

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(77) 502 final

Brussels, 19 October 1977

REPORTS FROM THE COMMISSION
ON THE USE OF THE FUNDS TRANSFERRED FOR 1975 UNDER THE EXPORT
EARNINGS STABILIZATION SYSTEM SET UP BY THE LOME CONVENTION

COM(77) 502 final

COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES

ADDENDUM au doc. COM(77) 502 final
du 19 octobre 1977.
(Le COM(77) 502 final/2 ne concerne
que le texte français)

COM(77) 502 final/3.

Bruxelles, le 28 novembre 1977.

Rapports sur l'utilisation des fonds transférés pour l'exercice
1975 du système de stabilisation des recettes d'exportation
institué par la Convention de Lomé

448.43

Reports on the use of the funds transferred for 1975 under the
export earnings stabilization system set up by the Lomé Convention

Berichte über die Verwendung der Transferbeträge, die im Rahmen
des mit dem Abkommen von Lomé geschaffenen Systems zur Stabilisierung
der Exporterlöse für das Haushaltsjahr 1975 zur Verfügung gestellt
worden sind

Verslagen betreffende de aanwending van de tijdens het boekjaar
1975 uit hoofde van het bij de overeenkomst van Lomé ingestelde
systeem tot stabilisatie van de exportopbrengsten getransfereerde
middelen

Relazioni sull'utilizzazione dei fondi trasferiti per l'esercizio
1975 del sistema di stabilizzazione dei proventi di esportazione
istituito dalla Convenzione di Lomé

Rapporter om anvendelsen af de midler der er overført for regnska
regnskabsåret 1975 i henhold til den ved Lomé-Konventionen oprettede
ordning for stabilisering af eksportindtægterne

1. In accordance with Article 29 of the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid, the Commission is forwarding to the Member States the ACP States reports - annexed to this document - on the use to which they have put the funds transferred for 1975 under the export earnings stabilization system.
2. Although these annual reports are obligatory under Article 20 of the Lomé Convention, one ACP State, Ghana, which received a Stabex transfer for 1975, has not yet forwarded a report to the Commission, despite reminders from the latter. The Commission will forward this country's report to the Council as soon as it receives it.
3. Eighteen of the nineteen ACP States which received Stabex transfers for 1975 have forwarded to the Commission the annual information on the use of the resources transferred, as required by Article 20 of the Convention.
4. The information received shows that the countries concerned have used the funds in one of two main ways : either to improve the economy of the product in respect of which the fall in export earnings entitled them to a transfer, or for other purposes.

I. Use of funds to develop the products occasioning the transfers

- 1.1. Of the countries which used the funds transferred to improve the economy of the product in respect of which the fall in export earnings entitled them to a transfer or for all activities, some used the whole of the transfer for this purpose and others only a part.
- 1.2. Four countries - Fiji, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan - spent all the sums transferred on the economy of the product or products in respect of which the fall in export earnings occasioned the transfer.

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- 1.3. FIJI found that one of the major problems of the copra industry is that the price of copra varies very considerably. Accordingly the whole of the Stabex transfer was used to set up a longterm price stabilization fund which operates when world prices fall below a certain level, producers and millers having to reimburse the fund when world prices rise above this level ("copra price support scheme"). In 1976 production was already 16 % up on 1975 as a result of this system.
- 1.4. UGANDA assigned the entire sum transferred to existing cotton cooperatives for the purchase and maintenance of equipment, mainly transport, with a view to improving the production and marketing of cotton. The lack of transport facilities is a severe handicap to Uganda in the development of its production.
- 1.5. SOMALIA received two transfers for 1975, one of 1.3 million EUA for bananas, the other of 0.6 million EUA for raw hides, skins and leather. Of these amounts 27 % was allocated to the Banana Board, 11 % to the agency for raw hides, skins and leather, and the remaining 62 % to a raw hides, skins and leather project.
- 1.6. SUDAN used its transfer to develop raw hides, skins and leather exports through research and technical support schemes.
- 1.7. These three countries together received 8 % of Stabex transfers for 1975.
- 1.8. Five countries spent at least part of the amount transferred on the products in respect of which the fall in export earnings occasioned the transfers.
- 1.9. NIGER received two transfers, one of 5.4 million EUA for groundnuts, the other of 0.5 million EUA for raw hides and skins. The bulk of these amounts - 74 % - was reinvested in the two products in question (61.5 % in groundnuts, 12.5 % in raw hides, skins and leather) in the form of payments to the two marketing companies concerned.

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These payments should enable SONARA (Niger Groundnut Marketing Company) to improve its financial situation, which had deteriorated chiefly as a result of the drought, and the SNCP (Niger Raw Hides, Skins and Leather Company) to improve its products by building a tannery. The remainder of the funds transferred was divided between SOPRAMIL (Niger Millet Processing Company) and the Société RIZ DU NIGER (Niger Rice Company) - to enable them to carry out certain projects - and the Niger Commodity Price Stabilization Fund (CSPPN), for its other general operations.

- 1.10. CONGO allocated 38 % of its transfer to the wood industry to provide credit facilities for the purchase of forestry equipment. The remainder is to be used to finance the CFCO (Congo-Ocean Railway).
- 1.11. BURUNDI, which received two transfers, one of 1 million EUA for cotton and another of 0.5 million EUA for raw hides and skins, used 25 % of these funds to build a tannery to increase its earnings from exports of hides and skins. The remaining 75 % was used to finance production projects involving three products : meat, sugar and rice.
- 1.12. BENIN has provided detailed information on the projects included in the three-year plan to be financed by Stabex transfers (see Annex). A fair number of these projects (almost half) all of which are agricultural, concern the products which occasioned the transfers - coffee, cotton, groundnuts - or the source of such products: e.g. oil palms as a source of oilcake; the other projects are indicative of the will to achieve diversification in agriculture.
- 1.13. MALI has assigned the sum transferred to the Office of Price supervision and Control for stabilization of export products. It is therefore not possible to know which part of the transfer will be directed into the cotton sector. However, this is the principal export of Mali.

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1.14. The five countries listed above received in all 33 % of the transfers for 1975 and the proportion used for the products in respect of which the fall in earnings occasioned the transfer can be put at approximately 15 %, although this figure should be regarded with caution as some of the reports are vague. It is also worth noting that most of the remaining sums were used for agricultural or infrastructure projects, or by the national price stabilization boards.

II. Use of funds for other purposes

2.1. The nine other countries which received Stabex transfers for 1975 used all the funds received for purposes other than improving the economy of the products which entitled them to the transfer. In these cases the transfers were used either for specific projects or to boost cash resources.

2.2. Seven countries - the Comoros, Ethiopia, Upper Volta, Tanzania, Cameroon, Togo and the Central African Empire - used the funds transferred for specific projects in various fields.

2.3. The COMOROS (1) assigned all the funds transferred to the project "Improvement of production conditions of export crops" in which the E.D.F. is participating and concerns the creation of farming villages for the propagation and supervision of such crops as cloves and vanilla.

2.4. ETHIOPIA used 80 % of its Stabex transfers for production or infrastructure projects, 20 % being used to finance administrative expenditure or activities of government departments. The report lists all the projects financed, most of which are in the primary sector, with roads and construction also well to the fore.

(1) Transfer paid from the OCT allocation.

- 2.5. Of the funds transferred to UPPER VOLTA, 22.7 % (almost half of which was still available at the time of this report) was allocated to the Ministry of Public Health, 31.8 % to the Ministry of Education and 45.5 % to the Ministry of the Interior, to finance, to a remarkable extent, the purchase of vehicles.
- 2.6. TANZANIA has assigned the transfer to two projects currently in progress : the construction of a ceramics factory and the opening of a stone quarry.
- 2.7. CAMEROON assigned the transfer to an account outside the budget; further information has been requested.
- 2.8. The Central African Empire used the resources transferred for "the improvement of agricultural development".
- 2.9. TOGO financed with its Stabex transfer "specific operations in the field of rural development and operational organizations in the rural environment".
- 2.10. The information supplied by these last three countries is particularly vague and the Commission has asked for further details.
- 2.11. The above seven countries received in all 33 % of the transfers.
- 2.12. For Ivory Coast - which received the biggest share (20.5 %) of Stabex transfers for 1975 - "the financial resources transferred were made available to the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement (autonomous sinking fund)".
- 2.13. In WESTERN SAMOA, a representative of the Commission was informed, in the course of a mission, that the funds transferred had been used to cover a part of the budgetary deficit. This information has been confirmed by the Delegate of the Commission.

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III. Conclusion

- 3.1. The reports referred to above cover in all 93 % of the funds transferred for 1975 operations, equivalent to 67.907.961 EUA.
- 3.2. Allowing for the vagueness of some of these reports, it can be estimated that a little more than 20 % of this total was spent on developing the products which occasioned the transfers. A similar proportion was used to boost cash resources. Finally, the bulk of the funds was used for agricultural or infrastructural projects.
- 3.3. These initial reports are interesting, but it is difficult at this stage to draw any definite conclusions; taking into account the fact that clarifications have been requested from several countries, it would be better to consider these reports as being provisional. Moreover, the fact that we are dealing with the results from a single operation requires the greatest caution.
- 3.4. However, the Commission will endeavour, on the basis of the reports and the additional information requested, to set out in a second annual comprehensive report preliminary guidelines concerning the effect of the system on the economic development of the recipient countries and on the development of external trade, in accordance with Article 29 of the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid.

FIJI MISSION TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Dear Jean-Claude,

I have the honour to refer to Article 20 of the Lomé Convention under which a recipient ACP State is required to inform the Commission annually of the use to which it has put the resources transferred to it under the STABEX scheme, and to convey the following information with respect to the STABEX transfer to Fiji for the year 1975.

Fiji had received from the EEC a transfer equivalent to F \$ 604,902. The Government of Fiji has used this entire sum in establishing its own internal STABEX scheme for our copra fund for copra. I should stress that it is not a price subsidy scheme ; it is a copra price support scheme, and producers and millers are expected to make repayments to Government when the price of copra increases beyond the support level. The Government of Fiji introduced this scheme because one of the major problems of our copra industry is the severe fluctuations in prices. For instance, on 24 March 1972 the price of copra in Fiji reached a very low point of F \$ 66.52. Whithin 2 years, indeed, on 25 March 1974, the world price of copra increased to a record F \$ 597.50. Fifteen months later the price had fallen back to F \$ 95 per ton, a decline of more than F \$ 500. Government has, therefore, used STABEX transfers from the EEC to establish an internal copra price support scheme to give some stability to the industry. At the end of December 1976, a total of F \$ 2,940,662 was paid to producers and millers to assist the copra

industry. Indications are that the copra price support scheme is already contributing to an increase in copra production. Compared to a total copra production of 23,500 tons in 1975, total production in 1976 was 27,170, an increase of 3,670 tons.

Satya N. Nandan
Ambassador of Fiji to
the European Communities

Mr. Jean-Claude Muller,
Directorate-General 8
Commission of the E.C.
1049 Brussels

Kampala, August 18, 1977

The Director General for Development Aid.

Subject : Utilisation of STABEX resources.

With reference to your telex n° 66436 LUC dated 11.7.77, I have the honour to inform you that the amount of 15 million Ugandan shillings, resorting from STABEX, will be used to buy trucks, pick-ups and baling materials for the cotton campaign destined to be used by the existing Cooperative Unions (attached photocopy "Action Programme 1977/1980).

In fact the lack of transport is a severe constraint for the rehabilitation of Uganda's agriculture and some remote areas are more reasonably accessible only by pick-ups.

The Delegate of the Commission

E.A. BRIZIO

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

THE ACTION PROGRAMME : A THREE-YEAR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION PLAN

1977/78 - 1979/80

Published by Authority

Presidents Office

Ministry of Planning and economic Development

P.O.Box 19

Entebbe

Uganda

Cotton Transport Project

4.84 Co-operative unions which are involved in the marketing of coffee, cotton, maize, tobacco and other products throughout the country are seriously suffering from the lack of adequate transport facilities.

In order to alleviate the situation, the buld of Shs. 150 million, which has been made available to Uganda by the European Economic Community in the form of a grant and as a compensation for the short falls in export earnings by the Uganda cotton, will be loaned to unions through the Co-operative Bank at concessionary terms. The utilization of the funds by the unions will be tied to the following cotton projects : -

(i) purchase of 50 lorries, for transportation of seed cotton from primary societies to union ginneries and for distribution of cotton seeds to farmers at a cost of Shs. 60 million.

(ii) purchase of 32 pick-ups, at Shs. 23 million, for transporting seed cotton from remote primary societies (where lorries cannot reach) to union ginneries ;

(iii) setting aside Shs 19 million for procuring spare parts to maintain the lorries and pick-ups ; and

(iv) purchase during the 1976/77 cotton season of baling materials, especially baling strips and hessian sheets at a cost of Shs 10 million.

4.85 the balance of Shs 3.8 million out of the EEC grant will go to support the cotton production and marketing project mentioned in Paragraph 4.3 above for the purchase of 27 lorries and 7 pick-ups.

mogadishu, 27.7.1977

telex n. 11957

ref. : stabex 1975, informations art. 20 Lome

revotel ref viii/d/3/011847 du 11.7.77 seules informations officielles
recues a ce jour par lettre 1775 du 25.7.77 de l'ordonnateur national
debut citation :

please find herebelow the information on the use made (of) the transferred
resources.

1. hides and skins project	sh.so.	8.500.000
2. banana board agency	" "	3.774.540
3. hides and skins agency	" "	1.500.000

		13.774.540

fin citation

relançons autorités pour avoir au moins quelques details sur ces
3 postes.

T. Rasschaert, délégué

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING
& NATIONAL ECONOMY
KHARTOUM

Dear Mr. Watterson,

Subject : - STABEX

Of course, we have not made any "Transfer Request" for 1976 under STABEX. The exercise undertaken indicated that the Sudan would not qualify under the existing criteria.

With regard to the 1975 grant, the fund has already been earmarked to be ploughed back into research and technical support for the benefit of the industry with a view of improving the export potential of hides and skins.

Concerning the monthly statistical data for the "Selected Commodities", your office must by now have received the relevant figures up to September 1976. You are of course aware of the delays experienced in obtaining these figures from Port Soudan. However, we are in direct contact with the customs Department to improve the flow system and ensure that these statistics would in future, reach you much earlier.

Thanking you,

F.I. EL MAGBOUL

Under Secretary for Economics

c.c. Sudan Embassy, Brussels (Att. Economic Counciller)

Under Secretary Ministry of Planning (att. Abdulla Mohamed Abdalla)

Niamey, 5 March 1977

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS,

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No 214/MAE/CI

THE MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS,
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

To

The Delegate of the Commission
of the European Communities in
the Republic of Niger,

Niamey

Use of resources transferred under Stabex for 1975 to the Government of the
Republic of Niger

Ref. : My letter No 66/MAE/CI of 25 January 1977

your letter No 316 of 15 February 1977

In reply to your letter referred to above and further to any initial
letter of 25 January 1977, I have the honour to indicate below the
allocation and details of the use of the sums transferred under Stabex
for 1975 to the Government of the Republic of Niger :

1. SONARA (Niger Groundnut Marketing Company).

CFAF 1 000 million was allocated as follows :

CFAF 400 million to increase the State's capital holding
in the company ;

CFAF 600 million as an interest-free advance.

The payment of this sum as part of the Government's efforts to aid the
recovery of SONARA will improve the company's financial situation and
correct an imbalance due to insufficient capital.

2. SNCP (Niger Raw Hides, Skins and Leather Company).

The Government has decided to grant the company a subsidy of CFAF 200 milli
to permit the implementation of a policy aimed at reducing the adverse
effects of fluctuations in export earnings, in particular by building a
tannery to treat hides, skins and leather and thereby produce more

sophisticated products.

3. SOTRAMIL (Niger Millet Processing Company)

To help this company, which is facing production difficulties (in cereals processing), the Government has decided to pay a subsidy of CFAF 100 million so that it can renew and modernize some of its plant and equipment.

4. Niger Rice Company : this company has been granted a subsidy of CFAF 50 million to enable it to carry out certain projects, including the construction of a warehouse and an approach road to its factory.

It would also point out that the balance of CFAF 276 197 120 has been paid to the CSPPN (Price Stabilization Fund) for its other general operations. The uses to which it will be put will be decided by the Fund's Board of Directors.

NIGER GROUNDNUT MARKETING COMPANY (SONARA)

SONARA is a semi-public company responsible for marketing groundnuts in Niger.

It buys groundnuts from the producers through traditional buyers or agents of the Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Coopération, at a price fixed by the Government, and sells them for export or delivery to the three oil mills in the Republic of Niger.

The results of the examination of SONARA's financial situation carried out from 9 to 19 March 1976 by Mr. E. Pattyn, of the Administration and Finance division, may be summarized as follows :

SONARA's balance sheet at 30 September 1975 showed a deficit of CFAF 1 489 753 265, but Mr Pattyn, by restoring the true value of a number of items in the accounts, arrived at a deficit of CFAF 3 573 957 013, i.e. twice the amount of the company's capital and reserves.

Righting SONARA's position necessitated :

- | | | |
|-------|--|--------------------|
| (i) | the renunciation by the Niger Government of its claims other than tax claims on SONARA | CFAF 2 036 million |
| (ii) | the capital contribution needed to balance the books | CFAF 3 574 million |
| (iii) | the injection of additional cash | CFAF 977 million |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | CFAF 6 587 million |
| | | <hr/> |

The causes of this situation can be summarized as follows :

- (i) the disastrous weather conditions of recent years caused the collapse of groundnut production ;
- (ii) groundnut prices dropped by 50 % between October 1974 and May 1975 ;
- (iii) to avoid selling a large proportion of the groundnut crop to Nigeria, SONARA decided on a substantial increase in the price paid to producers ;
- (iv) SONARA was deprived of a considerable proportion of its financial resources because it had to take out shareholdings and subscribe to loans ;
- (v) the company paid little attention to recovering its debts ;
- (vi) although SONARA paid a total of CFAF 6 203 million to the Stabilization Fund (CSPPN) for use as reserves, less than CFAF 1 000 million was shown as available on the CSPPN's 1974/75 balance sheet.

NATIONAL MILLET PROCESSING COMPANY (SOTRAMIL)

SOTRAMIL is a public company set up in 1967 to produce flour, pasta and baby foods from millet, sorghum and niébé. In recent years the company has run into multiple difficulties in processing these products. The company's plant does not have a decorticator of the right kind for millet and the screening area is too small.

In addition, the Company has difficulty in keeping itself supplied with cereals and marketing its finished products. Funds were provided from the third EDF to build silos for this plant.

NIGER RICE COMPANY

The Niger Rice Company is a semi-public limited liability company set up in 1967 to process paddy rice and produce and sell rice. It has a rice mill at Tillabéry, built in 1964, and a plant at Kirkissoye which has just been completed. The two plants have a processing capacity of approximately 10 000 t. Financial responsibility the management of the new plant at Kirkissoye was accepted in 1976.

NIGER RAW HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER COMPANY (SNCCP)

The SNCCP is a semi-public company set up in 1971 with a capital of CFAF 60 million ; the Niger Government has a 51 % holding in the company.

The Company buys and packs hides and skins and markets leather. Until now SONITAN and SOTAPO have processed the SNCCP's hides and skins in their traditional-type tanneries.

The SNCCP has decided to build an industrial-type tannery to improve the quality and increase the production of leather for export.

Brazzaville, 12 February 1977

DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
in the People's Republic of the Congo

HALF-YEARLY REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 31(4) of PROTOCOL No 2
TO THE LOME CONVENTION
(1 July - 31 December 1976)

IV. OTHER APPLICATIONS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE LOME CONVENTION

1. STABEX

All those concerned have been fully informed of the Stabex system and the Congolese authorities are now familiar with it.

The only Congolese product to which the system applies is wood.

The Director-General of the Congolese Foreign Trade Centre, Mr. Ekia, was appointed correspondent to the Commission for Stabex purposes and he forwarded regularly to Brussels the statistical returns supplied by the Congolese Government ; with the aid of the Congolese Embassy in Brussels these were cross-checked against the Commission statistics in January 1976 and it was shown that the People's Republic of the Congo was entitled to compensation for loss of earnings in 1975.

Following the favourable decision taken by the Commission and the signing a transfer agreement on 8 July 1976, the sum of 7 361 677 EUA (CFAF 1 982 249 319) was transferred to the People's Republic of the Congo on 18 August 1976.

The rapid implementation of the Stabex system barely a few months after the entry into force of the Lomé Convention was exemplary, a good advertisement for the effectiveness and practicality of the new instruments of cooperation established by the Convention. It was also exemplary in that, after considering the Congolese request for compensation

under Article 19(4), the Commission decided to make the transfer despite the - often exaggerated - criticism levelled by certain interested parties in the Member States at Congo's trade practices in the matter of wood exports. This Commission decision was very judicious ; its political significance was considerable and was greatly appreciated by the Congolese Government.

As the People's Republic of the Congo is not one of the countries listed in Article 24 of the Convention, the Congolese Government is aware that it will have to help reconstitute the Stabex resources placed at its disposal if the two conditions set out in Article 21 are met.

According to the information supplied by the Prime Minister's staff and by the Minister for Rural Economy, CFAF 600 million of the Stabex transfer has been paid into a special account with the BNDC to enable the Bank to open credit lines of up to CFAF 1 800 million for foresters who have made out a proper application which has been appraised by the Bank, for the purchase of forestry equipment. The lack of bank credit for foresters was one of the reasons why wood production was low in 1975 and 1976.

CFAF 1 000 million are to be used to pay Congo's contribution to the financing of the CFCO project, to meet the deadlines for disbursements laid down in the financing agreements.

REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI
FIRST MINISTRY
AND
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
SECRETARIAT OF STATE

To the Delegate of the
Commission of the European
Communities in Bujumbura.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Title III, Chapter 1 of the Lomé Convention, on the stabilization of export earnings, and in particular to Article 20 thereof, and to inform you as follows :

Burundi received the sum of FBu 147.6 million from the European Community as a transfer in respect of stabilization of export earnings from cotton and raw hides and skins. The whole of this amount was paid into the Investment Budget account and used as follows :

- FBu 37 000 000 Purchase of equipment to build a tannery to increase earnings from exports of hides and skins
- FBu 40 000 000 State participation in the market garden and meat products export promotion project.
Improvements to the Bujumbura slaughter-house and cold storage equipment for meat exports to Gabon.
- FBu 40 000 000 Financing of primary administrative infrastructure and seedling propagation programme to launch the Mosso sugar project.
- FBu 30 700 000 Various irrigation projects in the Ruzizi plain to increase rice production.

A profitability study on cotton growing is in progress and Burundi has decided to use future Community aid either to increase the profitability of the production or marketing of the subsidized product or to diversify exports from other sectors of the national economy.

I would ask you to forward this information to the relevant departments of the Commission and to express on our behalf our thanks for the Commission's assistance, which is greatly appreciated.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration

Donatien Bihute
Secretary of State

Copies for information to :

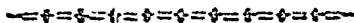
The Minister for Agriculture, Stock farming and Rural Development,
Biyumbura ;

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Biyumbura ;

The Minister for Economies and Finance, Biyumbura ;

His Excellency the Burundi Ambassador in Brussels.

UTILISATION DES FONDS STABEX 1976 PAR LE BENIN



PREMIEREMENT : FERMES DE POLY CULTURE

SPECULATIONS RETENUES

- Coton
- Sorgho
- Maïs
- Arachide
- Riz
- Elevage (Bovins et ovins)

MODE D'EXPLOITATION

Mécanisation partielle (labour - semis - éventuellement récolte)

ETAT D'AVANCEMENT

- Négociation
- Levé topographique et défrichage avec service compétent (CR - SOREPA SONAFEL)
- Etude de l'assolement et de l'organisation du chantier
- Devis exploitation effective Février Mars 1978

LOCALISATION

- ATACORA - Village de Tétékou - District Rural de KEROU
- MONO - Village Djidjogoun - District Rural BOPA

STRUCTURES D'APPUI

Société Nationale pour la production Agricole (SONAGRI)

DEUXIEMEMENT : TRAVAUX DE RECHERCHE (Voir tableau ci-joint)

TROISIEMEMENT : IRRIGATION DE 250 HECTARES DE PALMIERS SELECTIONNES

DESCRIPTION

Irrigation de 250 ha de palmiers sélectionnés en vue d'améliorer la productivité des arbres existants

LOCALISATION

Ferme d'Etat de Ouèdo (District Rural d'Abomey-Calavi)

CALENDRIER DES TRAVAUX

- 3.1. Mise en oeuvre du projet
Etude technique : Août Décembre 1977.
- 3.2. Réalisation du projet : mise en place de l'équipement : Janvier à Juillet 1978

STRUCTURE D'APPUI

Ferme d'Etat gérée par la Société Béninoise de Palmier à Huile (SO.BE.PAL.H.)

QUATRIEMEMENT : Création de plantations

DESCRIPTION SUCCINCTE DU PROJET

Le projet a pour objectif la mise en place d'une plantation industrielle de 500 ha de caféiers afin de satisfaire dans une importante proportion le quota de 2.500 tonnes environ de café marchand attribué à la République Populaire du Bénin.

Ce projet constitue le début d'une politique visant à long terme à relancer la culture du café sur la base d'un matériel végétal à haut potentiel de production.

Le cadre d'exécution de cette politique sera les fermes d'Etat et les coopératives villageoises.

LOCALISATION DU PROJET

La zone d'implantation de ce projet se trouve dans la province du Zou.

Elle est située à 35 Kms environ à l'Est de Dassa, après le village de M'BETEKOU-KOU et au bord de l'Ouémé.

Ce qui permettra d'apporter un appoint d'eau par irrigation gravitaire, en raison de la pluviométrie insuffisante dans la région.

DEGRE D'AVANCEMENT OU CALENDRIER DES REALISATIONS

Le délai d'exécution du projet est prévu pour deux ans, avec la plantation de 250 ha de caféiers en 1977 et de 250 ha en 1978. Mais le fait de n'avoir pas pu disposer à temps des moyens financiers nécessaires entraîne une légère modification de ce programme.

Le nouveau calendrier des réalisations sera le suivant :

• Travaux de défrichement des 500 ha : à terminer en Mars 1978

- Mise en place de 200 ha de caféière et du réseau d'irrigation nécessaire : pour la fin du mois de Décembre 1977.

- Mise en place de 300 ha de caféière et du réseau d'irrigation : à terminer en Juillet 1978.

ETAT D'EXECUTION DU PROJET

- Les travaux de recherche pédologique débutés en décembre 1976 ont permis de fixer trois zones à prospecter.

- Mais en attendant, la SONAFEL a décidé d'installer les 100 premiers ha sur des sols qui relativement bien drainés conviennent aux caféiers issus de bouture et ayant donc contrairement aux plants de semences, des racines superficielles.

- Les travaux de levé topographique et les études d'irrigation ont été confiés à la SONIAH

- Les travaux de réfection de la piste DASSA - M'BETEKOUKOU et M'BETEKOUKOU zone de plantation, confiés aux Travaux Publics seront exécutés par la subdivision des pistes agricoles basée à DASSA.

- La production du matériel végétal :

.../...

Mise en germinoir de 30 kg de semences de caféiers hybrides provenant du TOGO et de 20 kg de semences provenant de NIGERIA. Seuls les clones 202 et 200 du TOGO germent bien. Les autres ont perdu une forte proportion de leur pouvoir germinatif.

- Commande et réception de 375.000 boutures racinées (215 ha) auprès de la SATMA CI.
- Mise en place d'une partie de l'encadrement : par la nomination provisoire d'un responsable du périmètre, assisté d'un encadreur rural, puis d'un responsable de la pépinière.

• ~~Mrsaxxx~~

STRUCTURE D'APPUI DU PROJET

Un programme de recherche doit être lancé pour servir d'appui au projet.

2.- CACAOYERS

PROJET CACAO

DESCRIPTION SUCCINCTE

Le projet Cacao a pour but la création d'une ferme d'Etat de 500 ha spécialisée dans la culture de cacaoyers en vue d'accroître la production béninoise de Cacao.

Cette plantation d'Etat servira de point de départ pour le développement de la cacao-culture par l'utilisation de cacaoyers à hauts rendements, et par la régénération des cacaoyers existantes.

L'exécution du projet dont le coût est de 446.740.000 Francs sera assurée par la SONAFEL.

LOCALISATION DU PROJET

Le projet sera implanté dans une région située à 30 km environ au nord est de la ville de KETOU (Province de l'OUEME)

DEGRE D'AVANCEMENT OU CALENDRIER DES REALISATIONS

Le programme initialement prévu est le suivant :

- 1977 : - Mise en place des plantes d'ombrage sur 250 ha
- 1978 : - Mise en place des plantes de cacaoyers sur 250 ha
- Mise en place de 250 ha de plantes d'ombrage
- 1979 : - Mise en place de 250 ha de plants de cacaoyers

Mais en raison des problèmes rencontrés et qui sont semblables à ceux du projet café, le nouveau programme d'exécution sera le suivant :

- Travaux de défrichement de 500 ha à terminer en Avril 1978
- Mise en place des plantes d'ombrage sur 100 ha à terminer en Septembre 1977
- Mise en place des plants de cacaoyers sur 100 ha à terminer en Juin 1978
- Mise en place des plantes d'ombrage sur 400 ha à terminer en Septembre 1978
- Mise en place des plants de cacaoyers sur 400 ha à terminer en Juin 1979.

ETAT D'EXECUTION DU PROJET

• Prospection pédologique déjà très importante a permis de retenir la zone du projet.

• Polygonation de la zone choisie : confiée à la SONIAH.

.../...

- Production du matériel végétal : a été démarré grâce aux cabosses importées du NIGERIA et qui ont permis l'obtention de 120.000 plants (80ha) actuellement disponibles à la Pépinière de TOGBA.
- Mise en place d'une partie de l'encadrement par la nomination provisoire d'un responsable qui sera bientôt assisté d'un Agent Technique des Services Agricoles (A T S A)

STRUCTURE D'APPUI DU PROJET

- Un programme de recherche doit être mis en oeuvre pour appuyer le projet./-

E TAT D'AVANCEMENT DES PROGRAMMES DE RECHERCHE FINANCES SUR LES FONDS STABEX

- : : : : -

RE DES PROJETS	DESCRIPTION DU PROJET	LOCALISATION	UNITE DE RECHERCHE CHARGEE DE LA REA- LISATION	DUREE	OPERATIONS EN COURS (1977)
RECHERCHE COTONNIERE	Renforcement du programme de recherche existant • Expérimentation variétale	- ZOU - Borgou - Points d'essais multilocaux	Station de recherche cotonnières et fibres textiles	3 ans	Poursuite et renforcement des opérations antérieures
RECHERCHE SUR LE PALMIER A HUILE	Etude des facteurs spécifiques de la résistance à la sécheresse.	POBE et AAFADANOU (OUEME)	Station de recherche sur le palmier à huile		Renforcement des opérations antérieures-Commande du matériel de Laboratoire de Physiologie.
RECHERCHE SUR L'ARACHIDE	- Sélection de variétés - Introduction des variétés étrangères	BORGOU ZOU ATACORA	Stations de NIAOULI et d'INA	3 ans	IDEM
RECHERCHE SUR LES CEREALES	- Poursuites des recherches agronomiques - Création d'une unité de recherche multilocale par province (UREMP) - Création de champs semenciers	ATLANTIQUE OUEME NONO ZOU ATACORA	Station de NIAOULI et d'INA	3 ans	IDEM
RECHERCHE SUR LE CAFEIER	• Création d'une unité de recherche • Introduction du matériel végétal sélectionné café Robusta • Expérimentation du comportement des clones sélectionnés • Création d'un Centre semencier • Formation du Personnel	ATLANTIQUE	Station de recherche sur le caféier à créer	3 ans	- Demande de mission d'un Expert de l'I.F.C.C. - Envoi en stage de formation d'un Ingénieur Béninois et du personnel d'expérimentation et de vulgarisation .../...

PROGNE SUR LE CACAOYER	Création d'une unité de recherche • Introduction de variétés hybrides sélectionnées • Création d'un champ semencier national • Formation du Personnel	OUEME	Station de recherche sur le cacaoyer (à créer)	3 ans	IDEM
PROGNE SUR LES ESSENCES FORESTIERES	Création d'une unité de recherche • Inventaire des principales essences forestières sur le sol national • Etudes des comportements édaphoclimatiques de ces essences • Introduction des espèces africaines • Formation du personnel	A déterminer	Station de recherche sur les Essences Forestières (à créer)	3 Ans	- Demande de mission d'un expert du CTFT - Envoi en stage de formation d'un Ingénieur Béninois et du Personnel d'expérimentation et de vulgarisation.

- 31 -

UTILISATION RISTOURNES STABEX 1975

PROGRAMME D'UTILISATION (en millions F. CFA)

I. - FERMES DE POLY CULTURE

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Ferme d'Etat de 400 ha à Tanguéta-
Boukoumbé (Province de l'Atacora) | 100 |
| 2) Ferme d'Etat de 400 ha à TCHI
(Province du Mono) | 100 |

II. - TRAVAUX DE RECHERCHES

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Programme de recherches sur les
cultures vivrières et autres sur
l'ensemble du territoire | 300 |
|--|-----|

III. - TRAVAUX D'IRRIGATION

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1) Périmètre de 250 ha de palmiers
à huile sélectionnés à OUEDO
(Province de l'Atlantique) | 250 |
| 2) Programme de cultures irriguées
dans les fermes provinciales du
pays soit 240 (40 x 6) | 240 |

IV. - CREATION DE PLANTATIONS

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1) Plantation moderne d'Etat de 500 ha
de caféiers à BETECOUCOU
(Province du Zou) | 450 |
| 2) Plantation moderne d'Etat de 500 ha
de cacaoyers à KETOU (Province
de l'Ouémé) | 500 |

TOTAL : 1.940

Soit : Ristournes Stabex 1.919.825.652

Fonds propres du Bénin, 20.174.348

1.940.000.000 F CFA

Bamako, 25 February 1977

To the Director-General for Development

telex No 44/mfc-cab of 25 February 1977

With reference to your telex No 9535 of 2 February 1977 I have the honour to inform you that the amounts to be transferred under Stabex for 1975 will be allocated to the Office de Surveillance et de Régulation des Prix pour la stabilisation des produits d'exportation (Price Surveillance and Regulation Board for the stabilization of export products). In all probability the Mali Government will not be submitting a request for a transfer under Stabex for 1976. You will receive confirmation by telex within a few days.

The Minister for Finance and Trade, Bamako, Mali,

Founeke Keita

minifinance bko 21877 to comeu

VIII/854/77

DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

6, rue Sir William Newton

Port Louis, Mauritius

Tel : 24886 Telegrams : DELCEC Port Louis Telex 282 DELCEC : W

HALF YEARLY REPORT

Republic of the Comoros

First six months of 1977

Article 31 of Protocol No 2
to the Lomé Convention

page 4

B. Stabex

A transfer agreement for the sum of 298 304 EUA was signed on 7 February 1977 on account of the fall in exports of copra in 1975. It was decided at the time of the programming mission that the whole of this sum would be earmarked for carrying out the project for the improvement of production methods in respect of export crops, the EDF contribution to this project having been fixed at 300 000 u.a. As a result of decisions taken in Fiji the list of products covered by the Stabex system was extended to include, inter alia, cloves, vanilla and ylang-ylang with effect from 1 January 1976, and the State of the Comoros was declared eligible for aid under Article 17 (4).

This had the effect of enabling the State of the Comores to submit a further request for a transfer in respect of copra for 1976 and above all to be sure - thanks to Stabex - of seeing the amount of its exports maintained in the next few years and thus having a firm basis on which to programme its development. The products covered by Stabex represented in 1975 and 1976 over 90 % by value of all exports from the Comoros.

It would be desirable for the proper functioning of the system that the monthly statistics be forwarded regularly and that the new Stabex correspondent be appointed as soon as possible.

OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Director General
Directorate General for Development
Commission of the European Communities
200, Rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels
Belgium

Dear Sir :

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Lome Convention, we are pleased to inform you that the net Birr proceeds of DM 40,186,513.56 (Br 32,671,962.24 less 0.75 % exchange commission = Br 32,426,922.52) transferred under the STABEX scheme Agreement Nos. 11/75 and 12/75 ET has been expended on the following projects in the current Ethiopian fiscal year (1976/1977)

<u>Project</u>	<u>Birr</u>
Planning and programming	130,900
Plant production and protection	95,700
Fisheries	10,000
Agricultural research	2,740,764
Administrative research and training	1,613,000
Forest protection and afforestation	1,184,500
Comprehensive area development	2,173,685
Awash Valley settlement and agricultural development	3,916,616
Settlement proj. of Relief and Rehabilitation Commission	5,332,008
Grain marketing service	2,000,000
Livestock area development	2,463,177

Low cost settlement cheme	3,535,946
Rural water supply	2,381,263
Primary roads - direct labour	1,793,075
Feeder roads - contract	2,725,000
Rural roads - construction and improvement	331,288
	<hr/>
Total	32,426,922
	<hr/> <hr/>

Please accept, Dear Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

TEFERRA WOLDE SEMAIT

MINISTER

cc: Mr. W. van Woudenberg

Commission Delegate

Delegation of the Commission

of European Communities to Socialist Ethiopia

Addis Ababa

DELEGATION OF THE COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
IN THE REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou, 10 February 1977

B.P.352, Telegrams : DELEGFED-
Ouagadougou
Telex - DELEGFED 6202 UV
Tel. 33 60 30 61

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

THE DELEGATE

No 132 GvB/dj

MEMO TO THE DIRECTORATE - GENERAL
FOR DEVELOPMENT

STABEX 1975

The accompanying sheet gives details of the use of the resources transferred under Stabex for 1975.

The Delegate
Gabrielle von Brochowski

Million CFAF

1) <u>Ministry for Public Health</u>		19.5
a) Ouagadougou Hospital :		
1 generating unit	3.7	
installation of equipment for obstetric ward	9.7	
improvements to operating theatre	2.5	
b) Bobo-Dioulasso Hospital		11.7
improvements to operating block installation of equipment		
c) Still available		22.4
	TOTAL 1 :	<u>50.0</u>

2) <u>Ministry of Education</u>		
a) Primary and secondary school supplies		37.6
b) Text books and supplies for technical high school		4.4
c) Office furniture for primary education inspectorate at Dori, Gaoua and Tenkodogo		1.3
d) Office machines and furniture for management and staff of the Department		6.9
e) Funds available for school furniture (tables, benches, teachers' desks, chairs etc.)		19.8
	TOTAL	<u>70.0</u>

3) Ministry of the Interior

Purchase of vehicles for the Cabinet, the Direction
Générale de l'Intérieur, the Direction Générale de
la Sûreté Nationale and the Garde Républicaine, including :

12 Peugeot 504 saloons and 12 estate cars

32 Peugeot 404 covered pick-ups and 6 super Goelette

2 Renault 16 saloons and 2 Landrovers

TOTAL 3 : 100.0

GRAND TOTAL : 220.0

European Development Fund

Our Ref : C.3/858

NOTE TO THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT, DG VIII

Subject : STABEX - UTILISATION OF FUNDS TRANSFERRED IN 1976

Ref : 1. Telex of DG VIII Ref No. VIII/D/3/013403 of
August 3, 1977
2. Telex by Mr Kröner (No.299) of August 19, 1977
to DG VIII

The Treasury, United Republic of Tanzania, has now confirmed by the enclosed letter of August 20, 1977 the information on the utilisation of the STABEX funds for the year 1975 and transferred in 1976, amounting to E.U.A. 1,887,000. The information had previously been given verbally and communicated by Mr. Kröner to DG VIII with the above mentioned telex.

B. PONTOPIDAN
DELEGATE

Encl.

c.c. Mr E Kroener, DGVII/D/3

20th August 1977

Mr. B. FAYOUPPIDAN

Delegate

Commission of the European Communities

P.O.Box 9514

DAR ES SALAAM

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir,

Re : 1975 STABEX REFUND FOR COTTON 1,887,000 EUA

You are no doubt aware that for 1975, the EEC under Chapter I of Title II allocated in July 8, 1976 EUA 1,887,000 for cotton. In terms of article 20 of the same Chapter, appended below in the progress of the projects for which these resources are being utilized :

A. CERAMICS FACTORY : This is a project which is under the Capital

Development Authority. For the 1976/77 financial year, no allocation was made amounting to T. Shs. 11,300,000 to be spent up to 30 June, 1977.

This amount was reserved for :

- Site levelling ;
- Main access road to the factory
- Preliminary drainage
- railway siding.

As of 31 March, 1977 an amount of T.Shs 2,500,000 had been utilized.

This unexpected under utilization was due to the lack of procuring earthmoving equipment. The EEC under its Stabex title will contribute T.Shs 13,857,000 while the Italian Government will contribute T.Shs 39,194,000.

B. STONE QUARRY PLANT : This is another project which is under the Capital

Development Authority. An allocation of T.Shs 5,473,000 has been envisaged by CDA to be spent by 30 June, 1977 during the 1976/77 financial year.

For the 1976/77 financial year, the following components were completed :

- bush clearance
- cutting of terrace for main access road to the project
- design of phase I

Up to 31 March, 1977 T.Shs 1,273,000 had been spent. It is hoped that work will have started by 30 June 1977 for the following :- construction of site administrative block :

- Site Topographic survey
- design and installation of water supply to the site from Dodoma town.
- design and construction of storage tank on site.

The total cost for this project stands at T.Shs 33,000,000.

As more reports on the project are submitted to the Treasury, we shall have the opportunity to communicate the same to the Delegation.

We shall be grateful to give you any information you require on the two projects.

Yours sincerely,

for PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, FINANCE & PLANNING

Yaoundé, 15 July 1977

To D.G. VIII

Stabex - information concerning use of resources transferred

Ref. : Your telex 66433 of 11 July 1977 - VIII/D/3/011845

For the time being the statistics department can only confirm that the Stabex transfer has been paid into a common fund in an extra-budgetary account managed by the Finance Ministry, which has been used in the same way as other special aids for road-building projects.

The exact use to which the Stabex funds have been put is being investigated and will be communicated when ascertained. However, I can only say for my part that any details in this connection will, in the circumstances, have to be given the benefit of the doubt. I have already asked for our account to be run separately if other payments are made.

A. Lesina

EDF Delegate

MINISTRY OF PLANNING,
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
AND STATISTICS

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VIII/854/77

CABINET

No 1830/MPCIS-CAB.

Bangui, 21 July 1977

Ref. : Your letter No 12187 of 14 July 1977

Subject : Project No 4.400.092.17.03

Stabex transfer in respect of coffee products, 1975

Use of resources transferred (Article 20 of the Lomé Convention)

Sir,

In reply to your letter referred to above I have the honour to inform you that the CFAF 100 000 000 (one hundred million) made available to the Central African Empire as a Stabex transfer in respect of coffee products for 1975 has been paid into a Treasury account for the improvement of agricultural development.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Minister of State with responsibility
for Planning,
International Cooperation and Statistics
A.D. Magale

The Delegate of the Commission
of the European Communities
in the Central African Empire
Bangui.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

Lomé, 12 August 1977

Minister for Planning of Industrial
Development and Administrative Reform
to
Director-General for Development in
the Commission of the European Communities

No 879/midira/dgpd/sfcep/dccs

I have the honour to inform you that in accordance with Article 20 of the Lomé Convention the Togolese Government has paid into the investment budget for 1976 the Stabex transfer of 2 680 324 EUA which it received in respect of 1975. This amount was used for the financing of specific operations in the sphere of rural development and operations of aid bodies in rural areas.

Highest consideration.

K.M. Dogo

col 879 20 2 680 324 1976 eee 1975

REPUBLIC OF IVORY COAST

MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS

Abidjan, 26 March 1977

AND FINANCE

The Minister

No 0832/MEF/CAB-24/45

To : Mr. Claude Cheysson,
Member of the Commission with
Special Responsibility for
Development, Commission of
the European Communities

Stabex 1975

Through the office of :
Mr Calais,
Delegate of the Commission of
the European Communities
ABIDJAN

Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the Lomé Convention,
and in particular Article 20 thereof, I have the honour to
inform you that the financial resources transferred to Ivory Coast
in respect of 1975 under the export earnings stabilization system
have been made available to the Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement
(autonomous sinking fund).

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Kojoan Bedié

Minister for Economics and Finance