

United States
Trade and Development
Program



FY 1985
Congressional Presentation

United States International Development Cooperation Agency

United States
Trade and Development Program
FY 1985 Congressional Presentation

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TO THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS:

I am pleased to transmit the Congressional Presentation of the United States Trade and Development Program for Fiscal Year 1985.

This Program is administered under authority of Sections 607(a) and 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

By promoting the sale of the U.S. technology, goods and services for major development projects in the Third World, the Program constitutes an important element in United States foreign economic assistance and trade policy.

Christian R. Holmes
Director
Trade and Development Program

I. THE PROGRAM

The United States Trade and Development Program was established in July 1980, as a mechanism by which simultaneously to facilitate Third World development and to increase United States exports. Many Third World countries, particularly the "middle and upper-income" developing countries, need plentiful energy supplies, efficient transportation and communication systems and an adequate industrial base to diversify their traditional economies and sustain economic growth. The projects satisfying those needs also represent a tremendous market for United States goods and services; the U.S. Department of Commerce has estimated that, in 1982 alone, international contracts for more than \$123 billion were signed for design and construction services and project-related equipment purchases worldwide. These projects provide the United States economy annually with billions in U.S. exports.

TDP finances the provision of planning services by U.S. firms for these major capital intensive projects. In financing such services, TDP assists the developing country governments with the design, engineering and construction of these projects, by providing U.S. engineers and planners and technicians frequently lacking in these countries. In

addition, TDP will cost-share with U.S. investors planning services for investor projects which will lead to the export of substantial U.S. goods and services.

In the course of TDP's efforts to provide countries with the technical expertise to plan major projects, TDP assists the U.S. business community by countering the efforts of our export competitor governments to finance the planning activities of their own firms for these projects.

The Administration's request for TDP's FY 1985 budget is \$21 million. This capital increase over TDP's FY 1984 budget of \$16.25 million will allow TDP to assist foreign governments and U.S. firms in planning more projects and to increase the U.S. exports encouraged through the activities of the Program.

II. THE PROGRAM ENVIRONMENT

At present, as for the past several years, the international economic environment in which TDP operates has been characterized by worldwide recession and considerable economic difficulty.

The world recession sharply undercut the ability of developing countries to plan and finance major projects. It left countries which are dependent on exports of raw materials or traditional products with decreased demand because of depressed economic conditions in Europe and the

United States. Their reduced exports have resulted in less foreign exchange for imports. In Nigeria and Venezuela, for example, the worldwide oil glut of 1981-82 caused a drastic shortfall in export revenues, forcing these countries to delay and even suspend portions of their development programs.

Many of the developing countries are also suffering from high service payments on large, foreign currency denominated debt and from domestic financial constraints. Three countries in Latin America - Brazil, Argentina and Mexico - have average debt service exceeding 70 percent of foreign exchange earnings, while the exports necessary to finance their service payments are shrinking because of weak demand. Brazil's interest and principal repayment on its foreign debt plus its necessary oil imports use up its total foreign exchange earnings. Natural catastrophes have also played a role. In much of Africa, a severe drought over the last two years has reduced exports of traditional products even further.

A major consequence of these economic difficulties has been that many of these countries have sharply reduced their plans for major projects. In fact, while international awards from overseas markets for the architectural/engineering/construction industry worldwide amounted to \$53.6 billion in 1981, the comparable figure in 1982 was

\$45.3 billion, a decrease of 16 percent.

As the major projects market in the developing world has shrunk over the past several years, competition for the remaining projects has become more intense. In their efforts to win contracts for their countries' own firms, the U.S.'s export competitors have aggressively offered, in addition to export financing, feasibility studies or other project planning services free or at concessional rates.

The feasibility study programs of the U.S.'s competitors are quite substantial. In 1979, the Japanese had a \$56.7 million program; the European Community averaged \$70 million a year between 1976 and 1980; in 1978, the Federal Republic of Germany used \$60 million for this purpose and France had a \$20.5 million program in 1979. The Italian program budget for the financing of feasibility studies averages \$25 to 30 million for each of the years, 1982-84. Estimates from the business community regarding the present size of the larger programs are that the Japanese program is probably in excess of \$200 million and the French in excess of \$100 million.

The activities of our export competitors have had a significant impact on U.S. trade, evidenced in part by the continued deterioration of the U.S. merchandise balance of trade. From 1980 to 1983 it slipped from a negative \$27.9 billion to almost -\$70 billion. There are several reasons

for this worsening situation. Construction industry surveys indicate that in 1975, approximately one-half of the value of foreign contracts was procured in the U.S. It was reported at that time that the U.S. export content on projects in the less developed countries was even higher than the fifty percent figure. However, by 1981, the U.S. portion of foreign contracts had been reduced to one-third, in part because of the financing issue.

The U.S. business community is of the view that particularly in the capital scarce markets of the Third World the feasibility study programs of the U.S.'s export competitors, which assist their own firms in their efforts to obtain contracts for projects, have impaired the U.S.'s export competitiveness.

U.S. sales overseas have also suffered heavily from the increased strength of the dollar. The dollar has appreciated nearly 15 percent against the SDR between April 1980 and April 1982, undermining the U.S.'s export competitiveness worldwide.

The adverse impact of these factors is very significant. The Department of Commerce has calculated that each billion dollars in merchandise exports is responsible for 25,000 U.S. jobs. The three year slippage in the U.S. merchandise balance of trade, therefore, represents a loss of over 1,050,000 U.S. jobs.

III. THE IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING THE PROGRAM

TDP has been able to link the mutually beneficial goals of development benefit and U.S. export promotion. On the one hand, TDP assists developing nations by providing U.S. planning expertise for the development of high priority development projects. This service enables the host country to evaluate the economics of the project, incorporate the evaluation into their development plan and seek financing for the project from such sources as the World Bank, the regional development banks and other international financial institutions or other sources of funding to which the country has access.

The financing TDP provides also serves another purpose. It is, in a small way, addressing the deteriorating U.S. trade situation by assisting U.S. firms in their efforts to compete against the financing programs of our export competitors as they relate to planning services for major projects in the developing world.

The experience of international financial institutions like the World Bank, and the business communities of the U.S. and other nations, demonstrates that there is frequently a positive correlation between the nationality of the firm which performs the feasibility study and the source

of the technology and the goods and services used in project implementation. The World Bank has concluded that such a correlation exists: "An analysis of the World Bank disbursement data bank confirms the hypothesis that supplying consultants increases the chances for the same country to supply machinery and equipment for the project for which consultants were supplied. The above relationship indicates that the market position of a country in consulting services is one of the determinants of its competitiveness in the capital goods market."

In testimony before Congress, the U.S. business community has also stated that such a correlation exists. D. Duncan Joy, Senior Vice President of T.Y. Lin International, testifying on behalf of the American Consulting Engineers Council, stated: "We find today more and more foreign governments increasing their efforts to obtain a favorable balance of trade by direct government intervention in the international services marketplace. These nations realize fully the implications of the 'opening wedge' theory of engineering and construction services and the enormous leverage effect these services have in the follow-on procurement of goods and services." The American Consulting Engineers Council has observed that other major industrialized nations, such as Japan, Germany, the U.K., Italy, Canada, Australia, and even the European community

have feasibility study programs similar to TDP but with budgets from four to eight times the present size of the TDP budget.

The issue from the perspective of the developing countries is both simple and clear. These governments understandably want to develop as many of the projects in their development plans as they can afford. They are likely to accept offers of concessional financing by the industrialized nations for project planning services to stretch as far as possible the international financing to which the developing countries have access. Thus, they will tend to accept the lowest cost offer, even if that means purchasing lower quality services and technology.

This challenge to our export competitiveness is not the result of a lack of engineering or service expertise but rather is a result of a new way in which business is being conducted internationally. The fact of the matter is that foreign competitor governments, most notably the Japanese, offer attractive incentives to involve their firms in business in the developing world. These incentives frequently include feasibility study financing. That the U.S. may have the best technological edge is a fact that may be, and frequently is, overlooked in the face of such competitor governments, most notably the Japanese, offer attractive incentives to involve their firms in business in

the developing world. These incentives frequently include feasibility study financing. That the U.S. may have the best technological edge is a fact that may be, and frequently is, overlooked in the face of such incentives being offered by other countries.

An example of how the Japanese conduct business is the Brunei Master Plan Study. In June 1983, the Japanese Prime Minister, during a visit to Brunei, made an offer to the Sultan that the Japanese would fund the Master Plan Study if a Japanese firm was selected to perform the work and, in essence, become the Sultan's technical advisor on the future development of the country. Consequently, U.S. firms seeking to undertake the Master Plan Study face not only several entrenched British firms, but also strong competition from Japan on the basis of their funding offer. Because U.S. firms stood no chance of being awarded this study without TDP assistance, TDP offered to finance a portion of the study, in order that the technical expertise of U.S. firms would at least be considered. One U.S. firm, of six firms found technically qualified, is now submitting its financial proposal, which includes the TDP offer, to the Brunei Government.

Other examples of how TDP has managed to counter foreign competition include the following:

Guatemala National Load Dispatch Center

Last fiscal year, TDP approved a \$225,000 feasibility study of basic design guidelines for a National Load Dispatch and Global Communications Center for the Instituto Nacional de Electrificación de Guatemala (INDE). The objectives of TDP in doing the feasibility study were to assist the INDE in modernizing the Guatemalan communications system and to establish a U.S. firm as the project's technical expert with the intention that the project be implemented on a turnkey basis with U.S.-based financing. Strong competitive proposals came from Brown Boveri of Switzerland, Siemens of Germany, Canadian Aviation Electronics of Canada and one or two others from Italy and Canada.

One downstream benefit for the U.S. company doing this study is that the project may well become a model for subsequent load dispatch centers in Latin America. The technology is only now beginning to develop fully on that continent. A possible U.S. service and equipment supply of \$16-20 million has been projected for this project.

Thailand Offshore Natural Gas

TDP approved a \$223,000 grant to conduct two feasibility studies of an offshore natural gas pipeline project, which has become a significant energy resource for Thailand. The

studies led to over \$120 million in contracts with Fluor for the engineering design and construction supervision of the pipeline project and with Brown & Root for laying the off-shore pipeline. Both Fluor and Brown & Root faced intense competition, from a German engineering firm and a French pipeline construction firm, respectively. The U.S. firms feel that the earlier TDP financed U.S. input gave them a crucial edge in being awarded the contracts.

Philippines Telecommunications Study

TDP approved a \$150,000 grant to finance the application of U.S. telephone outside plant, mechanical switching and transmission equipment standards to a proposed expansion and upgrading of the Philippine telecommunications system. The German government had already made several offers to finance a similar study, using German standards, with a view of better positioning German suppliers for the follow-on equipment sales. While the American consultant will be objective in recommending standards and preparing tender documents, the use of U.S. standards rather than German ones definitely will give American firms and U.S. design criteria an edge in the provision of some \$550 million of equipment and services.

Malawi Hydropower

TDP agreed to provide \$100,000 for the first phase of a study to examine the economic, technical, financial and marketing aspects of a proposed project to develop Kapachira Falls as a source of hydropower energy for Malawi. The falls represent a major natural energy resource which the government of Malawi now seeks to develop. A British firm, with the financial support of its government, made an offer to the Government of Malawi to finance its participation in the project and is reportedly furious that a U.S. firm will prevail. A U.S. firm is now being selected by the Malawi Government.

The project has been given high priority by the Malawi Government and actual construction is estimated to begin in the next three-five years, providing opportunities for U.S. suppliers of goods and services for approximately \$75 million in exports.

Tunisia Sra Ouertane Phosphate Project

TDP provided \$600,000 towards a \$3 million feasibility study of a phosphate project involving ore extraction, ore enrichment, chemical production, and port construction at Sra Ouertane, Tunisia. Phosphate is potentially a major generator of foreign exchange in Tunisia. The government seeks to use it as the basis for a industry producing

fertilizer, chemicals and animal feed.

The contract was awarded to a U.S. firm after an intense competitive battle with a French-Brazilian consortium. Without the TDP offer, the French-Brazilian consortium would have conducted the study using financing offered personally by the French Foreign Minister to the Tunisian government. A major factor in the contest was the intervention of the U.S. Ambassador on behalf of the U.S. firm, using TDP funds as leverage.

The \$600,000 TDP offer on the Sra Ouertane project has already led to a contract in excess of \$3 million for U.S. engineering services. Full engineering services should exceed \$10 million worth of U.S. professional services and U.S. equipment purchases are expected to total in excess of \$150 million. Other elements of the project (development of the township, expansion of railway and port development) will open up additional opportunities for sale of U.S. equipment and engineering services.

Gabon Minerals Port Project

In FY 1983, TDP approved the financing of a feasibility study of the establishment of Owendo as a minerals port. The Owendo port is intended by the Gabon Government to be used primarily for the export of manganese, a mineral in which the U.S. has strategic interests. Minerals represent

a major source of foreign exchange for the country; but there is presently no adequate port from which to export them efficiently.

The U.S. Department of Commerce forecasts a U.S. export potential of more than \$50-75 million in equipment and services for this project. French firms are so concerned that a U.S. firm is undertaking the study that they are conducting a parallel feasibility study on the port for submission to the Gabon Government.

These examples emphasize another critical element of TDP involvement in a project, an element increasingly sought by both U.S. firms and the host country -- a showing of the U.S. flag. Host country officials in every region have suggested to TDP representatives that the Program's assistance is needed not only for the money but to wrap the U.S. flag around both the project and interested U.S. firms, and to establish the support of the U.S. Government for its firms.

When TDP does become involved in a project planning activity, its track record establishes that a U.S. Government presence can have an effect. In FYs 1980-82, a cumulative TDP budget of \$14 million has generated over \$700 million in exports and has been responsible for over 18,000 additional U.S. jobs. Actual U.S. exports are already approximately 50 times the total TDP budget expenditures for those years. If "possible" exports to these projects over

the next five years are added, the multiple of U.S. exports to TDP budget rises above 150.

A recent outside evaluation estimated that the \$3.7 million obligated by TDP in FY 1981 has already led to \$285 million of exports and could lead to some \$2 billion of US exports within the next five years. There are further possibilities for an additional \$2.5 billion over the succeeding fifteen years.

Not only can TDP generate substantial U.S. exports, it is also a unique foreign policy, trade and commercial instrument. It is one of the few agencies providing USG funding to strategically important middle income, AID-graduate and non-AID countries such as Korea, Turkey, Brazil, Nigeria and China. In China, for example, TDP has already established the basis for a major program. While TDP's program in China is not comparable to that of the Canadians or Japanese, it has succeeded in earmarking selected major projects for U.S. firms and encouraging the Chinese to use U.S. firms in other major projects in China. Another example is Brazil. TDP has become the critical financing mechanism for USG implementation of five commercial protocols signed in mid-1983; TDP's ability to finance major studies of the projects in the Protocols will without a doubt be critical to the enhancement of our commercial relationship with that Latin American country.

There is a large and rapidly growing demand for TDP assistance. Requests far exceed the Program's resources. As of mid-September 1983, TDP has approximately \$35 million in study requests to be considered against a \$14.9 million program budget for FY 1984. Based on past experience, it is likely that TDP will have approximately \$50 million in study requests to be for considered early in FY 1985, with substantial additional requests made during the year. Of course, even at the requested budget level, with a \$19 million program budget, TDP will have to turn down many good projects which could otherwise lead to millions of dollars of U.S. exports.

TDP is also a major instrument of the Reagan Administration's effort to involve the U.S. private sector in foreign assistance efforts. TDP has the strong support of the U.S. private sector itself. The President's Export Council last year made the substantial increase in TDP's budget its first recommendation to the President. The White House Task Force on Private Enterprise and Development considers TDP to be a critical link between the U.S. private sector and Third World development. This is especially important for countries like China and Brazil, and also for regions of importance such as the Caribbean Basin and the ASEAN countries.

IV. TDP LENDING BY SECTOR:

During the fiscal years 1981, 1982, and 1983, the Program approved 149 projects in 58 countries. These accounted for \$18.4 million dollars in Program funds. Over this period, TDP Program assistance to the energy, transportation and agro-industrial sectors recorded sharp increases, reflecting the high priority given to these sectors by the developing countries.

Energy sector projects remained the highest priority for many developing countries, averaging 49 percent in TDP's 1981 program and 37 percent in 1983. TDP energy grants addressed the development of indigenous energy resources for domestic purposes and the development of new energy sources to replace reliance upon petroleum, including coal, lignite, natural gas, oil shale and hydropower and ethanol/methanol from biomass.

The transportation sector has also been an important growth area, with Third World countries emphasizing ports, airports, and railroad and surface road improvement projects. Studies in this sector accounted for 14 projects and \$1.9 million dollars of the TDP budget over the past three years.

The number of projects in the industry and minerals sector has also grown as upper and middle income developing

countries concern themselves with establishing an industrial base to diversify their economies. A number of industrial project opportunities have been pursued by potential U.S. private investors considering major investments in industrial ventures overseas. TDP has assisted these firms by providing, on a 50/50 cost-shared basis, a reimbursable grant as risk capital to encourage them to incur development costs to analyze the feasibility of the project. The investor projects in this sector account for \$2.8 million in TDP funds over three years and range from the study of the production of paper from Kenaf in Belize, to the production of methanol in Panama from U.S. coal for use in the Pacific rim countries and to a study of a brick and tile project in Swaziland. Should these investments go forward, they will potentially generate over \$200 million in exports of U.S. goods and services. Moreover, some of these studies have led to the implementation of projects; as a consequence, the U.S. Treasury will soon be receiving the first reimbursement checks from successful investors.

TDP has also been active in public sector industrial projects. In the economic development strategies of developing countries, major industrial projects often rank among the highest priority projects because they produce goods locally which otherwise must be imported, exhausting available foreign exchange. Public sector industrial

projects in which TDP has participated range from an electric load center in Guatemala, to a fertilizer plant in Thailand, a petrochemical facility in the Philippines, and a refinery modernization plant in Colombia.

In the minerals sector, TDP has focused on facilitating U.S. access to chromium, manganese, cobalt and platinum resources overseas. To date, TDP has sponsored minerals studies in almost every region of the developing world, accounting for \$978,000 of Program resources and potentially leveraging some \$74 million in U.S. exports.

TDP's activities in minerals studies have been advantageous to the United States not only in terms of exports, but also for having helped to facilitate access to strategic minerals and metals of importance to the U.S. One example of this is the Hierro Peru cobalt project. TDP agreed to finance a study to determine the feasibility of recovering and marketing a cobalt concentrate from the tailings of Hierro Peru's iron ore mining operation near the port of San Nicolas, Peru. The estimated cost of the cobalt recovery project is \$70 to \$85 million, of which approximately \$50 million could be spent in the procurement of U.S.-sourced goods and services. Additionally, the U.S. has the potential to import from this facility as much as one-third to one-half of the cobalt required by the two U.S. refineries; the cobalt is necessary for the super alloys

needed for aircraft turbines and other high technology uses. Finland and France were major contenders for this project.

TDP-financed field minerals investigations have also been responsible for the discovery and subsequent interest of foreign governments in some unexpected potential mineral activities. A few examples are barite mining in Morocco, expanded chromite mining and milling facilities on the Philippine island of Palawan, increased manganese possibilities in Mexico and several attractive chromite, asphalt and platinum options in Turkey.

The agro-industrial sector has been particularly attractive to potential US investors. Of the requests for investor studies in which the Program is involved, 53 percent have been for projects in the agro-industrial sector. Projects studied by potential investors have ranged from the study of dairy processing in China and soybean processing in Jamaica to wheat processing in Saudi Arabia.

V. SECTORAL AND REGIONAL BREAKDOWN:

Following is a sectoral and regional breakdown of TDP financing distribution for FYs 1981-1983:

ASIA:

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
% of TDP Program	47.8%	29.9%	53.9%
Dollars Obligated	\$1.9M	\$1.65M	\$4.8M

SECTOR

Energy:	38.7%	42.9%	45.5%
Infrastructure:	13.6%	15.6%	21.7%
Agriculture:	1.0%	19.1%	9.2%
Industry/Mining:	41.4%	20.2%	11.1%
Human Resources	5.3%	2.2%	5.6%
Non-Sector	---	---	6.9%

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN:

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
% of TDP Program	28.7%	31.3%	21.3%
Dollars Obligated	\$1.1M	\$1.7M	\$1.9M

SECTOR

Energy:	68.6%	66.6%	52.7%
Infrastructure:	16.1%	20.3%	4.0%
Agriculture:	13.8%	13.1%	11.3%
Industry/Mining:	0.8%	---	30.7%
Human Resources	0.7%	---	1.3%

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST:

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
% of TDP Program	9.5%	24.7%	11.0%
Dollars Obligated	\$0.4M	\$1.4M	\$0.98M

SECTOR

Energy:	35.0%	43.1%	---
Infrastructure:	25.0%	0.1%	7.3%
Agriculture:	10.0%	18.0%	41.6%
Industry/Mining:	19.3%	38.8%	51.1%
Human Resources	10.7%	---	---

AFRICA

	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>FY 1982</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>
% of TDP Program	14.0%	14.1%	13.0%
Dollars Obligated	\$0.6M	\$0.8M	\$1.16M

SECTOR

Energy:	60.7%	53.2%	9.1%
Infrastructure:	22.0%	39.3%	43.3%
Agriculture:	17.3%	7.5%	10.9%
Industry/Mining:	---	---	36.7%

VI. CRITERIA FOR TDP FUNDING

Every TDP sponsored project must meet the following criteria:

- Development Priority--projects must rank high on the list of development priorities of the host country. TDP financed planning services for public sector projects must be requested or formally endorsed by the host government as facilitating a priority development project. For investor projects, the host government must at least tacitly support the project. Also, the United States Embassy must endorse TDP's involvement in the proposed project.

- U.S. Export Potential--projects must involve 1) an opportunity for substantial sales of United States goods and services through direct contracts with United States suppliers, or joint venture investments by United States firms, and/or 2) the provision of technical services by United States Government agencies on a full payment basis by the host country.

- Funding Availability--there must be reasonable assurance that funding for project implementation will be available from the host country's foreign exchange earnings or external sources, not including the United States aid program. Additionally, follow-on procurement must be open to United States firms or agencies and not tied to

procurement from non-United States sources.

- Facilitative Role--Planning services must facilitate and lead to project implementation. TDP will not provide assistance where procurement of U.S. technology is likely to proceed without TDP intervention, or where U.S. technology is unlikely to be employed regardless of the occurrence of TDP financial planning services (e.g., where U.S. technology required for project implementation may not be internationally competitive).

- Additional Criteria

The country must be considered "friendly" to the United States, in accordance with Department of State criteria.

TDP also seeks to encourage projects which facilitate open and fair access by the United States to critical natural resources in an effort to broaden opportunities for the US private sector to participate in the development and diversification of foreign sources of strategic and critical minerals without adversely affecting domestic U.S. production.

VII. EXAMPLES OF RECENT TDP SUCCESSES:

Although TDP is committed to broadening and diversifying the types of programs in which we are involved, experience has shown that TDP is most effective when it is responsive

to the host governments' ranking of development projects and pursues the highest priority development projects of a country. Thus, as a general rule, the projects described below in which TDP has been involved, are reflective of the host government's own planning and in all cases are in concert with the economic development strategy of the country.

These projects are examples of recent TDP successes of which we have become aware through evaluations conducted since the writing of the 1984 Congressional Presentation. It generally takes as much as two or more years for a project to move from the feasibility study stage into the construction/equipment purchase phase. A number of these successes result from the TDP financed study leading to additional engineering work performed by the same firm or from TDP studies making recommendations which were then implemented.

JAMAICA - Agribusiness Development:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1981: \$27,820

ACTUAL US EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$460,000

PROJECTED US EXPORTS WITHIN NEXT 5 YEARS: \$300,000

TDP financed a tour by a number of Jamaican agribusiness firms to various East Coast food processing and port facilities to demonstrate U.S. technologies which could

substantially increase Jamaican agricultural productivity and generate increased foreign exchange.

JAMAICA - Renewable Energy:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1981: \$20,000

ACTUAL US EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$237,000

PROJECTED US EXPORTS WITHIN NEXT 5 YEARS: \$5,000,000

TDP partially sponsored a technology workshop in the renewable energy sector in Kingston for all friendly Caribbean countries. The objective was both to demonstrate U.S. technology and to encourage the Caribbean nations to consider less expensive sources of energy.

TUNISIA - Dairy Planning

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1982: \$22,403

ACTUAL US EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$7 million

As a result of TDP financed dairy planning and technical orientation mission, Tunisia is purchasing several thousand American holsteins, dairy equipment and bull semen to increase dairy productivity.

TUNISIA - Phosphate Project:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1983: \$600,000

ACTUAL US EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$3 million

A TDP funded study led to a U.S. firm being awarded a

contract in excess of \$3 million to plan and design a major phosphate project in Tunisia. Phosphate is a major foreign exchange generator for Tunisia.

TUNISIA - Djellabia Mining Project:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1983: \$200,000

ACTUAL U.S. EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$600,000

As a result of a TDP funded pre-feasibility study, a U.S. firm was awarded a contract in excess of \$600,000 for a feasibility study for a mining project in Tunisia. It is expected that the same firm will receive follow-on work. Phosphate is a major foreign exchange generator for Tunisia.

TURKEY - Highway Maintenance:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1981: \$18,000

ACTUAL U.S. EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$300,000

TDP contributed \$18,000 to a \$300,000 feasibility study to be presented to the World Bank in support of a request for financing a highway rehabilitation program. The World Bank approved a \$71.1 million loan in May, 1982 with additional co-financing of \$70 million by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. An improved transportation system will enhance local commercial activity in the country.

NIGERIA - Agribusiness Development:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1981: \$93,170

ACTUAL US EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$37

million PROJECTED U.S. EXPORTS WITHIN THE NEXT 5 YEARS:

\$185,000,000

TDP financed a feasibility study of opportunities for agribusiness investments by U.S. companies in Nigeria, which led to several major agribusiness investments by U.S. firms in Nigeria, increasing agricultural productivity and generating foreign exchange.

NIGERIA - Tuna Fisheries:

TDP OBLIGATION, FY 1981: \$3,370

ACTUAL U.S. EXPORTS DELIVERED OR CONTRACTED BY 1983: \$500,000

A TDP financed technical mission defined steps for proper development of Nigeria's tuna fishing industry. The U.S. exports reflect the initial steps taken by the Nigerians to implement the recommendations of the team.

TABLE A

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
 FY 1985 BUDGET REQUEST
 (\$000)

TOTAL REQUEST		\$21,000
Program Funds	\$19,000	
Operating Expenses		
Personnel Compensation:		
Full-time permanent positions		
U.S. Nationals	\$884	
Foreign Nationals	37	
Other than full-time permanent		
U.S. Nationals	50	
Overtime, merit, incentive pay, etc.	<u>14</u>	
Subtotal	\$985	
Other:		
Personnel benefits	\$ 59	
Travel	180	
Transportation of things	6	
Communic., utilities, rent	177	
Printing and reproduction	10	
Other services	564	
Supplies and materials	13	
Equipment	<u>6</u>	
Subtotal	\$1,015	
Operating Expenses Total		2,000

TABLE B

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
BY SECTOR, REGION, COUNTRY
FY 1980 THROUGH 1983

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>ENERGY</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
Belize -	Electricity	83	\$ 95,000
Belize -	Electricity	82	\$172,000
Brazil -	Coal Workshop	80	7,000
Brazil -	Solar Energy	80	190,675
Brazil -	Coal	80	409,998
Brazil -	Natural Gas Pipeline	80	9,950
Brazil -	Energy (Southern Cone)	83	8,900
Brazil -	Energy (Southern Cone)	82	87,157
Brazil -	Energy (Southern Cone)	81	494,000
Brazil -	Fluidized Bed Combustion	81	60,000
Columbia -	Refinery Modernization	83	250,000
Costa Rica -	Fuel and Feed	83	69,124
Guatemala -	Elec. Load Center	83	225,000
Jamaica -	Coal Conversion	81	109,950
Jamaica -	Coal Conversion	82	355,600
Jamaica -	Renewable Energy	81	20,000
Panama -	Coal Transshipment	81	100,000
Panama -	Coal/Methanol	82	507,163
St. Lucia -	Geothermal	83	350,000
Uruguay -	Ethanol from Biomass	80	225,705
<u>Near East</u>			
Cyprus -	Coal Conversion	82	\$550,000
Greece -	Coal Conversion	81	15,000
Lebanon -	Oil Refinery	81	28,975
Lebanon -	Oil Refinery	82	15,931
Morocco -	Energy Tour	81	6,855
Morocco -	Oil Shale Workshop	80	65,900
Morocco -	Oil Shale Workshop	80/81	8,325
Qatar -	Energy	81	80,597
Yugoslavia -	Nuclear Energy Visit	82	20,506
<u>Africa</u>			
Botswana -	Gas/Coal Assessment	81	\$ 60,000
Kenya -	Renewable Energy	81	173,500
Malawi -	Hydropower	83	100,000
Tanzania -	Gas Pipeline	81	105,266
Tanzania -	Gas Pipeline	82	15,000
Zimbabwe -	Coal Gasification	80	8,500
Zimbabwe -	Ethanol from Sugar	82	400,000
Zimbabwe -	Ethanol from Sugar	83	5,000

TABLE B (continued)

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
BY SECTOR, REGION, COUNTRY
FY 1980 THROUGH 1983

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Fiscal Amount</u>
<u>ENERGY (continued)</u>			
<u>Asia</u>			
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (General)	80	158,704
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (General)	81	316,000
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (General)	82	32,000
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (General)	83	56,000
China, P.R. -	Coal Slurry	83	30,000
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (Ertan)	83	4,500
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (T.S.Q.)	82	440,000
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (T.S.Q.)	83	50,000
China, P.R. -	Hydropower (Longtan)	83	2,500
India -	Power (Orissa)	83	270,000
Indonesia -	Coal/Lignite Workshop	83	156,794
Indonesia -	Natural Gas	83	40,500
Indonesia -	Coal Fired Power	83	85,534
Indonesia -	Reactor Lab	83	350,000
Malaysia -	Mini Hydroelectric	81	35,000
Papua New Guinea -	Alternative Fuels	80	75,000
Philippines -	Coal/Lignite Workshop	82	135,000
Philippines -	Energy Research Lab	83	55,000
Philippines -	Coal Plant (Cebu)	83	400,000
Philippines -	Coal Transport (Cebu)	83	150,000
Philippines -	Coal (Himalian)	83	400,000
Singapore -	Coal-Fired Electric Power	81	3,800
Sri Lanka -	Alternative Fuels	80	9,580
Thailand -	Electricity Transmission	80	320,000
Thailand -	Electricity Transmission	81	120,000
Thailand -	Lignite Production	80	233,500
Thailand -	Lignite Production	83	70,000
Thailand -	Coal Fired Power	81	144,106
Thailand -	Coal Fired Power	82	50,000
Thailand -	Shale Reserves	80	12,300
Thailand -	Shale Workshop	81	120,000
Thailand -	Computer Requirements	83	34,173
Thailand -	Fluidized Bed Combustion	83	25,000
Thailand -	Methanol Production	82	50,000

TABLE B (continued)

SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
BY SECTOR, REGION, COUNTRY
FY 1980 THROUGH 1983

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>HUMAN RESOURCES</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
Antilles -	Manpower Training	81	\$ 2,000
Argentina -	Vocational/Prof. Training	83	20,000
Brazil -	Immigration Training	80	7,000
Brazil -	Tax System Modernization	80	1,607
Brazil -	Telecommunications Training	83	5,588
Equador -	Customs Modernization	81	2,200
Equador -	Tax Administration	81	4,527
Mexico -	Tourism Development	80	49,940
Trinidad & Togago -	Computer/Tax System	80	2,707
Venezuela -	Health Planning	80	5,500
Venezuela -	Project Planning	80	6,200
Venezuela -	Waste Management	80	33,000
<u>Near East</u>			
Bahrain -	Education Technology	80	22,078
Kuwait -	Vocational Training	81	14,260
Oman -	Education Technology	80	2,000
Oman -	Education Technology	81	9,990
Qatar -	Statistical Systems	80	7,200
Qatar -	Education Development	81	7,678
United Arab Emirates -	Education	81	9,000
<u>Africa</u>			
Nigeria -	Immigration Training	80	2,500
Nigeria -	Co-op Health	81	3,000
Sudan -	Airways Management	81	10,055
<u>Asia</u>			
ASEAN -	Science and Technology	80	5,000
Indonesia -	Bank Officer Training	82	36,306
Malaysia -	Youth Training	83	115,740
New Caledonia -	Computer Needs	81	700
Philippines -	Electronics Workers Trng	83	40,410
Philippines -	Youth Trng (NMYC)	83	45,102
Singapore -	Education Technology	80	3,665
Singapore -	Skilled Workers Training	83	10,000
Singapore -	CAD/CAM	83	50,000
Singapore -	CNC Center	83	5,000

TABLE B (continued)

SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>INDUSTRY AND MINING</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
Brazil -	Industrial Cooperation	83	\$ 30,000
Caribbean Basin -	UNIDO Projects	83	100,000
Mexico -	Manganese	83	26,525
Peru -	Steel Modernization	81	9,415
Peru -	Minerals Transport	83	24,500
Peru -	Cobalt	83	400,000
Venezuela -	Bauxite Mining	80	2,525
<u>Near East</u>			
Lebanon -	Oil Refinery	81	28,975
Lebanon -	Oil Refinery	82	15,931
Morocco -	Industrial Development	80	51,909
Morocco -	Non-Ferrous Metals	81	73,240
Morocco -	Strategic Minerals	82	28,295
Tunisia -	Feasibility Studies	80	475,000
Tunisia -	Entrepot Assessment	80	15,640
Tunisia -	Phosphates (Sra Ouertane)	83	300,000
Tunisia -	Phosphates (Djellabia)	83	200,000
Turkey -	Pulp and Paper Mill	80	400,000
Turkey -	Copper Mining	80	21,209
Yugoslavia -	Steel Mill (Skopje)	82	500,000
<u>Africa</u>			
Botswana -	Mineral Deposits	80	44,491
Congo -	Phosphates (UNDP)	83	150,000
ECOWAS -	Industrial Development	80	9,500
Nigeria -	Polypropylene	83	102,000
Swaziland -	Brick and Tile	83	100,000
Zambia -	Cannery (UNIDO)	83	72,885
<u>Asia</u>			
Bangladesh -	Minerals Assessment	80	18,000
China, P.R. -	Metallurgy	82	20,000
Indonesia -	Cement Plant	81	225,000
Indonesia -	Auto Parts Industry	82	22,427
Indonesia -	Electronics Industry	82	40,000
Indonesia -	Steel Mill (Krakatau)	83	500,000
Indonesia -	Investment Wrkshop (OPIC)	83	15,000
Philippines -	Steel Mill	81	300,000
Philippines -	Petrochemicals	81	250,000
Philippines -	Chromite	83	19,608
Thailand -	Steel Mill	80	150,000
Thailand -	Potash Reserves	80	35,000
Thailand -	Steel Industry Survey	82	250,000

TABLE B (continued)

SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
Brazil	- River Development	82	2,500
Costa Rica	- Cellular Telephones	83	75,000
Peru	- Port Study	80	137,590
Peru	- Port Study	81	183,782
Peru	- Airport (Cusco)	82	340,000
Suriname	- Potable Water	80	6,000
Suriname	- River Navigation	82	40,000
<u>Near East</u>			
Algeria	- Earthquake Reconstruction	81	12,500
Lebanon	- Hospital Development	81	25,504
Morocco	- Civil Aviation	81	28,738
Morocco	- Civil Aviation	82	1,100
Morocco	- Civil Aviation	83	70,000
Morocco	- Medical Equipment	83	1,800
Portugal	- Algueva Dam	81	4,678
Portugal	- Civil Aviation	81	5,498
Turkey	- Bosphorous Tunnel	80	2,273
Turkey	- Engineering Visit	80	2,900
Turkey	- Highway Maintenance	81	18,000
<u>Africa</u>			
Botswana	- Procurement (Soda/Coal)	83	200,000
Gabon	- Ports/Roads/Forestry	80	11,000
Gabon	- Road Maintenance	81	75,000
Gabon	- Minerals Port	83	300,000
Kenya	- Port (Mombasa)	81	34,868
Kenya	- Port (Mombasa)	82	306,751
Nigeria	- Environmental Survey	80	5,590
Sudan	- River Transport	80	35,000
<u>Asia</u>			
Brunei	- Master Plan	83	350,000
China	- Engineering	80	12,478
China	- Engineering	82	15,000
China	- River Diversion	80	15,143
China	- Remote Sensing (Landsat)	81	4,000
Korea	- Domestic Satellite	83	100,000
Malaysia	- Railway Communications	80	17,270
Malaysia	- Railway Communications	82	219,115
Philippines	- Airports Priority	80	3,500
Philippines	- Airports Priority	81	260,000
Philippines	- Airports Priority	82	23,000
Philippines	- Airport (Mactan)	80	200,000
Philippines	- Telecommunications	83	550,000
Thailand	- Multi-purpose Hydro (Loei)	83	40,000

TABLE B (continued)

SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
Belize	- Kenaf for Paper	82	96,860
Columbia	- Livestock	80	4,073
Columbia	- Agribusiness	80	59,039
Dominica	- Water Export	83	139,327
Dominica	- Floriculture	83	75,465
Jamaica	- Agribusiness	81	27,820
Jamaica	- Soybean Production	82	47,810
Jamaica	- Rice Production/Milling	82	75,000
Paraguay	- Synthetic Fertilizer	81	20,000
Paraguay	- Synthetic Fertilizer	82	,540
Venezuela	- Food Storage	80	12,947
Venezuela	- Agribusiness	80	110,000
<u>Near East</u>			
Malta	- Grain & Oilseed	83	53,500
Morocco	- Agribusiness	82	38,300
Morocco	- Agribusiness	83	41,082
Morocco	- Fisheries	81	7,020
Morocco	- Fisheries	82	44,245
Morocco	- Fisheries	83	118,192
Morocco	- Fruits	83	50,000
Portugal	- Agribusiness	80	2,000
Portugal	- Agribusiness	81	31,193
Saudi Arabia	- Wheat Production	82	90,100
Tunisia	- Agribusiness	82	16,718
Tunisia	- Agribusiness	83	4,418
Tunisia	- Dairy Industry	82	22,403
Tunisia	- Poultry Industry	83	5,000
Turkey	- Fisheries	82	3,750
Turkey	- Agribusiness	82	35,161
Turkey	- Agribusiness	83	134,261
<u>Africa</u>			
Cameroon	- Bottling	83	23,030
Gabon	- Cattle Farming	80	44,600
Gabon	- Agribusiness	83	59,089
Guinea	- Shark Fisheries	83	44,100
Nigeria	- Tuna Fisheries	80	10,000
Nigeria	- Tuna Fisheries	81	3,370
Nigeria	- Agribusiness	81	93,170
Sudan	- Vegetable Oil Refinery	82	58,000

TABLE B (continued)

SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
BY SECTOR, REGION, COUNTRY
FY 1980 THROUGH 1983

<u>Region/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>			
<u>Asia</u>			
	ASEAN - Pesticides Plant	81	14,890
	Burma, P.R. - Food Processing	81	19,157
	Burma, P.R. - Food Processing	82	152,765
	China, P.R. - Dairy	83	44,000
	Pakistan - Agribusiness	82	162,682
	Papua New Guinea - Fisheries	80	5,975
	Sri Lanka - Irrigation	80	8,000
	Thailand - Fertilizer	83	400,000
<u>Worldwide:</u>			
	Irrigation and Flood Control	83	25,000

TABLE C

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
SECTION 607 ACTIVITIES
FYs 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983

<u>Sector/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Agency</u>
<u>ENERGY</u>			
Germany	Energy Resources Identif.	82	U.S.G.S.
Kenya	Hydropower Study	81	C.O.E.
Sweden	Radioactive Waste Disposal	82	U.S.G.S.
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>			
Argentina	Agricultural Assistance	82	U.S.D.A.
Bangladesh	Agricultural Assistance	82	U.S.A.A.
COCESNA	Aviation Parts	83	FAA
Egypt	Aqua Culture	83	Fish/Wldlfe
India	Irrig. Technical Assistance	80/81	BuRec
Korea	Water Resource Development	80	BuRec
Kuwait	Agricultural Assistance	83	USDA
Mexico	Agri/Livestock Products	83	USDA
Morocco	Soil Conservation	82	U.S.D.A.
Nigeria	Soil Conservation	80	U.S.D.A.
Pakistan	Soil Conservation	80	BuRec
U.N.	Nile River Irrigation Systems	80	BuRec
Worldwide	Plant/Crop Inspection	83	U.S.D.A.
<u>INFRASTRUCTURE, INDUSTRY, MINING</u>			
Algeria	Earthquake Reconstruction	81	Defense
Australia	Coast Guard Training	80	U.S.C.G.
Australia	Mineral Resources Study	83	U.S.G.S.
Bahamas	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Bangladesh	Irrigation Assistance	82	Burec
Brazil	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Brazil	Aviation Spare Parts	80	F.A.A.
Canada	Dam Repair	83	F.A.A.
Canada	Spare Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Cayman Isl.	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Chile	Navigation Parts Supply	81	F.A.A.
Costa Rica	Aviation Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Ecuador	Coast Guard Training	80	U.S.C.G.
Egypt	Constr.(Sinai Peace Keeping)	81	Defense
Egypt	Dam Construction	82	BuRec
Gabon	Port Dredging Assistance	80/81	C.O.E.
Gambia	Boat Moving Equipment	81	U.S.G.S.
Germany	Spare Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Indonesia	Dam Site Assessment	82	BuRec

TABLE C (continued)

SECTION 607 ACTIVITIES			
FYS 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983			
<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Agency</u>
<u>INFRASTRUCTURE, INDUSTRY, MINING (continued)</u>			
Indonesia	Customs Procedures Development	82	Customs
InterAmerica	Geodetic Mapping Assistance	83	D.O.D.
Ireland	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Israel	Water Resources Development	83	BuRec
Israel	Aviation Parts Supply	83	F.A.A.
Japan	Expressway Extension	81	C.O.E.
Japan	Language Training	82	D.O.D.
Jordan	Flight Safety Program	82	F.A.A.
Jordan	Seismic Surveillance	83	U.S.G.S.
Kuwait	Mineral Resources Development	82	U.S.G.S.
Kuwait	Oil Spill Tracking	83	N.O.A.A.
Malaysia	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Mexico	Aviation Parts Supply	82	U.S.G.S.
Mexico	Flood Control Project	83	C.O.E.
Nigeria	Lagos Lagoon Study	81	E.P.A.
Nigeria	Comprehensive Soil Survey	80	U.S.D.A.
Oman	Technical Assistance/Training	81	Interior
Oman	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Portugal	Seismology studies	83	U.S.G.S.
P.R.C.	Seismology Equipment	83	U.S.G.S.
Saudi Arabia	Meteorological Development	82/83	N.O.A.A.
Saudi Arabia	Municipal Planning	82	Treasury
Saudi Arabia	Space Science	83	N.O.A.A.
Spain	Purchase of Rescue Boats	80	U.S.C.G.
Spain	Spare Parts Supply & Training	83	F.S.S.
Sudan	Blue/White Nile Development	83	BuRec
Sudan	Irrigation & Hydropower Study	83	BuRec
Swaziland	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Tunisia	Aquifer Testing	81	BuRec
U.A.E.	Oil Spill Cleanup	83	USGS/EPA
U.K.	Road Resurfacing	81	F.A.A.
U.K.	Aviation Spare Parts	80	F.A.A.
U.K.	Aviation Spare Parts	81/82	F.A.A.
U.K.	Aviation Aids	81	F.A.A.
U.N.	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
U.N.	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Uruguay	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Venezuela	Aviation Spare Parts	81/82	F.A.A.
Venezuela	Navigational Studies	80	C.O.E.
Venezuela	Boat Equipment	79/80	Interior
Venezuela	Field Reconnaissance	82	U.S.G.S.
Venezuela	Field Reconnaissance	82	U.S.G.S.
Venezuela	Earth Scientist Assistance	82	U.S.G.S.

TABLE C (continued)

SECTION 607 ACTIVITIES
FYs 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983

<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Agency</u>
<u>HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT</u>			
Bahamas	Vocational/Technical	83	D.O.L.
Bahrain	Manpower Technical Assistance	81	Labor
Bangladesh	Minerals Exploration/Training	81	U.S.G.S.
Botswana	Trust Fund Account	80	U.S.A.I.D.
Brazil	Safety/Health Equipment	80	Labor
Brazil	River Diversion Irrigation	83	BuRec
Canada	Value Management Workshop	81	C.O.E.
Ecuador	Census Training	81	Commerce
India	River run-off Forecasting	81	BuRec
India (WMO)	Hydrologics Models	83	C.O.E.
Indonesia	Computer Programming Assist.	81	Commerce
Indonesia	Training Statistics	83	TDP/TO
Israel	Medical Services	81	V.A.
Japan	Language Training	82	D.O.D.
Kenya	Geological Field Training	81	U.S.G.S.
Korea	Contract Admin. Assist.	81	C.O.E.
Korea	Management Training	80	D.O.E.
Korea	Construction Engineering Trng.	82	C.O.E.
Kuwait	Manpower Development	81	H.H.S.
Malaysia	Data Storage and Retrieval	80	Interior
Mexico	Irrigation Services	80	BuRec
Nigeria	Statistical Advisory Services	81	Commerce
Nigeria	Health Services	81	H.H.S.
Nigeria	Immigration Training	80	I.N.S.
Norway	Search and Rescue Training	80/81	U.S.C.G.
Norway	Seismological Equipment/Trng.	80/81	U.S.G.S.
Paraguay	Consumer Price Indexing	80	Labor
P.R.C.	Technical Training	82	U.S.G.S.
Portugal	Census Tabulation	80	Commerce
Saudi Arabia	Traffic Administration Assist.	80/81	Treasury
Saudi Arabia	Coast Guard Training	82	DOD/USCG
Saudi Arabia	Sinai Trng.(Peace-Kpng Force)	82	D.O.D.
Sweden	Search and Rescue Training	81	U.S.C.G.
Trinid/Tobago	Computer Management Assistance	81	I.R.S.
U.A.E.	Customs Admin. Training	82	Customs
U.N.	Water Resources/Computer Trng.	82	C.O.E.
Uruguay	Census Training	82	BuCen
Venezuela	Statistical Packaging & Anal.	81	BuCen

