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COMMISSION REPORT

**On the operation in 1996 of the
export earnings stabilisation system under the
fourth ACP-EC Convention as revised by the
Agreement signed in Mauritius**

I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

- 2. This report covers the activities of the ACP-EC institutions and the administration of the system in 1996, paying special attention to the allocation of transfers for 1995, the first year of application of Stabex under the fourth ACP-EC Convention as revised by the Agreement signed in Mauritius.**

The Stabex financial situation has continued to improve; for the second year of application in a row it has been possible to cover all transfers.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EC INSTITUTIONS

3. The operation of Stabex was discussed at the 21st session of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers (Apia, 27-28 June 1996) and the 43rd meeting of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors (Brussels, 31 May 1996).
4. Items covered were the preparation of a Decision of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers to permit transfers in respect of the 1995 year of application pending entry into force of the fourth ACP-EC Convention, as revised by the Agreement signed in Mauritius (see point 8).

III. TRANSFERS FOR THE 1995 YEAR OF APPLICATION

5. Calculation of the transfer bases

For the 1995 year of application, the Commission found 19 ACP States to be eligible for 21 transfers under the Stabex arrangements. The 21 country/product groups for which losses of earnings eligible for compensation were recorded are listed in Table 1 of this report (see page 24).

6. After calculating the reduction provided for in Article 197(3) and (4) of the Convention, the transfer bases totalled ECU 87 989 500.

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

7. Reductions under Article 203

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

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

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	
		<u>Amount in ECU</u>	<u>% of transfer basis (TB)</u>
Cape Verde	Fresh bananas	206 239	23.80
Sierra Leone	Cocoa beans	1 293 024	51.80
Benin	Palm products	308 017	34.20
Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	168 058	17.50
Rwanda	Tea*	1 478 865	68.80
Dominica	Bananas	1 450 157	10.19
Grenada	Bananas	614 930	34.02
Saint Vincent	Bananas	1 407 941	9.46
Tuvalu	Copra	11 319	52.30

* It should be noted that, on 24 October 1996, Rwanda requested the re-opening of the Article 203 consultations in respect of tea and coffee. In the case of coffee, the Commission's position resulted in a 100% reduction of the transfer base. The negotiations were still continuing at the time this report went to press.

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

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	
		<u>Amount in ECU</u>	<u>% of transfer basis (TB)</u>
Togo	Cocoa beans	1 364 177	52.40
Tuvalu	Copra	7 514	72.80
Vanuatu	Cocoa	268 957	37.10

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

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	
		<u>Amount in ECU</u>	<u>% of transfer basis (TB)</u>
Benin	Palm products	388 389	65.40
Burundi	Raw hides	200 259	40.10
Malawi	Tea	2 579 830	24.14

8. Calculating the transfers

Following consultation, where appropriate and as required under Articles 202 and 203 of the Convention, the total amount of eligible transfers was therefore calculated as ECU 76 241 824.

As calculated in line with the provisions of Article 191 of the revised Convention and the annexed second Financial Protocol, the annual instalment for the 1995 year of application is approximately ECU 360 million.

Nevertheless, as this instalment will not be released until the revised Convention enters into force - and the second Financial Protocol has therefore been ratified - and to ensure the continuity of the system by allowing transfers in respect of the 1995 year of application, the ACP-EC Council of Ministers agreed as follows in Decision 2/96 of 28 June 1996:

- The Commission shall deduct temporarily funds unused under the First Financial Protocol to the fourth Lomé Convention and shall add the accumulated interest on the Stabex account opened pursuant to Article 192 of the said Convention, to pay in full or to a large extent for transfers to the ACP States for the 1995 implementing year.

- Should the second Financial Protocol not be ratified, the Community shall guarantee the availability of the resources so deducted, by recourse to unallocated appropriations.
- Upon ratification of the second Financial Protocol, transfers thus deducted will be again made available to the ACP States by payment to the Stabex account referred to in Article 192 of the Lomé Convention.

As the unused funds mentioned in the Decision exceed the total transfers to be made in respect of the 1995 year of application, it will be possible to cover those transfers in full.

9. Results by recipient country and product

Table 2 (page 25) gives the results by recipient country. As in 1994, banana-exporting Caribbean countries are the main recipients, their eligible earnings losses being due to a number of causes such as a hurricane, drought and structural problems in the sector.

10. The balance per product (see Table 3, page 26) confirms the 1994 trends, bananas and cotton still being responsible for the largest share of the transfers (60 and 15.9% respectively). In many cases the transfers made represent a substantial addition to the recipient State's total export earnings, examples being:

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Transfers as a percentage of 1995 earnings from all products (estimate)</u>
Dominica	Bananas	38.7
Saint Lucia	Bananas	24.7
Saint Vincent	Bananas	30.8
Tuvalu	Copra	20.4

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

<u>ACP States</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Transfers as a percentage of 1995 earnings from the product in question</u>
Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	17.9
Rwanda	Raw hides	38.2
Burundi	Raw hides	21.7
Zimbabwe	Cotton	31.6
Malawi	Tea	37.9
Dominica	Bananas	99.9
Saint Lucia	Bananas	48.8
Saint Vincent	Bananas	77.7
Tuvalu	Copra	62.1
Vanuatu	Cocoa	43.2

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

IV. USE OF TRANSFERS

12. Frameworks of Mutual Obligations

12.1 BENIN

Year of application	1993		
Product	Palm products	1993	ECU 662 709
	Palm products	1993 (additional)	ECU 7 049
Date paid	09.03.1995 (1993) 16.09.1996 (1993 additional)*		
FMO signed	25.11.96		

Summary:

The Stabex funds will be used for the following purposes:

- to diversify agricultural production and exports of agricultural products by promoting those lines for which there is a market either at world or sub-regional level. Preference will go to products that can be both exported and sold on the national market, e.g. maize, peanuts, fruit and vegetables;
- to reactivate the oil palm sector by financing the rehabilitation of existing plantations and providing support for new village or privately owned plantations and the maintenance of cooperatively run rural development plantations.

* cf. p. 23.

12.2 BURKINA FASO

Year of application	1992 and 1993		
Product	Hides and skins	1992	ECU 783 508
	Cotton	1992	ECU 792 762
	Cotton	1993	ECU 704 412
	Cotton	1993 (additional)	ECU 28 751*
Date paid	08.02.1995 (1992)		
	08.02.1995 (1993)		
	05.09.1996 (1993 additional)*		
FMO signed	21.10.1996		

Summary

The government is interested in improving access to areas with a good cotton growing potential as this is essential if results in the sector are to be improved and it is to make a bigger contribution to the national economy. The government and the Commission have therefore decided to assign the resources earned by the sector to the rebuilding and repair of unsurfaced roads in the cotton growing Province of Sissili. In the last few years cotton production has risen significantly with a big increase in the area down to cotton (up 164%) and a corresponding increase in production in the 1994/95 season.

Nevertheless, it is clear that development in the region will depend on its becoming more accessible and that the current state of secondary unsurfaced roads is one of the main obstacles to increasing production.

A study on repairing 105 km of such tracks in Sissili Province identified four main sections as requiring attention, i.e. those from Léo to Beune, Boura to Niabouri, Tô to Silly and Godé to Nébiélianayou. Repairs to these roads will have major economic consequences for all cotton producers and the entire region, as well as improving living standards for the rural population. The road works themselves are to be financed entirely from the 1992/1993 Stabex fund whilst maintenance is to be resourced from the national budget in line with the terms laid down in the Sectoral Transport Adjustment Plan (PASECT).

* cf. P. 23

12.3 CAPE VERDE

Year of application	1993 and 1994		
Product	Fresh bananas	1993	ECU 355 847
	Fresh bananas	1994	ECU 716 057
Date paid	06.04.1995 (1993)		
	03.11.1995 (1994)		
FMO signed	01.03.96		

Summary

Losses in 1993 and 1994 resulted mainly from exports coming to a halt because of the poor quality of the bananas reaching the European market, a factor due partly to the obsolete method of sea transport used and partly to the poor quality of the fruit at the outset.

The 1993 and 1994 transfers will therefore be used primarily to obtain a product of international standard meeting the requirements of the European market. This means establishing:

- a high-quality chain of production encompassing every stage from planting to delivery at port;
- a cooling system in which bananas are placed as soon as possible after packing, and one which does not involve repacking until they reach the port of unloading;
- a maritime transport system which uses refrigerated containers.

If exports are to resume, production will have to meet the export quality standard. Banana growers will therefore have to adopt basic intensive methods as well as:

- good techniques and a method of cultivation which does not use pesticides, thereby allowing exporters to use the "biological product" label;
- irrigation so as to provide banana plants with optimum water supplies, thereby reducing water consumption by some 50%.

12.4 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Year of application	1992 and 1993		
Product	Cotton	1992	ECU 450 591
	Cotton	1993	ECU 724 213
	Wood	1993	ECU 1 022 587
Date paid	3.5.94 (1992)		
	1.12.94 (1993)		
FMO signed	25.9.96		

Summary

The FMO contributes to an emergency programme in the form of aid covering one sixth of the residual requirements of the programme, which also receives financial support from the country's main donors.

This support serves mainly to secure the State's priority expenditure and is provided in addition to the Community's Structural Adjustment Facility.

Together, the FMO and the SAF cover the operating expenditure, totalling CFAF 2 900 million, of the following ministries: health, education, land, water and forest administration, environment, agriculture, transport, public works, social affairs, justice, finance and the plan,

12.5 DOMINICA

Year of application	1994		
Product	Bananas	ECU 9.159.385	(+ ECU 221 588*)
Date paid	13.09.1995	(11.10.1996*)	
FMO signed	30.10.1996		

Summary

See Saint Vincent

* cf. p. 27.

12.6 GUINEA BISSAU

Year of application	1993		
Product	Groundnuts	1993	ECU 83 256
	Palm nuts and kernels	1993	ECU 30 192
Date paid	02.02.1995 (1993)		
FMO signed	28.03.96		

Summary

Losses in 1993 were mainly due to:

- short rains in the case of groundnuts;
- old palm trees and the unsatisfactory system of harvesting, processing and storage in the case of palm products.

The main aims of the measures introduced under the FMO are:

- to re-activate the production, harvesting, conservation and transport of tropical fruit and help set up domestic and foreign marketing systems;
- to improve the quality and increase the production of palm products with a view to exporting them, replant palm trees, introduce new species and increase the area under palms.

12.6 HAITI

Year of application	1994		
Product	Coffee	ECU 6.495.387	(+ ECU 287 225*)
Date paid	03.12.1995	(02.12.1996*)	
FMO signed	10.03.1997		

Summary

The funds transferred to the Republic of Haiti for the 1994 year of application will be added to the funding for measures begun with resources allocated earlier. The main purpose is to reactivate export systems by supporting farming, trade, and various bodies and institutions.

The following results are aimed at:

- a better quality of product,
- higher earnings for producers;
- higher export earnings;
- more capable institutions;
- to provide support for the job creation policy.

The Government of the Republic of Haiti undertakes to:

- maintain its programme of economic reform and structural adjustment;
- define and start implementing a policy of financial security;
- continue decentralising the public administration;
- encourage private initiative in rural development.

12.7 MALAWI

Year of application	1990 and 1991		
Products	Tea	1990	ECU 1 705 852
	Tea	1991	ECU 2 288 885
	Coffee	1991	ECU 220 364
Date paid	02.08.1995		
FMO signed	13.09.1996		

Summary :

The project on which the balance of the 1990/91 Stabex funds will be used aims at increasing yield per hectare and the quality of Malawi tea by accelerating the tea replanting programme. It covers a period of between two and three years and is a bonus (cash) payment scheme which will partially compensate for losses incurred by tea estates during the first five years.

Given the tea sector's importance as the second largest foreign exchange earner, GOM is committed to improving the economic viability of the tea industry through a clonal tea replanting programme.

12.8 SAINT LUCIA

Application year :	1994		
Product	Bananas	ECU 22 176 403	(+ ECU 302 130*)
Payment date	24.08.1995	(26.11.1996)	
FMO signed:	05.09.1996		

Summary :

see Saint Vincent,

* cf. p. 27.

12.9 SAINT VINCENT

Year of application:	1994		
Product	Bananas	ECU 25 724 865	(+ ECU 173 908*)
Date paid	24.08.1995	(26.11.1996)	
FMO signed:	05.09.1996		

Summary :

Problems encountered in the banana sector being very much alike in the different Windward Islands, among them Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent, it is not surprising that the intended use of 1994 Stabex funds is similar, if not identical, as well.

As the intention is to allow producers in these islands to increase their production efficiency, thereby enabling them to compete in international markets by the end of the century, the 1994 Stabex resources should not be seen simply as additional to those used to finance projects funded by previous Stabex transfers. Because there is a large sum available in the 1994 fund, its use should be broadly defined.

In the three islands concerned, the 1994 Stabex resources will therefore be used not only for the benefit of economic operators adversely affected by the loss of export earnings, but also for diversification measures within the agricultural sector and the economy at large. Some of the specific objectives are to:

- improve banana quality and increase productivity;
- promote agricultural and broader economic diversification;
- provide social safety nets.

The Governments of Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent undertake to continue restructuring their respective banana industries (with particular attention to fruit quality control systems), to maintain the drive towards economic diversification, the elimination of institutional, government, managerial and financial deficiencies, and to encourage their growers to adopt more rigorous cultivation and post-harvest discipline.

* cf. p. 27.

12.10 SENEGAL

Year of application	1994		
Product	Groundnut products	1994	ECU 5 455 077
Date paid	14.09.1995		
FMO signed	26.04.96		

Summary

If work on the programme to reactivate groundnut production is to continue, some specific short and medium-term measures will have to be adopted and these will have to be based on some of the conditions underlying this FMO, namely:

- one central professional body for all those involved in groundnuts will have to be established and given the mandate to structure relations between the different operators in the production chain;
- a mechanism for setting the various prices within that chain will have to be adopted. It will be required to reflect international rates and guarantee the financial soundness of the production chain so that the individual producer can gain sufficient insight into the workings of that chain, obtain the necessary inputs and replace his main items of equipment;
- groundnut processing activities will have to be privatised whilst at the same time imposing minimum obligations on those taking over oil production at the time of privatisation and protecting the legitimate interests of the producer;
- support will have to go to implementing a project to back up the management of the financial instruments available to the production chain and to structuring the agricultural producers' bodies coming under the single central body.

12.12 CHAD

Year of application	1993 and 1994		
Product	Cotton	1993	ECU 4 439 203
	Cotton	1994	ECU 6 530 755
Date paid	16.12.1994 (1993)		
	08.01.1996 (1994)		
FMO signed	29.05.96		

Summary

Stabex transfers will be used for two purposes:

- to improve production and marketing conditions in the cotton growing area, particularly by taking steps to ensure that unsurfaced roads are kept repaired.
- to improve Chad's overall economic situation, particularly by providing aid specifically for the road maintenance budget.

12.12 ZIMBABWE

Year of application	1993		
Product	Cotton	ECU 5 439 952	(+ ECU 222,039*)
Date paid	14.12.1994	(20.08.1996)	
FMO signed:	03.10.1996		

Summary :

STABEX 1993 resources are to be used for drought relief operations to help speed up the recovery of the agricultural sector after the 1994/95 drought. In particular, in the 1995/96 cropping season, support is to go to the GOZ programme of distribution of seeds and agricultural inputs to farmers in need.

GOZ is committed to putting in place and implementing the drought relief and, in particular, crop pack programmes, as presented to donors.

* cf. p. 23

13. OVERALL EVALUATION OF STABEX

Following some fifteen individual country evaluations, this comprehensive evaluation was begun towards the end of 1996 and should be completed by mid 1997. The results will be presented and analyzed in the next Commission report on the operation of Stabex.

V. BALANCE REMAINING UNDER THE FIRST FINANCIAL PROTOCOL

14. Under the provisions of Article 195(a) of the fourth ACP-EEC Convention the Commission decided on 3 June 1996 to repay to the eligible ACP States the funds and interest remaining after the end of 1995, the last year in which the Stabex system was implemented under the first Financial Protocol to the above Convention.

At the end of 1995 the above amount totalled ECU 67 661 825, made up of ECU 49 640 081.69 in capital and ECU 18 021 743.31 in interest. This balance is mainly for the 1994 year of application, for which the transfers were made in 1995 - the only year of application under the first Financial Protocol when the resources available under the system exceeded the total transfers for which ACP States were eligible.

15. As provided for in the Convention, the total balance (i.e. ECU 67 661-825) has to be divided up between the ACP States in proportion to the amount or amounts retained in respect of each of them under the provisions of Article 197(3) and (4) of the Convention. These provisions cover what has come to be known as the "franchise" (the amount retained) and require that, under certain circumstances, such an amount may be retained to reduce the loss of eligible earnings by the ACP State concerned and, therefore, the amount transferred under Stabex.

Table 4 (page 27) shows the "franchises" (amounts retained) for the 1990 to 1994 years of application and the pro rata repayments from the total accumulated balance of ECU 67 661 825 to all eligible ACP States.

The retained amounts redistributed to the ACP States are additional funds for use under a framework of mutual obligations either already in application or currently in preparation.

**VI. ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THE 1993 APPLICATION YEAR
(Commission Decision of 2.5.1996)**

16. On 29 March 1995 the Ethiopian authorities informed the Commission, through the Delegation, that the statistics forwarded in connection with the 1993 transfers for coffee, hides and skins had undergone major revision.

Using the revised statistics and the same basis as for the 1993 year of application, the Commission then recalculated the transfers for Ethiopia (See Commission Decision, Minutes of the 121st Commission meeting of 19 July 1994).

The difference between the sum transferred to Ethiopia and the recalculated sum showed that an excess of ECU 10 894 357 had been transferred.

As transfers to Ethiopia in respect of coming years could not be prejudiced, the Commission asked Ethiopia to repay the sum to the Stabex account of the European Development Fund. Ethiopia did so on 27 November 1995.

17. Another revision of statistics for the 1993 year of application, by Vanuatu, showed that the transfer calculated for copra (ECU 547 401) needed to be reduced to ECU 265 281. As the error was noticed prior to any transfer being made, the actual sum transferred to Vanuatu therefore did not exceed ECU 265 281. Also, as the difference between the two sums (ECU 282 120) was so small, it would not, of itself, have given rise to a transfer to eligible ACP States in respect of the 1993 year of application. However, for the sake of consistency, it was decided that the sum deducted from the transfer to Vanuatu should be added to that repaid by Ethiopia.

18. Since there were insufficient funds available in the 1993 year of application, the sums referred to (i.e. a total ECU 11 176 477) had to be divided in the same proportion as the adjusted transfers between the various ACP States (including Ethiopia and Vanuatu).

The result of this distribution is shown in Table 5. The additional funds made available by this distribution are to be used under the rules of the frameworks of mutual obligations for the 1993 year of application.

TABLE 1 : STABEX 1995 YEAR OF APPLICATION

Transfers
(in ECU)

Country code	Country	Product	Reference level	Earnings for year of application	Loss of earnings	franchise*	Transfer basis after "franchise"	Art. 202/203 consultations	Transfer basis after consultations	Art. 194(2) reduction	Art. 194(4) reduction	Transfer amount
236	Burkina Faso	Raw hides	5,725,787	5,066,939	658,848	0	658,848	0	658,848	0	0	658,848
247	Cape Verde	Fresh bananas	903,192	36,933	866,259	0	866,259	206,239	660,020	0	0	660,020
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	78,938,347	74,757,140	4,181,207	1,254,362	2,926,845	0	2,926,845	0	0	2,926,845
264	Sierra Leone	Cocoa beans	5,305,628	2,755,037	2,550,591	53,056	2,497,535	1,293,024	1,204,511	0	0	1,204,511
280	Togo	Cocoa beans	7,902,523	5,219,213	2,683,310	79,025	2,604,285	1,364,177	1,240,108	0	0	1,240,108
284	Benin	Palm products	2,082,556	1,190,708	901,848	0	901,848	686,408	205,442	0	0	205,442
310	Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa beans	5,404,285	4,442,305	961,980	0	961,980	168,058	793,922	0	0	793,922
324	Rwanda	Tea	3,333,272	1,149,770	2,183,502	33,333	2,150,169	1,478,885	671,304	0	0	671,304
		Raw hides	2,823,113	2,252,745	570,368	0	570,368	0	570,368	0	0	570,368
328	Burundi	Raw hides	2,880,413	2,380,914	499,499	0	499,499	200,259	299,240	0	0	299,240
350	Uganda	Tea	637,842	207,630	430,212	0	430,212	0	430,212	0	0	430,212
382	Zimbabwe	Cotton not carded or combed	58,082,488	41,427,082	14,665,406	2,524,161	12,141,245	0	12,141,245	0	0	12,141,245
386	Malawi	Tea	44,782,020	33,657,990	11,134,430	447,920	10,686,510	2,579,830	8,106,680	0	0	8,106,680
460	Dominica	Fresh bananas	33,084,870	18,524,240	14,560,630	330,849	14,229,781	1,450,157	12,779,624	0	0	12,779,624
465	St Lucia	Fresh bananas	73,048,802	54,612,020	18,436,782	730,488	17,706,294	0	17,706,294	0	0	17,706,294
467	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Fresh bananas	42,538,191	27,223,411	15,314,780	425,382	14,889,398	1,407,941	13,481,457	0	0	13,481,457
473	Granada	Fresh bananas	4,083,060	2,275,348	1,807,714	0	1,807,714	614,939	1,192,784	0	0	1,192,784
		Nutmeg and mace	2,788,040	2,238,740	531,300	0	531,300	0	531,300	0	0	531,300
806	Solomon Islands	Cocoa beans	4,018,295	3,835,308	182,989	0	182,989	0	182,989	0	0	182,989
807	Tuvalu	Copra	28,173	4,528	21,645	0	21,645	18,833	2,812	0	0	2,812
816	Vanuatu	Cocoa beans	1,780,660	1,055,864	724,776	0	724,776	288,957	455,819	0	0	455,819
			378,179,537	284,311,461	93,868,076	5,878,576	87,989,500	11,747,676	76,241,824	0	0	76,241,824

**TABLE 2 : OVERVIEW PER BENEFICIARY COUNTRY
APPLICATION YEAR 1995**

	Country	Amount in ECU	% of total amount
1	St Lucia	17,706,294	23.224
2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13,481,457	17.682
3	Dominica	12,779,624	16.762
4	Zimbabwe	12,141,245	15.925
5	Malawi	8,106,680	10.633
6	Senegal	2,926,845	3.839
7	Grenada	1,724,084	2.261
8	Rwanda	1,241,672	1.629
9	Togo	1,240,108	1.627
10	Sierra Leone	1,204,511	1.580
11	Equatorial Guinea	793,922	1.041
12	Cape Verde	660,020	0.866
13	Burkina Faso	658,848	0.864
14	Vanuatu	455,819	0.598
15	Uganda	430,212	0.564
16	Burundi	299,240	0.392
17	Benin	205,442	0.269
18	Solomon Islands	182,989	0.240
19	Tuvalu	2,812	0.004
	TOTAL	76,241,824	100.000

**TABLE 3 : OVERVIEW PER PRODUCT
APPLICATION YEAR 1995**

	Products	Amount in ECU	% of total amount
1	Fresh bananas	45,820,179	60.098
2	Cotton not carded or combed	12,141,245	15.925
3	Tea	9,208,196	12.078
4	Cocoa beans	3,877,349	5.086
5	Groundnut products	2,926,845	3.839
6	Raw hides	1,528,456	2.005
7	Nutmeg and mace	531,300	0.697
8	Palm products	205,442	0.269
9	Copra	2,812	0.004
		76,241,824	100.000

TABLE 4 : REDISTRIBUTION FRANCHISES ON ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FINANCIAL PROTOCOL OF LOME IV

Country code	Country	Product	1990 "franchise"	1991 "franchise"	1992 "franchise"	1993 "franchise"	1994 "franchise"	total	total "franchise" by country	redistribution "franchise" by product	REDISTRIBUTION "FRANCHISE" BY COUNTRY
224	Sudan	Groundnut products	161,459	0	84,708	-	-	246,167	11,018,991	47,395	2,121,498
		Cotton products	2,832,293	2,305,670	2,061,180	325,457	271,292	7,795,692		1,500,951	
		Hides and skins	175,385	134,505	-	23,947	-	333,837		84,274	
		Gum Arabic	566,906	512,344	468,674	-	-	1,548,124		298,062	
		Sesame seed	453,307	406,492	-	-	-	859,799		166,638	
		Oil cakes	145,643	89,529	-	-	-	235,172		45,278	
228	Mauritania	Squid, octopus and cuttlefish	1,394,282	1,394,282	530,286	-	0	3,318,850	3,318,850	638,982	638,982
236	Burkina Faso	Cotton	-	-	509,308	-	768,627	1,277,935	1,356,024	246,042	261,077
		Hides and skins	0	43,003	35,066	-	-	78,069		15,025	
244	Chad	Cotton	-	-	-	405,137	405,137	810,274	810,274	156,003	156,003
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	-	-	3,616,477	3,414,353	2,648,567	9,679,397	9,679,397	1,863,584	1,863,584
264	Sierra Leone	Cocoa	-	118,342	96,075	80,527	63,745	358,689	727,441	89,059	140,055
		Coffee	101,117	101,117	86,310	80,208	0	368,752		70,966	
272	Côte d'Ivoire	Cocoa products	20,371,339	-	-	6,860,025	-	27,231,364	102,928,072	5,242,863	19,816,850
		Coffee products	26,162,862	17,961,289	12,780,957	10,458,135	-	67,363,263		12,969,520	
		Cotton	-	-	1,693,395	-	-	1,693,395		326,031	
		Wood	-	6,640,050	-	-	-	6,640,050		1,278,418	
276	Ghana	Cocoa products	8,415,000	9,072,855	5,378,625	8,284,219	-	31,150,699	31,150,699	5,997,477	5,997,477
280	Togo	Cocoa	134,277	96,562	66,462	121,720	0	419,021	1,312,105	80,675	252,621
		Coffee	251,558	251,558	213,131	176,837	-	893,084		171,946	
284	Benin	Palm products	0	28,385	-	0	-	28,385		28,385	5,465
302	Cameroon	Cocoa products	12,106,895	10,144,405	7,794,383	6,314,232	5,539,371	41,699,086	70,563,333	8,086,675	13,565,633
		Coffee	8,861,075	7,818,649	6,361,122	5,523,401	-	28,664,247		5,518,758	
306	Central African Republic	Coffee	335,130	256,722	183,142	174,856	-	949,850	1,137,704	182,675	219,043
		Cotton	144,332	-	43,522	0	-	187,854		36,168	
310	Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	134,546	107,817	93,041	74,292	63,391	473,087		473,087	91,084
311	São Tomé and Príncipe	Cocoa	68,770	75,373	49,285	-	-	193,428		193,428	37,241
324	Rwanda	Coffee	1,081,670	991,600	858,593	-	-	2,941,863	3,083,077	566,400	583,588
		Hides and skins	58,466	46,878	35,870	-	-	141,214		27,188	
328	Burundi	Coffee	971,388	928,441	791,116	701,300	-	3,392,245	3,392,245	653,113	653,113
334	Ethiopia	Coffee	2,899,003	2,569,533	2,169,466	1,655,104	-	9,293,106	10,518,012	1,789,212	2,025,044
		Hides and skins	408,230	341,027	273,563	202,066	-	1,224,908		235,632	
346	Kenya	Coffee	9,572,502	8,430,863	6,801,717	6,065,539	-	30,870,621	31,181,855	5,943,563	6,003,475
		Tea	-	-	311,234	-	-	311,234		59,922	
350	Uganda	Coffee	2,391,240	2,107,647	1,676,165	1,859,622	-	8,034,674	8,248,019	1,546,924	1,566,000
		Cotton	48,500	-	-	-	-	48,500		9,338	
		Hides and skins	-	87,025	77,820	0	-	164,845		31,738	
352	Tanzania	Coffee	1,114,080	894,172	743,110	908,301	743,831	4,403,504	5,191,318	847,811	989,490
		Cotton	-	588,184	189,630	-	-	787,814		151,679	
366	Mozambique	Cashew nuts and kernels	-	50,085	0	40,757	-	90,852		90,852	17,462
370	Madagascar	Coffee	4,086,463	3,485,014	2,739,229	2,047,500	-	12,368,208	15,105,378	2,361,263	2,908,254
		Vanilla	835,031	752,895	621,825	-	-	2,209,751		425,446	
		Cloves	170,775	147,071	132,075	77,500	-	527,421		101,545	
375	Comoros	Vanilla	117,159	-	-	-	-	117,159	190,635	22,557	36,703
		Cloves	42,453	-	31,023	0	-	73,476		14,146	
382	Zimbabwe	Coffee	-	-	606,184	-	428,681	1,034,865	6,103,451	199,244	1,175,104
		Cotton	-	-	2,404,890	2,127,375	536,321	5,068,586		975,880	
386	Malawi	Tea	687,652	572,080	-	-	254,530	1,514,262	1,514,262	291,542	291,542
395	Lesotho	Wool	-	0	58,036	0	0	58,036		11,173	32,958
		Mohair	-	113,148	0	0	-	113,148		21,785	
452	Haiti	Cocoa	53,767	-	0	0	-	53,767	1,491,836	-	287,225
		Coffee	417,425	374,925	264,372	213,355	167,992	1,438,069		276,873	
460	Dominica	Fresh bananas	0	0	399,008	398,797	353,115	1,150,920	1,150,920	221,588	221,588
465	St Lucia	Fresh bananas	-	-	0	800,908	788,347	1,589,255		302,130	302,130
467	St Vincent	Fresh bananas	-	-	-	451,635	451,635	903,270	903,270	173,908	173,908
473	Grenada	Nutmeg and mace	69,502	70,655	66,070	54,160	0	260,387	260,387	50,133	50,133
801	Papua New Guinea	Cocoa products	2,029,376	1,750,095	1,469,025	1,192,151	948,454	7,389,101	26,016,279	1,422,631	5,008,941
		Coffee	3,802,590	3,753,889	3,408,559	2,956,748	-	13,921,786		2,680,376	
		Copra products	1,286,013	890,921	-	-	-	2,178,934		419,512	
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TABLE 5 : Additional payments for application year 1993

Country Code	Country	Product	Transfers calculated for 1993 *	Transfers 1993 after adjustment **	Redistribution of the amounts after adjustment	Total by country
224	Sudan	Cotton	1,632,015	1,632,015	66,613	98,625
		Hides & Skins	784,283	784,283	32,012	
236	Burkina Faso	Cotton	704,412	704,412	28,751	28,751
244	Chad	Cotton	4,439,203	4,439,203	181,192	181,192
247	Cape Verde	Fresh bananas	355,847	355,847	14,524	14,524
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	15,123,888	15,123,888	617,301	617,301
257	Guinea-Bissau	Groundnuts	83,256	83,256	3,398	4,630
		Palm nuts and kernels	30,192	30,192	1,232	
264	Sierra Leone	Coffee	1,595,960	1,595,960	65,141	106,442
		Cocoa	1,011,865	1,011,865	41,301	
272	Côte d'Ivoire	Cocoa products	8,678,825	8,678,825	354,238	1,299,999
		Coffee products	23,171,128	23,171,128	945,761	
276	Ghana	Cocoa products	15,738,690	15,738,690	642,396	642,396
280	Togo	Cocoa	1,937,651	1,937,651	79,088	160,720
		Coffee	1,718,417	1,718,417	70,139	
		Shea nuts and oil	281,571	281,571	11,493	
284	Benin	Palm products	662,709	662,709	27,049	27,049
302	Cameroon	Cocoa products	20,078,543	20,078,543	819,451	1,329,648
		Coffee	12,499,807	12,499,807	510,197	
306	Central African Republic	Coffee	4,598,992	4,598,992	187,632	258,930
		Cotton	724,213	724,213	29,560	
		Wood	1,022,587	1,022,587	41,738	
310	Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	850,805	850,805	34,727	34,727
328	Burundi	Coffee	19,577,265	19,577,265	799,072	810,218
		Hides & Skins	273,078	273,078	11,146	
334	Ethiopia	Coffee	27,643,660	19,318,033	788,492	885,658
		Hides & Skins	4,949,289	2,380,559	97,166	
346	Kenya	Coffee	16,048,216	16,048,216	655,030	655,030
350	Uganda	Coffee	43,995,103	43,995,103	1,795,720	1,813,639
		Hides & Skins	439,021	439,021	17,919	
366	Mozambique	Copra	157,685	157,685	6,436	70,460
		Cashew nuts and kernels	1,568,577	1,568,577	64,024	
352	Tanzania	Coffee	8,300,103	8,300,103	338,780	338,780
370	Madagascar	Coffee	3,752,286	3,752,286	153,155	175,286
		Cloves	542,199	542,199	22,131	
375	Comoros	Cloves	317,372	317,372	12,954	33,108
		Essential oils	493,726	493,726	20,152	
382	Zimbabwe	Cotton	5,439,952	5,439,952	222,039	222,039
395	Lesotho	Wool	969,858	969,858	39,586	42,436
		Mohair	69,814	69,814	2,850	
452	Haiti	Cocoa	80,947	80,947	3,304	185,798
		Coffee	4,471,997	4,471,997	182,494	
460	Dominica	Fresh bananas	3,368,793	3,368,793	137,502	137,502
465	Saint Lucia	Fresh bananas	3,481,275	3,481,275	142,093	142,093
467	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Fresh bananas	5,452,277	5,452,277	222,542	222,542
473	Grenada	Cocoa	213,084	213,084	8,697	91,776
		Fresh bananas	589,553	589,553	24,063	
		Nutmeg & Mace	1,445,902	1,445,902	59,016	
801	Papua New Guinea	Cocoa products	4,335,550	4,335,550	176,961	498,535
		Coffee	7,878,555	7,878,555	321,574	
806	Solomon Islands	Cocoa	599,132	599,132	24,454	24,454
807	Tuvalu	Copra	3,622	3,622	148	148
812	Kiribati	Copra	36,024	36,024	1,470	1,470
816	Vanuatu	Copra	547,401	265,281	10,828	10,828
817	Tonga	Copra products	110,264	110,264	4,501	4,501
819	Western Samoa	Copra products	111,859	111,859	4,566	5,244
		Oil cake	16,602	16,602	678	
			285,000,000	273,823,523	11,176,477	11,176,477

* conform the decision of the Commission of 19.07.1994

** the adjustments concern Ethiopia and Vanuatu

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