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IMPLEMENTING MEDA

1996-1997 REPORT

(presented by the Commission)

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Introduction

This report is submitted by the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council pursuant to Article 15(1) of Council Regulation No 1488/96 (MEDA), which requires an annual report regarding the measures financed under the said regulation. It provides information on the measures financed during 1996-97.

The MEDA Programme is the main financial instrument of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It forms the major part of an ECU 4,685 million five-year overall financial package decided on by the Cannes European Council in June 1995. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership itself was instituted at the Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Barcelona in November 1995.

Part I of the report sets out the main results achieved by the MEDA Programme in 1997. Following the adoption by the Council of the MEDA Regulation in July 1996 and of the Decision on guidelines for the programming of MEDA in December 1996, the Commission was able during 1997 to put into place the resources and administrative procedures necessary for the implementation of the MEDA programme.

1997 was also the first year in the period 1995-1999 in which the increased financial resources for cooperation with the Mediterranean were made available on the MEDA budget line. Thus commitment credits allocated to the MEDA budget line reached almost ECU one billion. 100% of available commitment credits were executed, thus testifying both to the adequacy of the programming procedures put in place by the Commission and to the absorptive capacity of the beneficiary Mediterranean Partners. Payment credits were satisfactorily disbursed taking into account the long term implementation period of the projects.

Part II of the report traces the implementation of cooperation over the year both at the bilateral level and at the regional level. Finally, the annexes provide an analysis of the execution of commitment and payment credits over 1995-1999, a forecast of execution up to 2003 and a detailed report of the financial execution of the MEDA Programme in 1996 and 1997.

PART I RESULTS OF THE MEDA PROGRAMME

1. Organisation for implementation

Framework Financing Conventions

MEDA progressively replaces the twenty year old Financial Protocols that had provided the system for cooperation with non member Mediterranean countries. Therefore a new administrative architecture was required to enable the implementation of the MEDA programme by the Commission services and the beneficiary Mediterranean Partners.

During 1997 this new structure was extensively discussed, in a spirit of partnership, with each Mediterranean Partner eligible to MEDA, in order to conclude a Framework Financing Convention. These Conventions aim to link the MEDA Regulation with local legislations and to improve efficiency by decentralising implementation of activities as close as possible to the level of the beneficiaries whilst organising the overall programming dialogue in a coherent way. The conclusion of these Conventions was a prerequisite for the implementation of the measures programmed under MEDA, with the exception of structural adjustment operations which can continue to be implemented according to existing specific procedures. The adoption of the Framework Financing Conventions thus allows implementation of the measures taken under MEDA to progress beyond the stage of the financial commitments to that of financial disbursements and the delivery of project outputs.

The main features of the Framework Financing Conventions include:

- the establishment of a national coordinator for the beneficiary partner in order to oversee overall programming and implementation.
- a wide field of potential beneficiaries, including private operators and members of civil society.
- the granting of "the most favoured donor" fiscal treatment and the exemption of MEDA financing from taxes and duties.

By the end of 1997 Framework Financing Conventions were agreed with Morocco, Tunisia and the Palestinian Authority and discussions were well advanced with the other Mediterranean Partners¹.

¹ At the time of writing, Framework Financing Conventions have since been agreed with Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey whereas Framework Financing Conventions are not applicable for Cyprus, Israel and Malta because they do not have MEDA bilateral programmes.

MEDA Teams

Given the increase in the volume of work and the extra technical demands flowing from the new objectives of the MEDA programme, the Commission services require additional human resources of an appropriate level of expertise because the projects are of a complex nature and are spread across a wide range of sectors.

In the absence of the possibility of recruiting new officials or detached national experts with such a required level of expertise the Budgetary Authority provided for recruitment of external expertise in the SAB n°1/96. To this effect the commentary to the MEDA budget line (B7-410) allows for the financing of technical support and related administrative costs for the mutual benefit of the Commission and the Mediterranean partners. Technical support is to include preparation of terms of reference and monitoring. Up to 3% of the annual MEDA appropriations entered in the supporting budget line may be used.

This will allow effective control of the utilisation of Community financing under the direct supervision of the Commission that retains responsibility for management and financial decisions. MEDA Teams staff at professional level will be about 39 persons for Headquarters and 54 for the Delegations. Implementation of the measures themselves is undertaken by project management units foreseen within the structures of the individual measures.

To implement this provision the Commission has proposed that support staff be recruited in the form of "MEDA Teams". The Teams will be deployed "extra - muros" as the support personnel are not part of Commission staff. Each team is to be recruited via restricted tender, following prequalification based on an open call for expressions of interest from companies and associations of experts. Both European and Mediterranean experts are eligible. Each team corresponds to a particular area of intervention of the MEDA programme. The support staff will provide technical expertise throughout the project cycle thus helping to ensure the effective implementation and maximising the real impact of the MEDA programme.

During 1997 the tenders for the MEDA Teams were launched and the offers were duly received and evaluated. Of the 10 MEDA Teams envisaged for support to the Commission Headquarters in Brussels, eight were contracted in the last quarter of 1997. The recruitment of the remaining two teams was pursued in 1998. As regards the MEDA Teams attached to the Commission Delegations, tendering procedures were well advanced by the end of 1997 with the majority of contracts being concluded in 1998 following agreement on the framework conventions with the Mediterranean Partner concerned.

Information activities

The launching of the MEDA Programme has generated a great amount of public interest within, in particular, the media, professional organisations, cultural associations and non-governmental organisations. At the same time this has created a significant increase in the demand for information about the MEDA Programme, its objectives and modalities, as well as about the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership as a whole.

In response to these developments the Commission services have, during 1997, developed a series of publications in order to allow interested parties to keep abreast of developments and to participate in MEDA. These includes brochures which illustrate through concrete examples the objectives and activities of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership as a whole, as well as of specific policies. Furthermore, a series of information notes has been produced allowing speedy diffusion of information on the progress of implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the MEDA Programme. A list of these documents is given in Annex 1. Information of this nature is also now available on the following Internet website: <http://www.euromed.net>.

Information on procurement opportunities is published on a quarterly basis in the Official Journal of the European Communities and is now also available on the Internet at the following address: <http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg1b/contract.html>. Information on the financial execution of the MEDA Programme is available on: <http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg1b/budget/index.html>.

2. The programming process

MEDA has a flexible programming process in order to respond to the challenge of significantly intensified cooperation. This is to avoid dispersion of the cooperation effort and to give an incentive for efficient implementation. Equally, MEDA must be capable of adaptation over time as lessons are learned through its implementation and as the needs and priorities of the Mediterranean partners evolve.

Therefore, instead of fixing the financial allocations for the period 1995-99 during a single programming exercise at the start of the period, as under the old financial protocol system (1978-96), a three-year rolling programming exercise takes place every year, with indicative amounts for both bilateral and regional cooperation. As there is no bilateral contractual agreement, funds can be adjusted within the budgetary period both within and between bilateral and regional cooperation.

The criteria applied to establish the initial indicative country allocations are, over and above the traditional criteria (population size; per capita income), efficiency in implementation as well as progress in structural reform and foremost progress towards the conclusion of the Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements. This latter criterion is particularly important since it effectively justifies a substantial increase in fund allocation, with the aim of accompanying the transition process to an economy integrated with the EU-market.

Thus National Indicative Programmes (NIPs) have been adopted for bilateral cooperation and a regional indicative programme has been proposed for regional cooperation, in accordance with Article 5(2) of the MEDA Regulation. These documents establish the priority areas for intervention for the MEDA Programme, within the scope of the MEDA Regulation, and are therefore a tool for maintaining a strategic and targeted cooperation effort. On this basis the Commission subsequently adopts financing decisions for the initiation of projects, to be implemented on the basis of financing conventions agreed with the beneficiary institutions.

National Indicative Programmes were first adopted by the Commission in 1996 for the period 1996-1998, following the positive opinion of the Member States at the Med Committee. In 1997 these were updated on the basis of the experience of implementation of the each NIP over the previous year. Also in 1997 the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) was proposed by the Commission to provide for the launching of cooperation involving several countries across the Mediterranean region. It received a favourable opinion of the Committee on 3 December 1997 and was adopted by the Commission on 24 March 1998. Subsequently it was presented to the Euro-Mediterranean Committee for the Barcelona Process for information and comment by the Mediterranean Partners.

It is expected that approximately 90% of the MEDA programme will be directed towards bilateral cooperation and approximately 10% towards regional cooperation. The activities undertaken at bilateral and regional level are complementary to enable the political and economic impact of the MEDA programme to be sustained and the objectives jointly adopted in the Barcelona Declaration more effectively reached. Regional activities should not displace funding of bilateral activities.

The National Indicative Programmes set out the strategic priorities for cooperation with each of the eligible Mediterranean Partners, taking into account the stage of development of its economy and society as well as the capacity of its institutions. The main axes of cooperation to be pursued by the MEDA programme, in the light of the Barcelona Declaration adopted by all the Partners, are support for economic transition and for the strengthening of the socio-economic balance. Support to economic transition has the overall objective of helping the Partners prepare for free trade with the Community and to raise the standard of living; thus the Community's interventions aim to increase the competitiveness of the partners' economies, with a view to achieving sustainable economic growth. However, it is also important to alleviate the possible short-term costs of economic transition through measures to strengthen the socio-economic balance. These aim to improve the standards of living of the populations of the Partners by reducing unemployment and increasing access to social services as well as safeguarding the environment.

The regional indicative programme reflects the progress made in the framework of the Barcelona process in taking action at a multilateral level on issues of common concern, and strengthens the activities in support of the involvement of civil society in the Partnership.

3. Commitments

In 1995 and 1996, the MEDA Programme progressively replaced the existing financial instruments, mainly the Financial Protocols, and in 1997 represented about 90 % of the total financial commitments from the EU Budget in the Mediterranean. The MEDA Programme is mostly made up of grants as well as risk capital and interest rate subsidies.

Commitment credits were fully utilised (100 % commitment) in 1995, 1996 and 1997 with ECU 173 million, ECU 403 million and ECU 981 million being committed in the

respective years. Over the period 1995-1997, commitments went to four main types of operations:

- support to structural adjustment: 14 % of total;
- support to economic transition and private sector development: 27 % of total;
- socio-economic development and environmental projects: 46 % of total;
- regional projects: 14 % of total².

The strategic axes of cooperation established in Council Decision 96/706 on programming guidelines for the MEDA Programme have been fully respected. The Council Decision requests the Commission to concentrate resources on support to economic transition, including structural adjustment, strengthening the socio-economic equilibrium and promoting regional cooperation.

It should be noted that the Commission has given a mandate to the European Investment Bank to manage certain operations financed under MEDA. These consist of risk capital operations to support the process of economic transition and interest rate subsidies for loans made by the EIB on its own resources in favour of the environment.

Also, other types of cooperation with the Mediterranean have been financed during 1996-1997 from other budget lines and which are therefore not covered by this report. Whilst the MEDA budget line is the biggest in chapter B7-40 (Mediterranean) of the Community budget there are others, namely the financial protocols for Cyprus and Malta, a special budget line for Turkey, the residue of the financial protocols for the Maghreb and the Mashreq and a budget line in support of the Middle East Peace Process. Also, the MEDA Democracy programme is financed from outside chapter B7-40 of the Community budget.

The end of the 1997 budget year saw the adoption by the budgetary authority of supplementary commitment credits of ECU 144.7 million (adding up to the total of ECU 981 million) which were fully used. This was possible due to the flexible programming procedure used by the Commission which consists of "over programming" of projects vis-à-vis the available credits thus allowing extra funds to be absorbed. Conversely, this late addition of commitment credits substantially depleted the pipeline of operations scheduled for commitment in the first half of 1998, thus causing a "back loaded" commitment profile in 1998.

4. Payments

As in any international financial cooperation activity, the rate of payments of the MEDA Programme is a direct function of the type of operation for which commitments are made.

² This total includes the commitments made in 1995 for decentralised cooperation and the financing of the MEDA Teams as well as the activities under the Regional Indicative Programme. However, over the period 1997-1999 it is expected that the RIP will represent 10% of the financial envelope of MEDA remaining after the financing of the MEDA Teams.

In fact, some operations such as support to structural adjustment result in payments over a short time span, generally two years, provided however that conditions agreed between the Commission and the beneficiary Government are met.

Economic transition and private sector development operations generally consist in technical assistance operations over a 3-4 year period, which determines the payment period.

Classical development operations (rural development, basic health care, education, drinking water, sewage, etc) require works and services as well as procurement of equipment following tendering procedures. The implementation period is longer, generally 4 to 6 years.

Finally, regional projects financed under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership often consist in completely novel forms of cooperation, necessitating innovative financial and legal frameworks of a complex nature. It is estimated that payments are spread over a 3-5 year period.

Taking into account the current mix of operations within the MEDA Programme (a breakdown is given in part I.3), it is estimated that the average implementation (i.e. payment) period for each of the annual tranches of the MEDA Programme is 4 years.

For the period 1995-1997 cumulative payments have reached ECU 417 million, or 26.7% of commitments made over the same period.

The graphics and tables in Annex 2 illustrate these facts.

PART II SUMMARY OF THE COURSE OF COOPERATION

1. Bilateral cooperation

The Maghreb

In Algeria financial co-operation is still suffering from delays, mainly due to the security situation in the country. Whilst the National Indicative Programme 1996-98 continues to provide the framework for cooperation with Algeria, only two project preparation missions were realised and it has not been possible to present financing proposals to the MED Committee. Implementation of several ongoing projects from the Financial Protocols continued, in particular on a small-scale fisheries project. However, the financing convention of a 30 million ECU agricultural import programme (funded by the Fourth Financial Protocol) expired before its implementation could begin. Finally, discussions on the MEDA Framework Financing Convention were well advanced by the end of 1997.

The Framework Financing Convention with Tunisia for financial co-operation under MEDA was signed in September 1997. Commitments from the MEDA programme reached 258.25 million ECU over the period 1996-97 which means that the funds for the triennial period 1996-98 were already fully committed by the end of 1997. Another 71.75 million ECU were programmed for MEDA projects during a programming mission that took place in December 1997. One financing convention was signed in April 1997 concerning the 45 million ECU MANFORM programme for the upgrading of the vocational training system in Tunisia. Other projects under preparation concern notably the strengthening of the productive system and the private sector, as well as the preservation of the socio-economic equilibrium through rural development and employment creation. The update of the National Indicative Programme for 1997-99 in essence provides for a continuation of support in these main priority areas.

The Indicative Programme drawn up with Morocco for the period 1996-98 was amended at the request of the Moroccan authorities in the course of 1997, which caused some delay in preparing and starting up cooperation projects. However, the main emphasis of cooperation is still on support for economic transition and improving the socio-economic balance. Since it was signed in March 1996, five operations have been approved for a total of ECU 235.58 million (52.3%). The following financing decisions have been taken in the context of support for achieving a better socio-economic balance: rural water and sanitation (ECU 40.00 million); rural roads and tracks (ECU 30.00 million); support for professional training (ECU 38.00 million); interest-rate subsidies on an EIB loan (ECU 7.58 million). Technical and financial cooperation and programming are expected to be up to speed by the end of 1997.

The Mashreq

During 1997 the presentation of Financing Agreements was delayed pending the conclusion of a Framework Financing Convention between the European Commission and Egypt. However, considerable work was undertaken on the preparation of Financing Agreements for two large and previously approved programmes; the 155 million ECU EU contribution to the multi-donor Social Fund II programme and the 100 million ECU EU contribution to the Educational Enhancement Programme (EEP). Also, an interest subsidy of ECU 2.7 million for an EIB loan (Grey Cement) was funded.

Planning and project preparation began on a further two programmes for presentation in 1998. The first is the Industrial Modernisation Programme (IMP) at 250 million ECU which will be the centrepiece of the EU's economic co-operation with Egypt. The 110 million ECU contribution to the Health Sector Reform Programme (HSRP) will assist radical reforms leading to universal access to basic health and health insurance cover.

In Jordan, implementation of MEDA was pursued along a number of tracks. Negotiated in the second semester of 1997, the Framework Financing Convention covering the MEDA Programme was signed in February 1998. The Private Sector Development Programme (Business Service Team-Business Centre) of ECU 7 million had been decided upon in 1995. The implementation started with the setting up of the Business Service Team in Amman on 8 September 1997.

A Programming mission took place on 3-4 December 1997 in order to review and update the Indicative Programme and technical and financial cooperation for 1997-1999. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed allocating the future available resources to support industrial modernisation, development of the private sector and environment policy. Also, ECU 10 million on risk capital resources were made available in December 1997 in support of the EIB project "Jordan-Industrial Development Bank (IDB)-VI operation".

Negotiations on the MEDA Framework Financing Convention with Lebanon continued in 1997. The copy of the Framework Financing Convention signed by the Commission was sent to the Lebanese authorities for signing in October 1997.

The preparation of the following approved MEDA projects was largely finalised, but was held up because Lebanon had not yet signed the MEDA Framework Financing Convention:

- support for the Lebanese administration (ECU 38 million): convention and tender documents finalised subject to minor amendments and the signing of the Framework Agreement;
- investment planning programme (ECU 25 million): technical negotiations were well advanced;
- standardisation (ECU 6 million): negotiations on an agreement with the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) got under way.

Interest-rate subsidies totalling ECU 30.8 million were granted on EIB loans relating to the environment.

For Syria, a project to modernise the Finance Ministry (ECU 10.5 million) and a management school project (ECU 14 million) were approved. In the course of the year a study was undertaken on "Technical Education and Vocational Training" with a view to drafting a programme to suit Syria's transition to a free market economy. Implementation of four MEDA projects approved in 1996 could not go ahead because the MEDA Framework Financing Convention with Syria had not been signed.

During 1997, the Framework Financing Convention was agreed with the Palestinian National Authority and three projects were approved for the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the MEDA budget-line. Firstly, funding for provision of equipment and related training in the framework of the EU Special Adviser on Counter-terrorism (ECU 3.6 million): this project was decided as part of a CFSP Joint Action aiming to assist the Palestinian Authority on its fight against terrorism. Secondly, establishment of a Special Cash Facility (ECU 25 million from which ECU 21 million is an advance on the 1998 budget). The Israeli authorities blocked the transfer of tax revenues to the Palestinian Authority creating a serious financial crisis. In order to avoid this situation in the future, the EC decided to create a fund that will cover such financial crises. Thirdly, following an identification mission to the area, the EC designed a ECU 1.2 million programme of assistance on Customs Administration for the Palestinian Authority. In addition a risk capital operation of ECU 1 million in favour of the Gaza Industrial Estates and ECU 7.4 million in respect of an interest subsidy for the Gaza Sanitation loan of the EIB were financed.

Turkey

Under the MEDA Indicative Programme for Turkey, the European Commission committed ECU 70,2 million in 1997 to strengthen civil society and human rights, promote small and medium enterprises and improve living standards among the most needy parts of the population. The 1997 projects include a drinking water supply network in South Eastern Turkey, a cancer prediagnosis project and several non-governmental organisation (NGO) initiatives related to human rights and civil society as well as several vocational training activities and risk capital to finance private investments -- mainly in joint ventures.

These initiatives make a positive contribution because it is clear that the human rights problems in South Eastern Turkey are in part linked to the lack of economic prospects there. Thus by working together with Turkish organisations to strengthen civil society and create a chance for a better future, it is hoped to stimulate economic development in the region which in turn can contribute to improving the human rights situation

Twenty NGOs have been awarded grants for actions in the field of consumer protection, women's status and education, empowerment and management of NGOs, children's rights and protection, education and training on human rights, as well as administrative reform and migration.

The total amount committed by the EU for Turkey under MEDA for the period 1996-1997 amounts to ECU 103.3 million (ECU 33.1 million in 1996; ECU 70.2 million in 1997). At the end of 1997 discussions were commenced with the Turkish authorities regarding the framework convention.

Structural adjustment

In both the Maghreb and the Mashreq, support for structural adjustment remains one of the key instruments through which the European Union supports the process of economic transition in preparation of the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean free trade area. As 1996 was the first full year of implementation of the MEDA programme, the emphasis was initially on the negotiation of new programmes with partners. As a result, four programmes were approved in 1996 for a total amount of ECU 445 million (ECU 350 million MEDA funds, and the remaining ECU 95 million protocol funds).

In 1997 more emphasis was given to the implementation of the programmes, necessitating frequent policy dialogues with partners, as well as the Bretton Woods Institutions.

Overall, good progress has been made in the implementation of the structural adjustment programmes, although in some cases delays have been encountered mainly due to insufficient compliance with the mutually agreed performance criteria.

Table: Support for structural adjustment in the MEDA programme.

	Year of approval	Amount (ECU m)	Status as at end 1997
Morocco	1996	120	1 st tranche (ECU 30 m) disbursed in 1997.
Algeria	1996	125 ^{1/}	Policy dialogue ongoing. 1 st tranche yet to be disbursed.
Jordan	1996	100	Programme completed. 1 st tranche (ECU 60 m) disbursed in 1996, 2 nd tranche (ECU 40 m) in 1997.
Tunisia	1996	100	Programme completed. 1 st tranche (ECU 40 m) disbursed in 1996, 2 nd tranche (ECU 60 m) in 1997.

1/. Of which ECU 95 million from protocol funds.

2. Regional cooperation

The regional indicative programme complements and reinforces the bilateral indicative programmes and foresees the implementation of activities in all three domains of the Barcelona Declaration, namely the political and security dimension; the economic and financial dimension; the social, cultural and human dimension.

In the political and security dimension, activities will contribute to the creation of a region of peace and stability. They include, for example, a network of foreign policy institutes and a prevention and management pilot scheme for disasters of natural and human origin.

In the economic and financial dimension, the objectives at a regional level are to: conduct a dialogue on the alignment of sectoral economic policies; foster cooperation between non-governmental entities such as chambers of commerce, economic institutes and trade promotion bodies; carry out regional projects which usefully complement bilateral measures.

Activities undertaken up to the end of 1997 include the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean network of economic institutes, conferences on increasing inward investment and developing capital markets and a programme to promote private sector investment in infrastructure. Sectoral projects implemented include maritime transport and statistical cooperation.

The aim of the social, cultural and human dimension of the Partnership is to bring people closer, promote understanding between them and improve their perception of each other. These goals apply in a variety of areas including education, youth, the media, the development of civil society and the dialogue between cultures civilisations.

The main activity undertaken was the "Euromed Heritage" programme on cultural heritage.

Also under the MEDA Regional Indicative Programme the European Commission has provided grant financing for small activities (less than ECU 500,000) pertaining to the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. This type of financing concerned in 1997 120 activities for almost ECU 14 million. These activities are divided into 5 categories: activities of the Barcelona Process (18 activities for ECU 3.0 million); economic cooperation (12 activities for ECU 1.8 million); information and culture actions (7 activities for ECU 2.1 million); micro-actions (73 actions for 4.5 million); Euro-Arab cooperation (10 activities for ECU 2.35 million).

Publications

- The Barcelona Declaration and Work Programme
- The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership with an illustration of the concrete measures being implemented
- Support for structural adjustment
- Private sector development
- Economic transition
- 36 information notes on implementation of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

MEDA COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS
1995-1999, in ECU millions

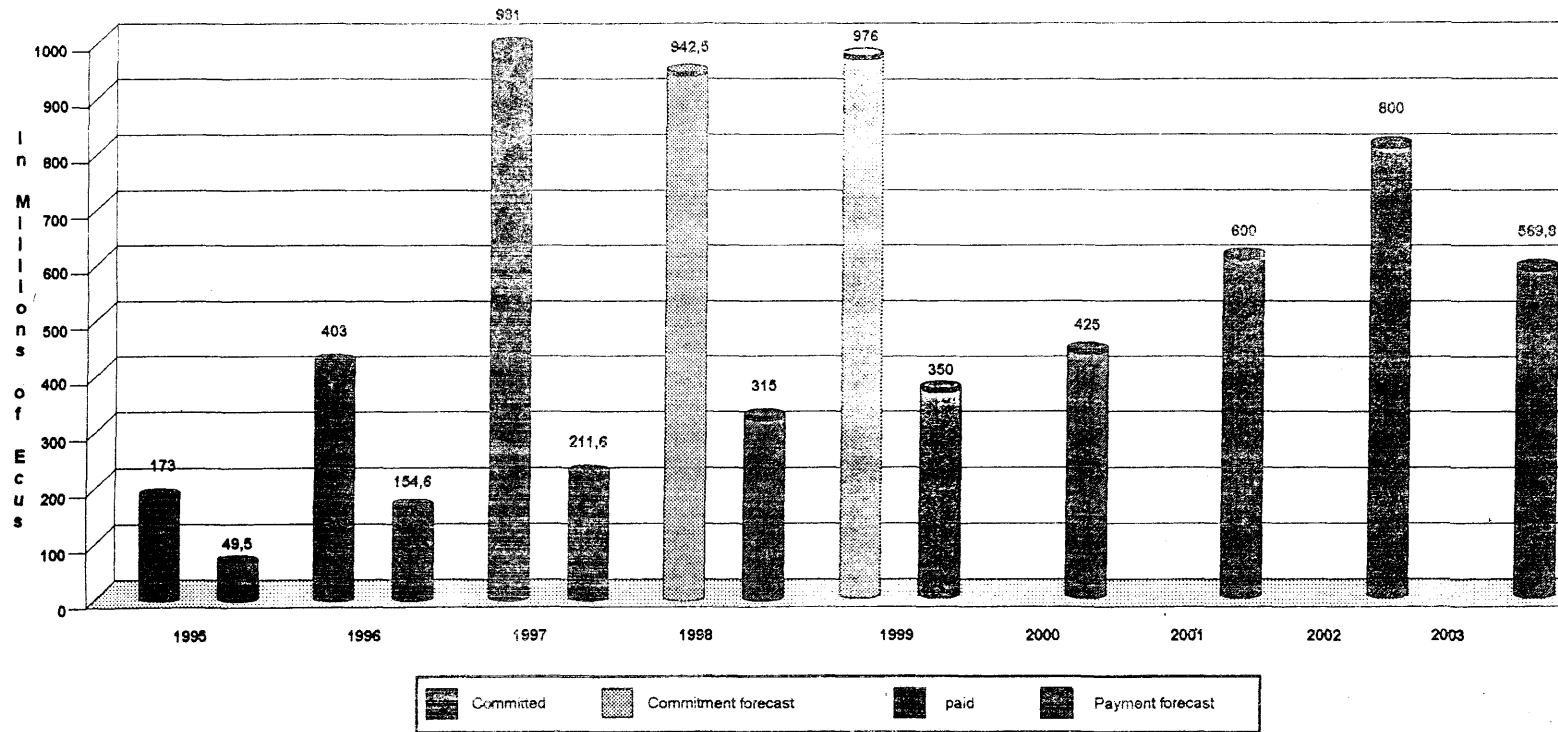
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1. Commitments					
1.1 Available credits	173	403	981	943	(976)
1.2 Actual commitments	173	403	981	(943)	
- Structural adjustment	0	200	150	(0)	
- Economic transition	37	13	100	(513)	
- Development	37	158	623	(338)	
- Regional	99	32	108	(92)	
2. Actual payments	50	155	212	(315)	

Total commitments 1995-1999; ECU 3,476 million

N.B. figures between brackets are forecasts

MEDA Forecast of commitment credits / Project payments

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Total commitments 1995 - 1999: 3.475,5

Total payments 1995 - 2003: 3.475,5

Project payment forecasts assume an average project duration of 4 to 5 years.

Annex 3BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL EXECUTION 1996-1997

Pays	Projet	Total à engager sur MEDA	Engagé en 1996	Payé en 1996	Engagé en 1997	Payé en 1997
Algérie	Ajustement structurel	30.000.000			30.000.000	
Algérie	BEI - bonification d'intérêts : environnement	10.750.000			10.750.000	
Chypre	BEI - bonification d'intérêts	2.960.000			2.960.000	560.219
Cisjordanie	Appui au ministère de l'éducation	20.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000		
Cisjordanie	BEI - Capitaux à risques (real estate)	1.000.000			1.000.000	
Cisjordanie	BEI - bonification d'intérêts : environnement	7.400.000			7.400.000	
Cisjordanie	Coopération avec les douanes	1.200.000			1.200.000	
Cisjordanie	Développement du secteur privé	3.000.000			3.000.000	
Cisjordanie	Fonds de stabilisation	25.000.000			25.000.000	25.000.000
Cisjordanie	Soutien à l'Autorité palestinienne (COTER)	3.600.000			3.600.000	
Egypte	BEI - Bonification d'intérêts (ECC Grey Cement)	2.700.000			2.700.000	

Egypte	BEI - bonification d'intérêts : environnement	19.880.000	19.880.000			1.930.389
Egypte	Fonds social	155.000.00 0	55.000.000		100.000.00 0	
Egypte	Education	100.000.00 0			100.000.00 0	
Jordanie	Ajustement structurel	100.000.00 0	100.000.00 0	60.000.000		40.000.000
Jordanie	BEI - Capitaux à risques	10.000.000			10.000.000	5.000.000
Liban	Assistance technique à la reconstruction (Investment planning IPP)	21.000.000			21.000.000	
Liban	Assistance réhabilitation administration libanaise	38.000.000	10.000.000		28.000.000	
Liban	BEI - bonification d'intérêts : environnement	10.325.000			10.325.000	
Liban	BEI - bonification d'intérêts : Tripoli Wastewater	20.785.000			20.785.000	
Liban	Normalisation	6.000.000			6.000.000	
Malte	BEI - bonification d'intérêts	2.800.000			2.800.000	
Maroc	Ajustement structurel	120.000.00 0			120.000.00 0	30.000.000
Maroc	Développement pistes / routes rurales	30.000.000			30.000.000	
Maroc	Eau en zones rurales	40.000.000			40.000.000	

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Maroc	BEI - bonification d'intérêts : assainissement	7.575.000			7.575.000	
Maroc	Formation professionnelle	38.000.000			38.000.000	
Syrie	Programme de soutien au secteur forestier	3.500.000	3.500.000			
Syrie	Développement du tourisme culturel	3.000.000	3.000.000			
Syrie	Modernisation des administrations locales	18.000.000	6.000.000		12.000.000	
Syrie	Soutien Télécommunications	5.500.000			5.500.000	
Syrie	Ecole de management	14.000.000			14.000.000	
Syrie	Réforme du Ministère des Finances	10.500.000			10.500.000	
Tunisie	Ajustement structurel	100.000.00 0	100.000.00 0	40.000.000		60.000.000
Tunisie	Amélioration de la compétitivité	10.000.000	10.000.000			
Tunisie	Appui à la formation professionnelle (MANFORM)	45.000.000	10.000.000		35.000.000	700.050
Tunisie	BEI : capitaux à risques : privatisation des entreprises publiques	15.000.000			15.000.000	
Tunisie	Appui au programme de privatisation	10.000.000			10.000.000	
Tunisie	Appui à la promotion des investissements extérieurs	4.000.000			4.000.000	

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Tunisie	BEI : capitaux à risques : industrie	15.000.000			15.000.000	
Tunisie	Programme de développement rural et de gestion des ressources naturelles	50.000.000			50.000.000	
Tunisie	BEI : bonification d'intérêts (Lac Sud)	9.250.000			9.250.000	
Turquie	Food inspection services	10.123.000	10.123.000			
Turquie	Jean Monnet Fellowships programme	5.000.000	5.000.000			
Turquie	Creation of business and innovation centres	3.165.000	3.165.000			
Turquie	Mobilisation for economic and social development (IULA ONG)	855.000	855.000			
Turquie	Modernization project in education	14.000.000	14.000.000			
Turquie	Magazine Anadolu	250.000			250.000	
Turquie	Urban community empowerment	1.025.650			1.025.650	
Turquie	BEI - capitaux à risques	12.000.000			12.000.000	
Turquie	Environment standard for equipment in the textile sector (Kosgeb)	1.000.000			1.000.000	
Turquie	Women Cancer prediagnosis	1.900.000			1.900.000	
Turquie	BEI - bonification d'intérêts - Izmit industrial wastewater project	11.395.000			11.395.000	3.208.862

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Turquie	Industrial zone for SME's of the auto components sector (Kosgeb)	1.245.000			1.245.000	
Turquie	Information network for SME's	773.000			773.000	
Turquie	Vocational training center in the shoes sector (Kosgeb)	1.962.000			1.962.000	
Turquie	Vocational training center in the clothing sector (Kosgeb)	1.490.000			1.490.000	
Turquie	Formation de femmes entrepreneurs	1.040.000			1.040.000	
Turquie	Sanliurfa drinking water supply project	21.300.000			21.300.000	
Turquie	Forming consumer awareness	410.000			410.000	
Turquie	BEI - bonification d'intérêts - Adana wastewater project	10.800.000			10.800.000	
Turquie	EC studies center	300.000			300.000	
Turquie	17 projets pour la promotion des droits de l'homme (ONGs)	2.100.000			2.100.000	
Turquie	Cultural integration of Turkish society	150.000			150.000	
Turquie	Euro-Turkish dialogue	500.000			500.000	
Turquie	Program on state reform in Turkey	600.000			600.000	
Régional	Coopération statistique (MEDSTAT)	20.000.000	20.000.000	209.952		1.744.597

Régional	Regional projects (Middle East peace process)	15.000.000			15.000.000	390.250
Régional	Icarda-Research support (CGIAR) 1996	1.190.000			1.190.000	
Régional	Icarda-Research support (CGIAR) 1997	1.320.000			1.320.000	
Régional	MEDA TEAMS	70.000.000			22.000.000	1.466.400
Régional	BEI - capitaux à risques	10.000.000			10.000.000	
Régional	CIHEAM	6.000.000			6.000.000	
Régional	Transports maritimes	8.409.651			8.409.651	
Régional	Patrimoine culturel	17.164.673			17.164.673	
Régional	Programme population	7.000.000			7.000.000	
Régional	Allocation globale régionale 1996 + 1997	40.000.000	12.477.000	5.984.978	20.666.466	13.910.739
Régional	Paiements divers sur engagements antérieurs à 1996			28.437.877		27.673.051
	Total	1.439.192.974	403.000.000	154.632.807	981.336.440	211.584.557

Crédits disponibles	403.000.000	202.000.000	981.400.000	314.700.000
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Pourcentag es d'exécution	100,0%	76,6%	100,0%	67,2%
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