



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

**Brussels, 26.10.1995
COM(95) 501 final**

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

on the operation in 1994 of the
export earnings stabilization system under
the fourth Lomé Convention

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 stabilization 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 1994, paying special attention to the allocation of transfers for 1993, the fourth year of application of Stabex under the fourth Lomé Convention.

The year saw a lessening of pressure on the system as, after three extremely difficult years of very low commodity prices and a Stabex coverage rate hovering around the 40% mark, the coverage rate for the 1993 application year rose to 60.2%. This improvement will doubtless be more marked for the 1994 application year.

This experience shows that the system has the virtue of remaining operable during periods of low prices, whereas other international regulatory instruments could not cope with falling commodity prices.

EC-ACP negotiations on the mid-term review of the Convention also opened in 1994 and the next report on Stabex operations will examine the new Stabex provisions that emerge from these negotiations.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EC INSTITUTIONS

3. The operation of Stabex was discussed at the 19th session of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers (Mbabane, 18 to 20 May 1994) and at the 41st meeting of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors (Brussels, on 25 April 1994).
4. Discussions focused on the shortfall in the system's resources for the 1993 application year and, at its 18-20 May meeting, the ACP-EC Council of Ministers delegated its powers to the Committee of Ambassadors to deal with the matter. See points 8, 9 and 10 for further details.

III. TRANSFERS FOR THE 1993 APPLICATION YEAR

5. Calculation of the transfer bases

For the 1993 application year, the Commission found 36 ACP States to be eligible for 57 transfers. The 57 country/product groups recording losses of earnings eligible for compensation are listed in Table 1 of this report (see pages 19 and 20).

6. After application of the reduction provided for in Article 197(3) and (4) of the Convention, the transfer bases totalled ECU 663 million.

Under Article 204 of the Convention, the transfer basis calculated using the Community's import statistics is reduced to the level of the transfer basis calculated using the statistics relating to the exports of the ACP State concerned to all destinations, 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 consultations between the Commission and representatives of the ACP States under Article 203 of the Convention were necessary in many instances. The consultations resulted in the following reductions being made:

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

Country	Product	Reduction	
		in ECUS	As % transfer base
Chad	Cotton	617 203	7.0
Senegal	Groundnut products	2 099 520	7.0
Guinea-Bissau	Groundnuts	306 324	66.6
	Palm nuts/kernels	65 475	54.0
Sierra Leone	Coffee	2 377 358	44.6
	Cocoa	2 873 997	60.6
Côte d'Ivoire	Coffee products	28 776 374	40.2
Togo	Cocoa	1 947 228	35.2
	Coffee	1 883 016	37.2
Benin	Palm products	397 487	24.5
Cameroon	Coffee	22 778 926	49.7
CAR	Coffee	1 573 057	15.6
Equat. Guinea	Cocoa	2 039 783	56.5
Burundi	Coffee	2 721 920	7.0
	Raw hides	343 959	40.5
Kenya	Coffee	8 053 808	21.3
Zimbabwe	Cotton	23 977 491	70.5
Haiti	Cocoa	65 456	30.4
	Coffee	4 200 911	33.7
Grenada	Bananas	520 912	32.3
	Nutmeg and mace	575 102	17.7
Tuvalu	Copra	7 449	42.2
Tonga	Copra	303 778	59.9
Western Samoa	Copra products	3 115 852	93.7
	Oil cake	342 800	91.8

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

Country	Product	Reduction	
		in ECU	As % transfer base
Sudan	Cotton	7 200 299	70.52
	Hides and skins	565 317	28.10
Togo	Shea nuts	376 983	42.06
Ethiopia	Coffee	12 310 938	19.45
	Hides and skins	1 244 752	12.00
Uganda	Hides and skins	247 765	23.43
PNG	Cocoa products	451 090	3.79
Tuvalu	Copra	3 497	19.74

(c) Reductions applied as a result of a decline in exports to the Community as a share of exports to all destinations:

Country	Product	Reduction	
		in ECU	as % Transfer Base
PNG	Cocoa products	3 454 770	29.03

8. Shortfall in resources and reductions in the transfer bases

The system's ordinary resources for the 1993 application year were established, in accordance with Article 193 of the Convention, at ECU 285 million, broken down as follows:

- the instalment for 1993, less the 25% drawn automatically the previous year and less the 12.5% drawn exceptionally from the 1993 instalment for the 1991 application year (ECU 187.5 million);
- the 25% advance drawing on the allocation for the 1994 application year, made pursuant to Article 194(1) of the Convention (ECU 75 million);
- the amount of interest accumulated at 30 June 1994 pursuant to Article 192 (ECU 22.5 million).

9. Because the system's ordinary resources fell short of the amount required to cover total transfer bases after reductions under Article 203, the bases were reduced by 10%, in accordance with Article 194 of the Convention. At this stage, the total amount of transfer bases after reduction (ECU 473 million) still exceeded the ordinary resources available (ECU 285 million). Pursuant to Article 194(4) of the Convention, a Commission report (SEC(94) 1141 final) was forwarded on 5 July 1994 to the ACP-EC Council of Ministers, which had previously decided at its meeting of from 18-20 May 1994 to delegate its powers in this respect to the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors.

10. Calculating the transfers

On 19 July 1994 the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors decided on the sum of ECU 285 million to cover Stabex transfers for the 1993 application year, this sum being made up of the system's ordinary resources for the application year in question.

In parallel, the Commission adopted at its 1211th meeting a proposal for a Decision establishing the Stabex transfers for the 1993 application year on the basis of total resources of ECU 285 million.

The mobilization of ECU 285 million in ordinary resources gave a 60.24% coverage of eligible losses, an increase of 17% on 1992.

11. Results by recipient country and product

Table 2 on page 21 gives the results by recipient country. In terms of the concentration of resources, we see that for four ACP countries between 10 and 16% of the total amount for transfer was approved. For 15 others, the figure was between 1 and 7% and for a further 17 it was less than 1%.

12. The results by product (see Table 3, page 22) do not vary greatly from those of previous years: the fall in coffee earnings is still responsible for the lion's share of transfers (61.4%), followed by cocoa (18.7%). Groundnuts and bananas took larger shares, 5.3% and 4.6% respectively. Cotton however, fell back from 14.2% in 1992 to 4.5% in 1993.

Despite the reductions made because of the shortfall in resources, the amounts transferred have in many cases provided a substantial boost to the total export earnings of the countries concerned:

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Transfer as %1993 earnings all products (estimate)</u>
Cape Verde	bananas	14.4
Ethiopia	coffee	34.3
Uganda	coffee	33.2

13. However, a more precise measure of the impact that the additional revenue provided by Stabex makes on the sector showing a loss of earnings can be obtained by comparing the amounts transferred to the earnings from the products for which the transfer is requested.

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Transfer as % 1993 earnings from product in question (estimate)</u>
Cameroon	cocoa products	20.7
Equatorial Guinea	cocoa	22.7
Ethiopia	coffee	38.5
	skins and hides	27.3
Uganda	coffee	48.9
Mozambique	cashew nuts	22.4
Zimbabwe	cotton	21.5
Dominica	bananas	16.0
St Vincent	bananas	24.5
Tuvalu	copra	36.6
Tonga	copra products	155.7
Solomon Islands	cocoa	19.6

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

14. Frameworks of mutual obligations

Article 210 of Lomé IV reads as follows:

"When agreement is reached on the use of resources, the ACP State and the Commission shall sign a protocol setting up a framework of mutual obligations stipulating how the funds are to be used at the various stages of the operations agreed on."

Below are details of the frameworks of mutual obligations (FMOs) signed, or in preparation for signing, over the period covered by this report.

14.1 CAMEROON

APPLICATION YEAR:	1992 and 1993	
PRODUCTS:	cocoa 1992	ECU 21 536 466
	cocoa 1993	ECU 20 076 543
	coffee 1992	ECU 26 369 937
	coffee 1993	ECU 12 499 807
PAYMENT DATES:	23 June 1994 (1992) and 13 September 1994 (1993)	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	17.5.1995	

The main causes of the losses sustained in 1992 and 1993 were sharp falls in world prices and structural weaknesses in production (age and small size of plantations).

The proposed measures will adhere as closely as possible to the thrust of the structural adjustment programme for agriculture and will prolong measures taken to boost production under previous FMOs.

The main objectives are:

- continued recovery of the sectors concerned;
- agricultural diversification and environmental protection;
- greater marketing and transport capacity;
- agricultural research;
- aid for the restructuring of parastatals in agriculture;
- support for the structural adjustment programme.

14.2 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

APPLICATION YEAR: 1991
PRODUCTS: coffee ECU 2 543 881
PAYMENT DATE : 19 October 1992
FRAMEWORK SIGNED: 20 January 1995

Losses were sustained as a result of an almost complete breakdown of the sector following the fall in coffee prices. The waiving of taxes on the coffee sector and numerous price revisions could not halt the slump in revenue, which in turn led to agricultural land being abandoned. Transfers will be used to pursue the attempt to turn the sector round, which started under the 1990 FMO. Measure include:

- improving production conditions, thereby increasing the earnings of peasant farmers and giving them an incentive to produce good quality coffee;
- improving marketing;
- improving access.

14.3 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

APPLICATION YEAR: 1992
PRODUCTS: coffee products ECU 46 595 018
cotton ECU 7 191 368
PAYMENT DATE: 14 July 1994
FRAMEWORK SIGNED: 2 August 1994

1992 transfers will be used for:

- paying off arrears in priority sectors chosen on the basis of social and economic impact, especially in the countryside;
- topping up the guarantee funds of cooperative associations in the coffee and cocoa sectors;
- financing of certain items concerning rural development and improving village communications;
- budgetary counterparts for projects concerning agriculture, and the coffee and rice sectors.

In return, the government has undertaken:

- to finalize restructuring and reduce the burden of domestic debt;
- to continue the restructuring policies for the coffee, cocoa and cotton sectors;
- to take measures for the rice liberalisation and commercialisation
- to implement an environmentally sound forestry policy.

14.4 GRENADA

APPLICATION YEAR:	1992	
PRODUCTS:	cocoa	ECU 162 270
	bananas	ECU 578 676
	nutmeg and mace	ECU 1 665 481
PAYMENT DATE:	22 April 1994	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	16 August 1994	

The 1992 transfers will be used to pursue the 1990-91 programmes aimed at reviving the agriculture sector and boosting cocoa and banana production (Grenada's banana exports are currently well below quota). Measures will include the building and maintenance of rural access roads, propagation and supply of healthy plants, the opening of a credit lines for farmers, diversification of muscat outlets by building a distillery, and the promotion of spices and cane sugar.

The Grenadan authorities have undertaken to revitalize the whole agricultural sector, develop non-traditional products and rehabilitate existing arable land with a view to stabilizing production and productivity levels.

14.5 EQUATORIAL GUINEA

APPLICATION YEAR:	1991, 1992 and 1993	
PRODUCTS:	cocoa 1991	ECU 1 222 271
	cocoa 1992	ECU 1 520 996
	cocoa 1993	ECU 850 805
PAYMENT DATES:	2 December 1992 (1991) - 20 October 1994 (1992)	
	1 December 1994 (1993)	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	April 1995	

The main cause of losses is the deterioration of the sector following the upheavals the country has known since independence. This decline has been accentuated by low world prices.

The FMO is designed to tackle the situation at both sectoral and general level by:

- replanting cacao trees and shade trees;
- modernizing cocoa processing (fermentation drying, etc.);
- consolidating the revolving fund for chemical inputs;
- putting production back on its feet (price support);
- improving quality;
- aiding agricultural diversification (peppers, nutmegs, etc.);
- improving basic infrastructure and machinery.

14.6 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

APPLICATION YEARS:	1992 and 1993	
PRODUCTS:	cocoa products 1992	ECU 4 675 359
	cocoa products 1993	ECU 4 335 550
	coffee 1992	ECU 12 736 150
	coffee 1993	ECU 7 878 555
PAYMENT DATE:	5 January 1995 (1992 and 1993)	

Losses are mainly the result of lower world prices, which are causing farmers to desist. The cocoa sector also suffers from problems with supplies from the province of North Solomons.

The transfers will be used in the context of the wider policy of the second structural adjustment programme with the aim of stabilizing the country's external account, in particular:

- improving the performance of the cocoa and coffee sectors, including the rehabilitation and infrastructure in East New Britain and North Solomons provinces;
- improving coffee quality;
- ensuring a sound framework for investment with price stabilization measures;
- diversification.

14.7 ST LUCIA

APPLICATION YEAR:	1992 and 1993	
PRODUCT:	bananas 1992	ECU 728 393
	bananas 1993	ECU 3 481 275
PAYMENT DATE:	16 December 1994	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	20 December 1994	

Stabex funds for 1992 and 1993 will be used to help the country recover from the damage tropical storm Debbie inflicted on banana plantations and aid agriculture in general. Measures will include:

- aid to offset the losses suffered by banana growers in the form of land clearing and drainage, and setting-up of a revolving fund for inputs;
- immediate remedial measures to re-establish production (new plants, intensive training for growers);
- promotion of a rational approach to agricultural diversification through the introduction of better extension systems.

The St Lucian authorities have undertaken to restructure and rehabilitate banana production with a view to longer term reform.

14.8 WESTERN SAMOA

APPLICATION YEAR:	1991	
PRODUCTS:	cocoa	ECU 329 389
	copra products	ECU 1 773 247
	oil cake	ECU 170 039
PAYMENT DATE:	12 February 1993	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	April 1995	

The losses were mainly the result of cyclones Val and Ofa, which practically wiped out 80% to 90% of plantations. Rehabilitation programmes have not yet righted the situation.

Under the new FMO, it is proposed to continue on the lines of the previous one, namely:

- revitalize and diversify agriculture;
- rehabilitate and maintain basic infrastructure.

14.9 SENEGAL

APPLICATION YEAR:	1992	
PRODUCT:	groundnut products	ECU 9 206 376
PAYMENT DATE:	28 March 1994	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	31 May 1995	

The 1992 Stabex funds will be used in the groundnuts sector, where restructuring will continue, largely to help the government fulfil its direct obligations to producers hit by the earnings slump and reduce its arrears in the sector. A transfer will be made from the government to the guarantee fund for groundnut prices (FGPA) in order to cover part of the sectoral deficit on terms strictly laid down in the FMO.

14.10 SENEGAL

APPLICATION YEAR:	1993	
PRODUCT:	groundnut products	ECU 15 123 888
PAYMENT DATE:	29 November 1994	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	16 January 1995	

Under the 1993 FMO, the sector's restructuring and financial rebalancing will continue in follow-up to the measures already implemented under the 1992 FMO.

Some funds will be used to set up an institution aimed at consolidating the groundnuts sector and putting it on an independent footing, and others will enable the government to honour undertakings it made and aid those closely involved in the sector's financial overhaul.

In return, the government has undertaken to bring in a number of measures, including the setting of a minimum producer price for the 1994/95 crop year, a new level of tax on imports of refined vegetable oils and price, marketing liberalization on the domestic vegetable-oil market, adoption of the necessary measures to settle once and for all the outstanding debts of SONACOS and the FGPA, and setting-up of a committee to monitor the operation of credit lines established by various aid donors to supply finance to the private seed industry.

14.11 SIERRA LEONE

APPLICATION YEAR:	1991	
PRODUCT:	coffee	ECU 652 727
	cocoa	ECU 750 543
PAYMENT DATE:	4 March 1993	
FRAMEWORK SIGNED:	29 March 1994	

Most of the coffee-and cocoa-producing areas were ruined during rebel attacks, and many plantations abandoned. Since some of these areas were liberated in 1993 by government forces, it is proposed to use 1991 Stabex funds to rehabilitate agricultural areas damaged by the war, which is a precondition for resumption of coffee and cocoa production. Measures will include:

- resettlement of displaced persons in their area of origin;
- improving agricultural and socio-economic infrastructure in neighbouring areas in order to encourage a broad-based resumption of economic activity.

15. Stabex was also the subject of a special report by the Court of Auditors on "the Stabex fund in the context of the first Financial Protocol of the fourth Lomé Convention" (ref. Special Report No 2/95 of 26 April 1995).

16. In conclusion, the Court sums up its findings as follows:

"In spite of the questions that one may reasonably ask regarding the capacity of the Stabex system to make up for losses of income which are caused by world-wide factors and which are strongly influenced by the production of countries that are not part of the system (e.g. Brazil), the new provisions of the Lomé Convention have nevertheless made it possible for the EDF to progress in the direction of greater control of the funds that are mobilized.

Three main question remain to be settled as a matter of priority: the inadequacy of the resources, the objectives and their complementarity with those of other EDF financial instruments and, finally, the question of the introduction of a genuine mechanism for the monitoring of the frameworks of mutual obligations such as may give the discharge authority a precise and faithful overview of how they have been implemented."

In its reply the Commission noted:

"It is certainly not the job of Stabex to provide solutions to the international problems referred to by the Court. What it can do, within defined geographical areas, is provide ex-post total or partial compensation for a shortfall in resources because of lost export earnings from products covered by the system.

The Commission is convinced that the system remains valid after 19 years, even when the compensation is only partial. The Commission notes that the new provisions of the Convention have improved control of the funds mobilized. However, further improvements are still possible and the Commission will endeavour to bring them about.

The rise in coffee and cocoa prices in 1994 should ease the problem of the shortfall in resources in coming years.

The Commission notes that it does not have sole responsibility for the amount allocated to Stabex, having only a right of initiative. It also notes that, if there is a shortfall in resources, any attempt to favour one particular group would reduce the coverage rate for countries outside that group.

The Commission will endeavour to increase the linkage between Stabex and other EDF instruments, especially in ACP States which are implementing a coherent reform policy to which the system can make an important contribution.

On the question of more systematic monitoring of the FMOs, the Commission confirms that steps are being taken. It will describe progress in its report on the functioning of Stabex in the 1994 application year."

A state of payments, in ECU and in local currency, on 31 December 1994 is found in annex to the present report (see table nr 4).

17. In implementation of the FMOs, evaluations on the account of the Commission by consultants have been carried out or are under way in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Uganda and Cameroon.

At this stage, the following remarks may be made:

- the new provisions in Lomé IV concerning frameworks of mutual obligations and double-signature accounts (ACP and Commission) look likely to improve monitoring and checks on the use of transfers;
- funds are used in accordance with the terms set out in the FMOs and cases of improper use are extremely rare (two recorded cases, and in each case the funds have been, or will be, paid back into the double signature account to be used as laid down in the FMO);

- the overall objectives of Stabex, as set out in Article 186(1), are the stability, profitability and sustained growth of the ACP States' economies and the economic progress of their peoples through the safeguarding of their purchasing power: evaluations have indicated that, so far, macroeconomic recovery has been given priority over the economic progress and purchasing power of the local population, although this choice is attributable to the special circumstances reigning in 1990-92 and the straightened, even catastrophic finances of a number of ACP States;
- more emphasis on the second objective is evident from the 1992 application year on;
- it is recommended that the Commission improve its analytical and negotiating capacity (staffing levels and skills) so that it can devise and formulate its own strategy for key sectors, and so put forward proposals for operations that further its own objectives rather than those of other donors.

18. Other evaluation reports will be drawn up this year and will be followed by an overall assessment of Stabex as an instrument under Lomé IV.

Country Code	Country	Product	Loss of earnings	"franchise"	Transfer basis after "franchise"	Consultations Art. 203	Transfer basis after Art. 203 reductions
224	Sudan	Cotton	10,535,750	325,457	10,210,293	7,200,299	3,009,994
		Hides & Skins	2,035,750	23,947	2,011,803	565,317	1,446,486
236	Burkina Faso	Cotton	1,299,177	-	1,299,177	0	1,299,177
244	Chad	Cotton	9,209,750	405,137	8,804,613	617,203	8,187,410
247	Cape Verde	Fresh bananas	656,303	-	656,303	0	656,303
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	33,407,500	3,414,353	29,993,147	2,099,520	27,893,627
257	Guinea-Bissau	Groundnuts	459,877	-	459,877	306,324	153,553
		Palm nuts and kernels	121,160	-	121,160	65,475	55,685
264	Sierra Leone	Coffee	5,401,063	80,208	5,320,855	2,377,358	2,943,497
		Cocoa	4,820,750	80,527	4,740,223	2,873,997	1,866,226
272	Côte d'Ivoire	Cocoa products	22,866,750	6,860,025	16,006,725	0	16,006,725
		Coffee products	81,970,000	10,458,135	71,511,865	28,776,374	42,735,491
276	Ghana	Cocoa products	37,311,750	8,284,219	29,027,531	0	29,027,531
280	Togo	Cocoa	5,642,640	121,720	5,520,920	1,947,228	3,573,692
		Coffee	5,229,202	176,837	5,052,365	1,883,016	3,169,349
		Shea nuts and oil	896,297	-	896,297	376,983	519,314
284	Benin	Palm products	1,619,750	-	1,619,750	397,487	1,222,263
302	Cameroon	Cocoa products	43,342,250	6,314,232	37,028,018	0	37,028,018
		Coffee	51,356,250	5,523,401	45,832,849	22,778,926	23,053,923
306	Central African Republic	Coffee	10,226,340	174,856	10,051,484	1,573,057	8,478,427
		Cotton	1,335,696	-	1,335,696	0	1,335,696
		Wood	1,886,000	-	1,886,000	0	1,886,000
310	Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	3,683,250	74,292	3,608,958	2,039,783	1,569,175
328	Burundi	Coffee	39,530,399	701,300	38,829,099	2,721,920	36,107,179
		Hides & Skins	847,608	-	847,608	343,959	503,649
334	Ethiopia	Coffee	64,950,414	1,655,104	63,295,310	12,310,938	50,984,372
		Hides & Skins	10,575,022	202,086	10,372,936	1,244,752	9,128,184
346	Kenya	Coffee	43,717,750	6,065,539	37,652,211	8,053,808	29,598,403
350	Uganda	Coffee	83,001,651	1,859,622	81,142,029	0	81,142,029
		Hides & Skins	1,057,470	-	1,057,470	247,765	809,705
366	Mozambique	Copra	290,825	-	290,825	0	290,825
		Cashew nuts and kernels	2,933,750	40,757	2,892,993	0	2,892,993
352	Tanzania	Coffee	16,216,532	908,301	15,308,231	0	15,308,231
370	Madagascar	Coffee	8,968,000	2,047,500	6,920,500	0	6,920,500
		Cloves	1,077,500	77,500	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
375	Comoros	Cloves	585,343	-	585,343	0	585,343
		Essential oils	910,600	-	910,600	0	910,600
382	Zimbabwe	Cotton	36,138,000	2,127,375	34,010,625	23,977,491	10,033,134
395	Lesotho	Wool	1,788,751	-	1,788,751	0	1,788,751
		Mohair	128,760	-	128,760	0	128,760
452	Haiti	Cocoa	214,750	-	214,750	65,456	149,294
		Coffee	12,660,500	213,355	12,447,145	4,200,911	8,246,234
460	Dominica	Fresh bananas	6,612,004	398,797	6,213,207	0	6,213,207
465	Saint Lucia	Fresh bananas	7,221,570	800,908	6,420,662	0	6,420,662
467	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Fresh bananas	10,507,500	451,635	10,055,865	0	10,055,865
473	Grenada	Cocoa	393,000	-	393,000	0	393,000
		Fresh bananas	1,608,250	-	1,608,250	520,912	1,087,338
		Nutmeg & Mace	3,296,000	54,160	3,241,840	575,102	2,666,738
801	Papua New Guinea	Cocoa products	13,094,250	1,192,151	11,902,099	3,905,860	7,996,239
		Coffee	17,487,500	2,956,748	14,530,752	0	14,530,752
806	Solomon Islands	Cocoa	1,105,005	-	1,105,005	0	1,105,005
807	Tuvalu	Copra	17,626	-	17,626	10,946	6,680
812	Kiribati	Copra	66,441	-	66,441	0	66,441
816	Vanuatu	Copra	1,009,595	-	1,009,595	0	1,009,595
817	Tonga	Copra products	507,142	-	507,142	303,778	203,364
819	Western Samoa	Copra products	3,359,426	37,268	3,322,158	3,115,852	206,306
		Oil cake	373,420	-	373,420	342,800	30,620
			727,565,609	64,107,452	663,458,157	137,820,597	525,637,560

AGGREGATE RESULTS FOR 1993 APPLICATION YEAR (amounts in ECU)

Table 1b

Country Code	Country	Product	Transfer basis after Art. 203 reductions	Reductions		Amount of transfers
				(i) Art.194(2) (10 % T.b.)	(ii) Art.194(4)	
224	Sudan	Cotton	3,009,994	300,999	1,076,980	1,632,015
		Hides & Skins	1,446,486	144,649	517,554	784,283
236	Burkina Faso	Cotton	1,299,177	129,918	464,847	704,412
244	Chad	Cotton	8,187,410	818,741	2,929,466	4,439,203
247	Cape Verde	Fresh bananas	656,303	65,630	234,826	355,847
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	27,893,627	2,789,363	9,980,376	15,123,888
257	Guinea-Bissau	Groundnuts	153,553	15,355	54,942	83,256
		Palm nuts and kernels	55,685	5,569	19,924	30,192
264	Sierra Leone	Coffee	2,943,497	294,350	1,053,187	1,595,960
		Cocoa	1,866,226	186,623	667,738	1,011,865
272	Côte d'Ivoire	Cocoa products	16,006,725	1,600,673	5,727,227	8,678,825
		Coffee products	42,735,491	4,273,549	15,290,814	23,171,128
276	Ghana	Cocoa products	29,027,531	2,902,753	10,386,088	15,738,690
280	Togo	Cocoa	3,573,692	357,369	1,278,672	1,937,651
		Coffee	3,169,349	316,935	1,133,997	1,718,417
		Shea nuts and oil	519,314	51,931	185,812	281,571
284	Benin	Palm products	1,222,263	122,226	437,328	662,709
302	Cameroon	Cocoa products	37,028,018	3,702,802	13,248,673	20,076,543
		Coffee	23,053,923	2,305,392	8,248,724	12,499,807
306	Central African Republic	Coffee	8,478,427	847,843	3,033,592	4,596,992
		Cotton	1,335,696	133,570	477,913	724,213
		Wood	1,886,000	188,600	674,813	1,022,587
310	Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	1,569,175	156,918	561,452	850,805
328	Burundi	Coffee	36,107,179	3,610,718	12,919,196	19,577,265
		Hides & Skins	503,649	50,365	180,206	273,078
334	Ethiopia	Coffee	50,984,372	5,098,437	18,242,275	27,643,660
		Hides & Skins	9,128,184	912,818	3,266,077	4,949,289
346	Kenya	Coffee	29,598,403	2,959,840	10,590,347	16,048,216
350	Uganda	Coffee	81,142,029	8,114,203	29,032,723	43,995,103
		Hides & Skins	809,705	80,971	289,713	439,021
366	Mozambique	Copra	290,825	29,083	104,057	157,685
		Cashew nuts and kernels	2,892,993	289,299	1,035,117	1,568,577
352	Tanzania	Coffee	15,308,231	1,530,823	5,477,305	8,300,103
370	Madagascar	Coffee	6,920,500	692,050	2,476,164	3,752,286
		Cloves	1,000,000	100,000	357,801	542,199
375	Comoros	Cloves	585,343	58,534	209,437	317,372
		Essential oils	910,600	91,060	325,814	493,726
382	Zimbabwe	Cotton	10,033,134	1,003,313	3,589,869	5,439,952
395	Lesotho	Wool	1,788,751	178,875	640,018	969,858
		Mohair	128,760	12,876	46,070	69,814
452	Haiti	Cocoa	149,294	14,929	53,418	80,947
		Coffee	8,246,234	824,623	2,950,514	4,471,097
460	Dominica	Fresh bananas	6,213,207	621,321	2,223,093	3,368,793
465	Saint Lucia	Fresh bananas	6,420,662	642,066	2,297,321	3,481,275
467	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Fresh bananas	10,055,865	1,005,587	3,598,001	5,452,277
473	Grenada	Cocoa	393,000	39,300	140,616	213,084
		Fresh bananas	1,087,338	108,734	389,051	589,553
		Nutmeg & Mace	2,666,738	266,674	954,162	1,445,902
801	Papua New Guinea	Cocoa products	7,996,239	799,624	2,861,065	4,335,550
		Coffee	14,530,752	1,453,075	5,199,122	7,878,555
806	Solomon Islands	Cocoa	1,105,005	110,501	395,372	599,132
807	Tuvalu	Copra	6,680	668	2,390	3,622
812	Kiribati	Copra	66,441	6,644	23,773	36,024
816	Vanuatu	Copra	1,009,595	100,960	361,234	547,401
817	Tonga	Copra products	203,364	20,336	72,764	110,264
819	Western Samoa	Copra products	206,306	20,631	73,816	111,859
		Oil cake	30,620	3,062	10,956	16,602
			525,637,560	52,563,758	188,073,802	285,000,000

AGGREGATE RESULTS BY PRODUCT

Table 2

Country	Amount in ECU	as % of total
Uganda	44,434,124	15.59
Ethiopia	32,592,949	11.44
Cameroon	32,576,350	11.43
Côte d'Ivoire	31,849,953	11.18
Burundi	19,850,343	6.97
Kenya	16,048,216	5.63
Ghana	15,738,690	5.52
Senegal	15,123,888	5.31
P.N.G.	12,214,105	4.29
Tanzania	8,300,103	2.91
Central African Republic	6,343,792	2.23
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5,452,277	1.91
Zimbabwe	5,439,952	1.91
Haiti	4,552,044	1.60
Chad	4,439,203	1.56
Madagascar	4,294,485	1.51
Togo	3,937,639	1.38
Saint Lucia	3,481,275	1.22
Dominica	3,368,793	1.18
Sierra Leone	2,607,825	0.92
Sudan	2,416,298	0.85
Grenada	2,248,539	0.79
Mozambique	1,726,262	0.61
Lesotho	1,039,672	0.36
Equatorial Guinea	850,805	0.30
Comoros	811,098	0.28
Burkina Faso	704,412	0.25
Benin	662,709	0.23
Solomon Islands	599,132	0.21
Vanuatu	547,401	0.19
Cape Verde	355,847	0.12
Western Samoa	128,461	0.05
Guinea-Bissau	113,448	0.04
Tonga	110,264	0.04
Kiribati	36,024	0.01
Tuvalu	3,622	0.00 *
TOTAL:	285,000,000	100.00

* < 0.01%

AGGREGATE RESULTS BY PRODUCT

Table 3

	Products	Amount in ECU	as % of total
1	Coffee and by-products	175,248,589	61.49
2	Cocoa and by-products	53,523,092	18.78
3	Groundnut products	15,207,144	5.34
4	Bananas	12,217,745	4.65
5	Cotton and by-products	12,939,795	4.54
6	Hides and skins	6,445,671	2.26
7	Cashew nuts and kernels	1,568,577	0.55
8	Nutmeg and mace	1,445,902	0.51
9	Wood	1,022,587	0.36
10	Wool	969,858	0.34
11	Copra and by-products	966,855	0.34
12	Cloves	859,571	0.30
13	Palm products	692,901	0.24
14	Essential oils	493,726	0.17
15	Shea nuts	281,571	0.10
16	Mohair	69,814	0.02
17	Oil cakes	16,602	0.01
	TOTAL:	285,000,000	100.00

ISSN 0254-1475

COM(95) 501 final

DOCUMENTS

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11

Catalogue number : CB-CO-95-543-EN-C

ISBN 92-77-94693-8

Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

L-2985 Luxembourg