9.6 %		
5. % 3/1	6 %	32 %	+ 3.7 %		
LIBERIA (Lib \$ million)					
1. Goods exports	400.3	394.4	459.9	211	*5
2. Trade balance	111.9	63.17	+ 60.7		
3.					
4. % 2/1	28 %	16 %	+ 13.2 %		
5.					
MALTA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	371	443.7	464.8	32	*0.8
2. Balance of current payments	13.1	63.9	+ 63.5		
3. Overall balance of payments	42.2	48.6	+ 94.8		
4. % 2/1	3.5 %	14 %	+ 13.7 %		
5. % 3/1	11 %	11 %	+ 20.4 %		

* 1974 figures.

ANNEX

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US\$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
MAURITANIA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	211.3	199.5	214.1	410	15
2. Balance of current payments	47.3	37.5	55.8		
3. Overall balance of payments	41.4	50.8	11.1		
4. % 2/1	22 %	19 %	26.1 %		
5. % 3/1	20 %	25 %	5.2 %		
NIGER (CFAF million)					
1. Goods exports	12 621	18 203		107	* 4
2. Trade balance	10 523	532			
3.					
4. % 2/1	83 %	3 %			
5.					
UGANDA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	322.9	272.7	343.6	248	*5
2. Balance of current payments	24.3	19.7	37.6		
3. Overall balance of payments	17.9	12.9	8.8		
4. % 2/1	7.5 %	7.2 %	11 %		
5. % 3/1	5.5 %	4.7 %	2.6 %		
PAKISTAN (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	1 268	1 387	11 512	6 230	*15
2. Balance of current payments	974	1 022	9 618		
3. Overall balance of payments	146	211			
4. % 2/1	77 %	74 %	84 %		
5. % 3/1	11 %	15 %			
PERU (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	1 880	1 785	1 757	2 972	*26
2. Balance of current payments	725	1 569	1 191		
3. Overall balance of payments	399	509	295		
4. % 2/1	39 %	88 %	67.8 %		
5. % 3/1	21 %	29 %	16.8 %		
PHILIPPINES (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	3 725	3 170	3 388	2 567	8
2. Balance of current payments	207	923	1 109		
3. Overall balance of payments	625	16	373		
4. % 2/1	5 %	29 %	32.7 %		
5. % 3/1	17 %	0.5 %	11 %		
PORTUGAL (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	3 656	2 996	2 623	753	* 2
2. Balance of current payments	824	733	1 226		
3. Overall balance of payments	569	713	964		
4. % 2/1	22.5 %	24 %	46.7 %		
5. % 3/1	15.5 %	23.5 %	36.7 %		

*1974 figures.

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EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US\$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
RWANDA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	59.4	66.9	113.5	57	*1
2. Balance of current payments	1	5.3	13.6		
3. Overall balance of payments	2.9	15.5	25.1		
4. % 2/1	1.6 %	8 %	12 %		
5. % 3/1	5 %	23 %	22.1 %		
SENEGAL (CFAF '000 million)					
			s/6 months		
1. Goods exports	93.98	96.15	34.22	408	*6
2. Trade balance	25.40	23.32	63.99		
3.					
4. % 2/1	27 %	24 %	187 %		
5.					
SOMALIA (So. Sh. million)					
1. Goods exports	390	573	536	377	*13
2. Trade balance	424	448	?		
3.					
4. % 2/1	108 %	78 %			
5.					
SUDAN (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	446	512.8	714.7	1 535	19
2. Balance of current payments	295.8	479.3	169.1		
3. Overall balance of payments	39.4	346.8	19.3		
4. % 2/1	66 %	93 %	23.7 %		
5. % 3/1	9 %	68 %	2.7 %		
SRI LANKA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods & services exports	575.8	635.2	632.4	997	20
2. Balance of current payments	135.9	109.4	5.9		
3. Overall balance of payments	18.2	28	36.3		
4. % 2/1	24 %	17 %	1 %		
5. % 3/1	3 %	4 %	5.74%		
SYRIA (US\$ million)					
1. Goods exports	1 143	1 315	1 380	769	*5
2. Balance of current payments	167	93	772		
3. Overall balance of payments	109	236	354		
4. % 2/1	14.6 %	7 %	55.9 %		
5. % 3/1	9.5 %	17.9 %	25.7 %		

* 1974 figures.

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EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US \$ million)	
				Total servicing as % of exports of goods and services	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
TANZANIA (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	488.3	494.4	647.6	1.095	6
2. Balance of current payments	- 272.6	- 236.5	- 2.9		
3. Overall balance of payments	- 155.1	- 18.1	+ 22.2		
4. % 2/1	- 56 %	- 48 %	- 0.4 %		
5. % 3/1	- 32 %	- 4 %	+ 3.4 %		
URUGUAY (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	480	501	(541.2) ¹	615	22
2. Balance of current payments	- 132.6	- 202.9	- 90.2		
3. Overall balance of payments	- 52.1	- 88.4	- 75		
4. % 2/1	- 28 %	- 40 %	- 17 %		
5. % 3/1	- 11 %	- 18 %	- 14 %		
YEMEN (AR) (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	48.0	52.0	96.4		
2. Balance of current payments	- 6.1	+ 129.4	+ 296.5		
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 68.6	+ 139.6	+ 372.9		
4. % 2/1	- 12.7 %	+ 248.8 %	+ 307.5 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 142.9 %	+ 268.5 %	+ 386.8 %		
YEMEN (PDR) (YD million)					
1. Goods and exports	83.6	64.7			
2. Trade balance	- 56.5	- 43.1			
3.					
4. % 2/1	- 68 %	- 67 %			
5.					
ZAMBIA (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	1,480	882	606 ¹	1,154	5
2. Balance of current payments	77	611	24		
3. Overall balance of payments	10	217	109		
4. % 2/1	+ 5.2 %	- 69 %	- 4 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 0.6 %	- 24.6 %	- 18 %		
GUYANA (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	295.6	374.0	308.8	41	5
2. Balance of current payments	- 9.1	- 23.4	- 139.6		
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 46.2	+ 50.0	+ 103.4		
4. % 2/1	- 3 %	- 6 %	- 45 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 16 %	+ 13 %	- 33 %		

*1974 figures.

¹Government figures.

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EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US \$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
<u>CONGO</u> (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	308.2	280.1		55	4
2. Balance of current payments	- 35.8	- 224.3			
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 18.8	- 10.4			
4. % 2/1	- 12 %	- 80 %			
5. % 3/1	+ 6 %	- 4 %			
<u>SIERRA LEONE</u> (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	172.9	153.3		34	9
2. Balance of current payments	- 60.9	- 63.4			
3. Overall balance of payments	- 2.6	- 23.6			
4. % 2/1	- 35 %	- 41 %			
5. % 3/1	- 1.5 %	- 15 %			
<u>CHAD</u> (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	114.2	109.0		163	6
2. Balance of current payments	- 4.2	- 52.2			
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 7.8	- 22.7			
4. % 2/1	- 4 %	- 48 %			
5. % 3/1	+ 7 %	- 21 %			
<u>BURMA</u> (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	234	191.8	202.2	98	14
2. Balance of current payments	- 7.1	- 79.5	- 30.2		
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 63.7	- 44.9	- 13.3		
4. % 2/1	- 12 %	- 41 %	- 15 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 27 %	- 23 %	- 6.5 %		
<u>COMOROS</u> (CFAF '000 million)					
1. Goods and services exports	2.4	3.2	2.6		
2. Balance of current payments	- 4.5	- 3.8	- 0.5		
3. Overall balance of payments	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.5		
4. % 2/1	- 188 %	- 173 %	- 20 %		
5. % 3/1	+ 46 %	+ 50 %	+ 58 %		
<u>SEYCHELLES</u> (Sey Rs '000 million)					
1. Goods exports	39	35			
2. Trade balance	- 121	- 156	- 233		
3.					
4. % 2/1	- 310 %	- 446 %			
5.					

* 1974 figures

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EXTERNAL FINANCIAL SITUATION OF 50 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976	DEBT 1975 (US \$ million)	
				Total	Debt servicing as % of exports of goods and services
THE GAMBIA (US \$ million)					
1. Goods and services exports	53.77	68.89	63.13	22	0.6
2. Balance of current payments +	5.65	11.29	12.93		
3. Overall balance of payments +	2.33	13.99	6.51		
4. % 2/1 +	10 %	16 %	20 %		
5. % 3/1 +	4 %	20 %	10 %		
TUNISIA (D million)					
1. Goods exports	397.70	345.58	338.26	303	7
2. Trade balance -	90.96	227.24	318.46		
3.					
4. % 2/1 -	23 %	66 %	94 %		
5.					
GUINEA-BISSAU (Esc '000 million)					
			for 7 months		
1. Goods and services exports	74.8	156.8	136.9		
2. Balance of current payments -	1,020.5	807.7	583.5		
3.					
4. % 2/1 -	1,360 %	515 %	426 %		
5.					
LESOTHO					
1.				23	-
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
SAO TOME (Esc '000 million)					
1. Goods exports	438.1	180.1	309.8		
2. Trade balance +	187.6	108.4	50.0		
3.					
4. % 2/1 +	43 %	60 %	16 %		
4.					
BOLIVIA (US \$ million)					
1. Goods exports	629.7	532.7	641.0	139	12
2. Balance of current payments +	116.9	160.5	108.6		
3. Overall balance of payments +	115.5	30.4	63.2		
4. % 2/1 +	19 %	30 %	17 %		
5. % 3/1 +	18 %	6 %	10 %		
ZAIRE (US \$ million)					
1. Goods exports	1 689.6	1 008.5		2 739	-
2. Balance of current payments -	471.7	599.5			
3. Overall balance of payments -	92.6	142.9			
4. % 2/1 -	28 %	59 %			
5. % 3/1 -	5 %	14 %			

* 1974 figures.