



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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COM(96) 337 final

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION

on the operation in 1995 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 1995, paying special attention to the allocation of transfers for 1994, the fifth year of application of Stabex under the fourth Lomé Convention.

As had been predicted a year ago the financial situation of the system has continued to improve, to such an extent that transfers for 1994 were almost totally covered (see point 9 below).

Later on there will be a special publication on Stabex under the first Financial Protocol to the fourth Lomé Convention (application years 1990-94), with the aim of making a wide public increasingly aware of the impact of the use of funds in the recipient ACP States.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ACP-EC INSTITUTIONS

3. The operation of Stabex was discussed at the 20th session of the ACP-EC Council of Ministers (Port Louis, 3 to 5 November 1995) and at the 42nd meeting of the ACP-EC Committee of Ambassadors (Brussels, 16 October).
4. Discussions focused on:
  - (a) a request from Sudan to obtain Stabex transfers which were blocked because of the suspension of cooperation with Sudan;
  - (b) a request from Tonga to include pumpkins in the list of products covered by Stabex. The Council decided against this. Tonga was, however, given assurances that the Commission would support efforts to diversify its production.
5. In the course of the year covered by this report, the Agreement amending the fourth ACP-EC Convention was signed in Mauritius on 4 November 1995. The main changes with regard to Stabex are:
  - (a) increased protection for least-developed, landlocked or island States if there is a shortfall in resources (Article 194(5));
  - (b) more explicit formulation of the consultation procedure should there be significant changes in marketed production or exports in the application year by comparison with the reference year (Article 203);
  - (c) new wording designed to ensure consistency between the use of Stabex resources and resources for adjustment purposes, where there is an adjustment programme in place (Article 209(4)).

### III. TRANSFERS FOR THE 1994 APPLICATION YEAR

#### 6. Calculation of the transfer bases

For the 1994 application year, the Commission found 26 ACP States to be eligible for 30 transfers under Stabex. The 30 country/product groups recording losses of earnings eligible for compensation are listed in Table 1 of this report (see page 19).

#### 7. After application of the reduction provided for in Article 197(3) and (4) of the Convention, the transfer bases totalled ECU 164 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.

#### 8. 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.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Reduction</i>	
		<i>ECU</i>	<i>As % transfer base</i>
Burkina Faso	Cotton	2 110.787	-13.1
Chad	Cotton	2 495.858	-27.6
Senegal	Groundnut products	724.913	-11.7
Guinea-Bissau	Palm nuts /kernels	271.947	-40.6
Sierra Leone	Coffee	203.489	-51.1
Sierra Leone	Cocoa	1 533.000	-56.4
Togo	Cocoa	105.203	-22.6
Zimbabwe	Coffee	350.436	-6.4
Lesotho	Wool	104.066	24.3
Grenada	Cocoa beans	41.133	-31.9
Grenada	Bananas	722.861	-39.8
Grenada	Nutmeg	422.851	-30.4
Tanzania	Coffee	173.461	-5.8
Cameroon	Cocoa products	5 354.003	-30.5
Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	688.471	-30.3
Solomon Islands	Copra products	318.776	-20.0
Tuvalu	Copra	7.864	-63.6
Western Samoa	Copra products	900.705	-43.6

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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Reduction</i>	
		<i>ECU</i>	<i>As % transfer base</i>
Sudan	Cotton	5 073.260	-42.0
Cape Verde	Bananas	201.011	-19.9
Zimbabwe	Coffee	2 416.500	-44.1
PNG	Cocoa products	1 640.754	-18.4
Tonga	Vanilla	33.305	-31.6

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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Product</i>	<i>Reduction</i>	
		<i>ECU</i>	<i>As % transfer base</i>
Cape Verde	Bananas	89.497	-11.1
Grenada	Nutmeg	164.404	-11.8

9. Calculating the transfers

The total amount of eligible transfers, following consultations under Article 203 of the Convention where appropriate, therefore totalled ECU 138 089 469.

The system's available resources amounted to ECU 201 215 231, broken down as follows:

- the instalment for 1994, less the 25% drawn automatically the previous year and less the 12.5% drawn exceptionally from the 1994 instalment for the 1991 application year (ECU 187.5 million);
- the estimated amount of interest accumulated at 30 June 1995 pursuant to Article 192 (ECU 13 715 231).

Because these resources exceeded the total amount of transfers, 100%-coverage of the ACP States' eligible losses under the system was possible for the first time since the entry into force of the fourth Lomé Convention. In previous years the sharp drop in coffee and cocoa prices had undermined the financial equilibrium of Stabex and the coverage rates had been only about 40% for application years 1990-92 and 60% for 1993.

On 24 July 1995 the Commission decided (C(95)1879) on the Stabex transfers for the 1994 application year, as listed in Table 1 on page 19.

The balance available under the 1994 application year, made up of the difference between resources and the total amount of transfers, namely ECU 63 125 762, to which will be added the interest earned by the Stabex account at the end of 1995, will be the subject of a proposal for a Commission decision in 1996. This proposal for a decision will be based on the provisions of Article 195 of the Convention, which describes how any balance remaining at the end of the period covered by the first Financial Protocol should be shared out and paid to the ACP States.

10. Results by recipient country and product

Table 2 on page 20 gives the results by recipient country. The results are radically different from those of the previous four application years. Two banana-exporting countries in the Caribbean whose plantations were devastated, in one case by a cyclone and in the other by drought, are the main beneficiaries of the system.

11. The results by product (see Table 3, page 21) are also radically different since the two products which took the lion's share of transfers are bananas (42.6%), followed by cotton (21.4%) whereas coffee and cocoa fell back to third and fourth place with 16.4% and 8.8% respectively. The amounts transferred have in many cases provided a substantial boost to the total export earnings of the countries concerned, as the following examples show:

<u>ACP State</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Transfer as % 1994 earnings all products (estimate)</u>
Burkina Faso	cotton	9.3
Cape Verde	bananas	20.0
Dominica	bananas	24.0
St Lucia	bananas	31.6
St Vincent	bananas	60.0
Western Samoa	copra	39.7

12. 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 % 1994 earnings from product in question (estimate)</u>
Burkina Faso	cotton	30.2
Sierra Leone	cocoa	64.1
Haiti	coffee	47.2
Dominica	bananas	53.1
St Lucia	bananas	61.5
St Vincent	bananas	207.4
Western Samoa	copra	76.6

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

##### 13. 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, since the publication of the report on the operation of Stabex in 1994 (COM(95)501 final).

##### 13.1 COMOROS

<u>Application years</u> :	1991, 1992 and 1993		
<u>Products</u> :	essential oils	1991	ECU 190 226
	essential oils	1992	ECU 61 859
	cloves	1992	ECU 818 833
	essential oils	1993	ECU 493 726
	cloves	1993	ECU 317 372
<u>Payment dates</u> :	3 February 1993 (1991)		
	2 March 1995 (1992)		
	2 March 1995 (1993)		
<u>Framework signed</u> :	18 October 1995		

##### Summary:

The cause of the losses sustained was the crisis in the essential oils and clove sectors.

On the basis of Comoros' export strategy, it has been agreed that the funds will be used in a manner consistent with the aim of developing traditional exports at the same time as providing broad-based support mainly in the form of maintenance of roads and tracks in the production areas and export promotion. There are plans to get export sectors, principally vanilla, up and running again effectively and promptly but above all to lay the foundations for future competitive production of quality vanilla and Ylang-Ylang essence.

### 13.2 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Application year : 1993  
Products: cocoa products ECU 8 678 825  
                  coffee products ECU 23 171 128  
Payment date : 4 November 1994  
Framework signed : 4 July 1995

Summary:

The objectives are:

- to promote infrastructure development including communications, social infrastructure, village water engineering, rural electrification and village housing,
- to continue efforts to restructure economic activities in the context of state withdrawal and a greater role for private operators, in particular to complete the liberalization of domestic marketing operations,
- to help boost the agronomic, organizational and financial capacities of cooperative groups and make them more professional.

In return, the government has undertaken:

- to finalize restructuring and reduce domestic debt servicing in accordance with the undertakings given in the macroeconomic policy framework document for 1994/96;
- to continue the restructuring policies for the coffee, cocoa and cotton sectors in accordance with the undertakings entered into with donors under previous FMOs and the CASA (agricultural sector adjustment credit facility) currently under discussion;
- to take steps to improve the effectiveness of the road maintenance fund (FER) and the rural planning fund (FRAR).

### 13.3 DOMINICA

Application years : 1992 and 1993  
Product: bananas 1992 ECU 1 225 825  
                  bananas 1993 ECU 3 368 793  
Payment date: 26.07.1994 (1992)  
                  09.09.1994 (1993)  
Framework signed: 21.07.1995

Summary:

STABEX resources will contribute to supporting the implementation by the Government of Dominica of a Farm Productivity And Banana Fruit Enhancement Programme. The objectives conceived within the country's medium to long-term strategy for improved competitiveness of a consolidated banana industry as well as diversification of the agricultural sector, comprise:

- a contribution to production recovery from the damages inflicted by tropical storm Debbie (Sept. 94);
- productivity and quality improvement in the banana industry;
- restoration of income earning capacity of farm households which are directly dependent on agriculture, through subsidies and credit schemes, improved road access, improved soil management practices, etc.;
- implementation of projects/activities identified for diversification.

The Government of Dominica is committed to the general objectives of the strategy for the restructuring of the banana industry and will take steps to ensure that the rehabilitation process will effectively contribute to the longer term goals, i.e. in particular agricultural diversification.

#### 13.4 ETHIOPIA

<u>Application years</u> :	1992 and 1993		
<u>Products:</u>	coffee	1992	ECU 35 697 326
	hides & skins		ECU 5 200 571
	coffee	1993	ECU 27 643 660
	hides & skins		ECU 4 949 289
<u>Payment date:</u>	25.05.1994 (1992)		
	01.12.1994 (1993)		
<u>Framework signed:</u>	22.03.1996		

Summary:

Following an updating of their statistical data which revealed that the performance of the Ethiopian exports had been better than expected, the entitlements in relation to the application year 1993 had to be reduced by ECU 8 325 627 for coffee and by ECU 2 568 730 for hides and skins.

The main causes of the losses sustained in 1992 and 1993 were the persistent deterioration of world market prices for coffee, shortage of spare parts for the washing stations as well as smuggling of coffee to neighbouring countries. The continuous decline of world market prices, smuggling of livestock to neighbouring countries and the deterioration in the quality of raw hides and skins have been identified as the main causes for the fall in export earnings from hides and skins.

The overall objective of the utilisation of the 1992 and 1993 transfers will be to support the economic reform process and development strategy being pursued by the Ethiopian Government.

In particular funds will be provided for the following purposes:

- . liberalization measures by the supply of foreign exchange;
- . the agricultural sector by the provision of fertilizers and funds for agricultural and agricultural related studies;
- . the diversification of the export base through focused and targeted support in selected areas.

### 13.5 GRENADA

<u>Application year</u> :	1993		
<u>Products</u> :	Cocoa	ECU	213 084
	Bananas	ECU	589 553
	Nutmeg & mace	ECU	1 445 902
<u>Date of payment</u> :	03.10.1994		
<u>Framework signed</u> :	20.12.1995		

#### Summary:

Grenada's economic performance is dependent to a large extent on the agricultural sector which contributes significantly to export earnings, employment and rural income. Hence, a number of measures will be taken to aid farmers in achieving a viable activity through

- . price support schemes,
- . subsidies on farm inputs including the provision of planting material as well as pest and disease control,
- . acceleration of the diversification of agricultural crops, and
- . rehabilitation of farm and feeder roads.

In addition, the Government is committed to ensuring that agriculture contributes an increasing percentage of the inputs required in the tourism sector, while diversification programmes will help to reduce the existing level of food imports.

### 13.6 GUINEA BISSAU

<u>Application year</u> :	1992		
<u>Products</u> :	cotton	ECU	72 131
	palm products	ECU	181 653
	shrimps	ECU	140 795
<u>Payment dates</u> :	23 September 1994		
<u>Framework signed</u> :	1 August 1995		

#### Summary:

The main causes of the losses sustained in 1992 were:

- for cotton: the drop in world prices and the unsatisfactory operation of the rural development programme in the East, located in the prime cotton production area;
- for palm products: the drop in export prices because of poor quality and lack of mills and adequate storage facilities;
- for shrimps: fluctuating world prices and the closure of some of the export firms.

The main objectives of the FMO are:

- renewal of palm tree stock with a view to improving product quality;
- modernizing and renovating the artisanal fishing port of Bandim by installing an access ramp to make unloading the fish easier;
- diversification by producing tropical fruits such as mangoes and pineapples.

### 13.7 HAITI

<u>Application years</u> :	1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993		
<u>Products</u> :	cocoa	1990	ECU 1 411 489
	coffee	1990	ECU 9 842 250
	essential oils	1990	ECU 396 643
	coffee	1991	ECU 5 062 241
	essential oils	1991	ECU 307 347
	coffee	1992	ECU 3 896 097
	cocoa	1992	ECU 75 758
	cocoa	1993	ECU 80 947
	coffee	1993	ECU 4 471 097

### Summary:

The main objective is to increase agricultural export capacity and improve the incomes and living conditions of the rural population. In the short term priority will be given to rehabilitating rural production infrastructure which has sharply deteriorated. At the same time, the government will be assisted in defining a medium-term strategy to develop the agricultural sector more quickly and increase its productivity. This strategy will inevitably involve diversification into growth markets and efforts to develop industrial processing of output.

### Specific objectives:

- Formulation of a sectoral policy for agriculture and strategies to develop the main traditional sectors and to diversify.
- Improvement of inland communications, particularly access to production areas, and better marketing of products.
- Improvement of living conditions, the environment and social and economic infrastructure in rural areas.

### The government of Haiti has undertaken:

- to pursue the programme of economic reforms and structural adjustment with the support of the main donors;
- to promote the development of private initiative in rural development, including producer associations and small-scale credit/savings funds;
- to pursue administrative decentralization and devolution of the powers of the supervisory Ministries concerned;
- to define and begin implementing a land ownership protection policy.

## 13.8 KENYA

<u>Application year:</u>	1991	
<u>Product:</u>	coffee	ECU 16 413 425
<u>Payment date:</u>	27.08.1992	
<u>Framework signed:</u>	28.09.1995	

### Summary:

The drop in export earnings may be attributed to the following factors: low international coffee prices, escalating costs of agricultural inputs, lower productivity and quality, deteriorating infrastructure and lower funding for research.

Funds shall be used primarily to support the Government's strategy for the rehabilitation of the coffee sector by mitigating some of the structural causes in order to improve its efficiency. Measures will address in particular the improvement of the economic infrastructure, the credit and input requirements of farmers and the improvement of productivity and quality.

### 13.9 MALAWI

<u>Application years:</u>	1990 and 1991	
<u>Products:</u>	tea 1990	ECU 1 705 852
	tea 1991	ECU 2 288 885
	coffee 1991	ECU 220 364
<u>Payment date:</u>	02.08.1995	
<u>Framework signed:</u> <sup>1</sup>	20.07.1995	

#### Summary:

Malawi being the major tea producer in Southern Africa, closely followed by Zimbabwe and Tanzania, STABEX funds are destined to improve the performance and competitiveness of the tea industry. The project to be carried out by the Tea Research Foundation comprises three components:

- the development of a residential training centre and training programme which addresses the changing needs of the industry;
- the further development of the automation of tea processing controls, and
- a study for a major review of work organization and management practices.

Government measures intended to strengthen the industry concern

- the recent monetary liberalization (access to foreign exchange accounts for private estates) which will improve availability of inputs;
- the review of the pricing mechanism, in line with the Price Stabilisation Fund Agreement, and
- the privatization of the Smallholder Tea Authority (STA) before 1996.

### 13.10 UGANDA

<u>Application year:</u>	1992	
<u>Products:</u>	coffee	ECU 22 748 132
	hides and skins	ECU 1 590 474
<u>Payment date:</u>	21.07.1995	
<u>Framework signed:</u>	23.11.1995	

#### Summary:

Losses were mainly caused by declining world market prices for coffee and by a poor bean quality due to the drought experienced in most of the country. The low quality of Ugandan skins and declining prices caused also losses in earnings derived from the hides and skins sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Relating to an amount of ECU 2 050 000 only.

The transfer will be used to support the coffee sector as the main loser in export earnings: improvement of coffee quality through assistance in research, extension activities and distribution of improved planting material. A credit facility shall be made available to finance infrastructure rehabilitation measures in the tea sector, to develop private processing capacities and to invest in fuel wood capacities. Support is also given to export diversification measures. An allocation is earmarked for debt repayment of the countries' debts in the agricultural sector.

### 13.11 St VINCENT and the GRENADINES

<u>Application year:</u>	1993	
<u>Product:</u>	bananas	ECU 5 452 277
<u>Date of payment:</u>	08.02.1995	
<u>Framework signed:</u>	15.06.1995	

#### Summary:

The overall objective for the utilisation of the transfer is based on supporting the Government's Banana Production Improvement Programme, i.e.:

- . revitalise and sustain banana production and marketing,
- . comprehensive restructuring of the banana industry at national and subregional levels, as well as of shipping and marketing arrangements, in a manner aimed at reducing costs and improving efficiency.

Specific projects comprise:

- . banana farm rehabilitation,
- . soil and water resources management,
- . quality improvement,
- . farmer training,
- . environment impact study including pilot organic farm,
- . institutional strengthening and communication support.

This programme fits in the overall strategy aimed at achieving competitiveness for the Windward Islands' banana industry.

The Government of St. Vincent committed itself to the general objectives of the said strategy:

- . supporting the restructuring of the industry,
- . negotiating new contracts for the marketing of bananas,
- . concentrating assistance on the most productive farmers, and
- . achieve, in the end, agricultural diversification.



### 13.12 SIERRA LEONE

<u>Application year:</u>	1992	
<u>Product:</u>	coffee	ECU 1 694 465
	cocoa	ECU 636 598
<u>Payment date:</u>	18 July 1995	
<u>Framework signed:</u>	28 June 1995	

#### Summary:

Because of the continuing lack of security and fighting in the coffee and cocoa-producing areas and the risks involved in rehabilitating and resettling farmers before the establishment of lasting peace arrangements, transfers have been used to contribute to a debt reduction programme in cooperation with other donors (World Bank, Switzerland, United Kingdom etc). This use is exceptional and is a result of the country's specific circumstances. It remains understood that as soon as security conditions allow, measures will be taken to resume coffee and cocoa production.

In return the government has undertaken to pursue its medium-term adjustment programme and to abide by the external debt management strategy established with the World Bank.

### 13.13 TONGA

<u>Application years:</u>	1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993	
<u>Product:</u>	copra products 1990	ECU 471 594
	copra products 1991	ECU 727 108
	copra products 1992	ECU 101 756
	copra products 1993	ECU 110 264
	bananas 1990	ECU 518 072
	bananas 1991	ECU 476 475
	vanilla 1992	ECU 10 019
<u>Payment date :</u>	1 December 1994 (1990 to 1993)	
<u>Framework signed:</u>	26 September 1995	

#### Summary:

The transfers will not be used exclusively in the sectors which generated them because experience has shown that over-dependence on only a few products can cause economic instability if for any reason there is a shortage of these products on the market.

Utilization will therefore be in keeping with Government policy. This is aimed at keeping traditional sectors alive as far as possible but at the same time diversifying its economic base by promoting new crops which will generate stable export earnings in the future.

In this context:

- about 20% of the funds will be used in the sectors which generated the transfers for replanting coconut palms, seeking new varieties, research in the banana sector and the development of vanilla;
- with regard to diversification, the remaining 80% will be used for research into markets and export conditions (20%), the development of new products (30%) and methods of improving post-harvest treatment of the product (30%).

#### 13.4 VANUATU

<u>Application years:</u>	1992, 1993 and 1994		
<u>Products:</u>	copra 1992	ECU	267 337
	copra 1993	ECU	265 281
	copra 1994	ECU	60 045
<u>Payment date :</u>	16 June 1995 (1992, 1993)		
	2 May 1996 (1994)		
<u>Framework signed:</u>	22 April 1996		

##### Summary:

The government of Vanuatu is aware that the importance of copra in its economy is waning. It none the less believes that stable and profitable prices for the grower, hence subsidized where necessary, are a solution for stabilizing copra production in the long term. This means ensuring that some of the many copra producers do not abandon the product in the wake of very low prices before the diversification process, as borne out by statistics, has really offered alternatives.

The government measures which were begun by the previous FMO will therefore be continued, as will operations to open up production areas in the interior of the country.

The current FMO will thus supplement improvements to rural road infrastructure, certain components of which need to be stepped up.

### 13.15 ZIMBABWE

<u>Application year:</u>	1992	
<u>Products:</u>	coffee	ECU 2 493 812
	cotton	ECU 12 786 706
<u>Date of payment:</u>	14.12.1994	
<u>Framework signed:</u>	26.06.1995	

#### Summary:

On a general level - bearing in mind that Zimbabwe is presently undergoing a process of structural adjustment - the transfers will be used to correct some of the structural causes which generated difficulties for the improvement of the operation of the sectors concerned.

More specifically, the transfers are destined

- to assist the coffee sector by reducing the amount of loans granted because of the drought and thus allow the sector to increase productive investment and viability. At the same time, this will have a ripple effect on the banking sector and improve living standards in the rural areas;
- to contribute, in the cotton sector, to the establishment of Zimbabwe Cotton Company's financial viability and assist the sale of part of the Government's shareholding in this venture to small-holders over the next two years.

### 14. Evaluations of the use of resources

Since the publication of the 1994 report (COM(95)501 final), evaluations on the implementation of FMOs have continued (Grenada, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia). Others are in the pipeline (Lesotho, Senegal, Mauritania, Benin, Kenya, Zimbabwe). At the same time the overall evaluation of Stabex will be drawn up during the second half of 1996.

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TABLE 1 : AGGREGATE RESULTS FOR 1994 APPLICATION YEAR (amounts in ECU)

Country code	Country	Product	Loss of earnings	"Franchise"	Transfer basis after "franchise"	Consultations (Art. 203)	Transfer basis after Art. 203 reductions	Reduction Art. 194.2	Reduction Art. 194.4	Amount of transfers
224	Sudan	Cotton	12.333.250	271.292	12.061.958	5.073.260	6.988.698	0	0	6.988.698
228	Mauretania	Squid, octopus and cuttlefish	1.014.030	0	1.014.030	0	1.014.030	0	0	1.014.030
236	Burkina Faso	Cotton	16.795.863	768.627	16.027.236	2.110.787	13.916.449	0	0	13.916.449
244	Chad	Cotton	9.431.750	405.137	9.026.613	2.495.858	6.530.755	0	0	6.530.755
247	Cape Verde	Fresh bananas	1.006.565	0	1.006.565	290.508	716.057	0	0	716.057
248	Senegal	Groundnut products	8.828.557	2.648.567	6.179.990	724.913	5.455.077	0	0	5.455.077
257	Guinea-Bissau	Palin nuts and kernels	669.655	0	669.655	271.947	397.708	0	0	397.708
264	Sierra Leone	Coffee	397.750	0	397.750	203.489	194.261	0	0	194.261
		Cocoa	2.777.500	63.745	2.713.755	1.533.000	1.180.755	0	0	1.180.755
280	Togo	Cocoa	465.501	0	465.501	105.203	360.298	0	0	360.298
302	Cameroon	Cocoa products	23.093.480	5.539.371	17.554.109	5.354.003	12.200.106	0	0	12.200.106
310	Equatorial Guinea	Cocoa	2.338.575	63.391	2.275.184	688.471	1.586.713	0	0	1.586.713
352	Tanzania	Coffee	3.719.153	743.831	2.975.322	173.461	2.801.861	0	0	2.801.861
382	Zimbabwe	Coffee	5.904.250	428.681	5.475.569	2.766.936	2.708.633	0	0	2.708.633
		Cotton	2.681.607	536.321	2.145.286	0	2.145.286	0	0	2.145.286
386	Malawi	Tea	4.438.000	254.530	4.183.470	0	4.183.470	0	0	4.183.470
395	Lesotho	Wool	428.257	0	428.257	104.066	324.191	0	0	324.191
452	Haiti	Coffee	6.663.379	167.992	6.495.387	0	6.495.387	0	0	6.495.387
460	Dominica	Fresh bananas	9.512.500	353.115	9.159.385	0	9.159.385	0	0	9.159.385
465	Saint Lucia	Fresh bananas	22.944.750	768.347	22.176.403	0	22.176.403	0	0	22.176.403
467	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Fresh bananas	26.176.500	451.635	25.724.865	0	25.724.865	0	0	25.724.865
473	Grenada	Cocoa	128.902	0	128.902	41.133	87.769	0	0	87.769
		Fresh bananas	1.813.500	0	1.813.500	722.861	1.090.639	0	0	1.090.639
		Nutmeg & mace	1.390.500	0	1.390.500	587.255	803.245	0	0	803.245
801	Papua New Guinea	Cocoa products	9.860.750	948.454	8.912.296	1.640.754	7.271.542	0	0	7.271.542
806	Solomon Islands	Copra products	1.594.677	0	1.594.677	318.776	1.275.901	0	0	1.275.901
807	Tuvalu	Copra	12.375	0	12.375	7.854	4.511	0	0	4.511
816	Vanuatu	Copra	60.045	0	60.045	0	60.045	0	0	60.045
817	Tonga	Vanilla	105.496	0	105.496	33.305	72.191	0	0	72.191
819	Western Samoa	Copra products	2.090.424	26.481	2.063.943	900.705	1.163.238	0	0	1.163.238
			178.677.541	14.439.517	164.238.024	26.148.555	138.089.469	0	0	138.089.469

TABLE 2 : AGGREGATE RESULTS BY PRODUCT

	Country	Amount in ECU	as % of total
1	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	25.724.865	18,629
2	Saint Lucia	22.176.403	16,059
3	Burkina Faso	13.916.449	10,078
4	Cameroon	12.200.106	8,835
5	Dominica	9.159.385	6,633
6	P.N.G.	7.271.542	5,266
7	Sudan	6.988.698	5,061
8	Chad	6.530.755	4,729
9	Haiti	6.495.387	4,704
10	Senegal	5.455.077	3,950
11	Zimbabwe	4.853.919	3,515
12	Malawi	4.183.470	3,030
13	Tanzania	2.801.861	2,029
14	Grenada	1.981.653	1,435
15	Equatorial Guinea	1.586.713	1,149
16	Sierra Leone	1.375.016	0,996
17	Solomon Islands	1.275.901	0,924
18	Western Samoa	1.163.238	0,842
19	Mauretania	1.014.030	0,734
20	Cape Verde	716.057	0,519
21	Guinea-Bissau	397.708	0,288
22	Togo	360.298	0,261
23	Lesotho	324.191	0,235
24	Tonga	72.191	0,052
25	Vanuatu	60.045	0,043
26	Tuvalu	4.511	0,003
	TOTAL	138.089.469	100,000

TABLE 3 : AGGREGATE RESULTS BY PRODUCT

	Products	Amount in ECU	as % of total
1	Bananas	58.867.349	42,630
2	Cotton and by-products	29.581.188	21,422
3	Cocoa and by-products	22.687.183	16,429
4	Coffee and by-products	12.200.142	8,835
5	Groundnut products	5.455.077	3,950
6	Tee	4.183.470	3,030
7	Copra and by-products	2.503.695	1,813
8	Squid, octopus and cuttlefish	1.014.030	0,734
9	Nutmeg and mace	803.245	0,582
10	Palm nuts and kernels	397.708	0,288
11	Wool	324.191	0,235
12	Vanilla	72.191	0,052
	TOTAL	138.089.469	100,000

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