



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

on the operation in 1997 of the
export earnings stabilisation system under the
fourth ACP-EC Convention as revised by the
Agreement signed in Mauritius

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Article 31(3) of the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid states:

"Each year the Commission shall draw up a comprehensive report for the Member States on the operation of the system of stabilisation of export earnings and the use made by the ACP States of the funds transferred."

2. This report covers the activities of the ACP-EC institutions and the administration of the system in 1997, paying special attention to the allocation of transfers for 1996, the second year of application of Stabex under the fourth ACP-EC Convention as revised by the Agreement signed in Mauritius.

For the third year of application in a row, it has been possible to cover all transfers.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EC INSTITUTIONS

3. The operation of Stabex was discussed at the 44th meeting of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors (Brussels, 21 March 1997).
4. The Committee approved the procedure proposed by the Commission for Stabex transfers in respect of the 1996 year of application, i.e. that the Commission would adopt by 31 July 1997 at the latest, pursuant to Article 207(3) of the Convention, the decisions on all transfers in respect of the 1996 year of application on condition that the decisions would not come into effect until the revised Lomé Convention came into force.

III. TRANSFERS FOR THE 1996 YEAR OF APPLICATION

5. Calculation of the transfer bases

For the 1996 year of application, the Commission found 20 ACP States to be eligible for 27 transfers under the Stabex arrangements. The 27 country/product groups for which losses of earnings eligible for compensation were recorded are listed in Table 1 of this report (see page 29).

6. After calculating the reduction provided for in Article 197(3) and (4) of the Convention, the transfer bases totalled ECU 87 570 927.

Under Article 204 of the Convention the transfer basis calculated from the Community's import statistics is reduced to the level of the transfer basis calculated from the statistics on the exports to all destinations of the ACP States concerned, where the latter amount is less than the former.

7. Reductions under Article 203

Trends in marketed output, total exports and exports to the Community of the products in question meant that, in many instances, consultations under Article 203 of the Convention had to be held between the Commission and the representatives of the ACP States. The consultations resulted in the following reductions being made:

- 7.1. Reductions applied as a result of significant changes in trends in marketed output of the product in question.

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	
		<u>Amount in ECU</u>	<u>% of transfer basis (TB)</u>
Gambia	Cotton	77 384	14.2
	Shrimps	181 445	29.9
Togo	Coffee	2 525 216	40.3
Sierra Leone	Coffee	1 216 233	57.0
Guinea-Bissau	Timber	36 326	29.1
Burundi	Coffee	4 288 507	57.4
	Uncured hides	499 168	55.3
Comoros	Vanilla	1 245 754	37.4
Saint Vincent	Bananas	905 491	9.7
Vanuatu	Cocoa	129 817	39.5

7.2. Reductions applied as a result of a decline in exports to all destinations as a proportion of marketed output:

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	
		<u>Amount in ECU</u>	<u>% of transfer basis (TB)</u>
Rwanda	Pyrethrum	106 766	23.6
Comoros	Cloves	214 063	43.3
	Vanilla	478 146	14.3
Kiribati	Copra	115 140	31.6

7.3. Reductions applied as a result of a decline in the ratio of exports to the Community to other exports (all destinations):

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	
		<u>Amount in ECU</u>	<u>% of transfer basis (TB)</u>
Gambia	Shrimps	95 896	15.8
Rwanda	Pyrethrum	121 611	29.2
Comoros	Cloves	76 519	15.4

8. Calculating the transfers

Following consultation, where appropriate and as required under Articles 202 and 203 of the Convention, the total amount of eligible transfers was therefore calculated as ECU 73 584 806.

As calculated in line with the provisions of Article 191 of the revised Convention and the annexed second Financial Protocol, the annual instalment for the 1996 year of application is approximately ECU 360 million.

This means that all transfers eligible in 1996 can be covered, but the funds will not be available until the revised Convention comes into force, which will not be until the second Financial Protocol is ratified.

In the light of Decision No 6/95 of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers on transitional measures to be applied until the entry into force of the revised Convention, the Commission decision fixing Stabex transfers for the 1996 year of application therefore had to be taken with suspensive effect before 31 July 1997 subject to the entry into force of the revised Convention and its ratification by the ACP State due to receive the transfer.

9. Results by recipient country and product

Table 2 (page 30) gives the results by recipient country. As in 1994 and 1995, the Caribbean countries are the main recipients, their earnings losses on bananas being due to a number of causes such as bad weather conditions and structural problems in the sector.

10. The balance per product (see Table 3, page 31) shows that bananas, at 26.9%, are still responsible for the largest share of the transfers. In many cases the transfers made represent a substantial addition to the recipient State's total export earnings, examples being:

ACP States	Product	Transfers as a % of total 1996 earnings from the product concerned
Saint Vincent	Bananas	21.3
Dominica	Bananas	18.4
Comoros	Essential oils	16.9
	Vanilla	32.8

11. However, a more precise measure of the effect of the additional Stabex revenue on the sector showing a loss of earnings can be obtained by comparing the amounts transferred with the earnings from the products for which the transfer is requested:

ACP States	Product	Transfers as a % of total 1996 earnings from the product concerned
Senegal	Groundnuts	10.0
Gambia	Cotton	53.0
Sierra Leone	Coffee	82.0
Togo	Coffee	51.3
Comoros	Essential oils	62.7
Comoros	Vanilla	76.0
Rwanda	Pyrethrum	94.0
Tanzania	Tea	21.1

These proportions can be high, especially when exports of the product in question are fairly low and fluctuate substantially from year to year. When low market prices combine with temporary difficulties in the sector, losses of revenue can be severe and give rise to relatively large transfers. Even when export revenue from a particular product is high, the transfers make a significant contribution.

IV. USE OF TRANSFERS

12. Framework of Mutual Obligations

12.1 BENIN

Application year: 1995

Product: Palm products ECU 205 442

Date of payment: 09.10.96

FMO signed: 18.08.97

Summary:

The Stabex funds will be used to finance:

1. activities relating to the renewal of village plantations of selected oil palms:
 - practical training for private nurserymen
 - artificial pollination and production of dry seeds
 - production of germinated seeds
 - supply of seedlings to nurseries
 - supervision of planters
2. export support activities.

12.2 BURKINA FASO

Application year: 1994
Product: Cotton ECU 13 916 449
Date of payment: 22.12.95
FMO signed: 23.12.96 (ECU 7 000 000)

Summary

Community aid will take the form of budget support under the structural adjustment programme. This involves supporting the government in the implementation of the transport sector adjustment programme and in the restructuring of the cotton industry. ECU 4.65 million will be allocated to routine road maintenance. The remaining ECU 2.35 million will be disbursed directly to the Treasury subject to compliance with the special conditions relating to restructuring of the cotton industry.

12.3 BURKINA FASO

Application years:	1994 and 1995		
	balance of 1st Protocol		
Products:	Cotton	1994	ECU 13 916 449
	Hides and skins	1995	ECU 658 848
	Balance of 1st Protocol		ECU 261 077
Date of payment:	22.12.95 (1994)		
	05.03.97 (1995)		
	05.03.97 (balance)		
FMO signed:	22.07.97 (ECU 7 836 374)		

Summary:

Under the 1994 Stabex FMO signed on 23 December 1996, ECU 7 million was allocated to the structural adjustment programme. The present FMO concerns a total of ECU 7 836 734.

In November 1995, the Government of Burkina Faso, together with the joint French, World Bank and Community mission conducted an analytical review of the first phase of the Agricultural Sector Adjustment Programme (PASA I). The implementation of PASA II reflected the need to progress from a phase of reform to one of growth.

The Burkinabe Government has therefore set the following overall objectives with the aim of stepping up and diversifying exports:

- revival of cotton production
- improving livestock production
- promoting diversification programmes (oil seeds and gum arabic).

12.4 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Application years:	1993 additional balance 1st Protocol 1990-1993		
Products :	Cocoa products	1993 add.	ECU 354 238
	Coffee products	1993 add.	ECU 945 761
	Cocoa products	balance	ECU 5 242 883
	Coffee products	balance	ECU 12 969 520
	Cotton	balance	ECU 326 031
	Timber	balance	ECU 1 278 416
	Interest 1990-1993		CFAF 3 300 000 000
Date of payment:	16.09.96 (1993 add.) 10.12.96 (balance 1st Protocol)		
FMO signed:	24.03.97		

Summary:

The activities proposed in the current rider to the 1993 Stabex FMO are in keeping with the reduction of state involvement in productive activity and the development of a more intensive, diversified, competitive and sustainable system of agricultural production. The main aims are to:

1. increase the long-term competitiveness of the coffee and cocoa sectors by means of technical assistance for continuing the reforms started in 1990, technical support to the professional associations most involved in overall management of these sectors and technical and financial support to the cooperative movement to help build organisational and financial capacity in the sectors;
2. improve living conditions in rural areas through the construction of priority infrastructure works funded by the FRAR (Regional Fund for Rural Development) which, from the outset, has acted as an instrument of intervention in the field of land use planning which can be geared to the requirements of the rural community;
3. build the capacity to diversify activities in rural areas by boosting the sheep and cattle-farming sector and fostering the development of tourism in rural areas by promoting reserves and national parks and supporting implementation of the National Environmental Programme;
4. improve marketing of food products so as to boost producer incomes, increase supply and ensure supplies in urban areas at reasonable prices while cutting back on imported foodstuffs.

12.5 GHANA

Application years:	1992			
	1993			
Products:	Cocoa products	1992	ECU	4 883 722
	Cocoa products	1993	ECU	15 738 690
	Cocoa products	1993 add.	ECU	642 396
Dates of payment:	21.11.94 (1992)			
	29.11.94 (1993)			
	05.09.96 (1993 add.)			
FMO signed:	27.02.97			

Summary:

The substantial contributions to the COCOBOD (cocoa state marketing board) retrenchment programme under the 1990 and 1991 STABEX allocations reduced COCOBOD's costs and contributed to an increase of the share of the cocoa smallholder in the export value. The major thrust of the 1992/1993 allocations is to maintain and possibly increase the 50% share of export value to be given to cocoa producers and to support other measures to increase smallholder incomes.

More specific results will be:

1. reduced marketing costs through the improvement of rural feeder roads firstly in the main cocoa producing areas of Ghana (the so called cocoa roads) and secondly, in order to support diversification, in other areas with agricultural potential and/or production, with a special focus on the Western Region;
2. diversification of crop production towards products with export potential in support of Government's policy to reduce export dependence on cocoa;
3. improved productivity and income of smallholder cocoa producers;
4. improved employment opportunities for retrenched COCOBOD workers through a continuation of the retraining scheme.

During this process, COCOBOD is expected further to reduce its cost as part of the reform programme. Progress is expected to be made towards liberalisation of external marketing and the transformation of COCOBOD towards an institution the main tasks of which are monitoring and coordination of cocoa operations, quality control through certification, research, disease control.

12.6 GRENADA

Application year:	1994		
Products:	Cocoa	ECU	87 769
	Bananas	ECU	1 090 639
	Nutmeg and mace	ECU	803 245
Date of payment:	18.10.1995		
FMO signed:	05.05.1997		

Summary:

Stabex 1994 transfers in favour of Grenada are intended to be used in the three sectors concerned for:

- on-farm incentives to increased production;
- appropriate price-support and the removal of bottle-necks in agricultural production;
- development of the domestic agricultural sector and its diversification and improvement of the nutritional status of the population, and
- improvement of the quality of rural life in order to reduce the rate of the rural-urban drift.

The Government of Grenada is committed to the strengthening of the national economy, thus putting the country on the road to sustainable development.

12.7 KIRIBATI

Application year: 1993

Product: Copra ECU 36 024

Date of payment: 31.03.1995

FMO signed: 25.06.1997

Summary:

The archipelago's size is the main cause of problems in the sector as it results in very high production and export costs.

Since the transfer is quite low, it will not be used to support producer prices but to purchase the equipment which the KCCS (Kiribati Copra Cooperation Society) requires in order to meet its obligations for the marketing of copra.

12.8 MADAGASCAR

Application years:	1991, 1992 and 1993 in part		
Product:	Coffee	}	
	Vanilla	} 1991	ECU 16 585 084
	Essential oils	}	
	Coffee	}	
	Vanilla	} 1992	ECU 9 980 228
	Cloves	}	
	Coffee	} 1993	ECU 4 469 771
	Cloves	}	(= 4 294 485 + 175 286/add.)
	Coffee	} Balance	
	Vanilla	} 1st	ECU 2 908 254
	Cloves	} Fin. Prot.	
	Dates of payment:	19.02.1993 (1991) 30.08.1994 (1992) 05.01.1995 and 09.09.1996 (1993) 19.03.1997 (balance from 1st Financial Protocol)	
FMO signed:	13.12.1997 (for the use of a maximum of ECU 15 250 000 out of a total of ECU 38 443 561) ¹		

Summary:

It has been agreed to use the Stabex funds in accordance with the objectives of developing traditional exports and diversification.

Funds allocated under the FMO are mainly intended to:

- improve production conditions, product quality and producer incomes;
- enable exporting sectors to maintain competitiveness;
- help open up access to areas of production by rehabilitating roads and bridges;
- help set up an action fund to assist certain activities of traders;
- develop, research and administer quality standards for exported products and ensure their implementation;
- contribute to disease control and the creation of five new abattoirs;

¹ NB. ECU 12 million out of the total of ECU 38 443 561 has already been earmarked to an FMO signed on 3 October 1996.

- assist the national authorising officer's support unit and the Stabex support team in the technical and financial implementation of projects and programmes under the FMO.

12.9 MALAWI

Application year: 1994

Product: Tea ECU 4 183 470
+ balance from 1st Financial Protocol ECU 291 542

Date of payment: 02.01.1996 (23.12.1996)

FMO signed: 11.08.1997

Summary:

The projects on which the above funds will be used aim at:

- promoting agricultural diversification away from traditional export crops and/or agroprocessing for both import substitution and exports, and
- improving the accessibility of the major tea producing areas through gravelling and grading of rural access roads, in order to facilitate efficient transportation of agricultural produce from points of production to processing and marketing centres.

The Government of Malawi is implementing a number of macro-economic and structural adjustment measures supported by the IMF. In the agricultural sector, the Government liberalised input and commodity prices and lifted a ban on exports of agricultural commodities. This is expected to lead to flexible and diverse cropping patterns, thereby creating new opportunities for agricultural diversification and agroprocessing.

12.10 UGANDA

Application years: 1993 and 1995

Products:	coffee	1993	ECU 44 434 124
	hides and skins	1993	ECU 1 813 639
	tea	1995	ECU 430 212

Dates of payment: 21.07.1995 (coffee) 1993
04.09.1996 (hides)
16.06.1997 1995

FMO signed: 14.08.1997

Summary:

As a result of talks between the Ugandan Government and the Commission and discussion of the problems affecting export products, it has been decided that reforms and changes are necessary to improve farming of export products and the agri-food processing sector.

Stabex 1993 and 1995 funds will be used to support development of the rural economic infrastructure, primary education in rural areas and the agri-food processing sector.

To ensure effective implementation, part of the transfer will be earmarked for appropriate measures, e.g. technical assistance for effective administration and regular payments.

12.11 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Application year: 1994
Product: Cocoa products ECU 7 271 542
Date of payment: 20.08.1996
FMO signed: 08.10.1996

Summary:

The main cause of the losses sustained is the drop in world prices for these products which resulted in planters losing interest and, in some cases, giving up farming.

The funds will be used to continue ongoing projects which form part of the overall policy and are designed to stabilise the Government's external position under the second structural adjustment programme. Four main sectors are concerned:

- improving performance in the cocoa and copra sectors, including rehabilitating infrastructure in the provinces of East New Britain and North Solomons;
- improving coffee quality;
- ensuring a healthy investment climate by means of price stabilisation;
- diversification measures.

12.12 RWANDA

Application year:	1991	
Products:	Coffee	ECU 9 184 660
	Hides and skins	ECU 936 227
	Pyrethrum	ECU 11 269
Date of payment:	25.08.1992	
FMO signed:	18.04.1997	

Summary

The events of 1994 turned the country upside down. The loss of human resources and the looting and destruction of infrastructure brought the economy to a standstill, causing output to plummet. This state of emergency made it imperative to get production facilities back on their feet, including export sectors. The three products giving rise to transfers for the 1991 marketing year are coffee, hides and skins, and pyrethrum.

When allocating these resources, priority was given to all agricultural export sectors.

There is a special emphasis on tea, even though this sector has generated no transfer, owing to the abrupt halt in production as a result of the war and its importance to the Rwandan economy.

This approach is consistent with the rehabilitation objectives laid down in the first emergency rehabilitation programme.

12.13 SAMOA

Application year:	1993	
Products:	Copra products	ECU 111 589
	Oil cake	ECU 16 602
Date of payment:	20.10.1994	
FMO signed:	27.02.1997	

Summary

The main causes of the loss of earnings were unstable international copra prices and the drop in production since cyclones Val and Ofa, the adverse effects of which have still to be overcome.

Transfers will be used to continue activities begun under the earlier FMOs, among them the revitalisation and diversification of agriculture and the rehabilitation and maintenance of basic infrastructure.

12.14 TANZANIA

Application years: 1991 and 1992
Product: Cotton ECU 2 186 054
Dates of payment: 29.12.1992 (1991)
24.08.1995 (1992)
FMO signed: 16.10.1997

Summary

Stabex transfers for cotton are very important because there is very little aid for this sector.

The transfers will be used to improve the quality of the product, *inter alia* by introducing new varieties, and carry out general research in the sector, including looking at ways of improving the working environment.

12.15 TANZANIA

Application year: 1992
Product: Cloves ECU 183 770
Date of payment: 24.08.1995
FMO signed: 11.11.1996

Summary

The production of cloves in Zanzibar varies from year to year, with sales ranging from 1 300 to 12 000 tonnes over the past five years.

The world market is reckoned to be able to absorb about 5500 tonnes a year.

Another problem is Indonesia's self-sufficiency in cloves, which has put an end to imports from Zanzibar.

The Government considers it necessary to promote rice production with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in the long term.

The Stabex transfers are intended to improve the irrigation of rain-fed paddies, train growers in more advanced methods and carry out a study into growing other rice varieties.

12.16 TANZANIA

Application years:	1992 and 1993		
Products:	Coffee	1992	ECU 12 528 623
	Coffee	1993	ECU 8 300 103
Date of payment:	24.08.1995		
FMO signed:	09.10.1996		

Summary

The overall objective is to improve the quality and quantity of production.

The measures funded complement activities financed by the national indicative programme or other donors.

More specific objectives include:

- repairing infrastructure necessary for coffee production,
- taking measures and launching activities to improve the quality of the coffee,
- facilitating operators' access to credit for the purchase of inputs and equipment for producing coffee.

12.17 TOGO

Application year: 1990

Products:	Cocoa	1990	ECU	1 724 659
	Coffee	1990	ECU	3 505 259
	Interest	1989	ECU	1 521 822
	Stabex balance	1989	CFAF	954 825 643

Date of payments: 08.05.92

FMO signed: 30.09.97

Summary

In September 1992 the national authorising officer approved a draft FMO governing Stabex transfers for the 1990 application year. The decision to suspend cooperation between the European Union and Togo meant the draft was never approved by the Community authorities.

Pending a scheme specifically designed to improve the competitiveness of cash-crop sectors, the European Commission and the Government of Togo have agreed to give priority to meeting pressing needs in the areas of basic education and primary health care in rural areas by funding priority investment, equipment and operating costs figuring in the 1997 budget and complementary schemes aimed at paving the way for the implementation of the Government's policy in the cash-crop sectors and facilitating the future implementation of a national regional development and decentralisation policy.

In the health sector Stabex funding will help rehabilitate and equip a third of those first-tier public health facilities (dispensaries and medical welfare centres) considered operational (i.e. possessing at least one nursing auxiliary) to provide basic care. It will also cover frontline medical equipment for 30 prefecture hospitals and the refitting of five of them. It will also pay a proportion of the operating costs of the Health Ministry departments directly involved in supporting and developing basic health.

This FMO will serve to rehabilitate a hundred or so schools in the coffee/cocoa area, replacing straw huts with permanent buildings, providing furniture and teaching materials and installing latrines.

Last but not least, some funds will be earmarked for repairing tracks and bridges aimed at opening up coffee- and cocoa-growing areas.

12.18 TOGO

Application years: 1991 – 1994

Products:	Cocoa	1991	ECU	1 676 087
	Coffee	1991	ECU	6 073 184
	Cocoa	1992	ECU	1 085 546
	Coffee	1992	ECU	1 720 363
	Cotton	1992	ECU	273 001
	Cocoa	1993	ECU	1 937 651
	Coffee	1993	ECU	1 718 417
	Shea	1993	ECU	281 571
	Cocoa	1994	ECU	360 298

Dates of payment: 09.09.92 (1991)
02.05.95 (1992)
02.05.95 (1993)
27.11.95 (1994)

FMO signed: 30.09.97

Summary

The Stabex funds must be used exclusively:

- to support the above sectors, in which reform and restructuring are well under way, and facilitate the adoption of the self-management measures necessary for the withdrawal of the State;
- to carry out a number of investment projects of public interest designed to assist the smooth development of these sectors and the implementation of diversification activities;
- to help increase the involvement of growers in the decision-making process, especially in respect of the prices at which their produce is purchased.

The relatively high number of operations is the result of a deliberate choice and is possible only because some follow on from programmes already being carried out or planned by other donors. However, to avoid dependency, the sums allocated are for free-standing schemes that can be brought under way without waiting for other funding.

The schemes proposed concern the means of production. They are designed either to have knock-on effects for the entire industry or to stop the deterioration in production conditions in that sector. It is clear from this programme that the funds benefit producers, even if there is no automatic link between the source of the loss and the allocation of the Stabex funds.

12.19 VANUATU

Application years: 1992 to 1994

Product:	Copra	1992	ECU 267 337
		1993	ECU 265 281
		1994	ECU 60 045

Dates of payment: 16.06.1995 (1992 and 1993), 03.06.1996 (1994)

FMO signed: 22.04.1996

Summary

About 90 % of copra is produced by small growers who depend on the income to meet their basic cash needs. Since school fees were cut in 1993 and medical care became free, the growers have needed far less cash and reduced their activities in the sector. This trend has combined with a series of cyclones to reduce production and, therefore, export earnings. The funds available under this FMO are used for a single operation in support of an operation carried out under the 1988-91 FMO, namely the improvement of the rural road network.

12.20 ZIMBABWE

Application year: 1994

Products: Coffee	ECU 2 708 633
Cotton	ECU 2 145 286
+ balance from 1st Financial Protocol	ECU 1 175 104
+ balance from 1992 FMO	ECU 1 319 485
+ balance from 1993 FMO	ECU 1 299 172

Dates of payment: 09.09.1996 (23.12.1996)

FMO signed: 20.10.1997

Summary

The Government of Zimbabwe, after consultation with the various interested parties, has decided that the counterpart funds generated by the Stabex transfers will be used:

- primarily to assist the productive capability of the cotton and coffee sectors through the improvement of research and training, as well as infrastructure development, and
- partly to compensate the economic operators for losses incurred.

The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to continuing the liberalisation of agricultural markets as well as facilitating exports and investments. Moreover, the process of restructuring research and training activities in agriculture will be pursued.

**TABLE 1:
CALCULATION OF 1996 TRANSFER BASES (in ECU)**

Country code	Country	Product	Loss of earnings	"Excess clause"	Transfer basis after deduction of excess clause	Article 202/203 consultations*	Transfer basis after consultations	Article 194(2) reduction	Article 194(4) reduction	Amount of transfer
224	Sudan	Gum arabica	20.042.631	445.884	19.596.747	0	19.596.747	0	0	19.596.747
236	Burkina Faso	Beans	100.787	0	100.787	0	100.787	0	0	100.787
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	10.006.992	3.002.098	7.004.894	0	7.004.894	0	0	7.004.894
252	Gambia	Cotton neither carded nor combed	543.655	0	543.655	77.384	466.271	0	0	466.271
		Shrimps	605.765	0	605.765	277.341	328.424	0	0	328.424
257	Guinea-Bissau	Timber	124.490	0	124.490	36.326	88.164	0	0	88.164
264	Sierra Leone	Green or roasted coffee	2.181.588	48.594	2.132.994	1.216.233	916.761	0	0	916.761
280	Togo	Green or roasted coffee	6.408.790	147.407	6.261.383	2.525.216	3.736.167	0	0	3.736.167
306	Central African Republic	Timber	4.520.405	109.780	4.410.625	0	4.410.625	0	0	4.410.625
324	Rwanda	Tea	1.657.238	0	1.657.238	0	1.657.238	0	0	1.657.238
		Pyrethrum: saps and other extracts	451.215	0	451.215	228.377	222.838	0	0	222.838
		Uncured skins	408.364	0	408.364	0	408.364	0	0	408.364
328	Burundi	Green or roasted coffee	7.897.038	425.642	7.471.396	4.288.507	3.182.889	0	0	3.182.889
		Uncured skins	901.905	0	901.905	499.168	402.737	0	0	402.737
352	Tanzania	Tea	3.298.181	247.157	3.051.024	0	3.051.024	0	0	3.051.024
370	Madagascar	Vanilla	2.945.860	143.705	2.802.155	0	2.802.155	0	0	2.802.155
375	Comoros	Vanilla	3.378.682	48.324	3.330.358	1.723.900	1.606.458	0	0	1.606.458
		Cloves	493.962	0	493.962	290.582	203.380	0	0	203.380
		Essential oils	829.618	0	829.618	0	829.618	0	0	829.618
386	Malawi	Green or roasted coffee	824.946	0	824.946	161.813	663.133	0	0	663.133
		Tea	1.611.662	0	1.611.662	0	1.611.662	0	0	1.611.662
460	Dominica	Green bananas	8.865.785	1.372.452	7.493.333	0	7.493.333	0	0	7.493.333
465	Saint Lucia	Green bananas	4.589.495	1.376.848	3.212.647	0	3.212.647	0	0	3.212.647
467	St Vincent and the Grenadines	Green bananas	10.942.182	1.638.875	9.303.307	905.491	8.397.816	0	0	8.397.816
473	Grenada	Green bananas	2.408.643	155.361	2.253.282	1.510.826	742.456	0	0	742.456
812	Kiribati	Copra	364.690	0	364.690	115.140	249.550	0	0	249.550
816	Vanuatu	Cocoa beans	328.485	0	328.485	129.817	198.668	0	0	198.668
		Totals	96.733.054	9.162.127	87.570.927	13.986.121	73.584.806	0	0	73.584.806

**TABLE 2:
BREAKDOWN BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY**

1996 application year

	Country	Amount in ECU	As % of total
1	Sudan	19.596.747	26,632
2	St Vincent & the Grenadines	8.397.816	11,412
3	Dominica	7.493.333	10,183
4	Senegal	7.004.894	9,519
5	Central African Republic	4.410.625	5,994
6	Togo	3.736.167	5,077
7	Burundi	3.585.626	4,873
8	Saint Lucia	3.212.647	4,366
9	Tanzania	3.051.024	4,146
10	Madagascar	2.802.155	3,808
11	Comoros	2.639.456	3,587
12	Rwanda	2.288.440	3,110
13	Malawi	2.274.795	3,091
14	Sierra Leone	916.761	1,246
15	Gambia	794.695	1,080
16	Grenada	742.456	1,009
17	Kiribati	249.550	0,339
18	Vanuatu	198.668	0,270
19	Burkina Faso	100.787	0,137
20	Guinea-Bissau	88.164	0,120
		73.584.806	100,000

**TABLE 3:
BREAKDOWN BY PRODUCT**

1996 application year

	Product	Amount in ECU	As % of total
1	Green bananas	19.846.252	26,971
2	Gum arabica	19.596.747	26,632
3	Green or roasted coffee	8.498.950	11,550
4	Groundnut products	7.004.894	9,519
5	Tea	6.319.924	8,589
6	Timber	4.498.789	6,114
7	Vanilla	4.408.613	5,991
8	Essential oils	829.618	1,127
9	Cotton neither carded nor combed	466.271	0,634
10	Uncured skins	408.364	0,555
11	Uncured skins	402.737	0,547
12	Shrimps	328.424	0,446
13	Copra	249.550	0,339
14	Pyrethrum: saps and extracts	222.838	0,303
15	Cloves	203.380	0,276
16	Cocoa beans	198.668	0,270
17	Beans	100.787	0,137
	Total	73.584.806	100,000