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NINTH REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICAN
AND ASIAN (LAA) DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND OTHER NON-ASSOCIATED DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES (NADCs)

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SUMMARY

This is the ninth annual report of this type and concerns the year 1985.

Following an introduction describing the general framework of aid to non-associated developing countries, the report devotes a chapter to the 1985 programme.

The 1985 programme consisted of commitments totalling 244 294 000 ECU, divided between Asia, Africa and Latin America in accordance with the guidelines for the year decided on by the Council and at the same time having regard to the supplementary aid granted to Central America. The sectoral breakdown was very similar to that of previous years, with schemes concentrating on the agricultural and rural sectors. Cofinancing, in particular with Member States, has continued to play an important role, together with the support given to regional organizations.

The document continues with a second chapter analysing the commitments and disbursements over the 1985 calendar year, also including the programmes for which funds have been committed in previous years and an analysis of the activities involving the preparation of new projects and the management and monitoring of projects in progress. A list of the projects completed in 1985 is attached to the report.

The third chapter is devoted to agricultural research, for which programme aid has been permanently allocated since 1976.

INTRODUCTION

Origin, objectives and procedures of financial and technical assistance to NADCs

Financial and technical cooperation with NADCs was first introduced in 1976, with appropriations totalling 20 million ECU (then equivalent to approximately US \$ 25 million) under Article 930 of the General Budget of the European Communities. The sum of money allocated in the budget for this purpose has risen steadily, reaching 268 million ECU in 1985 and amounting to a total of over 1 472 million ECU for the period 1976-85. The funds have been used to finance development activities and projects in 33 NADCs in Asia, Africa and Latin America. (*) In addition, they have also provided assistance for 14 regional institutions and organizations run by those countries or active in them.

The fundamental objectives of financial and technical aid to NADCs were set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 442/81, which laid down the general framework and principles for Community operations in this field. These may be briefly summarized as follows:

- a) aid should be directed towards the least developed countries and the most needy sections of the population therein, with special importance being attached to rural development, in particular the improvement of food production;
- b) alternatively, participation in regional projects may be considered (and, in this case, projects do not necessarily have to be in the rural sector); some aid is earmarked for measures designed to deal with exceptional circumstances, in particular reconstruction projects in the event of disaster;

(*) As from 1 January 1986, the two African countries (Angola and Mozambique) which were still in receipt of aid from the programme will be excluded therefrom as a result of having signed the Third Lomé Convention. From 1986 onwards, the programme will be solely in favour of Latin American and Asian (LAA) non-associated developing countries.

- c) aid is given in the form of grants and may cover imports and local expenditure. Projects may be financed autonomously or by means of cofinancing with Member States or with international bodies;
- d) funds should be allocated in such a way as to ensure a Community presence in the major regions of the developing world.

Regulation (EEC) No. 442/81 is supplemented by general guidelines decided each year by the Council on a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the European Parliament. These guidelines spell out the general objectives, mainly by defining possible priorities or fixing the quantitative criteria for dividing aid between the main geographical areas or the different types of operation. The guidelines for the 1985 programme were adopted by the Council on 22 July 1985.

The procedures for the adoption of programmes are also laid down in Regulation (EEC) No. 442/81. Since the 1981 programme (when these procedures were introduced), financing decisions for the various projects have been taken by the Commission after the latter has received the opinion of a financing committee composed of Member State representatives and chaired by the Commission. This committee meets several times a year, enabling the projects to be examined in batches as and when they are ready. There were nine meetings of the committee in 1985.

The Regulation stipulates that the Commission must provide Parliament and the Council with information on the management of the programme.

1. The 1985 programme

1.1. Funds available and commitments

The budget authorities approved the sum of 268 million ECU for the 1985 programme of financial and technical assistance to NADCs (Article 930 of the General Budget). Table 1 gives the breakdown of this amount according to the various headings under general appropriations and the geographical regions provided for in the general guidelines for 1985 as stipulated by the Council on 22 July 1985.

Under the Community's financial regulations, appropriations made available for an annual budget may be committed during the year in question and the following year. In order that the Annual Report may be submitted in due time, the deadline for commitments is set for the middle of the following year, i.e. 31 July 1986 in the case of the 1985 report. Funds not committed by this deadline will be committed later that year, but will normally be set off against the 1986 programme. This explains why, of the total available amount that is indicated (290.126 million ECU: 268 million ECU for the 1985 programme plus a carry-over of 22.126 million ECU from the 1984 programme), 244.294 million ECU has been committed up to mid-1986. 45.832 million ECU therefore still has to be committed later this year. The appropriations earmarked for disaster-relief, agricultural research and programme management and the supplementary aid for Central America (decided on at the San José ministerial meeting in Costa Rica) have already been fully committed.

Table 1: 1985 programme appropriations and commitments

(Article 930)

(million ECU)

	As provided for by general guidelines (%)	Breakdown for 1985 programme	1984 carry-over	Total available	Commitments up to 31 July 1986		Carry-over onto 1986 programme	
<u>GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS</u>					%			
Disaster reserve	5.9 (1)	15.9	0	15.9	15.9	5.9	0	
Agricultural research	2.5 (2)	6.7	0	6.7	6.7	2.5	0	
Programme management	2.2 (3)	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	2.2	0	
Transfer from Article 930 to Article 931	1.5	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	1.5	0	
TOTAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS	12.1	32.6	0	32.6	32.6		0	
<u>GEOGRAPHICAL ALLOCATION NORMAL PROJECTS</u>						%		
Asia	75 (4)	161.55 ⁽⁵⁾	21.5	183.050	150.194	59.7	32.856	15.3
Latin America	20	43.08	-1.021) 29.85) 29.85	14.3) 5.7	5.7
Suppl. aid for Central America	-	20.00 ⁽⁶⁾	-) 62.059) 20.00	-) 12.209	12.209
Africa	5	10.77	1.647	12.417	11.65	4.6	0.767 ⁽⁹⁾	0.4
TOTAL NORMAL PROJECTS	87.9 100	235.40	22.126⁽⁷⁾	257.526	211.694	78.8	45.832	21.2
GENERAL TOTAL	100.0	268.00	22.126	290.126	244.294		45.832	

(1) The general guidelines for 1985 provided for between 5 and 6% of the total commitments.

(2) Contribution equivalent (in real terms) to that assigned in 1984 as provided for by 1985 general guidelines.

(3) The 1985 general guidelines provided for a maximum of 3% of the total appropriations.

(4) 1985 general guidelines per region.

(5) Including 6 million ECU for China.

(6) Supplementary aid provided for in the general guidelines following the San José ministerial meeting (Costa Rica - 28-29 September 1984).

(7) Carry-over readjusted in relation to 8th report - 1984 programme: + 12.5 m ECU
 Project NA/84/21 Bangladesh: 25.5 m ECU instead of 27.0 m ECU = + 2.5 m ECU
 Project NA/84/22 Pakistan : project carried over : + 10.0 m ECU

(8) Use of 1985 programme funds according to allocation by region.

Calculation formula: "1985 commitments" minus "carry-over from 1984" divided by "1985 programme".

The funds for supplementary aid to Central America were fully used.

(9) This outstanding balance will be allocated to the Asian and Latin American countries in accordance with the geographical allocation provided for in the general guidelines provided for in the 1986 programme.

Commitments

The individual commitments made under the 1985 programme, together with the project titles, amounts and recipient countries are specified in Table 2.

Of the total of 32 commitments, 23 (196.926 million ECU) were made for new projects in different countries (3 of which were from disaster-relief appropriations), 2 (11.82 million ECU) for regional institutions (CADESCA and JUNAC in Latin America) and 1 (16.5 million ECU) for a regional programme for child survival in Central America. One commitment (6.7 million ECU) was made for agricultural research institutes belonging to the CGIAR and 4 commitments (2.348 million ECU) were made as supplementary funds to ensure the successful completion of projects financed in previous years which had been subject to financial constraints. A commitment of 6 million ECU was made to finance the services of external experts and development consultants living in various countries, who were responsible for providing administrative support for programmes and preparing new projects. Finally, 4 million ECU was transferred from Article 930 to Article 931.

Table 2: 1985 programme commitments by project and recipient
(million ECU)

COMMITMENT MONTH	PROJECT NUMBER	TITLE	ASIA	LATIN AMERICA	AFRICA	DIS-ASTERS	OTHER	CO-FINANCING
02/85	NA 85/01	COSTA RICA : Programme of productive projects for refugees in Costa Rica				3,6		UNHCR NGO
02/85	NA 85/02	NICARAGUA : Progr. for improving marketing channels and reducing post-harvest losses of basic grains		2,50				ITALY
03/85	NA 85/03	JUNAC : Regional technical cooperation programme: regional industry and commerce		7,00				
12/85	NA 85/04	BANGLADESH: Development of Cotton II scheme	4,9					-
11/85	NA 85/05	CADESCA - 6 Central American countries: Regional technical cooperation programme for food security		4,82				FRANCE
11/85	NA 85/06	COSTA RICA : Integrated rural dev't of Osa/Golfito reg.		9,95				-
12/85	NA 85/07	MOZAMBIQUE : Fisheries reorganization and development			7,40			-
12/85	NA 85/09	THAILAND: Agric. credit and planting projects	35,0					-
05/86	NA 85/10	BOLIVIA: flood-protection programme in Santa Cruz				9,0		HOLLAND
12/85	NA 85/11	ANGOLA : Improved marketing of fisheries products in Namibia province			4,25			-
03/86	NA 85/12	India: Supply of fertilizers & use of counterpart funds for 2 rural development projects: I - Dev't of mustard seeds in Rajasthan II - Integrated management of Gujarat catchment area	45,0 (28,0) (17,0)					-
03/86	NA 85/13	KINGDOM OF BHUTAN : technical assistance for Department of Agriculture	1,1					-
05/86	NA 85/14	INDONESIA: Lusi - Jratunseluna area irrigation (Java)	20,64					IBRD
12/86	NA 85/15	CHINA: Rural water supply and sewerage - Technical Information Centre	0,5					ITALY
03/86	NA 85/16	COLOMBIA: Microprojects programme in the Pacific Coast area		4,00				-
05/86	NA 85/17	CHINA: Sugar beet development in Gansu	1,0					-
07/86	NA 85/18	PAKISTAN: 2nd agricultural vocational training project	16,0					IDA
05/86	NA 85/19	EL SALVADOR: Univ. of El Salvador rehabilitation proj.				3,3		ITALY
06/86	NA 85/20	CENTRAL AMERICA: GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, PANAMA: regional child survival programme		16,50				ITALY
07/86	NA 85/21	NEPAL: medium-scale irrigation proj. at Arjun Khola	1,536					-
07/86	NA 85/22	PAKISTAN: bringing electricity to rural areas	10,0					-
07/86	NA 85/23	RESEARCH INSTITUTES					6,7	-
07/86	NA 85/24	HONDURAS; Rehabilitation & maintenance of rural tracks in coffee-producing areas - 2nd phase		2,75				-
07/86	NA 85/25	PHILIPPINES: Aurora rural development project	10,8					-
07/86	NA 85/26	CHINA: soil and water conservation	1,5					-
07/86	NA 85/27	CHINA: Improving the quality of rubber	0,9					-
12/86	NA 85/28	CHINA: pilot-project for increasing hydroagricultural production	2,1					-
06/86	NA 85-C-AT/C	External experts and support for coordination offices and delegations					6,0	-
		<u>SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATIONS</u>						
	NA 79/31	CATIE: Support for research		0,22				-
	NA 83/07	BOLIVIA: Rural microprojects		2,00				-
	NA 81/21	IICA: development of peasant farmers' cooperatives		0,11				-
	NA 79/01	THAILAND: Development of winged-bean growing	0,018					-
		Carry-over from Article 930 to Article 931					4,0	-
	TOTALS	244.294 million ECU	150,194	49,85	11,65	15,9	16,7	

* Although committed after 31 July 1986, these projects for China are included in the 1985 programme commitments in order to comply with the Council's decision to commit the sum of 6 m ECU under this programme for China.

1.2. Analysis of commitments in respect of regions, sectors and details of financing

1.2.1. Regions

In 1985 the preparation of projects submitted by the least developed countries (LLDCs) only enabled 3.4% of the appropriations to be committed thereto (recipient countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal). In 1984, this percentage reached the exceptionally high level of 24.2% (1976-1984 programmes: 17.2%). The Commission is making efforts to ensure that the commitments for those countries are substantially increased for future programmes.

In 1985 the commitments for normal projects were allocated between Asia, Latin America and Africa according to the percentages set out in the Council's general guidelines, while taking into account a supplementary aid of 20 million ECU granted to Central America. In relative terms, therefore, Latin America has received more aid than in previous programmes. Table 3 shows the allocation of commitments by major region and for each major area therein for the 1985 programme and previous programmes.

In Asia, the 1985 appropriations were committed for normal projects in 9 countries, divided almost equally between South Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan) and South-East Asia (China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand), whereas in previous programmes the South Asian countries were the main recipients. No new commitment was made in this region for regional institutions.

In Latin America, 3/4 of the 1985 appropriations for normal projects were committed in Central America for 3 countries (Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua), one regional institution (CADESCA) and a regional programme (involving 6 countries: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Salvador). The remaining quarter went to one country (Colombia) and one regional institution (JUNAC) in South America. In Latin America, aid schemes through regional institutions and programmes, which were already an important and permanent part of previous programmes, received more funding in 1985 (the average percentage of the 1976-1984 appropriations for normal projects in Latin America was 27.5%, as against 57.5% for the 1985 programme).

In Africa, the 1985 appropriations were used for two countries which were still in receipt of aid from the programme (Angola and Mozambique).

The 1985 disaster-relief appropriations were committed in favour of 3 Latin American countries (Bolivia, Costa Rica and Salvador). In previous programmes, the 3 programme regions all received such aid, but the very nature of the projects financed under this heading makes it impossible to divide the aid between regions in advance.

In all, 18 countries and 3 regional institutions in Asia, 12 countries and 11 regional institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean and 3 countries in Africa (*) have received aid under the technical and financial assistance programmes over the period 1976-1985. To date, therefore, 33 NADCs and 14 regional institutions have taken part in the programme. Table 4 shows the allocation by country of the total funds committed.

These commitments correspond to the implementation of 266 projects (159 in Asia, 84 in Latin America and 23 in Africa) (a detailed table is given in Annex 1.3.).

An additional budget heading (Article 958 - Special programme to combat hunger in the world) was introduced in 1983 and maintained in 1984. The global amounts for this heading covered the African-Caribbean-Pacific group of countries (ACP States) as well as the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries and the NADCs. Although, as far as the ACP States were concerned, Article 958 enabled projects which did not fall within the scope of the Lomé Convention to be financed, it covered more or less the same types of scheme for the NADCs as those which could be undertaken within the framework of Article 930. In practice, therefore, Article 958 provided the NADCs with modest resources in addition to those available under Article 930 (see Table 4).

(*) As from 1986, these three African countries will no longer take part in the programme, as they have now become members of the Third Lomé Convention.

Table 3: Commitments by region under the 1976-1984 programmes and the 1985 programme
(million ECU)

REGIONS	Normal projects				Post-disaster projects				TOTAL PROGRAMMES	
	1976 - 1984		1985		1976 - 1984		1985		1976 - 1985	
		%		%		%		%		%
ASIA	763,49	72,3	150,134	70,9	36,85	52,6			950,534	70,2
At regional level	21,98	(2,8)	-		-		-		21,98	(2,3)
South-East	187,32	(24,5)	71,658	(47,7)	-		-		258,978	(27,2)
South	533,70	(70,0)	78,536	(52,3)	31,60		-		643,836	(67,8)
YEMEN-TO	20,49	(2,7)	-		5,25		-		25,74	(2,7)
		(100,0)		(100,0)						(100,0)
LATIN AMERICA	236,885	22,4	49,85	23,6	24,75	35,3	15,9	100,0	327,385	24,2
At regional level	8,93	(3,8)	-		-		-		8,93	(2,7)
SOUTH AMERICA										
At regional level	27,625	(11,7)	7,00	(14,0)	-		-		34,625	(10,6)
Per country	57,08	(24,1)	6,00	(12,0)	11,65		9,0	(56,6)	83,73	(25,6)
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN										
At regional level	28,54	(12,0)	21,65	(43,5)	1,10		-		51,29	(15,7)
Per country	114,71	(48,4)	15,20	(30,5)	12,00		6,9	(43,4)	148,81	(45,4)
		(100,0)		(100,0)				(100,0)		(100,0)
AFRICA	55,895	5,3	11,65	5,5	8,5	12,1	-		76,045	5,6
TOTAL	1 056,27	100,0	211,694	100,0	70,1	100,0	15,9	100,0	1 353,964	100,0

Regional Asia : ASEAN - ADB - Mekong Committee.
 South-East Asia : China - Indonesia - Laos - Philippines - Thailand - Vietnam.
 South Asia : Afghanistan - Bangladesh - Bhutan - Burma - India - Maldives - Nepal - Pakistan - Sri Lanka
 Yemen-To : North Yemen - South Yemen - West Bank + Gaza
 Regional Latin America : CFAD - CIM - CIMMYT - IDB-OLADE
 South America : JUNAC (Regional) - Bolivia - Colombia - Ecuador - Peru
 Central America-Caribbean : BCIE, CADESCA, CATIE, INCAP, IICA (Regional), Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador (Guatemala and Panama through 2 regional programmes)
 Africa : Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe

Table 4: Allocation of commitments by recipient - 1976-1985

(million ECU)

	1976 - 1980	1981	1982	1983		1984		1985	SUB- TOTAL
				ART 930	ART 958 *	ART 930	ART 958 *	ART 930	
1. NORMAL PROJECTS									
Afghanistan	1,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,00
Bangladesh	32,7	12,00	23,60	17,00	7,0	25,5	-	4,90	122,70
Bhutan	-	-	3,40	-	-	4,5	-	1,10	9,00
Burma	5,9	5,50	-	2,50	-	-	-	-	13,90
China	-	-	-	6,00	-	-	-	6,00	12,00
India	86,4	36,00	46,00	64,50	-	60,0	-	45,00	337,90
Indonesia	26,6	12,00	11,67	21,20	-	7,3	-	20,64	99,41
Laos	4,1	-	-	-	-	1,2	-	-	5,30
Maldives	0,5	-	-	-	-	1,7	-	-	2,20
Nepal	5,2	-	3,70	5,30	3,3	5,0	5,0	1,536	29,036
Pakistan	24,3	12,00	-	7,80	-	-	-	26,00	70,10
Philippines	8,0	7,10	-	-	-	-	-	10,00	25,10
Sri Lanka	21,7	-	-	20,00	-	-	-	-	41,70
Thailand	20,5	2,20	17,21	26,74	-	13,1	-	35,018	114,768
Vietnam	2,4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,40
West Bank and Gaza	-	1,65	-	-	-	2,0	-	-	3,65
Yemen (North)	3,1	5,20	-	2,74	-	5,8	-	-	16,84
ADB	4,3	1,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,30
ASEAN	0,9	7,10	0,03	7,50	-	-	-	-	15,53
Mekong Committee	0,4	-	-	0,75	-	-	-	-	1,15
SUB-TOTAL ASIA	248,0	101,75	105,61	182,03	10,3	126,1	5,0	150,194	928,984
Bolivia	8,7	-	-	15,00	-	12,88	12,0	2,00	51,58
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,00	4,00
Costa Rica	-	-	18,00	-	-	-	-	9,95	27,95
Dominican Rep.	-	-	12,00	-	-	-	6,0	-	18,00
Ecuador	2,9	3,00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,90
Haiti	12,9	-	6,60	-	2,43	-	-	-	21,93
Honduras	14,8	-	16,90	9,00	-	-	-	2,75	43,45
Nicaragua	2,8	8,25	9,80	3,66	-	-	-	2,50	27,01
Peru	2,0	-	-	11,60	-	-	-	-	13,60
Andean Pact/JUNAC	8,6	5,03	0,68	6,06	-	7,255	-	7,00	34,625
Central America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,50	16,50
BCIE	3,23	-	-	-	-	20,00	-	-	23,23
CADESCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,82	4,82
CATIE	1,87	-	-	-	-	0,04	-	0,22	2,13
CFAD (Solidarios)	1,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,80
CIM	-	-	-	1,40	-	-	-	-	1,40
CIMMYT	-	-	2,00	-	-	-	-	-	2,00
IDB	2,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,00
ILCA	-	1,60	-	-	-	-	-	0,11	1,71
INCAP	1,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,80
OLADE	1,2	0,53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,73
SUB-TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	64,60	18,41	65,98	47,72	2,43	40,175	18,0	49,85	307,165
Angola	1,4	-	8,75	-	-	9,01	-	4,25	23,41
Mozambique	3,0	-	10,66	8,575	-	-	-	7,40	29,635
Zimbabwe	14,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,5
SUB-TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	18,9	-	19,41	8,575	-	9,01	-	11,65	67,545
TOTAL NORMAL PROJECTS	331,5	120,16	191,00	238,325	12,73	175,285	23,0	211,694	1 303,694

* Article 958: Special programme to combat hunger in the world.

Table 4
(cont'd)

	1976 - 1980	1981	1982	1983		1984		1985	SUB- TOTAL
				ART 930	ART 958	ART 930	ART 958	ART 930	
2. POST-DISASTER PROJECTS									
Angola	-	-	-	2,00	-	-	-	-	2,00
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	3,4	-	9,0	12,40
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	3,9	-	-	3,90
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,6	3,60
Dominican Rep.	4,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,80
Dominic. Rep./Haiti	-	-	-	1,50	-	-	-	-	1,50
Ecuador	-	-	-	2,85	-	-	-	-	2,85
Honduras	-	-	1,60*	-	-	-	-	-	1,60
India	10,9	7,00	4,00	-	-	-	-	-	21,90
Mozambique	-	-	-	2,50	-	-	-	-	2,50
Nicaragua	2,5	-	1,60*	-	-	-	-	-	4,10
Pakistan	-	2,70	-	-	-	4,0	-	-	6,70
Peru	1,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,50
Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,3	3,30
Sri Lanka	3,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,00
Yemen (North)	-	-	-	2,55	-	-	-	-	2,55
Yemen (South)	-	-	2,50	-	-	0,2	-	-	2,70
Zimbabwe	4,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,00
Central Africa	1,1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,10
POST-DISASTER TOTAL	27,8	9,70	9,70	11,40	-	11,5	-	15,9	86,00
3. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH									
CIAT	2,95	1,40	1,60	1,70	-	1,7	-	1,8	11,15
CIP	1,5	0,80	0,90	0,95	-	1,0	-	1,0	6,15
ICRISAT	5,55	1,20	1,30	1,40	-	1,6	-	1,8	12,85
IRRI	4,0	1,50	1,70	1,80	-	1,8	-	1,8	12,60
ISNAR	-	-	-	0,15	-	0,2	-	0,3	0,65
RESEARCH TOTAL	14,0	4,90	5,50	6,00	-	6,3	-	6,7	43,40
4. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS									
Services of external experts	6,0	3,50	4,00	4,00	-	4,0	-	6,0	27,50
TOTAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	6,0	3,50	4,00	4,00	-	4,0	-	6,0	27,50
TOTAL FINANCING COMMITTED (1. + 2. + 3. + 4.)	379,3	138,26	210,20	272,455	-	220,085	-	240,294	1 460,594

* Honduras/Nicaragua - Reconstruction of bridges: 50/50 split.

1.2.2. Sectors

In accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 442/81, the 1985 commitments again concentrated on the development of agricultural production. As shown in Table 5, 68.5% of the aid schemes will contribute directly to increasing agricultural production (16 new projects out of 29). The project for the construction of flood-protection structures in Bolivia, for which financing has been committed as disaster aid, and the project for technical assistance for the Department of Agriculture in Bhutan will also contribute indirectly to the increase of agricultural production.

As regards the other projects, 6 will benefit people in rural areas, by increasing food supply and ensuring better management thereof (3 fisheries projects in Africa and a food security technical cooperation programme in Central America), and by improving living and health conditions for people in rural areas (programme for water supply and sewerage in rural areas in China and for bringing electricity to rural areas in Pakistan).

Two projects focus on vulnerable sections of the population: children (regional programme for child survival in Central America) and refugees (programme of productive projects for refugees who have settled in Costa Rica).

The regional programme for technical cooperation involving the five Andean Pact countries (UNAC) aims to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in those countries' industrial and commercial sectors, through concerted action at regional level.

Finally, one project is designed to aid the reconstruction of the University of San Salvador, in the framework of post-disaster emergency aid.

These guidelines comply with the objectives and priorities stipulated in the Council Regulation. Most of them focus on the most needy sections of the rural population and involve measures to improve the food situation, with a view to helping combat hunger in the world.

TABLE 5: Commitments by sector of the 1976-84 programmes and the 1985 programme
(ARTICLE 930)

SECTOR	1976-1984 programmes				1985 programme				
	million ECU	%	%	Number of projects (1)	million ECU	%	%	Number of projects	Suppl. proj.
AGRICULTURE	906,44	76,5	100,0	181	164,724	63,5	100,0	16	4
Land reform	70,50		7,8	5	9,95		5,8	1	
Integrated development	155,69		17,1	24	12,00		6,9	1	1
Irrigation - drainage and other rural infrastructure	269,48		29,9	38	43,426		30,0	5	
Crop production	110,71		12,2	34	33,918		19,6	3	1
Stockfarming	17,65		1,9	6	-				
Storage - Marketing and pre- and post-harvesting schemes	88,55		9,7	18	2,50		1,4	1	
Processing	2,00		0,2	1	0,20		0,5	1	
Rural credit	92,62		10,2	8	39,60		22,5	2	
Agricultural services	1,00		0,1	3	-				
Training - Extension services	27,14		3,0	6	16,00		9,2	1	
Rural institutions	11,50		1,3	3	0,11		0,1		1
Agricultural research	59,60		6,6	35 (2)	6,92		4,0	1	1
FORESTRY	16,47	1,4		6	-				
FISHING	44,545	3,8		16	13,75	5,7		3	
INDUSTRY - CRAFT INDUSTRY - COMMERCE	33,14	2,8		7	7,0	2,9		1	
PUBLIC SERVICES	80,98	6,8	100,0	20	10,5	4,4	100,0	2	
Water supply network	76,95		95,0	15	0,5		4,8	1	
Energy	4,03		5,0	5	10,0		95,2	1	
SOCIAL SERVICES	7,9	0,7	100,0	3	16,5	6,9	100,0	1	
Housing	0,4		5,1	1	-				
Education	3,0		38,0	1	-				
Health	4,5		56,9	1	16,5		100,0	1	
RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES	41,6	3,5		15	12,3	5,1		2	
FOOD SECURITY	7,0	0,6		1	4,82	2,0		1	
SCHEMES FOR REFUGEES	7,4	0,6		3	3,6	1,5		1	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	17,595	1,5		12	1,1	0,5		1	
PREPARATION, MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF PROJECTS	21,5	1,8			6,0	2,5			
TOTAL	1 184,57	100,0		264	240,294	100,0		26 (3)	4

(1) As of 31 December 1985: 61 projects fully implemented (100% disbursement)

(2) This number of projects includes 25 commitments for CGIAR member institutes (1 in 1985)

(3) 28 new projects for 27 commitments (Project NA 85/12 - India - Allocation of counterpart funds for supplying fertilizers for rural development projects).

Sectoral guidelines in relation to geographical regions

The sectoral guidelines for the 1985 programme as a whole are substantially similar to those for previous programmes, as seen from Table 6.

However, the commitments in Latin America were spread over a variety of sectors in 1985.

Aid to the development of agricultural production, which accounted for 71% of the commitments from 1976 to 1984, only totalled 32.8% in 1985. This new approach now focuses more attention on child health (25.1% of aid), post-disaster projects (18.7%), the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises in the industrial and commercial sectors (10.7%), food security in general (7.3%) and aid to refugees (5.4%).

All the appropriations for Africa were committed to projects for the development of fishing.

In Asia, however, the development of agricultural production is still the sector which receives most aid (1985 programme: 90.9%; previous programmes: 82.0%).

Table 6: Percentage allocation of commitments by major sector and by region (normal and post-disaster projects) 1976-1984 programmes and 1985 programme

Sectors	1976-84 programmes			Total	1985 programme			Total
	Asia	Latin America	Africa		Asia	Latin America	Africa	
Agriculture	82.0	72.1	37.4	77.2	90.9	32.8	-	69.4
Forestry	1.6	1.6	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
Fisheries	2.4	0.5	38.1	4.0	1.4	-	100	6.0
Industry-Commerce	0.6	10.8	-	2.9	-	10.7	-	3.1
Drinking water-Energy	9.0	2.7	3.5	7.2	7.0	-	-	4.6
Health	-	-	7.0	0.4	-	25.1	-	7.3
Education	-	-	4.6	0.3	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reconstruction schemes	2.9	6.1	3.9	3.7	-	18.7	-	5.4
Food security	-	2.7	-	0.6	-	7.3	-	2.1
Aid to refugees	0.5	0.5	3.1	0.7	-	5.4	-	1.6
Technical assistance	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.5	0.7	-	-	0.5
TOTAL	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0

Detailed tables showing commitments by sector, by region and by programme year are given in Annexes I.1. and I.2.

Agricultural production development

As mentioned earlier, this sector receives 68.5% of aid for normal and post-disaster projects.

The 1985 programme covers all the main fields of agricultural production development in the Asian and Latin American countries, with the exception of stockfarming perceived as such, as seen in Table 7.

Table 7: Allocation of commitments by field of agricultural production development under the 1976 to 1984 programmes and the 1985 programme - Normal and post-disaster projects (as a percentage)

Fields of agricultural production development (Agriculture)	1976-1984			1985		
	Asia	Latin America	Africa	Asia	Latin America	Africa
Agricultural reform	-	37.4	-	-	46.2	-
Integrated development	12.6	32.7	47.7	7.3	9.3	-
Irrigation - Drainage and other infrastructure	37.9	8.7	16.6	29.8	12.8	-
Crop production	15.0	2.6	29.5	24.8	-	-
Agricultural credit	13.5	2.0	-	25.6	18.6	-
Storage - Marketing - Processing	12.2	5.6	-	0.7	11.6	-
Training	3.5	1.4	6.2	11.8	0.0	-
Stockfarming	2.7	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural services	-	0.5	-	-	-	-
Rural institutions	0.4	4.8	-	-	0.5	-
Agricultural research	2.2	4.3	-	-	1.0	-
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-

After analysis and comparison with previous programmes, it can be seen that the nature of the projects submitted for financing under financial and technical assistance by the recipient countries depends upon the natural and institutional conditions prevailing in those countries and upon their level of development.

Over a third of aid to rural development in Asia between 1976 and 1984 concerned hydroagricultural schemes. In 1985, however, crop production and agricultural credit schemes received almost as much aid as schemes for hydroagricultural development.

Since 1976, over a third of the appropriations for agricultural production development in Latin America has been committed to projects involving agrarian reform (6 projects, including 1 in 1985). This approach can be explained by the priority given by Latin American countries to this method of rural development for less-favoured sections of the population. The other projects involved all fields of rural development, with the emphasis in 1985 being given to hydroagricultural development schemes, agricultural credit and storage, and the marketing and post-harvest losses of basic cereals. Most of the projects in general focused on increasing food production. As such, they supplement the schemes undertaken in the framework of regional programmes for food security.

Until 1984, rural development aid in Africa was designed to finance integrated development projects in less-favoured areas, hydro-agricultural development schemes, crop production and agricultural extension schemes. No new project was committed in this sector in 1985.

A detailed breakdown of the number of projects by sector and by region is given in Annex I.3.

1.2.3. Cofinancing with other donors

Of the 28 commitments for new projects under the 1985 programme, 9 projects were cofinanced with other donors.

In 6 cases, the projects were cofinanced with European Community Member States (France: 85/05; The Netherlands: 85/10; Italy: 85/02, 85/15, 85/19 and 85/20), in two cases with the World Bank (IBRD: 85/14; IDA: 85/18) and, finally, one project was cofinanced with the UNHCR jointly with NGOs (85/01).

Participation in projects cofinanced by multilateral aid has decreased. However, there is an increase in cofinancing with bilateral aid from Member States, although problems relating to the synchronization of procedures sometimes entail the deadlines for the implementation of projects being extended, as can be seen from the disbursement rate of the funds for these projects.

1.2.4. Cofinancing with recipient countries

With the exception of special cases (e.g. post-disaster aid), the recipient countries also make funds available for the joint financing of projects.

In addition to appropriations under Article 930, which is the subject of this report, aid to NADCs comprises two other lines of credit: one under Article 958, the special programme to combat hunger in the world (implemented in 1983 and 1984), and the other under Article 920 for food aid. These aids are designed to be of a strictly complementary nature. In particular, the counterpart funds for food aid to be sold on the recipient country's market are allocated to financing development projects in accordance with the procedures decided on between those countries and the Commission. These funds were therefore assigned to projects financed under financial and technical assistance (Article 930), for the purposes of undertaking projects supplementing those which were initially planned or alleviating the difficulties encountered by the recipient countries in putting up their share of the funding.

2. Activities in 1985

2.1. Analysis of commitments and disbursement as of 31 December 1985

Commitment

The total commitment for financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries under Article 930 of the General Budget totalled 1 260 900 ECU for the period 1976-1985, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Commitments per calendar year from 1976 to 1984
(Article 930)

(in millions of ECU in rounded figures)

Calendar years	Commitment appropriation	Commitments entered
1976	20.0 (*)	21.0
1977	45.0 (*)	45.0
1978	70.0	29.7
1979	110.0	117.8
1980	138.5	132.5
1981	150.0	153.6
1982	243.0	134.8
1983	212.2	227.5
1984	218.0	249.3
1985	264.9 (**)	149.7
TOTAL 1976-84	1 470.7	1 260.9

(*) exchange value in ECU of an initial commitment in US \$.

(**) not including the 4 million ECU transferred from Article 930 to Article 931.

149.7 million ECU was committed in 1985 under the appropriations for the 1985 programme and the outstanding balance of the 1984 programme. As the table shows, the appropriations that were not committed totalled 209.8 million ECU at the end of 1985. Although the outstanding balance of the commitment appropriations is greater than that of the previous year (95.5 million ECU), the fact that differentiated appropriations are involved means that commitments can be made during the year in question and the following year. 164 million ECU of the outstanding balance was thus committed between 31 January and 31 July 1986. The remainder, i.e. 45.8 million ECU, together with some of the appropriations for 1986 will be committed during the second half of 1986, with the corresponding projects being set off against the 1986 programme.

Payments

As of 31 December 1985, 52% of the payments corresponding to the commitments made up to that date under the programmes for financial and technical aid (Article 930) for the whole of the period 1976-1985 had been made, as shown by Table 9 (a detailed table is given in Annex II).

Table 9: Payments by calendar year (Article 930)

(million ECU)

Calendar year	Commitments	Payments	Payments as a % of commitments
1976	21.0	20.8	99
1977	45.0	38.6	87
1978	29.7	22.2	75
1979	117.8	105.2	90
1980	132.5	109.0	83
1981	153.6	92.8	61
1982	134.8	63.6	47
1983	227.5	131.5	58
1984	249.3	62.8	25
1985	149.7	2.8	2
TOTAL	1 260.9	649.3	52

Diagrams 1 and 2 below show that, on average, half the payments for the financial and technical assistance programmes were made in the third year following the commitment decision. These results confirm the pattern of previous years. They can be interpreted thus: the average values conceal a complex reality related to the very nature of each project, whose implementation period varies in length (between 1 and 5 years) according to the objectives involved.

DIAGRAM 1

Average commitment payments (Article 930)
by calendar year from 1976 to 1985

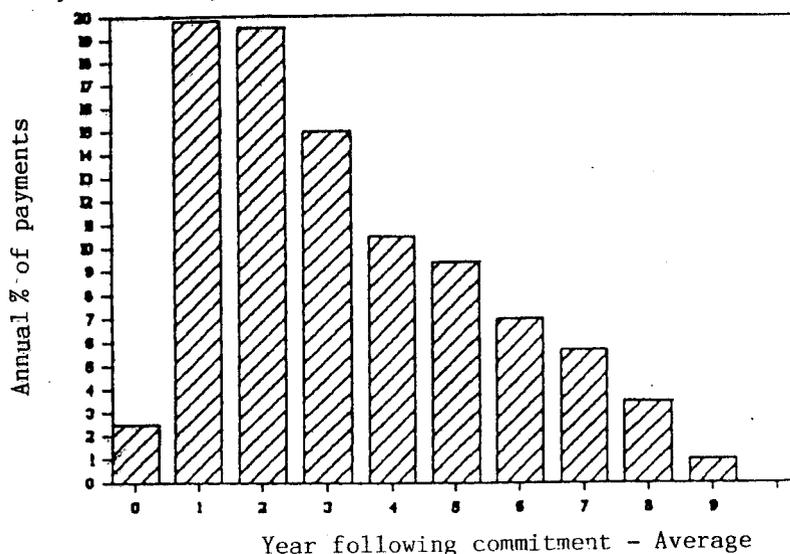
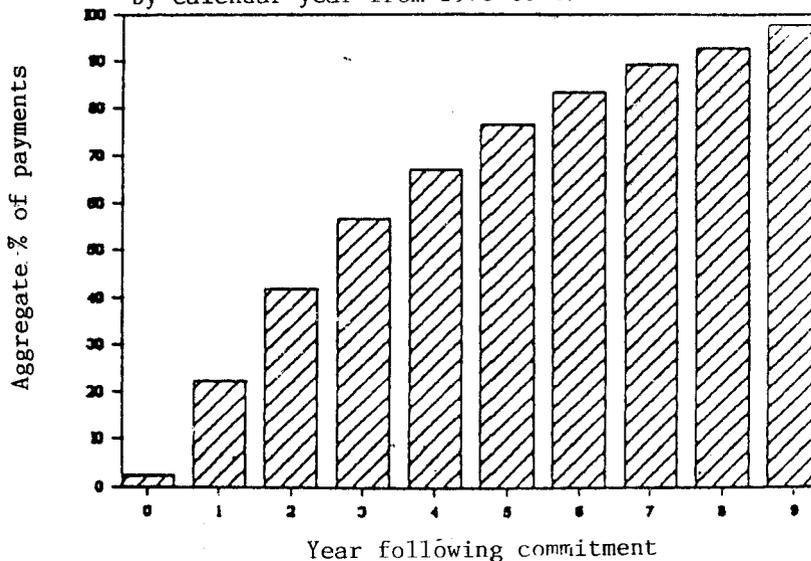


DIAGRAM 2

Average aggregate commitment payments (Article 930)
by calendar year from 1976 to 1985



The analysis of payments up to 31 December 1984 for each project shows that 61 of the 266 funded projects for countries and regional institutions were paid for 100% and thus deemed to be completed. A post-project evaluation is under way in some cases, and this may lead to the implementation of a further phase for some projects. 25 of the 26 commitments for research institutes belonging to the CGIAR were paid in full.

2.2. Preparation and monitoring of projects

Although technical assistance is provided for in nearly all the funded projects, it is not always sufficient to ensure that the projects are carried out under optimum conditions. Furthermore, it is also necessary to provide the recipients of aid with help in preparing new projects.

For this reason, a small proportion of the total aid resources for NADCs is reserved for technical assistance, either on a short-term basis or for longer-term assistance in the preparation and monitoring of projects, particularly in countries facing serious social, economic and administrative problems.

In 1985 nearly all short-term consultancy services were provided through a framework agreement between the Commission and a European organization representing the majority of consultancy firms in the Member States.

Although global commitments have been made to cover the costs of this agreement and any additions thereto, most of the funds available are paid to the organization only after the individual services requested by the Commission have been provided. Accordingly, in order to give a more representative breakdown of the use of these appropriations, the table in Annex III shows the short-term services actually carried out in 1985 under the framework agreement, even though the overall commitment covering this expenditure was made in 1984 and included in the figures given in the 8th report on the implementation of financial and technical aid to NADCs.

The other costs included in the allocation of funds for the services of external experts cover the installation and work costs of development consultants living in certain recipient countries. The role of these consultants is to monitor the Community-funded projects in their region and, where necessary, to help local administrative departments to implement these schemes and prepare new projects.

At the end of 1985, eight of these consultants were attached to the Bangkok, New Delhi, ~~Osaka~~, Islamabad, Jakarta, San José de Costa Rica and Caracas delegations and bureaux. In addition, contracts were awarded to two consultancy firms to provide full-time technical consultancy services for projects carried out in Honduras and Haiti/Dominican Republic.

3. Agricultural Research

Agricultural research is the sector which receives most financial support from the Community for research activities. The commitments for this sector over the period 1976-1985 totalled 54.64 million ECU, i.e. around 4% of the total commitments in the NADCs during that period. This is a slight but nonetheless significant proportion. (1)

3.1. Recipients of Community aid

The Community's financial aid is granted in the form of contributions to the budget of several research centres and bodies. The latter may be put into two categories, according to whether or not they are sponsored by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

3.1.1. CGIAR

The CGIAR is an association which was set up in 1971, under the sponsorship of the World Bank, the UNDP and the FAO, by governments, international or regional organizations and private foundations to provide collective support for a world network of agricultural research centres, with a view to improving the quantity and quality of food production in developing countries and the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population in those countries.

(1) The Community aid programme has also provided support for research in the food technology sector (2.96 million ECU in aid to the Andean Pact organization - JUNAC - and 1.8 million ECU to the Regional Research Centre of the Central American Isthmus) and the tropical forests sector (7.5 million ECU to ASEAN and 2.1 million ECU to JUNAC).

Four European Community Member States are among the founder members of the CGIAR. The European Community joined the association in 1977 at the same time as four other Community Member States. At present, only three Community countries (Greece, Portugal and Luxembourg) are not yet members.

The association is chaired by the World Bank, which is also responsible for the secretariat, while the FAO is responsible for the Group's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The CGIAR currently includes 13 centres (listed below) divided into the main geographical regions of the developing world. It should be noted that the geographical location of these centres in no way limits the scope of the research carried out therein, particularly in a sphere as universal as that of agricultural research.

The research centres sponsored by the CGIAR focus mainly on developing better species and improving farming systems. They also play an essential role in the field of training and help the developing countries to improve their own research capacity by means of missions providing the services of experts and own-initiative missions and also by means of periods of basic and advanced training for nationals of those countries in their own research centres.

Of the 13 centres, 5 receive budget aid from the Community. This totals 43.5 million ECU for the period 1976-1985. Since 1984 this aid has not been allocated to specific research projects but has contributed to the overall financing for the programmes of these centres. In 1985 it represented 5.5% on average of the centres' budget, to which must be added the financial contribution from the individual Member States (11.5%), making a total European Community contribution of 17%.

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

The CIAT, which was set up in 1967 and is located at Cali in Colombia, focuses its research activities mainly on four products: beans, manioc, rice and beef and veal. Its sphere of activity encompasses all the Latin American and Caribbean tropical areas.

International Potato Center (CIP)

The CIP was set up in 1971 and is located at Lima, in Peru. Its main objective is to improve potato varieties grown on the high Andes plateaux and to develop varieties suited to the tropical plains.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

ICRISAT, which was set up in 1972, is located in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh but its sphere of activity encompasses all the semi-arid tropics in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Indian sub-continent and the Middle East. Its research focuses on the major products farmed in the dry: sorghum, millet, chickpeas, cashew nuts and groundnuts, and the Institute also carries out economic surveys and research on farming systems.

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

The IRRI was set up in 1960 at Los Baños in the Philippines by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and is the oldest centre. It began its research in Asia and now collaborates with all the research centres located in tropical areas. It was estimated in 1983 that, with the exception of China, 43 million hectares (i.e. around 38%) in the developing countries were used for farming varieties developed by the IRRI, and that the resulting additional production amounted to 40 million tonnes.

International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)

ISNAR was set up in 1980 in The Hague (The Netherlands) and is the most recent centre. It supplements the work of the other centres by helping those countries which so request to improve their own systems of agricultural research (programming, implementation and management). It also acts as a driving belt between the international centres and national research structures.

3.1.2. Non-CGIAR projects

The Community has also provided financial assistance for agricultural research in two national and two regional bodies. This aid totalled 11.24 million ECU for the period 1976-1985, broken down as follows:

2.4 million ECU for a project for institutional back-up and diversified agricultural research at the Taiz Agricultural Research Centre in North Yemen;

5.5 million ECU for a research development project and a pilot project on winged bean in Thailand;

2 million ECU for an applied research project (mainly involving the adaptation and dissemination of varieties) on wheat and maize in the Andean countries. This project was implemented by the CIMMYT, a member of the CGIAR, but was done so in direct contact with the national research structures of those countries;

1.34 million ECU for a research project on agrarian structures carried out by the Agricultural Centre for Technology and Teaching (CATIE).

3.2. Evaluation of results

The paper entitled "International Agricultural Research Centres: a study of achievements and potential" shows that the main results achieved by the centres lay in :

- (i) the development of improved varieties;
- (ii) the provision of specialized training for researchers;
- (iii) the development and improvement of national research systems.

The use of short-husk varieties of wheat and rice developed by the CIMMYT and IRRI has had the greatest impact on increasing production, together with improved farming techniques such as manuring, irrigation and plant-health protection.

These results are not surprising, given that it takes 10 years to develop a new technology and a further 10 years are then needed for this new technology to have any significant impact in the developing countries. The CIMMYT and IRRI are the only two centres which date back to over 20 years.

The most difficult stage in the whole process is the dissemination of the research results and their application by peasant farmers. This stage involves factors such as the capacities of national extension services, government marketing and pricing policies, the state of rural infrastructure, etc., over which the research centres have no control. Such considerations, moreover, are taken into account as a matter of course in all rural development projects.

Despite these constraints, the centres, particularly those in receipt of Community funding, have achieved results which fully justify their existence.

It is estimated, for example, that in South and South-East Asia the value of the additional rice production resulting from the research carried out by the IRRI will amount to between 16 and 17 billion dollars annually by the year 2000.

3.3. CGIAR's priorities and strategies

After a study undertaken in 1982 by the Technical Advisory Committee and discussions which began in Washington in 1985 and continued in Ottawa in May 1986, the CGIAR adopted recommendations concerning its priorities and future strategy with a view to meeting more effectively the agricultural research requirements of developing countries.

The main recommendations are as follows:

- (i) agricultural research carried out in the CGIAR's international centres must continue to focus specifically on production. These centres must collaborate with bodies specializing in research into the management of production factors and particularly water (IIMI), soil (IBSRAM) and agroforestry (ICRAF) resources, but these bodies are not to be integrated into the CGIAR.

- (ii) the CGIAR's research centres must limit their work to food production and must only be involved in cash crops in the framework of their research into production systems.
- (iii) the CGIAR centres must devote more of their research efforts to the less-favoured areas and seek greater coordination among themselves and with national research centres.
- (iv) financial resources will be allocated in accordance with the following priorities:
 - maintaining the priority given to cereals but attributing a greater share to maize, sorghum and millet at the expense of rice and wheat;
 - continuing to concentrate efforts on manioc and potatoes and increase efforts in respect of yams, sweet potatoes and plantains;
 - increasing the proportion allocated to legumes that are rich in oil and fats (groundnuts, soya, cashew nuts, etc.) at the expense of lentils and broad beans;
 - maintaining the current level of research into stockfarming without extending such research to other species or other topics.
- (v) in the framework of associations with other research bodies, the CGIAR centres may take part in research into new production, in particular:
 - perennial (coconuts) and annual (castor beans, sesame, sunflower and carthame) oleaginous products;
 - tropical vegetables;
 - aquaculture.

In conclusion, two main reasons provide ample justification for the financial support given by the Community to the work of the international agricultural research centres sponsored by the CGIAR:

- (i) this work focuses solely on food production;
- (ii) it is carried out mainly for the benefit of the least-favoured developing countries.

These guidelines comply with those laid down by the Council under Article 930.

Furthermore, the studies and visits undertaken by Commission officials, experts sent at the Commission's request and representatives of the Member States all testify to the rational use and efficiency of the funds put at the disposal of the research centres.

CENTRES SPONSORED BY THE CGIAR

- International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
(Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)) - Cali, Colombia
- International Potato Centre
(Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP)) - Lima, Peru
- International Centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat
(Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo (CIMMYT)) - Mexico
- International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)
Crop Ecology and Genetic Resources Unit
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Rome, Italy
- International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) -
Beirut, Lebanon and Aleppo, Syria
- International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) -
Andhra Pradesh, India
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) - Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) - Ibadan, Nigeria
- International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) -
Nairobi, Kenya
- International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) - Manila, Philippines
- International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) -
The Hague, The Netherlands
- West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) - Monrovia, Liberia

ANNEX 1

DETAILS OF COMMITMENTS BY SECTOR, BY REGION AND BY
PROGRAMME YEAR

ANNEX I.1.: 1985 programme commitments by sector and geographical area
(Article 930)

(million ECU)

SECTOR	ASIA					LATIN AMERICA					AFRICA	OTHER	TOTAL	NO. OF PRO		
	REGION	SOUTH CAST	SOUTH EAST	YEMEN- TO	TOTAL	%	REGION	STH	CENTR.	TOTAL	%	%	%	%	NEW	SUPPL.
AGRICULTURE																
Land reform								9.95	9.95	15.1				9.95	4.1	1
Integrated Rural Development		10.0			10.0	6.7	2.00		2.00	3.0				12.00	5.0	1
Rural infrastruc-																
irrigation		20.64	18.538		39.178	26.0								39.178	16.2	3
other		1.5			1.5	1.0		2.75	2.75	4.2				4.25	1.8	2
Plant production		1.018	32.9		33.918	22.6								33.918	14.1	3
Stockfarming																
Storage -								2.50	2.50	3.6				2.50	1.0	1
marketing																
Processing		0.9			0.9	0.6								0.90	0.4	1
Credit		35.0			35.0	23.3	4.00		4.00	6.1				19.00	16.2	2
Agricultural services																
Training -			16.0		16.0	10.7								16.00	5.7	1
Extension							0.11		0.11	0.2				0.11	0.1	1
Rural institut.							0.22		0.22	0.3			6.7	52.6	6.92	2.9
Research																
FORESTRY																
FISHING		2.1			2.1	1.4						111.65	100.0	13.75	5.7	1
INDUSTRY							7.00		7.00	10.6				7.00	2.9	1
COMMERCE																
PUBLIC SERVICES																
Water supply network		0.5			0.5	0.3								0.50	0.2	1
Energy			10.0		10.0	6.7								10.00	4.2	1
SOCIAL SERVICES																
Housing																
Education							16.50		16.50	25.2				16.50	6.9	1
Health																
RECONSTRUCTION							9.00	3.30	12.30	18.7				12.30	5.1	2
FOOD SECURITY							4.82		4.82	7.3				4.82	2.0	1
REFUGEE SCHEMES								3.60	3.60	5.5				3.60	1.5	1
TECHNICAL ASSIST. & SUPPORT FOR NAT. & INTERNAT. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS			1.1		1.1	0.7								1.10	0.5	1
PROJECT PREPARATION & MONITORING													6.0	47.2	6.00	2.5
TOTAL	-	71,658	78,538	0	150,194	100.0	28,65	15.0	22.10	65.75	100.0	111.65	100.0	12,71	100.0	29

ANNEX 1.2. : 1976-1985 programme commitments by sector and geographical region (Article 930)

(million ECU)

SECTOR	ASIA						LATIN AMERICA					AFRICA		OTHER		TOTAL		
	Region	South East	South	YEMEN-TO	TOTAL	%	REGION	Sth	CENTR.	TOTAL	%	%	%	%	%	%		
AGRICULTURE																		
Land reform								80,45	80,45	24,6						80,45	5,6	
Integrated Rural Development		22,1	65,9	4,39	92,39	9,7	41,3	22,50	63,80	19,5	11,5	15,1				157,69	11,8	
Rural infrastruct.																		
-irrigation		112,94	174,636	0,7	288,276	30,3	14,28		14,28	4,4						302,556	21,2	
- other :		1,5			1,50	0,2		4,85	4,85	1,5	4,0	5,3				10,35	0,7	
Plant production		27,628	94,0	11,0	132,628	14,0	4,90		4,90	1,5	7,1	9,3				144,628	10,2	
Stockfarming		4,65	13,0		17,65	1,9										17,65	1,2	
Storage - marketing	4,6		75,3		79,90	8,4	1,80		9,35	11,15	3,4					91,05	6,4	
Processing		0,9			0,90	0,1	2,0		2,00	0,6						2,90	0,2	
Credit		66,12	57,7		123,82	13,0	3,80	4,0	7,80	2,4						131,62	9,2	
Agric. services							1,0		1,00	0,3						1,00	0,1	
Training-Extension		5,44	33,5		38,94	4,1		2,70	2,70	0,8	1,5	2,0				43,14	3,2	
Rural institutions		2,5			2,50	0,3	1,71		7,40	9,11	2,8					11,61	0,8	
Research	7,5	4,9		2,4	14,80	1,6	8,32			8,32	2,5			43,4	61,2	66,52	4,7	
FORESTRY	0,33		12,3		12,63	1,3	1,84	2,0		3,84	1,2					16,47	1,2	
FISHING	0,3	6,6	14,0		20,90	2,2			1,20	1,20	0,4	36,195	47,6			58,295	4,1	
INDUSTRY	2,8			2,0	4,80	0,5	34,34			34,34	10,5					39,14	2,7	
COMMERCE									1,00	1,00	0,3					1,00	0,1	
PUBLIC SERVICES																		
Water supply network		1,7	68,7		70,40	7,4			4,80	4,80	1,5	2,25	3,0			77,45	5,4	
Energy			11,8		11,80	1,2	2,23			2,23	0,7					14,03	1,0	
SOCIAL SERVICES																		
Housing									0,40	0,1						0,40	0,1	
Education											3,0	3,9				3,00	0,2	
Health									16,5	5,0	4,5	5,9				21,00	1,5	
RECONSTRUCTION			17,9	5,25	23,15	2,4	1,10	19,15	8,00	28,25	8,6	2,5	3,3			53,90	3,8	
FOOD SECURITY										11,82	3,6					11,82	0,8	
SCHEMES FOR REFUGEES			4,0		4,00	0,4	1,40		3,60	5,00	1,5	2,0	2,6			11,00	0,8	
TECHNICAL ASSIST. AND SUPPORT FOR NAT. AND INTERNAT. PUBLIC INSTITUT.	6,45	2,0	1,1		9,55	1,0	4,685		2,96	7,645	2,3	1,5	2,0			18,595	1,3	
PROJECT PREPARATION & MONITORING															27,5	38,8	27,50	1,9
TOTAL	21,98	256,978	643,636	25,74	950,534	100,0	94,645	83,73	148,81	327,385	100,0	76,0	100,0	70,9	100,0	1424,864	100,0	

ANNEX I.3.: 1976-1985 programme commitments (Article 930)

Number of projects

Sector	Asia	Latin America	Africa	Other	TOTAL
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>					
Land reform	-	6 (1)*			6 (1)
Integrated rural development	11 (1)	12	2		25 (1)
Rural infrastructure:					
- irrigation	34 (3)	5			40 (4)
- other	1 (1)	2 (1)	1		4 (2)
Plant production	30 (3)	4	3		37 (3)
Stockfarming	6	-			6 -
Storage - Marketing	14	5 (1)			19 (1)
Processing	1 (1)	1			2 (1)
Credit	7 (1)	3 (1)			10 (2)
Agricultural services	2	1			3 -
Training - Extension services	4 (1)	2	1		7 (1)
Rural institutions	1	2			3 -
Research	4	6		26 (1)	36 (1)
<u>FORESTRY</u>	3	3			6 -
<u>FISHING</u>	8 (1)	1	10 (2)		19 (3)
<u>INDUSTRY</u>	2	5 (1)			7 (1)
<u>COMMERCE</u>		1			1 -
<u>PUBLIC SERVICES</u>					
Water supply network	14 (1)	2			16 (1)
Energy	2 (1)	4			6 (1)
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>					
Housing		1			1 -
Education			1		1 -
Health		1 (1)	1		2 (1)
<u>RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS</u>	8	8 (2)	1		17 (2)
<u>FOOD SECURITY</u>		2 (1)			2 (1)
<u>SCHEMES FOR REFUGEES</u>		2	2 (1)		4 (1)
<u>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR NAT. AND INTERNAT. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</u>	7	5	1 (1)		13 (1)
<u>TOTAL</u>	159 (14)	84 (9)	23 (4)	26 (1)	292** (29)

* Number of projects in 1985 in brackets

** Of which; disasters: 26 (3)

ANNEX II

DISBURSEMENT OF COMMITMENTS BY CALENDAR YEAR

ANNEX II: Disbursement of commitments by calendar year
(Article 930)
(million ECU)

Calendar year	Commitments	Disbursement in the calendar year																		TOTAL	
		1977 %		1978 %		1979 %		1980 %		1981 %		1982 %		1983 %		1984 %		1985 %		TOTAL %	
1976	21,0	6,3	30	3,3	16	4,0	19	1,3	5	2,1	10	1,4	7	2,0	9	0,3	1	0,1	1	20,8	99
1977	45,0	-	-	4,5	10	6,2	13	10,7	24	5,8	15	3,2	7	2,8	6	2,2	6	2,2	6	38,5	87
1978	29,7	-	-	-	-	5,5	19	1,9	6	4,5	15	2,3	9	4,4	15	2,6	9	0,5	2	22,2	75
1979	117,8	-	-	-	-	3,7	3	24,3	21	30,6	26	15,2	13	14,5	12	10,1	9	6,7	6	105,1	90
1980	132,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,7	1	41,8	32	28,7	22	15,6	12	13,2	10	8,0	6	109,0	83
1981	153,6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,9	1	12,3	8	52,1	34	10,0	7	16,6	11	92,9	61
1982	134,8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,3	2	8,7	6	31,8	24	19,8	15	63,6	47
1983	227,5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,7	13	67,4	30	35,4	15	131,5	58
1984	249,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,7	3	55,1	22	62,8	25
1985	149,7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,8	2	2,8	2
TOTAL	1 250,9	5,3		7,8		19,4		39,9		87,7		55,9		128,8		145,3		147,2		649,9	

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ANNEX III

SERVICES OF EXTERNAL EXPERTS

SERVICES OF EXTERNAL EXPERTS

Projects financed since the 8th report on the implementation of aid was drawn up
- situation as of 31 December 1985.

1. SHORT-TERM STUDIES AND SERVICES OF EXPERTS

COUNTRY	TITLE	COST (ECU)
Pakistan	Compilation of information on solar energy project	12 000
Indonesia	Supervision of Barruraden project (dairy farming)	219 000
Indonesia	Preparation of seed project	12 000
Central America	BCIE - preparation of project for small and medium-sized undertakings	7 000
Junta	Identification following a financing request for a communications project	17 000
Pakistan	Evaluation of tenders - Karachi fishing port project	11 000
Andean Pact	ASETA - communications system feasibility study	333 000
Central America	Child health - analysis of documentation	7 000
Yemen	Seeds - project preparation	41 000
Pakistan	Fertilizers - compilation of information on use thereof	28 000
Pakistan	Irrigation - study of schemes complementary to the Baluchistan project	27 000
Pakistan	Electricity for rural areas - project identification	14 000
India	Afforestation and soil conservation projects - evaluation	50 000
Honduras	Yoro region - project reorientation	17 000
North Yemen	Coffee - feasibility study	9 000
China	Improving sugar-beet production - project preparation	24 000
Central America	Child health project - preparation	44 000
India	Mustard seed - project evaluation/identification	40 000
Mexico	Preparation of a rehabilitation project	11 000
Dominican Rep.	Choux-Pedernales region - pre-feasibility study	58 000
Peru	Micro-dams in the Ancash region	11 000
El Salvador	Identification and preparation of a project involving displaced persons	16 000
China	Rubber - quality control - project preparation	32 000
SUB-TOTAL 1		1 037 000

COUNTRY	TITLE	COST (ECU)
Nicaragua	Identification/evaluation of a basic food production project	38 000
Central America	Cooperatives - project identification/evaluation	23 000
El Salvador	Establishment of a dossier on support for the university	16 000
Thailand	Fertilizers - evaluation of the proposed project	52 000
Nepal	Irrigation - project preparation	28 000
China	Cous Beijiang - Evaluation of invitation to tender	10 000
Philippines	Study of a project involving regional craft centres	19 000
India	Preparation of review of reports on Flood II	14 000
Haiti	Feasibility study on project for restocking pigs	17 000
China	Fish feed - project analysis and identification	37 000
Philippines	Aurora - preparation of the 1st phase of the project	64 000
Honduras	Collection of information for the development of the Mosquitia	25 000
Central America	Food security - drawing up the terms of reference for sub-programmes	47 000
Bolivia	Flood-protection - on-the-spot examination of the situation	35 000
Peru	Rural microprojects - programme preparation	38 000
India	Study of Operation Flood	26 000
China	Soil and water conservation - feasibility study	46 000
Central America	Health project - preparation of the 1st phase	47 000
ASEAN	Aquaculture - preparation of interregional cooperation project	32 000
Thailand	Huai Mong irrigation - preparation of financing	30 000
Dominican Rep.	Evaluation of tenders - Western Cibao project	5 000
China	Rural water supply - analysis and preparation of financing proposal	20 000
El Salvador	Reconstruction of the University - preparation of dossier	35 000
Pakistan	Bringing electricity to rural areas - preparation of financing dossier	15 000
India	Study of Operation Flood (continuation)	20 000
CGIAR	Evaluation	15 000
TOTAL 1		1 791 000

2. INSTALLATION AND WORK COSTS OF DEVELOPMENT SPECIALISTS

Recruitment of experts for Commission delegations and bureaux in certain
LAA countries and for assistance in project implementation and monitoring:

TOTAL 2 (ECU)	2 000 000
TOTAL 1 + 2 (ECU)	<u>3 791 000</u>

ANNEX IV

Lists of projects completed in 1985

Year and No. of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (m ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						m ECU	%	
77/01	India Storage of grains and fertilizers	Project	Agriculture (storage)	Autonomous	13.0	6.4	49.2	100.0%

This project has funded the construction of warehouses, 70% of which are to be used for storing cereals and 30% for storing fertilizers, with storage capacity totalling 450 000 tonnes (storage centre with capacity of between 2 000 and 15 000 tonnes). These warehouses are intended for Indian Central Warehousing.

77/05	Sri Lanka Development project on Mahaweli Ganga	Project	Agriculture (irrigation and drainage)	Cofinancing with IBRD, Netherlands, USA and Canada	89.7	2.0	2.2	100.0%
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This project was located in the Anuradhapura, Kurunefala and Matele districts (arid zone of the central north of the country) and enabled 106 000 acres to be developed. 140 000 people benefited directly. The project involved irrigation and drainage works, the construction of tracks, the clearing of forestry areas, the installation of 15 300 families in an area of 71 000 acres, and a series of services for farmers (provision of inputs, processing, transport, marketing and agricultural extension services) over the whole of the 106 000 acre area involved in the project.

Social infrastructure (wells, schools, medical dispensaries, etc.) was installed over a 64 900 acre area. Technical assistance was provided through a rural development specialist and short-term assignments by a hydrologist.

77/06	Vietnam Supply of scrub-clearing equipment	Supply	Agriculture (general)	Autonomous	6.9	2.4	34.8	100.0%
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This programme was aimed at helping the Government to implement the "Song Ray new economic zone" project in the province of Dong Nai. The main purpose of the project was to develop 18 000 ha for growing rice, maize, soya and other food products.

The Community grant enabled heavy equipment to be supplied: 150 hp bulldozers with a stock of spare parts.

Year and No. of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (m ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						m ECU	%	
78/14	Laos Irrigation and flood protection in the Vientiane plain (1st phase)	Project	Agriculture (irrigation and drainage)	Autonomous	2.5	2.0	80.0	97.6%

The project was aimed at providing flood-protection for a farming area situated along the Mekong river. The European Community funding contributed towards the first phase, which comprised: the construction of a dyke, the top of which was suitable for use by vehicles, the construction of temporary dykes at critical points, structural improvements to sluiceway bridges, the construction of drainage channels and land development.

The Community contribution made it possible to purchase imported equipment and provide technical assistance for the Committee secretariat through the coordination of surveys of the Lower-Mekong basin.

78/15	Nepal Integrated development of the Sagarmatha area	Project	Integrated rural development	ADB co-financing	33.5	3.0	9.0	100.0%
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The project consisted in developing the Sagarmatha area by means of an integrated approach, comprising:
 irrigation and transport infrastructure;
 farming, including stockfarming;
 rural industries;
 environmental protection schemes (soil conservation and reforestation);
 social services (health, education, family planning).

The project was given technical assistance in both feasibility studies and implementation, including substantial training of local supervisory staff.

The project was cofinanced by the Asian Development Bank, and the Community contribution helped to fund the construction of roads and tracks.

Year and No. of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (m ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						(m ECU)	%	
80/15	Thailand Huai Mong irrigation and drainage project	Project	Agriculture (irrigation and drainage)	Cofinancing with Belgium	15.8	11.0	69.5	100.0%

In this phase, the project consisted in forming irrigation and drainage areas and building flood-protection works in the Hai Mong basin (87 000 irrigated ha including 600 ha that had already been developed).

The project was cofinanced with Belgium and Thailand, and the EEC contribution was used to fund adjustment works on the dam, one lot for irrigation and drainage works and the construction of dykes, and another lot including pumping-stations, pipelines, channels and sluiceways, a high-tension line and supervision services.

80/26	Andean Pact Rural sector studies	Studies	Rural production (general)	Autonomous	2.6	2.0	76.9	98.8%
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This preinvestment project for the Andean Pact's JUNAC organization included several schemes, regional feasibility and/or implementation studies, a training programme at regional level and technical assistance provided for JUNAC, with a view to contributing to better coordination or even the economic integration of national development policies in the arable and stock-farming sector.

The studies and training programme followed up and supplemented the programme for technical cooperation in the rural sector to which the Community contributed in 1977.

Feasibility and implementation studies:

The preparation of concrete projects in the Andean Pact countries aimed at facilitating trade in the sub-region, gradually helping the sub-region to overcome its dependence on imports of seeds, and boosting trade in high-quality agricultural products within the region.

Training:

Organization of traineeships and seminars for agricultural supervisory staff in the region.

Technical assistance

- (i) short-term assistance (8 months) for the Junta departments (dairy sector);
- (ii) medium-term assistance (2 years) in the form of a Consultant to the Director of the Junta Agropecuario Department (in fact, this has been continued up to now).

Year and No. of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (m ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						(m ECU)	%	
80/42	Zimbabwe Study programme	Studies	Rural production (general)	Autonomous	1.0	1.0	100	95.4%

The aim of the project was to grant aid to the Government for the preparation of development projects in the rural sector.

The studies were entrusted either to local consultancy bureaux associated with European bureaux or to purely European consultancy bureaux.

Several feasibility studies were carried out in the Mashonaland region and the Pungwe/Honde valley. These led to the financing of projects in the agricultural sector.

81/07	Andean Pact Technical cooperation programme (industry and economic planning)	Technical assistance	Industrial cooperation	Autonomous	1.1	1.1	100.0	97.6%
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The aim of this pre-investment project was to improve the capacity of the Andean Pact Junta to carry out the tasks conferred thereon by the five Andean Pact member countries in the industrial and economic planning sectors. The project involved providing the Junta with the services of European experts, providing the sub-region with computer programmes acquired in Europe and arranging training periods in Europe.

Year and number of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (millions of ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						(m ECU)	%	
81/82	IICA (Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica) Project of support for peasant farming production associations	Project	Rural	Cofinancing with France	2.9	1.6	55.0	98.3%

The purpose of the project was to facilitate the integration of a number of farmers' associations in Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Costa Rica into economic and trade channels through training for members and local field workers to assist these associations and through integrating into this process national bodies specifically responsible for taking over and continuing such work.

The project was managed by the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA).

The European Community, in cooperation with France, financed a part of the technical assistance, the supply of equipment (mainly vehicles) and a degree of restructuring of specialized local centres, training and support schemes and the administrative costs of the project.

82/01	Bangladesh Construction of fertilizer warehouses	Project	Agriculture (storage)	Cofinancing with Netherlands	4.0	2.0	50.0	100.0%
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The project contributed to increasing food production, in particular that of small farmers, by improving the supply of fertilizers.

It involved the construction of 4 fertilizer warehouses located at the 4 main distribution points:
 Pabna (3 000 tonnes capacity);
 Natore (4 000 tonnes capacity);
 Sirajganj (4 000 tonnes capacity);
 Ullapara (6 000 tonnes capacity).

The Netherlands paid for the costs of carrying out studies and technical assistance.

The project was implemented in accordance with the provisions of the financing agreement and within the limits of the financing initially estimated.

The Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) was responsible for implementing the project.

Year and No. of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (m ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						(m ECU)	%	
83/08	Mekong Interim Committee Technical assistance for the Mekong Secretariat	Technical assistance	Support for institutions	Autonomous	0.75	0.75	100.0	94.4%

This project involved providing technical assistance for the Mekong Secretariat in order to improve its capacity to contribute to, propose and implement development projects in the Committee member countries and enable it to carry out a small-scale reforestation pilot-project in Laos.

The Committee was provided with the services of 5 experts for a period of 2 years:

4 Europeans (an agricultural expert, a forestry/nursery expert, a specialist in supply contracts and an equipment specialist);

1 local agricultural expert.

Furthermore, as regards the small-scale pilot-project, the Community financing covered the cost of the equipment needed by the forestry expert, the organization of training courses for 2 local experts and labour costs for experimental planting schemes.

Year and No. of operation	Recipient and title of operation	Type of operation	Sector	Type of financing	Total cost of project (m ECU)	EEC contribution		Disbursement
						(m ECU)	%	
83/36 84/17)CIAT, CIP, IRRI)ICRISAT and ISNAR Support for agricultural research	Support for applied research	Agriculture	Cofinancing with CGIAR	101.87 115.40	6.0 6.3	5.8 5.5	100.0% 100.0%

An analysis of agricultural research and the European Community's various contributions thereto is given in Chapter 3 of this report.

82/07	CIMMYT	Support for applied research	Agriculture	Autonomous	2.0	2.0	2.0	100.0%
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This operation did not involve a financial contribution to the institute's annual research budget, in the manner of the Community's contributions to the budgets of other research institutes belonging to the CGIAR. This project consisted of technical support for the national research structures of some Andean Pact countries as regards the adaptation of maize and wheat varieties.