

GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



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**THE COMMON
AGRICULTURAL POLICY
AND WORLD FOOD SHORTAGES
FOOD AID**

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I. INTRODUCTION

With regard to the agricultural surpluses accumulated in the European Community, particularly in the case of milk, an argument is repeatedly put forward in public discussion which, in a nutshell, goes like this :

"Why don't we use these excessive agricultural surpluses for food aid, as more than 400 million people in the world are seriously undernourished or starving. We are not doing nearly enough to help them!"

This appeal also has something to do with the difficulties which have arisen as a result of the surpluses in agricultural products and is not least dictated by the desire to release the excess pressure in this way. In fact the European Community is being called upon by all international agencies dealing with development aid and the welfare of the people of the Third World to produce more food and make more available than before. This applies particularly to cereals.

A statement to this effect was made in Brussels at the beginning of April 1980 by the Chairman of the international committee set up to investigate international development issues (the "Brandt Commission") at a public hearing of the European Parliament on hunger in the world. At the same time, however, he stressed that quite apart from the requirements of development policy, there was a need to reform the common agricultural policy. All over the world increasingly vociferous demands are being made for a substantial increase in the food aid supplied to developing countries. In the last two years the volume of aid supplied in the form of cereals has barely reached the minimum target of 10 million t per annum set by the World Food Conference. This target was confirmed at the Economic Summit of the Western industrialized nations held at Venice on 22 and 23 June 1980 (Annex I).

The basic problems of food aid are concentrated in two areas :

- a) the fact that there are agricultural surpluses and that an effort is made to place them on the world market, on a commercial or non-commercial basis;
- b) the benefit of food aid to the recipient developing countries.

"A grave danger arises with regard to the benefits of food aid - quite apart from other aspects such as financing. Despite all attempts by powerful pressure groups, including the recipient countries themselves, to minimize its importance, it is a fact that the amount of food aid now being distributed has had an adverse effect on overall agricultural development policy. The developing countries too have now come to understand that in the long run they cannot achieve security of food supplies by continually increasing their imports, but only by making a much bigger effort themselves. Furthermore, for some time now in almost all developing countries the potential for increasing production has not been fully exploited and yet outside help in harnessing that potential can generally play only a peripheral role. The fact that food aid can to some extent be counted on reduces pressure on recipients to take action themselves. The situation is particularly dangerous when food aid is delivered in large quantities and amounts to budgetary assistance for the recipient country. Food aid is at its most plausible as disaster relief (1)".

Statements about the significance and purpose of food aid are therefore contradictory. The role of the common agricultural policy in relation to food aid policy is also disputed. The effort to incorporate it more firmly in a long-term strategy and plan should not, however, be neglected.

(1) "Hilfe die keine ist" ("Aid which isn't") - Frankfurter Allgemeiner Zeitung, 5 July 1980 - O. Matzke.

II. The Main features of the European Community's
current food aid activities

European Community food aid is based on three products, viz. cereals (particularly wheat, wheat flour and rice), skimmed milk powder (which may have added vitamins) and butteroil.

A. Cereals

Community aid is granted under the Food Aid Convention (part of the International Wheat Agreement), which, pending the renegotiation now in progress, has been extended until 30 June 1981.

Under the 1980 Food Aid Convention, which entered into force on 1 July 1980, 12 donor countries committed themselves to supplying developing countries with a total of 7 612 million t per annum of wheat and other cereals for human consumption. The new convention which will supersede the 1971 Agreement, is to set a target of 10 million t of international aid per year in accordance with the decisions of the World Food Conference. At the beginning of the 1971 Convention the minimum amount supplied by the present donor countries had been only 4.2 million t. By far the most important donor today is the United States, which accounts for 4.47 million t (almost 60 % of the total commitment), followed by the Community with 1.65 million t (a share of just under 22 %).

Food Aid Convention 1980

t

USA	4 470 000
Community	1 650 000
Canada	600 000
Australia	400 000
Japan	300 000
Sweden	40 000
Argentina	35 000
Norway	30 000
Switzerland	27 000
Finland	20 000
Austria	20 000
Spain	20 000
Total	7 612 000

So far the Community countries have provided 1287 000 t of cereals per year and from 1981 this figure will increase to 1 650 000 t (Community and Member States together). At the present time 720 500 t of cereals are made available from the Community budget, and in 1981 this figure will rise to 927 000 t. The remainder will be allocated on a bilateral basis by the individual Member States (1).

B. Skimmed milk powder and butteroil

Skimmed milk powder (150 000 t) and butteroil (45 000 t) are supplied exclusively via the Community (2). The European Community is the largest donor of milk products and virtually the only supplier of butteroil.

The Community has decided to supply 150 000 t of skimmed milk powder again in 1981. Although the developing countries would like this aid to be increased, the Commission feels unable at present to do so, as there does not seem to be any guarantee that extra aid will be used properly.

The biggest direct aid project in connection with these supplies is Operation Flood II in India, which receives 31 000 t of skimmed milk powder and 12 700 t of butteroil per year. This project is probably also the biggest integrated independent rural development project in the world. It is aimed at setting up village-owned agricultural cooperatives, combined with extension of urban distribution centres for liquid milk produced in hygienic conditions.

Naturally a contribution of 150 000 t of skimmed milk powder per year is also in the interests of the European dairy industry and the common agricultural policy. Stepping up aid in the form of

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- (1) Annex II provides a breakdown of the amounts allocated to recipient countries and organizations under the 1980 programme. Annex III summarizes the amounts supplied between 1974/75 and 1980/81.
- (2) For allocation see Annex II.

butteroil, will benefit both the European dairy sector and the recipients, particularly in North Africa, the Middle East and Asia.

In the case of milk products, however, the planning, supervision and monitoring of distribution is a delicate matter and also the risk of upsetting the domestic market is greatest in this sector.

C. Costs

The cost of food aid is borne partly by the Community's development aid budget, which shows the cost at world market prices, and partly by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund EAGGF (FEOGA), which pays for the subsidies to cover the difference between the world market price and the higher Community price.

In the 1979 Community budget 639 136 000 EUA was earmarked for food aid (350 800 000 EUA for EAGGF refunds and 287 336 000 EUA for the actual cost of the products).

A total of 603 513 000 EUA was earmarked for 1980 (254 723 000 EUA for export refunds and 348 790 000 EUA to cover the cost of goods bought at world market prices, plus transportation). EAGGF expenditure for food aid accounts for 3.8 % of total expenditure under the "Guarantee" Section.

It is worth noting that the European Community enters into individual commitments which are subsequently incorporated into budget estimates, while all other donor countries do it the other way round.

D. Who receives Community food aid?

The three most important criteria for allocating food aid to developing countries are :

- The import requirement, particularly for cereals, which was estimated by the World Food Council at about 24 million t for

the 1979/80 crop year (12 % more than in the previous year).

The countries with the biggest requirements are Egypt, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

- Priority for the poorest countries, i.e. those with an annual per capita income of less than \$325.
- Balance of payments deficit, i.e. countries whose foreign exchange receipts are insufficient to pay for their import requirements on the world market.

Annex II contains a complete list of recipient countries for 1980.

III. The overall requirement

The developing countries' import requirement for bread-making cereals is estimated at about 80 million t and could increase to 100 million t in ten years time. In spite of considerable progress in agricultural production in the Third World, in the last ten years there has hardly been any improvement in the per capita food supply as the population has continued to increase sharply. This is shown in the figures published by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), according to which in 1979 total food production in the developing countries was 29 % higher than at the beginning of the decade (three-year average for 1969-71 = 100). Over the same period, however, food production per head of population increased by only 5 %. In the industrialized countries total food production increased by 21 % and per capita production, which was already high anyway, by 12 %. The trend in Africa over the ten-year period in question was particularly unfavourable. Admittedly, food production increased by 17 % overall, but there was a 9 % reduction per head of population. In a number of countries, such as Algeria, Congo, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique and Togo, per capita production fell during the ten-year period by even more than 20 %. In the developing countries, therefore, the increase in food production could not keep pace with the enormous population explosion. The

FAO has calculated that, taking all countries of the world into account, there was an average increase in food production in the seventies of 24 % overall and 5 % per capita.

Community food aid is not nearly enough to meet even the direst need in the developing countries. In 1980 the developing countries were hoping to receive 2.5 million t of cereals, 300 000 t of milk powder and 140 000 t of butteroil from the Community alone, twice as much as was available.

IV. Food aid and the common agricultural policy

- A. Generally speaking, Community food aid is a useful concomitant of the common agricultural policy, provided that it follows its own development aid objectives, emergency aid is given priority, nutritional standards are improved and, above all, economic and social development is promoted by the continuity of aid.

It is self-destructive when it tries to take the short-term demands of the common agricultural policy into consideration.

It is one of the tasks of European agriculture to provide high-quality Community agricultural products for food aid on a regular and continuous basis.

- B. However, Community food aid cannot be considered simply as a means of disposing of agricultural surpluses, but must be seen as an instrument of development aid in the proper sense of the term.

This means that the food aid provided by European agriculture is more useful when it is pursuing its own goals and not the short-term goals of agricultural policy. In the pursuit of its own objectives the fact that it might not be a good thing for development policy must be borne in mind, particularly the danger that it might upset the precarious market balance in the recipient countries themselves.

Food aid should not be misused as a pretext or justification for producing unnecessary agricultural surpluses in the industrialized countries.

However, the criticisms usually made do not draw a distinction between the original grounds for granting food aid to dispose of surpluses and the purpose it is actually meant to serve (namely, to combat hunger and promote rural development).

Whatever its historical origins, Community food aid long ago developed beyond the mere distribution of surpluses, to become an integral part of development policy.

Yet, it is not so much a question of whether the surpluses are a bad thing in themselves, as claimed by many opponents of the common agricultural policy, but whether and to what extent it makes sense economically for production surplus to a country's own requirements to be used to feed people in the poorest countries of the world in particular and to help them in their development.

The Commission has always made every effort to bring Community food aid closer to this goal.

The major debate in the European Parliament on Hunger in the World (16 and 17 September 1980 which was systematically prepared by all the committees concerned, (particularly Agriculture, External Economic Relations and Budgets Committees) over a period of a year under the central coordination of the Italian member, Mr Ferrero (Committee on Development) produced new, constructive, ideas for this important area of Community development policy.

Note : See the lecture given at the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium, in July 1979 by Lorimer D.M. Mackenzie, Head of the Food Aid Division at the Commission of the European Communities.

V. The Commission's views (1)

1. The common development policy and the common agricultural policy are complementary to each other

On the whole the European agricultural organizations have always supported the Community's development aid policy.

That policy is a touchstone of their maturity and their sense of responsibility. At the same time it is perfectly legitimate for farmers to react strongly to our attempt to promote foreign trade in agricultural as well as industrial products.

(1) Address by Finn Olav GUNDELACH, Vice-President of the Commission, at the 20th FAO Conference in Rome in November 1979 (Green Europe - Newsletter, In Brief N° 4 - November 1979) and interview with Claude Cheysson, Commission Member with special responsibility for development policy, in the monthly review "Agriculture et Coopération", Paris, N° 25, June 1980, pp. 8-12.

Table 1
Overall trade between developing countries and the Community
in 000 million EUA

Trade	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Community imports from all developing countries	31,9	61,4	55,0	70,0	75,2	71,2	88,3
of which OPEC	15,3	38,9	33,4	41,8	42,3	38,2	51,9
ACP	6,2	10,5	8,4	10,5	12,5	11,9	14,8
Annual increase in imports from ACP	+28%	+70%	-17%	+20%	+19%	-5%	+24%
ACP share of total Community imports	7,4%	8%	6,7%	6,6%	7,3%	6,7%	6%
Community exports to all developing countries	22,9	35,2	44,1	50,9	61,8	66,5	69,7
of which OPEC	6,6	11,4	18,4	24,1	29,7	31,1	30,3
ACP	4,4	6,1	8,1	9,8	12,5	12,7	11,8
Annual increase in exports to ACP	+10%	+37%	+33%	+22%	+27%	+2%	-7%
ACP share of total Community exports	5,5%	5,3%	6,7%	7%	7,6%	7,3%	6%
EEC-ACP Trade Balance	-1,7	-4,4	-0,6	-0,6	0,0	+0,8	-3

Source : SOEC

Table 2
Trade in foodstuffs between ACP States and the Community

Trade	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Community imports from all developing countries	5,9	6,7	7,1	9,3	13,0	11,8	12,4
of which ACP	1,4	1,8	2,1	2,8	4,5	4,1	3,9
Annual increase in imports from ACP countries	-	+28,6%	+16,7%	+33,3%	+60,7%	-8,9%	-4,9%
ACP share of total Community imports	10,5%	12,2%	13,4%	14,5%	20,0%	19,5%	17,4%
Community exports to all developing countries	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,2	4,0	4,4	5,0
of which ACP	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,1
Annual increase in exports to ACP countries	-	+10,0%	-	+16,7%	+28,6%	+22,2%	-
ACP share of total Community exports	10,4%	9,8%	9,7%	10,3%	11,4%	12,9%	11,1%

Source : EUROSTAT

According to data from the Statistical Office of the European Communities, in 1979 the European Community imported from third countries (including all developing countries) food, beverages and tobacco worth about 29 440 million EUA. This was a 7.5 % increase over 1978. At the same time the value of Community food, beverages and tobacco exports increased by about 15 % to 13 080 million EUA. The Community import surplus amounted to 15 680 million EUA, 1.7 % higher than in 1978.

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco from developing countries account roughly half of the Community's entire imports of such products, although in the last two years there has been a slight drop in percentage terms.

While almost the entire agricultural production of the ACP countries and a considerable proportion of that of the Southern Mediterranean countries enjoy free access to the Community market, a closer examination of the Community's food, beverages and tobacco imports shows that the ACP products which are in direct competition with Community products are of only marginal importance.

Let us take 1978 as an example. In that year only a quarter of the developing countries' exports to the Community related to products in which there was a common organization of the market (sugar, tobacco, meat), while the remaining three-quarters consisted largely of tropical products such as coffee, cocoa, tea and spices. Moreover, the products in respect of which there is common organization of the market are likely to be traditional exports which the parties are keen to maintain. The same goes for the preferential access to the Community granted to some 10 000 tonnes of beef exported from certain ACP countries.

The European Community's sugar imports from African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries (1.3 million t) must be seen from the angle of development aid. The Community regards these imports as an investment in the future, expecting the countries in question to be able to remain our trading partners. The costs of the market organization for sugar, which are determined by ACP sugar imports, are borne by the Community budget.

As for other products, what is involved is the continuation of traditional patterns of trade and not new concessions.

A closer examination of the figures shows that the trade is by no means one way. We export food, beverages and tobacco to the ACP countries and they supply us with agricultural products.

It is worth noting, finally, that compared with the first Lomé Convention, not a single new concession has been made in the second Lomé Convention (Lomé II), with one possible exception, namely that out of season a few tonnes of onions and tomatoes are imported into the Community from developing countries. The fact that we in the temperate zone produce some 800 000 t of tomatoes under glass using expensive natural gas should not be overlooked.

2. The existence of agricultural surpluses in the Community is not in itself a bad thing. It must be seen in connection with the problem of world hunger.

According to the alarming analyses published by the FAO, the World Bank and other international organizations, more than 400 million people throughout the world are either starving or on the brink of starvation. At the moment there is no hope of any improvement. All those who are really able to commit themselves should encourage the production of foodstuffs, give a considerable amount of food aid to the poorest people and those most threatened by famine and help to improve the organization of world agricultural markets.

As a result of a choice freely made by our associated States, 40 % of the financial resources of the European Development Fund is earmarked for rural development in the ACP countries, which is a much higher percentage than that spent in this sector by other official donors, whether bilateral or multilateral.

If a simplistic approach to the problem is adopted, there are two schools of thought. One considers European agricultural surpluses to be a disaster, which is ruining European taxpayers. The other asserts with just as much conviction that surpluses should be distributed to the starving people of the world. Can this kind of simplification help? In fact, our strategy must be geared to a careful analysis of nutritional problems.

The only effective means of combatting malnutrition is to provide the foodstuffs which give the starving the calories they need. Generally speaking, these calories are to be found only in bread cereals, for which there is an enormous need.

The developing countries' current import requirement is estimated at 80 million t per year (compared with a figure of approximately 63 million in 1976). In 10 years time it will have risen to 100 million t.

From this, we can draw our first conclusion, namely that we do not produce nearly enough wheat and other cereals to cope with this demand on a long-term basis. In contrast, dairy products are of secondary importance and are of no use whatsoever for starving people who do not get enough calories. They are often difficult to use from the food hygiene angle and dietary habits must also be taken into account. There is no doubt that at the moment there is a much greater need for flour than, say, for butter.

It is an undisputed fact that the principal aim of the common agricultural policy is to guarantee a secure and independent supply of foodstuffs in Europe and provide a "zone of stability" to protect Community producers and consumers from unforeseeable disturbances and uncontrollable events on the world market.

VI. New proposals for increasing the effectiveness of food aid

The Commission has submitted proposals to the Council on several occasions (particularly in 1974 and 1978) aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the food aid which the Community supplies to developing countries. So far an overall solution has not been found, owing to failure to agree on the Commission's administrative powers.

Nevertheless, in July 1980 the Commission proposed to start the ball rolling, without waiting for further measures, in three key areas :

1. multiannual aid programming;
2. participation in the building up of stocks in the beneficiary countries;
3. varying the supply of goods available.

The importance of these measures found expression in the course of the preparatory work for the European Parliament debate on hunger in the world.

1. Multiannual programming, which the Commission has been advocating for a long time, is the only possible way to :
 - coordinate food aid with other development operations and measures, particularly rural development schemes;
 - help the recipient countries put into effect the "national food strategies" proposed by the World Food Council.
 2. The Community, it was argued, should state that it is prepared to supply specific quantities of food products for building up reserve stocks whenever a national or regional food security programme is implemented by the countries in question.
 3. In order to adapt its aid better to actual needs, the Community should extend the range of products it supplies. This applies particularly to sugar and vegetable oil (for which there is a shortfall in the Community itself), under the normal annual programmes. For certain operations, especially in emergencies, it should be possible to supply other foodstuffs (e.g. pulses, meat and baby food) on a much more regular basis.
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ANNEX I

Extract from the Declaration made at the
Economic Summit of the Western Industrialized
Countries in Venice (22-23 June 1980)

... We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on food imports.

We are ready to join with them and the international agencies concerned in their comprehensive long term strategies to increase food production, and to help improve national as well as international research services. We will support and, where appropriate, supplement initiatives of the World Bank and of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to improve grain storage and food-handling facilities. We underline the importance of wider membership of the new Food Aid Convention so as to secure at least 10 million tonnes of food aid annually and of an equitable replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

High priority should be given to efforts to cope with population growth and to existing United Nations and other programmes for supporting these efforts.

We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association. We would welcome an increase in the rate of lending of these institutions, within the limits of their present replenishments, as needed to fulfil the programmes described above. It is essential that all members, especially the major donors, provide their full contributions on the agreed schedule.

ANNEX I (ctd)

We welcome the report of the Brandt Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries : it must be equitably shared by the oil-exporting countries and the industrialized Communist countries. The Personal Representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next Summit.

ANNEX II

Community Food Aid Programme for 1980

On 28 May 1980 the Council adopted the 1980 food aid programmes for skimmed-milk powder, butteroil and cereals. These aid programmes involve 150 000 t of skimmed-milk powder, 45 000 t of butteroil and 720 500 t of cereals. The following Tables provide a breakdown of the quantities allocated to the various recipient countries and organizations.

Table 1 - 1980 skimmed-milk powder food aid programme

Recipient countries and agencies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)	Recipient countries and agencies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)
<u>COUNTRIES</u>		<u>COUNTRIES</u>	
Afghanistan	token entry	Philippines	1 000
Angola	" "	Rwanda	600
Bolivia	" "	Sao Tome	50
Burundi	100	Senegal	1 860
Cape Verde	400	Sierra Leone	1 000
Central African Republic	200	Somalia	2 200
Chad	token entry	Sri Lanka	500
Comoros	800	Syria	600
Ecuador	500	Tanzania	2 000
Egypt	7 000	Thailand	3 000
El Salvador	700	Togo	400
Equatorial Guinea	300	Upper Volta	2 000
Ethiopia	2 700	Viet Nam	token entry
Ghana	2 500	Yemen (PDR)	" "
Guinea-Bissau	token entry	Zaire	" "
Guyana	500	Zambia	1 500
Honduras	2 000	Zimbabwe	token entry
India	31 000		
Indonesia	1 625	<u>AGENCIES</u>	
Jamaica	1 000	Caritas Germ.	3 000
Jordan	1 500	ICRC	3 000
Lebanon	1 100	LICROSS	2 000
Lesotho	300	NGOs	25 000
Madagascar	token entry	UNHCR	3 500
Mali	300	UNRWA	1 550
Malta	400	WFP	30 000
Mauritania	1 000		
Mozambique	token entry	Reserve	6 565
Nicaragua	1 000		
Pakistan	750	TOTAL	150 000
Peru	1 000		

ANNEX II (ctd)

Table 2 - 1980 butteroil food aid programme

Recipient countries and agencies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)	Recipient countries and agencies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)
<u>COUNTRIES</u>		<u>COUNTRIES</u>	
Afghanistan	token entry	Sierra Leone	200
Bangladesh	3 000	Somalia	600
Bolivia	token entry	Sri Lanka	200
Burundi	50	Sudan	200
Cape Verde	250	Syria	200
Central African Republic	token entry	Tanzania	400
Chad	200	Thailand	286
Egypt	2 800	Togo	150
El Salvador	200	Upper Volta	100
Equatorial Guinea	100	Viet Nam	token entry
Ethiopia	1 000	Zambia	500
Ghana	200	Zaire	token entry
Guinea	200	Zimbabwe	" "
Guinea Bissau	token entry		
Guyana	100	<u>AGENCIES</u>	
Honduras	515	Caritas Germ.	500
India	12 700	ICRC	1 000
Jamaica	200	LICROSS	500
Jordan	1 125	NGOs	1 000
Lebanon	700	UNHCR	1 500
Lesotho	50	UNRWA	3 900
Mali	200	WFP	5 000
Mauritania	500	Reserve	2 774
Mozambique	token entry		
Pakistan	1 000		
Peru	500	TOTAL	45 000
Rwanda	200		
Sao Tome	200		

ANNEX II (ctd)

Table 3 - 1980 cereals food aid programme

Recipient countries and agencies	Cereals allocated t	Recipient countries and agencies	Cereals allocated t
<u>COUNTRIES</u>		<u>COUNTRIES</u>	
Afghanistan	token entry	Sierra Leone	5 500
Angola	" "	Somalia	15 000
Bangladesh	105 000	Sudan	5 000
Benin	5 000	Sri Lanka	20 000
Bolivia	token entry	Swaziland	1 000
Burundi	" "	Syria	1 000
Cape Verde	7 000	Tanzania	15 000
Central African Republic	token entry	Tunisia	token entry
Chad	4 000	Uganda	" "
Comoros	4 000	Upper Volta	" "
Djibouti	2 000	Viet Nam	" "
Egypt	100 000	Yemen AR	" "
Equatorial Guinea	2 000	Yemen PDR	" "
Ethiopia	15 000	Zaire	" "
Gambia	2 500	Zambia	10 000
Ghana	5 000	Zimbabwe	token entry
Guinea	7 000		
Guinea-Bissau	7 000	<u>AGENCIES</u>	
Guyana	1 000	Caritas	6 500
Honduras	3 500	ICRC	15 000
Jamaica	token entry	LICROSS	1 500
Jordan	14 000	UNHCR (Displaced persons in Ogaden)	5 000
Kenya	5 000	UNHCR (South East Asia)	7 000
Lesotho	3 000	UNRWA	40 000
Lebanon	10 000	WFP (Kampuchea)	35 000
Madagascar	12 000	WFP (Relief)	20 000
Maldives	1 500	WFP (Projects)	45 000
Mali	8 000		
Malta	token entry	Reserve	46 400
Mauritania	7 000		
Mozambique	10 000	TOTAL	720 500
Nepal	8 000		
Nicaragua	8 600		
Niger	token entry		
Pakistan	50 000		
Peru	4 500		
Philippines	3 000		
Rwanda	2 000		
Sao Tome/Principe	1 000		
Senegal	7 000		

Food Aid - Cereals

Donors	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
	(..... 1 000 t)						
Argentina	20	-	22	34	30	23	35
Australia	340	268	230	257	312	325	400
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Canada	594	1 034	1 176	884	735	550	600
European Community	1 413	928	1 131	1 451	1 352	1 287	1 650
Finland	24	25	33	47	9	14	20
Japan	182	33	46	141	352	680	300
Norway	-	10	10	10	10	30	30
Sweden	316	47	122	105	104	99	80
Switzerland	29	35	33	22	32	32	27
United States	4 712	4 284	6 147	5 896	6 188	5 436	5 732
Others	753	199	137	495	620	500	500
Total	8 383	6 863	9 087	9 342	9 744	8 996	9 394

Note : For the period 1974/75 to 1978/79 the figures refer to deliveries between July and June. For 1979/80 they refer to the quantities provided for in respect of the corresponding budgetary period of the respective countries.

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