

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM (76) 269 final

Brussels, 2nd June 1976

COMMISSION COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL

concerning the second instalment of 95.000 metric tons
under the 1976 skimmed-milk powder food aid programme.

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I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. At its meeting of 2-3 March 1976 the Council agreed to increase to 200 000 t, the quantity of skimmed-milk powder earmarked for the 1976 food aid programme.

The Commission welcomes this decision, which it had proposed with the full support of the European Parliament, since it will mean that the developing countries' requests can be accommodated more fully than in the past and that a positive response can be given, as regards aid in the form of this type of product, to the appeals made by the World Food Conference and the World Food Council.

In line with its proposal recommending this quantity, the Commission considers that 150 000 t should be financed in 1976¹. Since the allocation of a first instalment of 55 000 t has already been decided, the purpose of this Communication is the allocation of the remaining 95 000 t.

The Commission wishes to draw the attention of the European Parliament and the Council to the need for a decision to be taken by the end of July at the latest so that this second instalment can be allocated during the second half of the year.

2. As regards the financing of this additional 95 000 t under the Budget in 1976, at the Council meeting of 2-3 March the Commission announced the need for a supplementary budget of 93 million u.a. to cover both the expenditure entered under the 'food aid' Chapter (Item 9211) and expenditure relating to refunds in respect of the product in question (Item 6201)².

As the Commission announced - and as was pointed out again recently, notably in Mr Cheysson's letter of 31 March 1976 to the President of the Council - it will transmit the corresponding preliminary draft supplementary budget to the Budget Authority without delay.

3. Doubts have been expressed in some quarters regarding the delivery of such large quantities. However, the analysis of requests and requirements given in this Communication shows that this quantity will be absorbed easily and that larger quantities could very probably be delivered next year when the developing countries are more familiar with the Community's scope for action.

¹And 50 000 t in 1977 in addition to the normal programme.

²93 million u.a.: Item 9211 40.63 million u.a.
Item 6201 52.37 million u.a.

4. In drafting its proposal on the first instalment of 55 000 t, the Commission followed the guidelines formulated in the document "Fresco of Community action tomorrow" and concentrated the aid on the hardest-hit countries. The Commission intends to continue following this policy and to give priority to satisfying the requirements of the most needy countries. However, the availability of an additional 95 000 t means that the Community can also meet a large proportion of the requests from the other countries which would still not be able to cover their needs by commercial imports despite their higher per capita income.

5. Lastly, the Commission would like to make a few comments in this Communication regarding a problem which is currently the subject of much debate in a number of fora: that of the risks inherent in the consumption of skimmed-milk powder owing to the absence of A vitamins¹ and the improper use of this product by the recipient countries and organizations².

The Commission has also concerned itself with this matter and has had contacts with international organizations dealing with food problems (FAO, WFP, Red Cross), with specialists and with its delegates and the representatives of the the recipient countries. These contacts have provided confirmation that the addition of A vitamins and possibly D vitamins to milk powder is most important, especially for small children¹. It was for this reason that the Community supplied enriched milk under the earlier programmes, especially for schemes in favour of UNICEF and the WFP, and the Commission proposes to step up this practice under the present programme. It should therefore be established as a principle - to which there may, of course, be certain exceptions - that vitamin enrichment should be reserved for cases where it is most useful, and these cases will be determined in consultation with the WHO and the recipients.

However, the magnitude of dangers involved in the improper use of the product has probably been exaggerated since most of the developing countries use skimmed-milk powder under conditions offering optimum guarantees (milk or food industry, distribution through hospitals or schools) or distribute the product as it is to people who are perfectly well aware of how to use it or who can

¹If proteins are provided without complementary A vitamins there is a danger of small children suffering serious eye trouble in some cases; this problem can be solved by adding vitamins to the milk intended for distribution mainly to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

²The main dangers involved in the use of skimmed-milk powder - and these apply to milk supplied as aid as much as to commercially imported milk - are that if the powder is mixed with water in the wrong proportions, or with polluted water, it may cause gastric troubles and that the use of this product may discourage mothers in the developing countries from breast-feeding (see World Health Assembly resolution of May 1974).

learn to use it properly if given a minimum of information. Nevertheless, the Commission feels that if there is a risk, however slight, the Community must take the necessary precautions by asking the recipient countries and organizations to provide guarantees as to the proper use of the product. These guarantees and the procedure recommended by the Commission are given in Annex II. The Member States have already reached agreement on them on the understanding that the recommended system may be reviewed in the light of experience.

One of the guarantees offering the greatest advantages as regards health is the processing of the skimmed-milk powder by the milk or food industry of the country of destination. However, the developing countries' processing capacity is still small. To enable them to increase this capacity, food aid in the form of milk products (milk powder and butteroil) should be supplied on the basis of a multiannual programme. The Community accepted this in principle at the United Nations Seventh Special Session and indicated in the North-South Dialogue that it was studying methods of practical implementation.

II. ANALYSIS OF REQUESTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY FOR SKIMMED-MILK POWDER

A detailed analysis of requests was given in the February Communication on the first instalment. Since that analysis is still valid, only the main features of the new requests and the modifications recently made by countries to their initial requests are given here.

1. Quantities requested

Table I below shows the latest situation regarding requests made to the Community. Compared to the situation shown in the earlier Commission Communication, the differences are as follows:

TABLE I

REQUESTS RECEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY FOR FOOD AID IN THE
FORM OF SKIMMED-MILK POWDER FOR 1976

Requesting countries and organizations	Quantities requested
I. <u>Countries</u>	
<u>Europe</u>	
Malta	1 000 t
<u>West Africa</u>	
Upper Volta	4 500 t
Mauritania*	4 000 t
Niger*	4 000 t
Senegal	4 550 t
Guinea-Bissau*	500 t
Cape Verde Islands*	500 t
Mali	2 900 t
São Tomé and Príncipe*	150 t
<u>Eastern and Central Africa</u>	
Comoros*	600 t
Mauritius	1 275 t
Kenya	500 t
Tanzania	4 000 t
Ethiopia*	2 000 t
Somalia*	6 000 t
Sudan	170 t
Rwanda	1 000 t
Zaire	not specified
Mozambique*	4 000 t
<u>Middle East</u>	
Egypt	8 000 t
Jordan	1 100 t
Yemen Arab Republic	1 500 t
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	not specified
<u>Far East</u>	
Afghanistan	1 000 t
Bangladesh	25 000 t
Sri Lanka	1 750 t
India	10 000 t
Indonesia	not specified
Pakistan	5 000 t
Philippines	5 000 t
<u>Latin America</u>	
Haiti*	4 500 t
Honduras*	1 000 t
Peru	6 000 t
Uruguay	500 t
Grenada*	not specified

* Request for emergency aid.

Requesting countries and organizations	Quantities requested
II. <u>Organizations</u>	
ICRC	3 500 t
League of RCS	2 000 t
UNICEF	20 000 t
WFP	40 000 t
UNRWA	700 t
NGOs	23 000 t ¹
	<hr/>
TOTAL	201 195 t

¹Provisional figure (CARTAS request only).

Five new requests have been submitted, by Mozambique, Indonesia, the Comoros, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zaire.

As regards non-governmental organizations (NGOs), CARITAS has requested 23 000 t and requests are expected from others.

One country, Niger, and one organization, UNICEF, have reduced the quantities requested; Niger is now requesting 4 000 t instead of 5 000 t and UNICEF 20 000 t instead of 50 000 t. The large reduction in UNICEF's request is due to the fact that it has halted its assistance programme in India, which involved a quantity of 30 000 t.

Five countries and organizations have requested larger quantities:

Senegal	4 550 t instead of 3 000 t
Peru	6 000 t instead of 3 000 t
Uruguay	500 t instead of 200 t
Egypt	8 000 t instead of 6 000 t
ICRC	3 500 t instead of 3 000 t

As a result of these changes, 41 requests have been received by the Community; they involve a quantity of 201 000 t instead of the original 195 545 t.

2. TYPES OF REQUESTS

The types of requests - normal aid for sales purposes, normal aid for free distribution, emergency aid - are specified in Annex III.

The modifications in relation to the earlier Commission Communication are as follows:

the quantities requested by Egypt are intended exclusively for free distribution. The same applies to Rwanda, Malta, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique and the Comoros;

Bangladesh wishes both to sell and to distribute free of charge the aid granted to it;

lastly, an interesting point to note with reference to the considerations set out at the beginning of this Communication is that all the countries intending to sell part of the quantities made available, namely India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Peru, the Philippines and Senegal, plan to sell it to the milk industry or the food industry (Pakistan and the Philippines).

3. CRITERION FOR DETERMINING THE QUANTITIES TO BE ALLOCATED TO EACH RECIPIENT

A. As regards countries, the developing countries have been classified into two lists in Annex III so that more favourable treatment may be reserved for the most needy countries. List I gives the poorest countries (per capita GDP below \$150), which are also the countries most seriously affected by the current crisis, while List II gives the other countries (per capita income lower than about \$600, except Malta and Uruguay).

The skimmed-milk powder requirements of all the countries are calculated in that Annex by the usual method (see Communication of 17 February, pp. 6 and 12) and often prove lower than the quantities requested. The needs of the poorest countries are by far the greatest (approximately 62 000 t), mainly because of the large quantities required by Bangladesh and India (35 000 t). The needs of the List II countries are about 39 000 t, the highest being those of Egypt (8 000 t), Peru (6 000 t), the Philippines (5 000 t) and Senegal (4 550 t).

B. As regards organizations, in view of the magnitude of the quantities requested the concept of absorption capacity has been chosen in preference to that of requirements since the quantities to be allocated must be absorbed during the second half of 1976 to ensure sound management of the markets and of the Budget. In the light of past experience the Commission considers that the absorption capacity of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and UNRWA corresponds to the quantities requested. In the case of the other organizations, however, it considers that the capacity does not match up to quantities requested but amounts to:

25 000 t for the WFP

15 000 t for UNICEF

10 000 t for the NGOs.

It should be noted that 40 000 t was made available to the organization requesting the largest quantity - the WFP - as from July 1975 (20 000 t under the 1974 programme and 20 000 t under the 1975 programme) and that in spite of repeated appeals by the Commission that organization was able to absorb no more than 22 500 t by the end of 1975; on 15 May 1976 a quantity of 8 000 t still remained to be delivered to the WFP, 3 600 under the 1974 programme and 4 400 t under the 1975 programme.

III. THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS

In order to ensure consistency with the method used to allocate the first instalment of 55 000 t, and as it had undertaken to do when that instalment was examined within the Working Party on Food Aid, the Commission has adopted the following procedure for allocating the second instalment of 95 000 t:

1. First, the total quantity (150 000 t) was allocated on the basis of the analysis of the requirements of the countries and the absorption capacity of the organizations. Barring exceptions, the allocation was as follows:

(a) countries:

provision was made to meet in full the requirements of the poorest countries most seriously affected by the present crisis, which plan to use the skimmed-milk powder in the context of free distribution programmes;

as regards the other countries, an amount corresponding to 75% of requirements was earmarked, though requests for small quantities would be met in full;

(b) organizations:

the quantities proposed correspond to their total absorption capacity, except in the case of the WFP. The Commission, wishing to support the WFP in its activities, considers that even though its absorption capacity is limited to 25 000 t, the amount to be allocated to it should be fixed at 30 000 t; together with the 8 000 t under the 1974 and 1975 programmes, this would mean that a total quantity of 38 000 t would be made available to the WFP in the second half of the year.

2. Secondly, the quantities fixed for allocation from the first instalment of 55 000 t were deducted from the figures thus obtained, the result representing the breakdown of the 95 000 t. The Commission proposes, therefore, that these amounts should be allocated as indicated in Table II below, which also shows the financing arrangements determined on the basis of the funds available and of the amount announced by the Commission for the supplementary budget (93 million u.a.), of which 40.63 million u.a. for the food aid Chapter,

Recipient countries or organizations	Breakdown of the 150 000 t	Breakdown of the first instalment of 55 000 t already decided upon	Financing arrangements	Proposed breakdown of the second instalment of 95 000 t	Financing arrangements	Programmes	
						1975	1974
I. COUNTRIES	<u>76 170</u>	<u>23 670</u>		<u>52 500</u>			
EUROPE	<u>750</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>650</u>			
Malta	750	100	fob	650	fob		
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA	<u>14 250</u>	<u>3 950</u>		<u>10 300</u>			
Upper Volta	2 300	700	free at destination	1 600	free at destination	1 300	3 300
Mali	2 900	800	"	2 100	"	1 500	3 800
Mauritania*	1 100	500	"	600	"	1 200	2 800
Niger*	2 450	350	"	2 100	"	2 000	3 950
Senegal	3 400	350	"	3 050	"	700	500
Guinea-Bissau*	500	500	cif	-		500	-
Cape Verde Islands*	450	450	cif	-		300	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	150	100	cif	50	cif	-	-
Rwanda	1 000	200	free at destination	800	free at destination	350	-
Zaire	token entry	-		token entry	cif	-6	-
EASTERN AFRICA	<u>7 570</u>	<u>2 270</u>		<u>5 300</u>			
Ethiopia*	500	500	free at destination	-		1 600	3 000
Mauritius	1 000	200	fob	800	fob	200	-
Comoros	500	200	fob	500	cif	100	-
Kenya	300	200	free at destination	100	free at destination	2 000	1 060
Somalia*	3 000	850	fob	2 150	fob	2 000	-
Tanzania	1 350	350	fob	1 000	fob	2 000	-
Sudan	170	170	fob	-		300	300
Mozambique*	750	-		750	cif	-	-
MIDDLE EAST	<u>8 600</u>	<u>1 600</u>		<u>7 000</u>			
Egypt	6 000	800	fob	5 200	fob	600	450
Jordan*	1 100	600	fob	500	fob	600	600
Yemen Arab Republic	1 500	200	fob	1 300	fob	200	300
Yemen People's Democratic Republic	token entry	-	fob	token entry	fob	-	-
FAR EAST	<u>34 100</u>	<u>13 050</u>		<u>21 050</u>			
Afghanistan	300	200	fob	100	fob	200	300
Bangladesh	18 000	4 000	cif	14 000	cif	3 000	2 000
India	7 500	5 000	fob	2 500	fob	5 300 ¹	2 750
Indonesia	token entry	-	fob	token entry	fob	-	-

Recipient countries or organizations	Breakdown of the 150 000 t	Breakdown of the first instalment of 55 000 t already decided upon	Financing arrangements	Proposed breakdown of the second instalment of 95 000	Financing arrangements	PROGRAMMES	
						1975	1974
Pakistan	3.500	2.500	fob	1.000	fob	-	600
Philippines	3.500	500	fob	3.000	fob	-	100
Sri Lanka	1.300	850	fob	450	fob	1.000	-
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>	<u>10.900</u>	<u>2.700</u>		<u>8.200</u>			
Haiti*	4.500	1.000	cif	3.500	cif	200 ²	-
Honduras*	1.000	800	cif	200	cif	100	90
Peru	4.500	600	fob	3.900	fob	450	100
Uruguay	500	200	fob	300	fob	-	100
Grenada*	400	100	fob	300	fob	-	-
<u>II. ORGANIZATIONS</u>	<u>61.200</u>	<u>27.700</u>		<u>33.500</u>			
ICRC	3.500	2.000	free at destination	1.500	free at destination	-	3.000
League of RCS	2.000	1.000	"	1.000	"	-	-
UNICEF	15.000	4.000	"	11.000	"	3.500	2.250
WFP	30.000	20.000	"	10.000	"	20.550	20.000
UNRWA	700	700	cif	-	cif	2.000	1.600
NGO Reserve	10.000	-		10.000		-	-
<u>III. RESERVE</u>	<u>12.630</u>	<u>3.630</u>		<u>9.000</u>		<u>194⁴</u>	
<u>IV. OTHER</u>	-	-				<u>3.050</u>	2.050
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>150.000</u>	<u>55.000</u>		<u>95.000</u>		<u>55.000</u>	<u>55.000</u>

* Emergency aid.

¹ Of which 300 t as emergency aid via UNICEF.

² In 1975 this country also received an additional 700 t via the ICRC.

³ Fob + fixed contribution of 80 u.a./t.

⁴ Reserve available at 20 May 1975.

Taking into account the breakdown of the 95 000 t, the main features of the Community's overall programme for 1976 (150 000t) are as follows:

1. Allocation of 76 170 t as direct aid, of which 50 270 t is intended for the poorest countries most seriously affected in terms of external finance.
2. Allocation of 61 200 t as indirect aid
 - (a) as regards the supplementary aid in favour of the WFP (10 000 t), the ICRC (1 500 t) and the League of Red Cross Societies (1 000 t), the Commission proposes the same implementing arrangements as those set out in its Communication of February (see pp. 16, 16a, 17 and 18); for these organizations (the League of Red Cross Societies excepted), it proposes the country-by-country breakdowns shown in Annexes IV and V. In the case of UNICEF it has been proposed to modify the procedure followed to date¹ since recent experience has shown that UNICEF was often forced to request changes in the regional amounts as a result of the delays between the date the products were requested and the time they were made available. The proposed new procedure would be the same as for the ICRC: an indicative breakdown by country, which the Commission could modify at UNICEF's request. It would apply to the entire quantity (15 000 t) to be allocated to UNICEF.
 - (b) as regards the 10 000 t for the NGOs, the Commission will forward a proposal to be Council on the implementing procedures for that quantity after the current talks between the Commission and the organizations in question are concluded, and if possible before 1 July 1976. The Commission proposes that the Community should make a fixed contribution of 80 u.a./t to cover the shipping costs.

¹Definitive regional breakdown of quantities and indicative breakdown by country. The Commission may, if necessary, modify the breakdown by country within the limits of the predetermined regional amounts.

3. Establishment of a reserve of 12 630 t, of which 9 000 t under the second instalment, to cope with requests for which it has not been possible to fix a quantity (Zaire, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Indonesia) and with any emergencies which may occur as a result of natural disasters or political events before the next programme is adopted. The Community would thus step up the contribution it is making at international level to ensure better food security in emergency situations, in accordance with the objectives set by the World Food Conference.

SKIMMED-MILK POWDER FOOD AID PROGRAMME

ANNEX

(Breakdown of the additional 95 000 t of skimmed-milk powder)

Recipient countries and organizations	Quantities of skimmed-milk powder allocated (in t)		Financing arrangements
I. COUNTRIES			
<u>Europe</u>	<u>650</u>		
Malta		650	fob
<u>West and Central Africa</u>	<u>10 300</u>		
Upper Volta		1 600	free at destination
Mali		2 100	"
Mauritania		600	"
Niger		2 100	"
Rwanda		800	
São Tomé and Príncipe		50	cif
Senegal		3 050	cif
Zaire		token entry	free at destination
			cif
<u>Eastern Africa</u>	<u>5 300</u>		
Comoros		500	cif
Mauritius		800	fob
Kenya		100	fob
Mozambique		750	cif
Somalia		2 150	free at destination
Tanzania		1 000	fob
<u>Middle East</u>	<u>7 000</u>		
Egypt		5 200	
Jordan		500	fob
Yemen Arab Republic		1 300	fob
Yemen, People's Democratic Rep. of		token entry	fob
<u>Far East</u>	<u>21 050</u>		
Afghanistan		100	
Bangladesh		14 000	fob
India		2 500	cif
Indonesia		token entry	fob
Pakistan		1 000	fob
Philippines		3 000	fob
Sri Lanka		450	fob
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>8 200</u>		
Grenada		300	fob
Haiti		3 500	cif
Honduras		200	cif
Peru		3 900	fob
Uruguay		300	fob

Recipient countries and organizations	Quantities of skimmed-milk powder allocated (in t)	Financing arrangements
<u>II. Organizations</u>	<u>33 500</u>	
ICRC	1 500	free at destination
League of RCS	1 000	"
UNICEF	11 000	"
WFP	10 000	"
NGO Reserve	10 000	"
<u>III. RESERVE</u>	9 000	
TOTAL	95 000	

¹ fob plus fixed contribution of 80 u.a./t.

² For the emergency schemes charged to the reserve, the financing covers expenditure between the fob stage and the place of destination and also distribution costs if the aid is supplied via an international organization.

It can be effected in full or in part as a fixed contribution.

ANNEXE I

FINANCIAL ANNEX - SECOND INSTALMENT OF 95 000 t - 1976 PROGRAMME

A. COST

- <u>Raw material at fob stage</u>	95 000 t x 271.2 uc/t =	25.76
- <u>Transport and distribution</u>		
Bangladesh	14.000 t x 120.0 uc/t =	1.68
Sahel	9.450 t x 170.0 uc/t =	1.61
Haiti/Honduras/São Tomé	3.750 t x 115.0 uc/t =	0.43
Somalia	2.150 t x 170.0 uc/t =	0.37
Rwanda	800 t x 180.0 uc/t =	0.14
Mozambique/Comoros	1.250 t x 170.0 uc/t =	0.21
ICRC/League of RCS	2.500 t x 170.0 uc/t =	0.43
UNICEF	11.000 t x 170.0 uc/t =	1.87
WFP	10.000 t x 80.0 uc/t =	0.80
NGOs	10.000 t x 80.0 uc/t =	0.80
RESERVE	9.000 t x 170.0 uc/t =	1.53
		9.87
- <u>Added vitamins¹ and contingencies</u>	approximately	5.00
	TOTAL	40.63

B. BUDGET APPROPRIATION

Supplementary budget for 1976 of 40.63 million u.a. (Item 9211)²

¹Including quantities to be supplied as part of the first instalment.

²As indicated under point 2 of the General Considerations, the supplementary budget relates to a total of 93 million u.a.; the difference of 52.37 million u.a. is to be entered under the EAGGF-Guarantee Section (Item 6201).

ANNEX II

Guarantees to be obtained from the recipients concerning the proper use of skimmed-milk powder

In order to minimize the risks connected with the use of skimmed-milk powder, the Commission proposes the following procedures for both direct and indirect aid:

1. Direct aid

- (a) If recipient countries wish to sell the milk powder on the local market they should sell it:
 - (i) to the milk or food industry (reconstitution of whole milk, manufacture of food products, etc.),
 - (ii) to hospitals, schools or other public establishments,
 - (iii) or to the final consumer provided it is packed in small quantities by the Community or the recipient countries with brief instructions to the effect that it must be used as an additive to family meals and not as milk;
- (b) If countries wish to distribute it free of charge they should do so:
 - (i) through schools, hospitals or other public establishments,
 - (ii) to the final consumer, provided it is packed in small quantities by the Community or the recipient countries as indicated under 1(a)(iii) above,
 - (iii) or through specialized organizations (UNICEF, charities, etc.) which are able to provide the guarantees indicated below.

2. Indirect aid

In the case of indirect aid supplied through organizations (WFP, UNICEF, Red Cross, etc.) the milk should be distributed:

- (i) to the final consumer mixed with other foods or after having been packed in small quantities by the Community or the recipient organizations as indicated under 1 above,
- (ii) or through schools, hospitals or other public establishments.

The following pragmatic procedure could be used to implement these guarantees:

- (a) provisions embodying the various conditions stated above could be included in the official texts sent to the recipient countries or organizations by the Commission,
- (b) should any country or organization be unable to accept one or other of the guarantees envisaged, the Commission would notify the Member States thereof in the telex informing them of the various schemes.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE RECIPIENT COUNTRIES AND BREAKDOWN OF QUANTITIES

ANNEX III

1 Recipient countries or organizations	2 Quantities requested in t	3 Number of recipients for free distribution	4 Annual requirements in t	5 Breakdown of the 150 000 t in t	6 Breakdown of the first instalment of 55 000 t already decided, in t	7 Proposed breakdown of the second instalment of 95 000 t (5-6) in t
I. POOREST COUNTRIES MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS						
A. Free distribution						
<u>West and Central</u>						
<u>Africa</u>						
Upper Volta	4500	210.000	2.300	2.300	700	1.600
Mali	2900	270.000	2.900	2.900	800	2.100
Niger*	4000	290.000	2.450 ²	2.450	350	2.100
Rwanda	1000	-	1.000	1.000	200	800
Zaire	quantity requested and requirement not specified			token entry	-	token entry
<u>Eastern Africa</u>						
Ethiopia *	2000	-	500	500	500	-
Somalia *	6000	280.000	3.000	3.000	850	2.150
Sudan	170	17.000	170	170	170	-
Tanzania	4000	124.000	1.350	1.350	350	1.000
<u>Middle East</u>						
Yemen, Arab Rep. of	1500	170.000	1.850	1.500	200	1.300
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	quantity requested and requirement not specified			token entry	-	token entry
<u>Far East</u>						
Afghanistan	1000	25.700	300	300	200	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Recipient countries or organizations	Quantities requested in t	Number of recipients for free distribution	Annual requirements ¹ in t	Breakdown of the 150 000 t in t	Breakdown of the first instalment of 55 000 t already decided, in t	Proposed breakdown of the second instalment of 95 000 t (5-6) in t
<u>Latin America</u>						
Haiti *	4500	417.000	4500	4500	1000	3500
<u>Sub-total A:</u>	<u>31 570</u>		<u>20 320</u>	<u>19 970</u>	<u>5.320</u>	<u>14 650</u>
<u>B. Free distribution and sale</u>						
<u>Far East</u>						
Bangladesh	25 000	-	25 000	18 000	4 000	14.000
<u>C. Sale</u>						
<u>Far East</u>						
India (sale to milk industry)	10.000	-	10 000	7 500	5.000	2.500
Pakistan (sale to food industry)	5 000	-	5 000	3 500	2 500	1 000
Sri Lanka (sale to milk industry)	1 750	-	1 750	1 300	850	450
<u>Sub-total B + C:</u>	<u>41 750</u>	-	<u>41.750</u>	<u>30 300</u>	<u>12 350</u>	<u>17.950</u>
<u>II. OTHER COUNTRIES</u>						
<u>A. Free distribution</u>						
<u>West Africa</u>						
São Tomé and Príncipe*	150		185 ³	150	100	50
Mauritania *	4 000	137 000	1 500	1 100	500	600
<u>Eastern Africa</u>						
Kenya	500	25 000	300	300	200	100
Comoros*	600	-	600	500	-	500
Mauritius	1 275	120 000	1 295 ⁴	1 000	200	800
Mozambique*	4 000	120 000	1 000 ⁴	750	-	750

1 Recipient countries or organizations	2 Quantities requested in t	3 Number of recipients for free distribution	4 Annual require- ments in t	5 Breakdown of the 150 000 t in t	6 Breakdown of the first instalment of 55 000 t already decided, in t	7 Proposed breakdown of the second instalment of 95 000 t (5-6) int.
<u>Middle East</u>						
Egypt	8 000	-	8 000	6 000	800	5 200
Jordan	1 100	260 000	1 100 ⁵	1 100	600	500
<u>Latin America</u>						
Grenada *	not specified	37 000	400	400	100	300
Honduras *	1 000	300 000	3 285	1 000	800	200
Uruguay	500	285 000	3 120	500	200	300
<u>Sub-total A:</u>	<u>21 125</u>		<u>20 785</u>	<u>12 800</u>	<u>3 500</u>	<u>9 300</u>
<u>B. Free distribu- tion and sale</u>						
Cape Verde Islands*	500		500 ⁶	450	450	-
Guinea-Bissau *	500	170 000	1 860 ⁷	500	500	-
Senegal	4 550	620 000	4 550	3 400	350	3 050
<u>Sub-total B:</u>	<u>5 550</u>		<u>6 910</u>	<u>4 350</u>	<u>1 300</u>	<u>3 050</u>
<u>C. Sale</u>						
<u>Far East</u>						
Indonesia	quantity requested and requirement not specified -			token entry	-	token entry
Philippines (sale to milk industry)	5 000	-	5 000	3 500	500	3 000
<u>Latin America</u>						
Peru (sale to milk industry)	6 000	-	6 000	4 500	600	3 900

1 Recipient countries or organizations	2 Quantities requested in t	3 Numbers of recipients for free distribution	4 Annual require- ments in t	5 Breakdown of the 150 000 t in t	6 Breakdown of the first instalment of 55 000 t already decided, in t	7 Proposed breakdown of the second instalment of 95 000 t (5-6) in t
Europe						
Malta	1 000	-	1 000	750	- 100	650
<u>Sub-total C:</u>	<u>12 000</u>		<u>12 000</u>	<u>8 750</u>	<u>1 200</u>	<u>7 550</u>
<u>III. ORGANIZATIONS</u>			<u>Absorption capacities</u>			
ICRC	3 500		3 500	3 500	2 000	1 500
League of Red Cross Soc.	2 000		2 000	2 000	1 000	1 000
UNRWA	700		700	700	700	-
WFP	40 000		25 000	30 000	20 000	10 000
UNICEF	20 000		15 000	15 000	4 000	11 000
NGOs	23 000 ⁸		10 000	10 000	-	10 000
<u>Sub-total III:</u>	<u>89 200</u>		<u>56 200</u>	<u>61 200</u>	<u>27 700</u>	<u>33 500</u>
<u>IV. RESERVE</u>	-		-	12 630	3 630	9 000
<u>TOTAL</u>	201 195		157 965	150 000	55 000	95 000

*Emergency aid.

¹In the case of free distribution, the annual requirement is calculated on the basis of the number of recipients and a daily ration of 30 g, or failing that on the basis of the requested quantity. In the case of sale, the requirement is that for the project communicated by the Government.

²Gross requirement of 3 200 t less 750 t recently decided upon under the 1975 programme.

³Average annual milk imports over the period 1971-74.

⁴Gross requirement: 1 300 t, less 300 t of emergency aid proposed by the Commission in a separate communication.

⁵Requirement on the basis of an average daily ration of 11.75 g as indicated by the Jordanian Government.

⁶Shortfall remaining to be covered in 1976.

⁷Of which 3 050 t corresponds to the quantity required to feed 620 000 people for six months as indicated by the Senegalese Government and 1 500 t for sale to the milk industry.

⁸Provisional figure (CARITAS request).

BREAKDOWN OF THE AID PROPOSED FOR THE WFP

ANNEX IV

REGIONS AND COUNTRIES	Breakdown of the 30 000 t (150 000 t prog.)	Breakdown of 20 000 t already decided (55 000 t instalment)	Breakdown of 10 000 t to be decided (95 000 t instalment)
<u>LATIN AMERICA</u>			
Bolivia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, St Vincent	6 000	4 000	2 000
<u>NORTHERN AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST</u>			
Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Syria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic	6 000	4 000	2 000
<u>WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</u>			
Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Benin, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire, São Tomé and Príncipe	375	250	125
<u>EASTERN AFRICA AND EUROPE</u>			
Cyprus, Turkey, Ethiopia, Lesotho Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Botswana	1125	750	375
<u>FAR EAST</u>			
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, British Solomon Islands, Burma, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, South Korea, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Western Samoa	9000	6000	3000
Reserve for emergency aid and contin- gencies	7500	5000	2500
<u>TOTAL</u>	30 000	20 000	10 000

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY AND RESERVE
PROPOSED FOR THE ICRC

COUNTRY	Breakdown of the 3 500 t (150 000 t programme)	Breakdown of 2 000 t already decided (55 000 t instalment)	Breakdown of 1 500 t to be decided (95 000 t instalment)
West Bank, Gaza, Sinai	250	250	-
Jordan	200	200	-
Chile	300	300	-
Panama	1000	500	500
Angola		200 ¹ (-)	-
Philippines	150	150	-
Reserve	1600	(600)	1000
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TOTAL	3500	2000	1500

¹ Since the Council's decision on this breakdown, the ICRC has requested that the 200 t be put in the reserve. The Commission agrees to this request. The new figures are given in brackets.

INDICATIVE BREAKDOWN BY REGION AND BY COUNTRY OF THE AID PROPOSED FOR UNICEF

Regions and countries	1 Breakdown of the 15 000 t (150 000 t programme)	2 Original break- down of 4 000 t decided by the Council (55 000 t instalment)	3 Breakdown of the 4 000 t to be modified partly by Commission decision and partly by Council decision	4 Breakdown of 11 000 t to be decided (95 000 t instalment) (1-3)
I. AFRICA AND MIDDLE EAST	<u>10 000</u>	<u>1400 t</u>	<u>1400</u>	<u>8.600</u>
Angola	4 850	400	700 ¹	4.150
Ethiopia	-	230	-	
Guinea-Bissau	-	80	-	
Mozambique	-	230	-	
Tanzania	1 050	160	420 ¹	630
Burundi	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde Islands	-	-	-	-
Central African Rep.	-	-	-	-
Niger	1 600	-	-	1.600
Benin	-	-	-	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1 256	230	64 ¹	1.192
Yemen People's Democrat. Rep. of	864	40	216	648
Yemen, Arab Rep. of	-	30	-	
Zambia	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	380	-	-	380
II. ASIA	<u>5 000</u>	<u>2600 t</u>	<u>2.600¹</u>	<u>2.400</u>
Burma	863	200	863	-
India	-	2400	-	-
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-
North Vietnam	4 137	-	1 737 ²	2 400
South Vietnam	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-
Timor	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	<u>15 000 t</u>	<u>4000 t</u>	<u>4000 t</u>	<u>11000 t</u>

¹ Allocations to be decided by the Commission pursuant to the powers conferred on it by the Council.

² Allocation to be decided by the Council, since North Vietnam is not included in the list of countries it originally adopted.

PROPOSAL FOR COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No
on the additional supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to
certain developing countries, international organizations and
non-governmental organizations under the 1976 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, international organizations and non-governmental
organizations¹, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No ², and in particular
Articles 3 and 7 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No provides for the supply of 150 000 metric
tons of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing countries,
international organizations and non-governmental organizations under the
1976 programme;

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No on the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food
aid³ allocated part of this aid among the various countries and international
organizations, leaving a reserve of 3 630 metric tons;

Whereas the additional quantity of 95 000 metric tons should be allocated
among the various countries and organizations from which applications have
been accepted and financing arrangements for the aid should be specified;
whereas, however, 9 000 metric tons should be kept as a contingency reserve
for future allocation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

¹OJ No L , , p.

²OJ No L , , p.

³OJ No L , , p.

Article 1

The allocation and financing arrangements in respect of 95 000 metric tons of skimmed-milk powder as food aid under the 1976 programme provided for in Regulation (EEC) No , the allocation of which was not provided for in Regulation (EEC) No , are stipulated 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

PROPOSAL FOR COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No

amending Regulation (EEC) No
laying down general rules for the supply of skimmed-milk
powder as food aid to certain developing countries and
international organizations under the 1976 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 products¹, as
last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 559/76², 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 Council Regulation (EEC) No laying down general rules for
the supply of skimmed-milk powder as food aid to certain developing
countries and international organizations under the 1976 programme³ fixes
the amount of the aid at 55 000 metric tons of skimmed-milk powder;

Whereas a new assessment of the milk protein requirements of certain
developing countries, international organizations and non-governmental
organizations indicates that this aid should be increased;

Whereas Community availabilities in the skimmed-milk powder sector enable
the volume of aid to be increased to 150 000 metric tons,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The text of Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No is replaced by the
following:

"150 000 metric tons of skimmed-milk powder shall be made available to
certain developing countries, international organizations and non-governmental
organizations as food aid under the 1976 programme."

¹OJ No L 148, 28.6.1968, p. 13.

²OJ No L 67, 15.3.1976, p. 9.

³
OJ No L , p.

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