

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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## 1975 BUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAM

### PROPOSED REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

establishing general rules concerning the supply of milk fats as food aid under the 1975 program to certain developing countries and international agencies.

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### PROPOSED REGULATION (EEC) OF THE COUNCIL

concerning the supply of milk fats as food aid under the 1975 program to certain developing countries and international agencies.

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### PROPOSED DECISION OF THE COUNCIL

concerning the determination with the recipient developing countries and agencies of the manner of implementation of the food aid in milk fats provided under EEC Regulations above.

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(submitted by the Commission to the Council)

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUMI. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

In drawing up this program the Commission has retained the guidelines used in recent proposals regarding cereals and milkpowder, and set out originally in the "Fresco of Community Action- Tomorrow". They represent a departure from the Community's traditional approach, and have the aim of producing a program based upon objective economic criteria.

The result of this new approach is intended to be a concentration of the Community's food aid in favor of the most needy. It will thus be seen that two thirds of direct aid is proposed for the group of "most seriously affected" (MSA) countries, even though no such aid is being proposed under this program for the Sahel countries (which have recently been granted 3 550 tons from the 1974 reserve) or India (which has not made a request). As for indirect aid, 98% of World Food Program actions and 100% of UNICEF actions are planned for MSA countries.

The Commission would like to emphasize that during the preparation of these proposals informal discussions have been held with World Food Program (WFP), the largest single beneficiary of the Community's food aid in butteroil, with a view to better coordination of the two programs. Other discussions have been held with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in order to estimate the requirements of the claimant countries in butteroil, in the light of expected demand for edible oils and fats in 1975.

The Commission requests the Council to arrive at its decisions with all possible speed and to bear in mind the urgency of certain of the requests (eg. Bangladesh, Tanzania etc.).

## II. REQUESTS RECEIVED

The Commission has received 25 requests for food aid in butteroil or butter in recent months. Of these four are from international agencies : The World Food Program (WFP); the United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF); the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA); and Catholic Relief Services. Requests are summarised in Table I, from which it will be seen that the total amounts to some 125 000 tons. This figure considerably understates the overall demand, since some countries (notably Pakistan) have not requested a precise amount.

Certain countries and agencies have made requests this year for the first time. They are : Syria, Yemen (Arab Republic), Sri Lanka, Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritius, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Turkey, Haïti, Honduras and UNICEF. On the other hand some beneficiaries of last year's program (India, Morocco, and the International Red Cross) are not making requests now.

TABLE I

REQUESTS FOR BUTTEROIL UNDER 1975 PROGRAM

Applicant	Request tons	Purpose
<u>EUROPE AND NEAR EAST</u>		
Cyprus (1)	N.A.	distribution to refugees
Egypt	10.000	distribution to refugees
Jordan	1.125	distribution to refugees
Lebanon	900	distribution to refugees
Malta	273 (3)	sale
Syria	N.A.	distribution to refugees
Turkey	10.000	sale
Yemen (Arab Rep)	4.000	sale
<u>ASIA</u>		
Afghanistan	20.000	sale
Bangladesh	20.000	sale
Pakistan	N.A.	sale
Sri Lanka	285	sale as condensed milk
<u>EAST AFRICA</u>		
Kenya	N.A.	(details awaited)
Mauritius	650	distribution
Somalia	N.A.	distribution to drought victims
Tanzania	N.A.	part distribution, part sale
<u>WEST AFRICA</u>		
Cape Verde Is.	N.A.	distribution
Guinea-Bissau	N.A.	distribution
<u>AMERICA</u>		
Honduras	N.A.	distribution
Haïti	N.A.	sale
Peru	4.000	sale
<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>		
UNICEF	10.000	} 75% emergency relief 25% projects
UNRWA	4.000	
WFP	38.000 (4)	distribution to refugees
CRS	2.360	projects
TOTAL (2)	± 125.000	

- (1) request from the government and from UNHCR  
(2) total of 15 requests excluding the 10 requests for unspecified quantities  
(3) half butter/half butteroil  
(4) butteroil or ghee

### III. PRINCIPAL TYPES OF REQUESTS

#### A) Requests from institutions

The four requests from international institutions can be summarised as follows :

WFP : the request is for 38.000 tons of butteroil or ghee

The products would be used in development projects in the countries listed in Table 6.

UNRWA : the 4000 tons of cooking oil requested would be used both in the Agency's basic rations program and also in its supplementary feeding program.

UNICEF : The request is for 10 000 tons of butteroil, to be used as to 75% in emergency operations and 25% in long term projects. Both would be in UNICEF's traditional field, the assistance of children and their mothers.

CRS/CARITAS : The request is for 2360 tons to be used in aid projects in several countries.

#### B) Requests from countries

Requests from countries can be placed in two broad groups depending on the objective.

The first type is standard aid, where a distinction should be made between requests for :

- (i) free distribution to certain population groups (eg. Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Tanzania (in part)); and
- (ii) sale on the local market, with the proceeds of sale being used towards financing development projects. These constitute the remainder of the requests - Lebanon, Malta, Turkey, Yemen (AR), Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan (in part), Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Tanzania (in part), Peru, Haïti.

The second is emergency aid, where the objective is to distribute food free of charge to the victims of recent disasters or similar events. Into this group fall requests from Somalia, Cyprus, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Honduras, and Pakistan (in part). With the exception of Honduras and Pakistan, these situations have already been the subject of separate proposals. Further details are awaited from Honduras and Pakistan regarding the relief of the hurricane and earthquake victims.

It should be noted that the interval between preparation of a request and receipt of food aid can be considerable and that in the meantime the situation in a country can change considerably. In all cases the ultimate use of the aid will be clearly established when the procedures for effecting the aid are discussed with the recipients.

It should be noted also that the butteroil is not always intended for consumption as such, but is sometimes combined with skimmed milk powder for the reconstitution of whole milk (cf. Sri Lanka and (in part) Tanzania).

#### IV EXAMINATION OF REQUESTS FROM COUNTRIES

##### A) Criteria for selection of countries and determination of amounts

All standard requests have been appraised in the light of the following three general criteria :

- . established need for edible oils and fats
- . low annual income per head (< \$ 300)
- . balance of payments situation

The situation of each country with respect to these criteria is given in Tables 3, 4 and 5.

The first criterion -an established need- is a necessary condition for eligibility under these proposals. In the case of aid destined for free distribution, this need has been evaluated on the basis of the number of persons to be fed, for a certain period (usually twelve months); using figures calculated on the basis of 20 grams/person/day.

In the case of sale on the market the need of a country has been examined either on the basis of comparing consumption, production and importation figures (where these have been supplied by the country), or else of figures for imports where no other data exist. It is inevitable that only an approximate need can be determined, and therefore consideration has been given to population estimates also.

The second criterion - annual income per head less than \$ 300 - is a more strict test of eligibility than has been applied in the past, and reflects the proposed new policy of concentrating food aid on the most needy. It should not however be a sine qua non for the grant of food aid; that is, a country with income just over \$ 300 is not necessarily excluded altogether, if it meets the remaining two criteria.

The third criterion - balance of payments situation-is of extra significance at the present time; particular attention has been paid to those countries most seriously affected (MSA) by recent commodity and energy price rises, allowing at the same time for aid received from other sources. Estimated 1974 figures have been used, first of balances of payments, and secondly of these same balances expressed as a percentage of 1974 imports. These latter figures are considered to give the most realistic indication of a country's balance of payments position.

## B) Results of examination of requests from countries

The results of examining the requests from countries in the light of the above criteria are summarised in Tables 3 - 5. It will be seen that nearly all claimants have substantial need of edible oils and fats. Exceptions are Syria among the countries which have made "free distribution" requests, and Sri Lanka, among the countries which intend to sell the aid. In the case of Sri Lanka there is however a special need for butteroil to reconstitute full cream milk. In the case of Tanzania it is clear that a large deficit exists if one compares local production of 5200 tons with overall needs, estimated conservatively at 18000 tons. Turning to the second criterion it appears that Lebanon and Malta enjoy annual income levels substantially exceeding \$ 300, and Peru to a lesser degree. Finally, the balance of payments difficulties of all the countries except Lebanon Turkey and Malta are serious, those of Bangladesh and Tanzania being especially so.

## V. COMMISSION PROPOSALS

The Commission proposes the distribution of the available 45 000 tons as listed in Table 2, which also covers delivery terms proposed in the light of finance available. In summary the distribution is :

1. Institutions	21.000	
2. Countries : present proposals	17.950	
3. Countries : previous proposals	1.600	{ Somalia 850, Cyprus 300 { Guinea Bissau 350, { Cape Verde Is 100
4. Reserve	<u>4.450</u>	
	45.000 tons	

In all cases the allocations are increased over those of 1974. This has been possible mainly because no direct allocations are proposed for the Sahel countries or India, the needs for the former being met from the 1974 reserve, and the latter having sent no request.



TABLE 2

COMMISSION PROPOSALS 1975 BUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAM

Recipients	1975 proposal	Delivery terms	1974 program as approved
<u>EUROPE AND NEAR EAST</u>			
Cyprus	300 (1)	FOB	250
Egypt	1500	FOB	1000
Jordan	1500	FOB	1000
Yemen (Arab Rep.)	700	FOB	-
<u>ASIA</u>			
Afghanistan	1000	FOB	600
Bangladesh	7000	FOB	6500
Pakistan	3500(3)	FOB	3000
Sri Lanka	250	FOB	-
<u>EAST AFRICA</u>			
Kenya	pm		-
Somalia	850(1)	delivered	-
Tanzania	1000	FOB	-
Mauritius	pm		-
<u>WEST AFRICA</u>			
Cap Verde Is.	100 (1)	delivered	-
Guinée Bissau	350 (1)	delivered	-
<u>AMERICA</u>			
Haïti	500	FOB	-
Honduras	pm		-
Peru	1000	FOB	700
<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>			
WFP	16000	FOB+ 79 uc/t	15000
UNICEF	2000	delivered	-
UNRWA	3000	CIF+20 uc/t	2000
<u>RESERVE</u>	4450		4400 (4)
<u>OTHERS</u> (2)	-		10550
<u>TOTAL</u>	45000		45000

- (1) Actions already proposed IRCC (1000t), Sahel (6000t)
- (2) 1974 program : Malta ( 150 t), Morocco ( 150 t), Lebanon ( 250 t), India (3000 t)
- (3) Additional grant possible following Pakistan request for emergency food aid. Further details awaited.
- (4) Which was allocated : UNHCR +Cyprus (200 t), Upper Volta (800 t), Mali (150 t), Mauritania (1000 t), Senegal (300 t), Tchad (300 t), Ethiopia (650 t).

Three grants to institution are proposed, to the extent of 21000 tons (47% of the total), all with assistance towards transport costs.

World Food Program

Discussions have been held with the WFP on the proposed distribution of a grant of 16 000 tons, an increase of 1000 tons over the 1974 program. The Council is asked to give its approval to this distribution at the same time as the overall Community program. This will permit

a) better coordination between WFP and Community activities (eg concentration of aid on the most needy countries) ;

b) more efficient implementation, owing to reduced procedural delays.

The proposed WFP distribution in Table 6 is set out by region.. The proposals are firm for each region, but only indicative at country level. As in the past, the Commission would be empowered to agree to a request from WFP to change the allocations inside a regional total. The inclusion of new countries would however need Council approval.

Finally, as it announced in its Memorandum on Food Aid Policy and in food aid programs proposed since that time, the Commission considers that joint WFP/EEC development projects should now be envisaged. These could be carried out, given the agreement of the recipient countries, by EEC contributions to WFP projects

- either by a contribution in kind as direct EEC aid;
- or by a contribution in local currency, using the counterpart funds arising from sale of the product.

These suggestions have been agreed in principle by WFP. They would begin a new form of cooperation with the Program and mean a worthwhile additional contribution to its activities.

UNICEF

A grant of two thousand tons is proposed for 1975. The Commission asks the Council to decide on the allocation of this amount (see table 6) for the same reasons and according to the same procedure as that set out above for the W.F.P.

UNRWA

An increase from two thousand tons (1974) to three thousand tons is proposed, in view of the current difficult financial situation of UNRWA . This allocation should however be subject to the same reserve as that applying to the proposed grants of Cereals and Milk powder; that is to say, that the Middle East countries concerned should clearly show that it is important to them that UNRWA should carry on and that they wish the Community to help.

Direct grants to countries

As already indicated, an overriding principle has been to concentrate aid on the most needy cases, with the result that the proposals for direct aid are as follows (including grants already proposed) :

	<u>tons</u>	<u>%</u>
Emergency aid :	1600	8
Standard aid		
MSA countries	12950	66
Others	5000	26
	<u>19550</u>	<u>100</u>
	=====	=====

It should be noted that there is no risk of the proposed supplies interfering with the normal course of trade. Part is to be distributed free and will be in addition to commercial imports. The remainder is for sale but represents only about 6% of normal imports, and in any case covers only a small fraction of the overall shortage in edible oils and fats.

Terms of delivery have for budgetary reasons had to be restricted to fob in all cases except for certain emergency proposals already made (Somalia, Cape Verde Is. and Guinea-Bissau).

Reserve

A limited reserve of 4450 tons (approx 10% of the total) is proposed, primarily for emergency situations such as natural disasters or similar events, and also for modifications of grants already made should this become necessary.

**VI. DECISIONS PROPOSED**

1. Regulation (EEC) laying down general rules for the supply of 43400 tons of milk fats (in addition to 1600 tons already decided or proposed) as food aid to developing countries and international organisations. This requires an opinion from the European Parliament.
2. Regulation (EEC) regarding the supply of milk fats as food aid to developing countries and international organisations.
3. Council decision authorizing the Commission to establish in conjunction with the beneficiaries the procedures for effecting food aid in milk fats.

Table 3.

BUTTEROIL REQUESTS - FREE DISTRIBUTION

Country	Recipients x 1000	Distribution period months	Requirements metric tons (1)	Size of request metric tons
Egypt	1 370	12	10000	10 000
Jordan	250	12	1825	1 125
Kenya (2)	-	-	-	-
Syria	30	12	219	NA
Tanzania	500	12	3650	3 000

- (1) Assuming 20 g/pers/day  
(2) Details awaited.

Table 4

BUTTEROIL STANDARD REQUESTS - MARKET SALE

Country	Edible oil requirements		Edible oil production	Deficit	Edible oil imports	Request
	per pers. per day	global t.	tons x 1000	t x 1000	t x 1000	t x 1000
Afghanistan	17,2	116,4	60,0	56,4	10,7	20,0
Bangladesh	7,4	213,0	55,0	158	82,4	20,0
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	21,6	0,9
Malta	-	-	-	-	5,6	0,3 (2)
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	0,6
Pakistan	15	370,0	249,0	121	63,6	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	58,0	4,0
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	1,2	0,3
Tanzania	3,4	18,0	5,2	12,8	0,2	3,0
Turkey	21	300,0(1)	250,0 (1)	50,0	-	10,0 (1)
Yemen	-	-	-	-	6,0	4,0

- (1) butter  
(2) butter and butteroil

REQUESTS FOR STANDARD AIDPOPULATION AND ECONOMIC DATA

C o u n t r y	Request purpose (1)	Est. populat. mid. 74 million	Income per caput 1971 \$	B. of P. 1974 \$ million	B. of P. as % of imports
Afghanistan	S	18,71	80	- 8	- 4,0
Bangladesh	S	78,62	70	- 375	- 28,3
Egypt	F	37,55	220	- 53	- 1,9
Haiti	S	5,70	120	- 8	NA
Jordan	F	2,65	260	+ 35	+ 8,0
Kenya	F	11,69 (71)	160	- 84	- 8,9
Lebanon	S	3,14	660	+ 278	+ 15,0
Malta	S	0,33	860	NA	NA
Mauritius	S	0,94	280	- 13	- 7,2
Pakistan	FS	66,6	130	- 155	- 8,6
Peru	S	15,37	480	- 73	- 4,5
Sri Lanka	S	13,82	100	- 69	- 9,7
Syria	F	7,06	290	+ 154	+ 18,7
Tanzania	FS	14,35	110	- 120	- 16,4
Turkey	S	39,0	340	+ 403 (73)	NA
Yemen	S	6,41	90	- 11	- 5,0

(1) sale on the market (S), or Free distribution (F). Tanzania and Pakistan fall into both categories.

TABLE 61975 BUTTEROIL PROGRAMRegional distribution of aid proposed by W.F.P. and provisional allocations by country within each regionEAST AFRICA

Madagascar	50 tons
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FAR EAST

Bangladesh	2000
India	11,500
Pakistan	1500
Sri Lanka	550
Nepal	200

AMERICA

Bolivia	200
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16000tons  
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Regional distribution of aid proposed by UNICEF and provisional allocations by country within regionFAR EAST

India	1200 tons
Bangladesh	800

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2000 tons  
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FINANCIAL ANNEX1975 MILK PRODUCTS PROGRAMSEVALUATION AT WORLD PRICES AND BUDGET CHARGE

	<u>uc x 1000</u>
<u>I. Butteroil programs already proposed (1600 t)</u>	
Somalia	1 330
Cyprus	412
Cape Verde Is	150
Guinea Bissau	527
	<hr/>
	<u>2 419</u>
<u>II. Present butteroil program (43 400 t)</u>	
a) Product : 43 400 t x 1375 uc/t	59 675
b) Transport :	
WFP           16 000 x 79 uc/t	1 264
UNICEF       2 000 x 130uc/t	260
UNRWA        3 000 x 110uc/t	330
	<hr/>
	<u>61 529</u>
	63 948
<u>III. Skimmed milk powder program</u> (ref. separate communication)	42 199
<u>IV. Total Milk products</u>	<u>106 147</u>
<u>V. Budget charge</u>	
Article 921 - milk products	<u>106 400</u>



## DRAFT REGULATION (EEC) n° OF THE COUNCIL

of

laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats  
as food aid under the 1975 program to certain developing  
countries international agencies.

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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) n° 804/68 (1) of 27 June 1968  
on the common organization of the market in milk and milk products, as  
last amended by Regulation (EEC) n° 465/72 (2);

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament;

Whereas certain developing countries and international organizations  
have made known their requirements as regard milk fats;

Whereas the supply of these fats can be affected in the form of butter  
or butteroil produced in the Community and meeting certain quality  
standards;

Whereas supplies in the Community are such as to permit food aid in  
butter and butteroil corresponding to 43 400 metric tons of butteroil;  
whereas on the other hand the apportionment of supplies between public  
and private stocks will vary depending on market developments and  
seasonal requirements;

Whereas in view of the situation on the community market in butter and  
other butter fats as well as the need to make certain emergency deliveries  
and to ensure regular supplies under the most favorable economic conditions  
there should be provision for the supply of butter or butteroil as food  
aid either by taking butter or other butter fats from stocks in possession  
of intervention agencies or by purchase on the community market in butter  
or butteroil;

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(1) OJ n° L 148, 28.6.1968, p.13

(2) OJ n° L 52, 28.2.1975, p. 8

Whereas to enable effective use to be made of the aid, provision should be made for financing of certain transportation and distribution costs;

Whereas delivery should be made at the cheapest price; whereas inviting of tenders is a suitable means of achieving this aim but for the sake of speed it may be desirable to handle emergency operations by private contract;

Whereas it appears that the manner of application of the provision that measures may to be taken for the purchase of butter or butteroil upon the market should be determined under the procedure laid down in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) n° 804/68 as is the manner of application where public stocks are used;

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION :

#### Article 1

Butter or butteroil corresponding to an amount of 43 400 metric tons of butteroil shall be made available to developing countries and international organizations as food aid under the 1975 program.

#### Article 2

1. The butter referred to in Article 1 shall be purchased as provided in Article 6 para 1 of Regulation (EEC) n° 804/68. The butteroil referred to in Article 1 shall be manufactured out of 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 above then the supply shall be covered by means of butter or other butter fats available on the market of the Community. This operation shall be carried out in such a way as not to disturb the normal trend of market prices.

#### Article 3

For the purposes of Article 1 :

- a) Community financing shall cover the value of the butter or butteroil up to fob or a corresponding stage;

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b) Community financing may exceptionnaly also cover wholly or partly the following expenses on the basis of a Council decision taken under the procedure specified in Article 8 :

- conveyance as far as the frontier of the country of destination and in certain cases as far as the places of destination, and
- distribution if the goods are to be distributed through the intermediary of an international agency.

#### Article 4

Payments specified under Article 3 (b) shall be made wholly or partly by the intervention agency charged with the operation to the recipient country or agency in the form of a lumpsum contribution when this is provided for under the arrangements for implementation established with the recipient.

#### Article 5

Without prejudice to Article 3 and with the exception of emergency actions where private contracts may be negotiated a procedure of tendering shall be used for the supply of the butter or butteroil including packaging labeling and conveyance up to the stage of fob or equivalent and conveyance beyond that stage where applicable.

#### Article 6

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

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

Provisions may be made for partial advance payment of such sums.

#### Article 7

The decision to apply Article 2 paragraph 2 above together with the manner of application of Article 2 paragraph 2 and of Article 5 shall be determined under the procedure laid down in Article 30 of Regulation (EEC) n° 804/68.

Article 8

The developing countries and the agencies to be the beneficiaries of this aid together with the amounts for each beneficiary shall be determined by the Council acting upon a proposal from the Commission according to the voting procedure established under Article 43 paragraph 2 of the Treaty.

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 Brussels

For the Council  
The President



HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION

Article 1

The apportionment of the food aid in milk fats equivalent to an amount of 43 400 metric tons of butteroil under the 1975 program as provided in Regulation (EEC) No (1) together with the manner of financing the aid shall be as laid down in the annex.

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 Brussels, .....

For the Council  
The President,

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(1) OJ No

dated

ANNEXBUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAM 1975

Recipient countries and agencies	Butteroil allocated (metric tons)	Financing
<u>COUNTRIES</u>		
Afghanistan	1000	FOB
Bangladesh	7000	FOB
Egypt	1500	FOB
Haiti	500	FOB
Jordan	1500	FOB
Pakistan	3500	FOB
Peru	1000	FOB
Sri Lanka	250	FOB
Tanzania	1000	FOB
Yemen (A.R.)	700	FOB
<u>AGENCIES</u>		
WFP	16000	FOB+79 uc/t
UNICEF	2000	Delivered
UNRWA	3000	CIF+20 uc/t
<u>RESERVE</u>		
	4450	
<hr/>		
<u>TOTAL</u>	43400	

## DRAFT COUNCIL DECISION

regarding the settlement of procedures for implementation of the food aid in milk fats as provided in Regulation (EEC) No                      in conjunction with recipient developing countries and international agencies

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## THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community;

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission;

Whereas requests for the supply of food aid in milk fats have been submitted by certain developing countries and international agencies; whereas it is agreed that these requests should be satisfied to the extent of an overall amount equivalent to 43 400 metric tons of butteroil and that the Commission should forthwith be responsible for settling the procedures for implementation of this aid in conjunction with those countries and agencies;

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS :

Article 1

The Commission shall be responsible for communicating with the countries and agencies to benefit under Council Regulation (EEC) No                      regarding the supply of milk fats as food aid under the 1975 program to certain developing countries and international agencies(1) and for informing

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(1) OJ No

dated



them of the relevant aspects of the Regulation and the procedures for implementation of this aid. These procedures shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Regulation and of Council Regulation (EEC) No                    laying down general rules for the supply of milk fats as food aid under the 1975 program to certain developing countries and international agencies (1)

#### Article 2

The Commission may carry out the supply of the butter or butteroil to the recipient countries and agencies as soon as the procedures for delivery have been settled with the recipients.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council  
The President

