

United States
Trade and Development
Program



FY 1984
Congressional Presentation

United States International Development Cooperation Agency



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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 1984.

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

CHAPTER I: Program OVERVIEW

On July 1, 1980 the United States Trade and Development Program was established setting forth a mechanism by which to simultaneously facilitate Third World development and to increase United States exports. This was done in response to dual needs of the Third World nations to enhance their development and of the United States to improve its position in the competition for world markets.

The principles which guide Program activities are that through the provision of TDP assistance appropriate development of productive capacities is facilitated and that the climate for United States exports and the transfer of technology is enhanced. These guidelines embody the heart of the Administration's objectives in regard to both development and export promotion.

The experience of the Trade and Development Program over the past few years has shown that there is a continued important and unique role for the Program to play in international trade and development. TDP has been effective in helping the United States influence overseas development in a positive way and in countering foreign competition for development related export opportunities. For these reasons, Program growth and expansion is warranted.

The requested \$22 million in funding for the TDP program and operating expense during FY 1984 is justifiable based on previous Program experience. In more specific terms, that experience suggests that: a) there are continuous development opportunities in the Third World that the United States can tap into, b) the the TDP mechanism provides the appropriate means of tapping into those projects, and c) as a consequence of TDP involvement in a project host country development is enhanced and United States exports are promoted.

The way in which TDP operates is to involve United States firms in the early planning stages of projects in order to improve their position as potential participants and suppliers in overseas development projects.

The strategy by which TDP plans its activities is to focus on those priority development projects to which host governments plan to commit resources to and which involve technologies where the United States has a competitive advantage. Generally, the development areas of most interest to TDP are those that depend on brain power, high technology and specialized United States commodities or services.

TDP sponsors a wide range of planning services in the course of pursuing and executing development studies. These services range from the conceptual stages of project definition through to the pre-feasibility and feasibility stage. In each case TDP seeks to provide objective expert assistance so as to maximize the potential advantage for both the developing country and the United States.

The means by which TDP achieves its objectives are authorized under Sections 607 a) and 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended. Under Section 607 a) TDP authorizes United States Government agencies to provide United States goods and services to friendly foreign countries on a fully reimbursable basis. In FY 1982 the value of the projects authorized by TDP totaled over \$5.5 million. The preponderance of these was in the energy sector, 44.1% and the agriculture sector 22.4%.

All of TDP's program resources are devoted to the functions authorized by Section 661 of the Act. That section authorizes the use of funds to stimulate both Section 607(a) and comparable activities in which United States private firms plan development projects overseas.

TDP's ability to make the optimal allocation of its limited resources has increased markedly over the past several years. This is primarily due to several factors which include: a) internal experience in knowing what works, b) a better understanding of TDP requirements by host country officials, c) a greater number of solid projects from which to choose, and d) strong Administration support.

In FY 1982 TDP financed 46 projects, potentially leveraging over \$412 million in United States exports. The demand in that year was over \$25 million for projects which generally fell within TDP criteria parameters.

The success of the Trade and Development Program has been achieved within the overall context of the United States development and trade assistance efforts. TDP's unique contribution to fostering trade and development is to provide grants for project planning only in order to involve United States firms in the early stages of major development projects.

The requested \$22 million level would provide that which is required to enable TDP to contribute substantially to the development of Third World countries and the expansion of United States export.

CHAPTER II: REGIONAL STRATEGIES

The Trade and Development Program operates in the four major regions of the developing world, Africa, Asia, Latin America and Middle East. Over 45 countries in these regions were the recipients of TDP sponsored projects in FY 1982.

The TDP approach to targeting its resources within a region focuses on the development plans of the host countries. The Program staff does not attempt to suggest development projects for a country, rather it reacts to the priority projects which have been identified by key host government decisionmakers.

Once the TDP staff becomes aware of a major project opportunity, through a series of cooperative relationships with the Commerce Department, Export-Import Bank and the International Financial institutions, they pursue it directly with the key ministries in a country through the United States Embassy.

If it is determined that the following TDP criteria would be met, TDP would make an offer of assistance in the project:

- o Development Priority - projects must rank high on the list of development priorities of the host country and be of special importance in the country's development plan. Planning services must be requested or formally endorsed by the host government as facilitating a priority development project. The United States Embassy must endorse TDP's involvement in the proposed project.

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

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

Additionally, the country must be considered "friendly" to the United States. And, to the extent that projects facilitate United States access to natural resources they are weighted more favorably.

In determining whether to fund a project, TDP also gives consideration to whether reimbursement and cost-sharing would be possible. At present, TDP's policy on seeking reimbursement and/or cost-sharing is applied on a case by case basis, as follows:

- o When a host country is the recipient of a TDP grant, cost-sharing of TDP planning services is sought. The host country might pay: a) an equitable portion of the total project cost, and/or b) the cost of in-host country travel, housing, United States personnel per diem, publication costs, technical orientation per diem and the like.

- o When an investor seeks feasibility study financing from TDP, we request full reimbursement if the project goes forward. We also seek cost-sharing in all investment projects, following OPIC guidelines. TDP only considers investor projects if there is the strong likelihood that the investment will result in the procurement of United States goods and services.

Once it has been determined that TDP criteria would be met, the appropriate activity is chosen for TDP sponsorship. Generally, very large projects are approached by TDP in phases, from the preliminary assessment to the larger feasibility study expenditure. TDP financed project planning services include but are not limited to:

Definitional studies, which involve small teams of experts at the early "idea stage" of project development. They make initial assessments of project potential and may prepare a scope of work for a pre-feasibility study.

Pre-feasibility studies, which include preliminary technical, economic and financial analyses to assess whether projects should be undertaken. These studies provide approximations of overall project cost and expected benefits and define parameters for feasibility studies.

Feasibility studies, which provide detailed technical, economic and financial data required for final decisions on whether to proceed with project implementation. These studies provide sufficient engineering analyses to make firm cost estimates, including calculations of cost-benefit ratios, market and cash flow assessments, and plans for organizing raw materials, plant operations and marketing of final products. Depending on the size and complexity of the project, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies may be combined.

Technology workshops are sponsored in instances where host governments are considering major project investments and are interested in exploring a wide range of United States technological participation. These workshops typically involve technical presentations by United States experts on the application of United States technology to proposed projects and discussions with host country officials and private entrepreneurs about their project investment plans and technology needs. Workshops may lead to definitional or pre-feasibility studies and/or direct contracts between United States companies and foreign participations.

REGIONAL PROFILE

ASIA

The Asia and Pacific region is among the most varied and complex in the world. The countries range from the most populous, such as China and India, to the smallest of the worlds mini-states among the South Pacific Islands. The economies range from among the richest to the poorest, however, the common problem these countries face is the need to find solutions to their energy crises. Accordingly, their development planning emphasizes major initiatives in the energy related sectors which will tend to draw on the proven technologies available within the industrialized world. Through the Trade and Development Program a mechanism for accessing United States technology is provided.

The percentage of Asian projects in the TDP portfolio has grown significantly over the past two years. This is owing both to the number of real project opportunities in the region and to TDP's ability, by virtue of having a regional office, to quickly identify and respond to these opportunities.

The Trade and Development Program portfolio in Asia is concentrated primarily in projects in the five ASEAN countries and in China.

TDP experience has shown that the ASEAN nations (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) offer many attractive opportunities to United States exporters, investors, and service businesses related to development projects. High real growth rates in 1980 ranging from 5% in the Philippines to 10% in Singapore, has led to record United States exports to the region of \$9.2 billion, an increase of 35% over 1979. This growth has made ASEAN the fourth largest trading partner of the United States. The United States market share in Indonesia and in the Philippines is also growing. However, the competition from Japan for these markets is considerable.

Similarly, the China market is growing and opening up to the United States. TDP plays a key role therein, having unique authority to promote trade and development activities in China.

Within these and other Asian countries, TDP activities are in the development sectors of special interest to both the host country and the United States foreign assistance program, as follows:

o Energy

- Malaysia: mini hydro
- Philippines: coal/lignite, petrochemicals
- Singapore: coal
- Thailand: oil shale, coal, methanol
- PRC: coal, hydropower
- Indonesia: natural gas, coal

o Infrastructure, Industry, Mining

- Indonesia: cement, automotive parts, electronics, plant equipment
- Malaysia: railroad communications, vocational training
- Philippines: steel, airports
- Singapore: electronics, worker training
- Thailand: steel, power transmission
- PRC: metallurgy

o Agriculture

- Asean-wide: pesticides
- Burma: food processing
- PRC: dairy farming

TDP sponsored projects in these sectors constituted over 30% of all projects funded in FY 1982 and over \$1.65 million. A number of these projects were funded on a reimbursable basis.

Due to TDP's limited funding in previous years its been necessary to fund projects in a series of phases. In FY 1982, of the \$1.65 million obligated for projects in the Asia region, over 10% was related to projects funded in the previous year and another 10% for projects begun in FY 1980.

Experience suggests that there is a two to three year time lag between TDP's input at the planning stages of projects and the beginning of the implementation phase of a project wherein contracts for equipment and services are let. During this intermediate period, however, initial contracts are awarded to firms for various stages of engineering design, preparation of specifications and tender documents, review of proposals and/or construction supervision.

Thus far, two TDP projects in Asia have completed the full cycle from early feasibility or pre-feasibility to project implementation. In both of these cases the theory behind the TDP program became a reality, namely, by involving United States firms in the early planning stages of projects downstream opportunities are created for the export of United States goods and services. Major future purchases of United States goods and services ensued as a result of the TDP sponsored activity, as follows:

o Philippines: Illigan Industrial Facility - the Government of the Philippines is in the final negotiation stage for the purchase of \$50 million cold rolling steel mill from Bethlehem Steel Corporation. An original TDP grant in FY 1981 of only \$300,000 for this project has also led to United States steel engineering being awarded a \$5 million engineering design contract. This was followed by a management contract to the United States firm for \$15 million.

o Thailand: Offshore Natural Gas Pipeline: TDP's first success story in Asia was the result of a \$223,000 grant in FY 1978 to finance two studies and a technological orientation visit to the United States by PTT Engineers in gas pipeline technology. This has led to a total of some \$120 million of contracts with Fluor for engineering design and construction supervision and with Brown and Root for laying and installation of the offshore gas pipeline, plus several smaller sub-contracts with United States firms for work on the on-shore pipeline.

Other TDP projects in Asia have resulted in United States firms obtaining follow on intermediate stage contracts such as final design, equipment specification and construction supervision. Downstream projects are still in the future. These include projects such as the following:

Thailand - Mae Moh High Voltage Transmission Project with the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT). TDP financed a \$434,000 feasibility study in FY 1980 and 1981. The study was done by Lemco Engineers. Lemco has since been awarded a follow on contract by EGAT in the amount \$1.7 million for engineering design, equipment specifications and construction supervision. The project is moving towards the stage of equipment purchase and installation. United States firms would have good prospects for over \$200 million of contracts for materials, equipment and supplies if United States export financing is made available at competitive rates.

Thailand - Ao Phai Coal Fired Power Plant with EGAT. TDP financed a \$150,000 pre-feasibility/site study in FY 1981. The study was done by Burns and Roe. EGAT has awarded a follow on contract to Burns and Roe for preliminary engineering design. Prospects are good for continued involvement by Burns and Roe for further engineering design, equipment specification and construction supervision work.

Thailand - Lignite Exploration, Department of Mineral Resources and EGAT. TDP financed a \$230,000 pilot lignite exploration study in FY 1980 in the north of Thailand. Dravo was awarded the contract. Dravo was recently awarded a follow on contract by Thailand for \$460,000 to develop a country-wide master plan for lignite exploration.

Philippines - Mactan Airport, Ministry of Transportation and Communications. TDP contributed \$200,000 towards a master plan/feasibility study for Mactan Airport. The Planning Research Corporation was awarded approximately a \$700,000 contract by the Ministry.

Malaysia - Training Railway Employees, National Railroad Company. TDP financed a definition mission costing \$18,300 by D.C. Associates. They were awarded a follow on contract of \$120,000 for Training Railway Trainers in the United States. Discussions are underway for further work by D.C. Associates.

Malaysia - Mini-hydro Development, National Power Company. TDP provided \$35,000 in FY 1981 for a technological orientation program for four Malaysian engineers. Stanley Consultants was awarded a feasibility study contract for \$300,000 for studies on 41 mini-hydro sites. There are good prospects for continued involvement by Stanley Consultants for further engineering work.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (LAC)

This region continues to be of great importance for United States trade. As of 1981, 15.7% of all United States exports were to Latin America and 12.8% of imports were from that region. Accordingly, TDP has been active in pursuing development related project opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

During FY 1982, over 31% of TDP projects, representing over \$1.7 million, were in the LAC region. Projects in the Caribbean accounted for more 70% of the total obligated for the entire region. The Caribbean countries which were recipients of FY 1982 TDP sponsored activities included Belize, Jamaica, Panama and Suriname.

TDP experience has shown that there are many viable projects in this region, many of which were foregone in previous years by the Program due to funding limitations. The preponderance of demand has been in the agricultural sector in the Caribbean and the energy sector in Latin America as follows:

o Energy

- Brazil: coal utilization and distribution
- Panama: coal/methanol
- Belize: electric power
- Jamaica: coal conversion

o Agriculture

- Paraguay: fertilizer
- Jamaica: soybean production and rice milling
- Belize: kenaf production for pulp and paper

o Infrastructure

- Peru: airport development and transport system for minerals
- Suriname: ports

The nature of the projects in the Caribbean has especially lent itself to the private investment wherein TDP requires reimbursement if the investment goes forward. Over 41% or \$719,670 of all LAC projects were in this category.

The countries in the LAC region, although having many development needs, share a common particularly urgent need to develop alternative energy sources. Consequently, the demand for United States technology and expertise in assisting these countries with their energy development programs has been great. In response to these needs, TDP sponsored a wide range of appropriate yet innovative feasibility studies to discern the most beneficial way for countries to proceed.

One particularly innovative study TDP sponsored in FY 1982 concerns the commercial scale development of coal derived methanol in Panama. The study will consider the economic and technical aspects of methanol production utilization and transportation. It is the first major study effort on the subject to date. Should the study prove feasible, it will show how the United States can export its coal, in the form of methanol to Japan and will have potential benefits for the United States of \$8 billion and a significantly positive economic development impact on Panama.

The major public sector projects funded by TDP over the years have a long lead time from project planning to project implementation. Accordingly, the success of these studies is yet to be determined. The recently funded investor or private sector projects have a much shorter time horizon. It is expected that within one year, these projects will move to the implementation stage.

Thus far, the results of TDP activities in Latin America and the Caribbean are as follows:

- o The Brazilian Federal Government has assigned high priority to the Southern Cone Energy Network project, the feasibility study of which was contracted to the Fluor Corporation at a cost of \$504,000. TDP and Brazilian officials have made presentations of this coal gasification project to Ex-Im Bank and other international financial institutions which expressed strong interest in financing the foreign components of the \$1.3 billion project. The TDP-sponsored study recommends a United States-made coal gasification plant.

- o Browning, Ferris of Houston, Texas has been awarded a contract valued at \$80 million for providing residential waste disposal services to the city of Maricaibo, Venezuela as a result of a TDP financed study which cost \$33,036.

- o The Caribbean Renewable Energy Symposium, conducted this past summer, to which TDP contributed \$20,000, resulted in the sale of \$287,000 in United States energy conservation equipment during the symposium. It is anticipated that because of the symposium an additional \$5 million in sales of such equipment will be made in the 12 months following the symposium.

MIDDLE AND NEAR EAST

In establishing the Trade and Development Program it was originally envisioned to provide a mechanism for exploiting development opportunities in oil producing countries. In fact, TDP experience has shown that its relatively small grant offers are not always sufficient to buy into major development projects in the oil rich countries. Consequently, the majority of TDP programs in the region are in non-oil producing countries.

Countries such as Morocco and Tunisia have been the primary recipients of TDP grants in previous years. However, during FY 1982, TDP was successful in diversifying its portfolio to include major projects for the first time in Saudi Arabia and in Yugoslavia and Cyprus.

This is primarily due to the increasingly active role TDP has taken in pursuing project opportunities in the region. In this regard, the Program has sponsored a number of private sector initiatives to identify and package projects for study. The agribusiness sector has been the target of opportunity for such efforts. Coupled with these initiatives, TDP has also increased its travel within the region in order to assure that host country officials are aware of the opportunities provided through the Trade and Development Program.

The sector profile of TDP projects in this region for the Fiscal Year ending 1982 is as follows:

- o Energy

- Lebanon: oil refinery
- Yugoslavia: nuclear power
- Cyprus: coal development

- o Infrastructure

- Yugoslavia: industrial facility

- o Agriculture

- Tunisia: dairy farming
- Saudi Arabia: wheat growing
- Turkey: poultry and cattle rearing

TDP sponsored projects in these sectors constituted over 24% of all FY 1982 funded projects. Two of these projects, one in Saudi Arabia and the other in Tunisia, were funded on a fully reimbursable basis.

Thus far, none of the TDP sponsored projects in the region have gone the full cycle from feasibility study to project implementation. Therefore, the success of these projects is yet to be determined. As with many large scale projects, however, there is often preliminary contracting for a project subsequent to the feasibility study. Those TDP funded projects which have led to intermediate contracts with United States firms are as follows:

- o Following a TDP financed oil shale symposium in Morocco, the United States subsidiary of Davey McKee has been awarded a \$2.3 million contract to construct a pilot plant which would test a United States oil shale development process.

- o A contract to purchase \$6 million worth of equipment is being negotiated as a result of a groundwater study in Tunisia financed by TDP in FY 1979 at a cost of \$25,000.

AFRICA

The African nations have been particularly hard hit by the world recession thereby limiting their ability to proceed with major development projects. The TDP approach within this region, has by necessity, been one of target of opportunity. Wherever there have been projects in the region for which there is potential financing, TDP has endeavored to involve United States firms in project planning.

Despite the rather gloomy economic situation in which most African countries find themselves, TDP was able to develop a few substantial projects in the region in FY 1982. Financing for these projects totaled almost \$780,000 representing over 14% of TDP's FY 1982 program budget. These projects were in the development sectors, as follows:

- o Energy
 - Zimbabwe: ethanol conversion
 - Tanzania: gas pipeline
- o Infrastructure
 - Kenya: port development
- o Agriculture
 - Sudan: vegetable oil production

Two of these projects, one in Zimbabwe and the other in the Sudan, were sponsored on a reimbursable basis.

In order to increase TDP exposure in the Africa region, senior staff members of the Program have traveled to the capitals of key African countries to meet with host country officials and Embassy personnel to initiate an early warning system whereby potential projects can be flagged for TDP involvement in the initial planning phases.

TDP has and will continue to focus on mineral rich African nations such as Gabon, in order to facilitate United States access to strategic resources of interest to the United States.

By the end of FY 1983, it is expected that a number of previously conducted TDP sponsored studies will come to fruition, thereby resulting in contract awards to United States firms for services and equipment. To date, none of the TDP sponsored projects have been fully implemented by host governments. This is primarily due to project financing difficulties.

The interim follow-on activities which have benefitted United States firms and United States Government Agencies are as follows:

o As a result of TDP financing for a health specialist to travel to Nigeria, a cooperative agreement in health services and the development of Nigerian health services are underway utilizing United States firms and agencies.

o As a result of a study performed by TDP financed technical assistance team, Gabon in FY 1980 awarded a \$475,000 contract to the Corps of Engineers for a shoaling study of Gabon's Port of Owendo and is currently negotiating contracts with United States firms for both a \$300 million road maintenance program and the multi-million dollar construction of a new port facility in Gabon. The Government of Gabon also made extensive purchases of United States road building and maintenance equipment as a result of Corps of Engineers studies and recently awarded a \$30 million contract for United States equipment to be used in helping construction, particularly the Trans-Gabon railroad.

o As a result of TDP financed technical assistance, the Government of Nigeria in FY 1980 awarded a \$100,000 contract to the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service for training services to the Nigerian Immigration Service. This contract to INS has already resulted in over \$200,000 paid to the United States for the training of Nigerian immigration officers and is expected to result in an additional \$100,000 per year for the next three years. Training was conducted in the United States and student expenditures for goods and services may total as much as \$1 million.

o In FY 1978 TDP funded a definitional mission to Nigeria which resulted in a contract with the USDA to utilize their technical expertise in the area of soil conservation, for which more than \$750,000 has already been paid for United States goods and services.

TABLE A

U.S. TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FY 1984 BUDGET REQUEST
(\$000)

TOTAL REQUEST		\$22,000
Program Funds	\$19,900	
Operating Expenses	2,100	
Personnel Compensation:		
Full-time positions --U.S. Nationals		\$809
Foreign Nationals		97
Other than full-time --U.S. Nationals		43
Overtime, merit, incentive pay, etc.		5
Subtotal		<u>\$954</u>
Other:		
Personnel benefits		\$ 63
Travel		160
Transportation of things		20
Communications, utilities and rent		397
Printing and reproduction		4
Other services		465
(Representation & entertainment)		(2)*
Supplies and materials		12
Equipment		25

*Included in other services

TABLE B

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1980, 1981, 1982

Sector Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Amount
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TABLE B (CONTINUED)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES FISCAL
YEARS 1980, 1981, and 1982

<u>Sector/ 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	- Agro Industry	80	49,940
Jamaica	- Agro Industry	81	28,820
Jamaica	- Soybean Production	82	47,810
Jamaica	- Rice Production/Milling	82	75,000
Paraguay	- Synthetic Fertilizer	81/82	20,540
Venezuela	- Food Storage	80	12,947
Venezuela	- Agribusiness	80	110,000
<u>Near East</u>			
Morocco	- Agribusiness	82	38,300
Morocco	- Fisheries	81/82	45,695
Portugal	- Agribusiness	80/81	33,193
Saudi Arabia	- Wheat Production	82	90,100
Tunisia	- Agribusiness	82*	45,077
Tunisia	- Dairy Industry	82	2,826
Tunisia	- Poultry Industry	82	16,718
Turkey	- Fisheries	82	3,750
Turkey	- Agribusiness	82	35,161
<u>Africa</u>			
Gabon	- Cattle Farming	80	44,600
Nigeria	- Tuna Fisheries	80/81	13,370
Nigeria	- Agribusiness	81	93,170
Sudan	- Vegetable Oil Refinery	82	58,000
<u>Asia</u>			
ASEAN	- Pesticides Plant	81	14,890
Burma	- Food Processing	81/82	171,922
Pakistan	- Agribusiness	82	162,682
Papua New Guinea	- Fisheries	80*	70,975
Sri Lanka	- Irrigation	80	8,000

*Includes some FY 1979 funding

TABLE B (continued)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1980, 1981, 1982

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Amount
<u>Human Resources</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
	Antilles - Manpower Training	81	\$ 2,000
	Brazil - Immigration Training	80	7,000
	Brazil - Tax System Modernization	80	1,607
	Ecuador - Customs Modernization	81	2,200
	Ecuador - Tax Administration	81	4,527
	Mexico - Tourism Development	80	49,940
	Trinidad & Tobago - Computer/Tax System	80	2,707
	Venezuela - Health Planning	80	5,500
	Venezuela - Project Planning	80	8,725
	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	80/81	11,990
	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
	New Caledonia - Computer Needs	81	700
	Singapore - Education Technology	80/81	105,068

*includes some FY 1979 funding

TABLE B

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES FISCAL
YEARS 1980,1981, and 1982

<u>Sector/ 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
Peru	Port Study	80/81	321,372
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
Greece	Airports Development	80	10,000
Lebanon	Hospital Development	81	25,504
Morocco	Civil Aviation	81	28,738
Portugal	Algueva Dam	81	4,678
Portugal	Civil Aviation	81	5,498
Turkey	Bosphorous Tunnel	80*	252,273
Turkey	Engineering Visit	80	2,900
Turkey	Highway Maintenance	81	18,000
<u>Africa</u>			
Gabon	Ports/Roads/Forestry	80	11,000
Gabon	Road Maintenance	81	75,000
Kenya	Port (Mombasa)	81/82	341,619
Nigeria	Environmental Survey	80	5,590
Sudan	River Transport	80	35,000
<u>Asia</u>			
Malaysia	Railway Communications	80/82	236,385
Philippines	Airports Priority	80/81/82	286,500
Philippines	Airport (Mactan)	80	200,000
Peoples Republic of China	Engineering	80/82	27,478
Peoples Republic of China	River Diversion	80	15,143
Peoples Republic of China	Remote Sensing	80	4,000

*Includes some FY 1979

TABLE B (continued)

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SECTION 661 ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1980, 1981, 1982

Sector/ Country	Project Description	Fiscal Year	Amount
<u>Industry and Mining</u>			
<u>Latin America</u>			
Peru -	Steel Modernization	81	\$ 8,415
<u>Near East</u>			
Labanon -	Oil Refinery	81/82	44,906
Morocco -	Industrial Development	80	51,909
Morocco -	Non-Ferrous Metals	81/82	101,535
Tunisia -	Feasibility Studies	80	475,000
Tunisia -	Entrepot Assessment	80	15,640
Turkey -	Pulp and Paper Mill	80	400,000
Turkey -	Copper Mining	80	21,209
Yugoslavia -	Steel Mill	82	500,000
<u>Africa</u>			
Botswana -	Mineral Deposits	80	44,491
ECOWAS -	Industrial Development	80	9,500
<u>Asia</u>			
Bangladesh -	Minerals Assessment	80	18,000
Indonesia -	Cement Plant	81	225,000
Indonesia -	Auto Parts Industry	79/82	262,427
Indonesia -	Electronics Industry	82	40,000
Philippines -	Steel Mill	81	300,000
Philippines -	Petrochemicals	81	250,000
Peoples Republic of China-	Metallurgy	82	20,000
Thailand -	Steel Mill	80	150,000
Thailand -	Potash Reserves	80	35,000
Thailand -	Steel Industry Survey	82	250,000

TABLE C

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM SECTION 607 ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEARS 1980, 1981, 1982 AND FIRST QUARTER 1983

<u>Sector/ Country</u>	<u>Project Description</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Agency</u>
<u>Energy</u>			
Germany	Energy Resources Identification	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.
India	Irrigation Technical Assistance	80/81	BuRec
Korea	Water Resource Development	80	BuRec
Morocco	Soil Conservation	82	U.S.D.A.
Nigeria	Soil Conservation	80	U.S.D.A.
Pakistan	Soil Conservation	80	BuRec
United Nations	Nile River Irrigation Systems	80	BuRec
<u>Infrastructure, Industry, Mining</u>			
Algeria	Earthquake Reconstruction	81	Defense
Australia	Coast Guard Training	80	U.S.C.G.
Bahamas	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Bahamas	Aviation Parts Supply	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.
Cayman Islands	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Chile	Navigation Parts Supply	81	F.A.A.
Ecuador	Coast Guard Training	80	U.S.C.G.
Egypt	Construction Services (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.
Indonesia	Dam Site Assessment	82	BuRec
Indonesia	Customs Procedures Development	82	Customs
Ireland	Aviation Spare Parts	81	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.
Kuwait	Mineral Resources Development	82	U.S.G.S.
Malaysia	Aviation Spare Parts	82	F.A.A.
Mexico	Aviation Parts Supply	82	U.S.G.S.
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.
Saudi Arabia	Meteorological Development	82	N.O.A.A.
Saudi Arabia	Municipal Planning	82	Treasury
Spain	Purchase of Rescue Boats	80	U.S.C.G.
Swaziland	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
Tunisia	Aquifer Testing	81	BuRec
United Kingdom	Road Resurfacing	81	F.A.A.
United Kingdom	Aviation Spare Parts	80/81/82	F.A.A.
United Kingdom	Aviational Aids	81	F.A.A.
United Nations	Aviation Spare Parts	81	F.A.A.
United Nations	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.

Human Resources Development

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
Canada	Value Management Workshop	81	C.O.E.
Ecuador	Census Training	81	Commerce
India	River run-off Forecasting	81	BuRec
India	River run-off Forecasting	81	BuRec
Indonesia	Computer Programming Assistance	81	Commerce
Israel	Medical Services	81	V.A.
Japan	Language Training	82	D.O.D.
Japan	Language Training	82	D.O.D.
Kenya	Geological Field Training	81	U.S.G.S.
Korea	Contract Administration Assist.	81	C.O.E.
Korea	Management Training	80	D.O.E.
Korea	Construction Engineering Training	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/ Training	80/81	U.S.G.S.
Paraguay	Consumer Price Indexing	80	Labor
Peoples Republic of China	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	D.O.D./U.S.C.G
Saudi Arabia	Sinai Training Services (Peace- Keeping Force)	82	D.O.D.

Sweden	Search and Rescue Training	81	U.S.C.G.
Trinidad/Tobago	Computer Management Assistance	81	I.R.S.
United Arab Emirates	Customs Administration Training	82	Customs
United Nations	Water Resources/Computer Training	82	C.O.E.
Uruguay	Census Training	82	BuCen
Venezuela	Statistical Packaging and Analysis	81	BuCen