

MALR
USAID
APRP
RDI

Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation
US Agency For Intl. Development
Agriculture Policy Reform Program
Reform Design and Implementation

وزارة للزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي
الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية
مشروع إصلاح المياملات الزراعية
وحدة تصميم وتنفيذ المياملات

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Reform Design and Implementation Unit (RDI)

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Reform Design and Implementation Unit

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RDI REPORTS

A

Review of APCP and APRP Tranches

APCP Tranches 1-7

APRP Tranches 1-4

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APRP- RDI

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APRP - RDI Unit
Acronyms list

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
AC	Affiliated Company
APRP	Agricultural Policy Reform Program
BOD	Board of Directors
CAPQ	Central Administration for Plant Quarantine, MALR
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMA	Capital Market Authority
Co.	Company
COP	Chief of Party
CSPP	Egyptian-German Cotton Sector Promotion Program
CTS	Cargill Technical Services
DA	Development Associates, Inc.
DAI/B	Development Alternatives, Inc./Bethesda
ELS	Extra Long Staple Cotton
ERSAP	Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program
ESAs	Employee Shareholder's Association
ESOPs	Employees Stock Ownership Program
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FDIs	Foreign Direct Investments
Fed.	Feddan = 4200 square meter
FSR	Food Security Research Unit
GA	General Assembly
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOE	Government of Egypt
HC	Holding Company
IDA	International Development Association
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IIMI	International Irrigation Management Institute
IR	Intermediate Results

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Kg.	Kilogram
Kt.	Kentar = 50 kilograms
Lb	Pound of 0.45359 kilogram
LE	Egyptian Pound
LS	Long Staple cotton
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation
MENA	Middle East North Africa
MEIC	Ministry of Economy & International Cooperation
MIMW	Ministry of Industry & Mineral Wealth
Mots	Ministry of Trade & Supply
MPE	Ministry of Public Enterprises
MPWWR	Ministry of Public Works & Water Resources
MS	Medium Staple cotton
MVE	Monitoring, Verification & Evaluation Unit
NBE	National Bank of Egypt
NCF	National Consulting Firm
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OSAF	Office for Studies And Finance
PEO	Public Enterprise Office
P&L	Privatization & Liberalization
PIDP	Partnership In Development Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Program Planning Committee
PU	Purdue University
RDI	Reform, Design & Implementation Unit
SS	Short Staple cotton
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TA	Technical Assistance
TAMIS	Technical & Administrative Management Information System
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TF	Task Forces
TO	Training Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TRG	Training Resources Group
TSG	The Services Group
UMD	University of Maryland
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

Review of APCP and APRP Tranches

APCP Tranche 1-7

APRP Tranches 1-4

Introduction

USAID has supported the liberalization and privatization of the agricultural economy in Egypt since 1987 with both Technical Assistance (TA) and with program support grants (Tranche funding). TA has come first through the Agricultural Production and Credit Project (APCP) and now through the Agricultural Policy Reform Project. The responsibilities of the TA teams on both APCP and APRP have included working with the Government of Egypt (GOE) and the Private sector to develop challenging, achievable Benchmarks (BMM) to measure policy in liberalization and privatization; and then to support GOE and private sector efforts to achieve the BMM measures. The Tranche Funding rewards the GOE for their policy reform achievements. Total APRP funding for four planned Tranches is \$245m. Total Funding for APCP's 7 Tranches came to \$275 m.

APCP Tranche Periods

Tranche I: 1987/88

Tranche II: 1988/89

Tranche III: 1989/90

Tranche IV: 1990/91

Tranche V: 1991/92

Tranche VI: 1993/94

Tranche VII: 1995/96

APRP Tranche Periods

Tranche I: September 1995 - December 1997 - \$50m available, \$44m granted, \$6m reprogrammed

Tranche II: September 1997 - June 1998 - \$65m available, \$57m granted, \$8m reprogrammed

Tranche III: September 1998 - June 1999 - \$65m available, \$53m granted, \$12m reprogrammed.

Tranche IV: September 1999 - December 2000 - \$65m available

The GOE and USAID have agreed to extend the APRP through 30SEP2002 and to include a fifth Tranche of grant funds. Tranche V will include the funds reprogrammed from Tranche I – IV (\$26m from Tranches I – III plus whatever funding remains from Tranche IV after verification)

APCP policy reforms concerned the MALR, exclusively. Within the MALR, APCP devoted most of its resources to the reform and restructuring of the PBDAC. Thus a disproportionate number of APCP BMM have to do with fertilizer and other input marketing. Getting the PBDAC out of agricultural input marketing and into providing banking services to the agricultural economy was the main aim of APCP.

APRP reforms involve five GOE Ministries: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), the Ministry of Trade and Supply (MTS), the Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources (MPWWR), the Ministry of Public Enterprises (MPE), and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MPIC). APRP BMM are thus spread across a wider spectrum of high priority reform targets.

The recent (October 1999) reorganization of the GOE has meant some changes for APRP. The Ministry of Supply no longer covers international trade. This portfolio has moved to the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade (MEFT). APRP/RDI will have to begin working with this Ministry, which has absorbed several of our regular interlocutors, such as the EEPC. The Commodity Councils are now with the MEFT, as well. At this writing the Joint Venture Divestiture implementation activities are in limbo. The Ministry of Supply, the MEFT, and the Ministry of Public Enterprises all may end up with this task. The Cabinet's Economic Committee will make a decision in the next couple of weeks.

During the eleven years of USAID support to the policy reform process, the agricultural sector has led the way for Egypt into the era of free markets, free trade, free choices for producers and consumers. While the agricultural sector's accomplishments in liberalization and privatization have been enormous, much work remains to be done in this area. For this reason, USAID has continued to support the liberalization and privatization process with both TA and Tranche funds. USAID feels that policy reforms in marketing and privatization are sufficient. While implementation activities in these areas will continue, future Benchmarks will concentrate in the areas of agricultural sector support services and resource use improvement.

To enable the GOE, with support from the TA teams of APRP to develop and meet the most useful policy BMM for future Tranches, the APRP/RDI Unit included in its approved Year 2 Work-plan the following task: *Task 3.2.7: Identification of potential BMM based on review of APCP and APRP Tranches to date.* The work-plan went on to note that *The BM process should be based on historical as well as economic, political and social analysis. This report will look at the BMM of the past and make recommendations for follow-up BM and RDI activities.* (APRP RDI Unit Annual Work-Plan, Year 2, pp. 8-9). This revision to RDI Reports No. 37 and 44 incorporates the benchmarks to which the GOE and USAID agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) of 20SEP99 for Tranche IV of APRP. Tranche III marked the entry of GOE/USAID agricultural policy reform activities into several new fields: agribusiness, horticulture, sugar and private sector commodity associations. In Tranche IV, these new fields are continued.

The attached Charts summarize the BMM of the seven APCP Tranches and the first four APRP Tranches by main policy area or by commodity. To reflect the additional policy reform fields added under Tranche III and IV, several new lines have been added to the chart. For Tranche IV these are Transport and Women in Development.

Policy Area:

1. Farmer freedom of choice
2. Free Markets
3. Information Policy
4. Land policy
5. Pest management policy
6. Credit policy
7. Cooperatives
8. PBDAC restructuring
9. Water
10. Agricultural sector institutions
11. Agribusiness
12. Private sector commodity associations

13. Food security
14. Transport
15. Women in Development

Commodity:

1. Cotton
2. Meat
3. Livestock & feed
4. Fertilizer and other inputs
5. Rice
6. Seed
7. Wheat
8. Sugar crops
9. Horticulture

Note that more than a few BMM fall into more than one analytical category. Wherever possible, these have been entered in all the categories to which they apply. Thus some BMM may appear twice or even three times, in different tables. For example, the 20 Tranche III BMM appear a total of 41 times as many of them fall into two or more categories of analysis. Table II should make the analysis transparent.

Table I: Benchmark Distribution

Policy area or Commodity	Total BMM	APCP BMM	APRP BMM	Comment
Freedom of Choice	9	8	1	Most reforms in this area are completed. APRP has not felt the need to develop general freedom of choice BMM. Tranche IV included no BMM in this area.
Free Markets	15	4	11	While APRP has continued to develop BMM to liberalize markets in Egypt, the area of interest has moved from general relaxation of market controls on both internal and external to specific targets in the area of tariffs and quantitative restrictions on imports and exports. In Tranche IV, seed trade and tariffs on refrigerated transport equipment the main focus for free market reform. (BMM D5, D9, D10)
Information	11	4	7	APCP BMM in this area concentrated on information about the reform process itself. APRP has concentrated on establishing structures and processes for ensuring that accurate, reliable information about markets and about the agricultural economy is available to policy makers, agribusinesses and farmers. Tranche IV includes specific BMM about information for water allocation, for farm costs of production and incomes, gender disaggregation, and improved private sector communications with the GOE on agricultural policy. (BMM C1, D1, D7, D11)
Cotton	60	29	31	Cotton remains very important, one of the commodity areas where much reform is still needed. Many of the APCP reforms concentrated on cotton production and pricing. APRP is still concerned with these areas but most cotton activities are now implementations of approved policies. Tranche IV includes only 1 cotton BM: full privatization of pest management for cotton. (BM D6)

Policy area or Commodity	Total BMM	APCP BMM	APRP BMM	Comment
Meat	5	4	1	APRP has thus far not concentrated on meat and poultry issues. This area needs attention. APRP launched a study of the poultry feed and poultry industry in Q3 of 1999. The study is finished and a stakeholder workshop is planned for 28NOV99. We expect to develop BMM for Tranche V.
Livestock & Feed	15	14	1	APRP has thus far not concentrated on meat and poultry issues. This area needs attention. APRP has launch a study of the poultry feed and poultry industry in Q3 of 1998 and we expect to develop BMM for Tranche V. Several studies of the feed sub-sector have been completed but no conclusive policy recommendations have emerged.
Fertilizer & Agricultural Inputs	45	39	6	In APCP, this category contained the highest concentration of BMM, as the TA team and Tranche funds worked closely with the PBDAC on input supply issues. APRP has devoted some effort to fertilizers, as the GOE took distribution back from the private sector to the PBDAC in 1995. However, in general, these reforms have been successful: subsidies are off most agricultural inputs and PBDAC prices are at or near market rates for the few commodities it continues to sell. Tranche IV includes no BMM in this area.
Land	10	4	6	With the successful implementation of Law 96/1992 on Land Tenure, the main issues remaining have to do with implementation in the allocation, titling, and pricing of new lands. Tranche IV contains only one BM in this area – coordinating information about land areas in annual cropping plans with water allocations (BM C1)
Rice	12	3	9	APCP concerned itself mainly with mandatory delivery quotas and prices. APRP concerned with water allocation and with processing and marketing of rice (including privatization and exports). Tranche IV includes no rice BMM.

Policy area or Commodity	Total BMM	APCP BMM	APRP BMM	Comment
Pest Management	9	4	5	APCP set BMM to eliminate subsidies on pest management. APRP is concentrating on liberalizing the market for pest management services. Tranche IV includes 2 BMM: privatizing cotton pest management services, and coordinating inter-ministerial inspection and registration protocols. (BMM D6, D13)
Seed & planting materials	21	9	12	APCP dealt principally with the PBDAC's role in the seed market and with the need for new legislation. APRP is following up on the latter concern, but is also pushing for reforms to encourage the private sector to produce and process, as well as market seed. Tranche IV includes 3 seed BMM: introducing new fruit and tree crop varieties, leaving hybrid seed multiplication and distribution to the private sector, and accepting OECD testing of new varieties (BMM D5, D10, D12).
Credit	7	7	0	Credit was a main APCP focus. APRP has not yet identified areas which require new policy reforms in credit for the agricultural sector.
Cooperatives	4	2	2	The issues remain the same: make cooperatives into real representative organizations, fostering the interests of their members. APRP works on this as an implementation activity.
PBDAC restructuring	11	10	1	With the support of APCP, the PBDAC made significant strides toward becoming a real bank, providing financial services to the agricultural economy. APRP will support the last reforms required to complete this process: withdrawal from fertilizer and cotton marketing, etc. Tranche II does not include a PBDAC BM.
Wheat	3	0	3	The wheat sector is in dire need of reform. Production is free, but local marketing is still controlled, as are many aspects of milling. APRP Tranche IV proposes one BM to increase mixing of wheat and maize flour for self-targeting of <i>baladi</i> bread food subsidies and to reduce leakages in the wheat subsidy system. (BM E1)

Policy area or Commodity	Total BMM	APCP BMM	APRP BMM	Comment
Women in Development	1	0	1	After a series of thorough studies, APRP has proposed a WID BMM on disaggregating agricultural data collection by gender and creating business support centers to help female entrepreneurs in the agricultural economy (BM D11)
Transport	4	0	4	As market reforms have progressed, transport constraints have begun to hurt the performance of the export-oriented elements of the agricultural economy. Tranche IV proposes 4 BMM to alleviate these constraints: air-freight handling, airport cold transit and storage; refrigerated trucking costs, and port congestion (BMM D2-3, D8-9)
Water	27	0	27	APCP did not work on water issues. They are very important to APRP. Tranche IV includes 5 water benchmarks which deal directly with policy reform issues and implementation in water allocation systems, reuse of urban waste-water, allocations on a volumetric basis, irrigation management transfer, and revisions to Law 12/1984 (BMM C1-5).
Agricultural Institutions	17	0	17	Except for the PBDAC and the CASC/CASP, APCP did not work in this area. APRP concentrates a great deal of effort in this area. The Research and Extension reforms which began in Tranche I will require a good deal more effort in Tranche IV. Tranche IV also includes 8 Institutional BMM (C1, C4, D4, D6-8, D12-13)
Sugar crops	1	0	1	Tranche III included APRP's first sugar cane BM, which stems from the GOE's and USAID's concern with saving water while maintaining production and employment in the sub-sector. This is now an implementation activity.
Horticulture	6	0	6	APRP coordination with ATUT and ALEB has led to the development of four new BMM to promote horticultural exports: renewal of the stock of fruit crop planting materials; improved airport freight handling, private cold storage at the airport, and reduced tariffs on refrigerated transport equipment (BMM D2-3, D9, D12).

Policy area or Commodity	Total BMM	APCP BMM	APRP BMM	Comment
Associations	3	0	3	APRP's mandate to support the development of private sector commodity associations has led to two new BMM: support for the Agricultural Commodity Council and for the transfer of irrigation management authority to private farmer associations. In addition, much of APRP implementation work and policy advocacy takes place through private associations. (BMM D1, C4)
Agribusiness	15	0	15	APRP's new mandate to work with agribusiness has led to a significant number of BMM. However, it is unfair to state that there have not been previous agribusiness related BMM under APCP and Tranches I&II of APRP. There were many such BMM, but they were not classified as such. All Tranche IV BMM support agribusiness growth but D1-3 are specific to this support
Food Security	8	0	8	IFPRI worked on these issues under APRP until September 1999. Now RDI and MVE are doing the Food security work. There are 2 Food security BMM under Tranche IV: switching poor people with Red Cards to Green cards for poor households; and mixing wheat with maize flour to save money and reduce the quality and appeal of <i>baladi</i> bread (BMM E1-2)

Table II: Benchmark Sequence and Type

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Farmer Freedom of Choice</i>	APCP 1A1	Remove farm-gate price controls except for cotton, sugar cane, quota rice
	APCP 1A2	Remove Crop Area controls except cotton, sugar cane, rice
	APCP 1A3	Remove crop procurement quotas except cotton, sugar cane, rice
	APCP 2A1	Survey to confirm price control elimination, except for cotton, sugar cane and quota rice.
	APCP 2A2	Survey to confirm elimination of cropping area controls - except cotton, sugar-cane and rice
	APCP 2A3	Survey to confirm elimination of crop procurement quotas (except cotton, sugar cane and quota rice)
	APCP 3.1	replicate surveys of 2A1, 2A2, 2A3
	APCP 7.5	By the end of CY 1994, develop inventory of all GOE restrictions on cropping patterns and production practices, define rationale for all.
	APRP 1.D1	Continue to remove restrictions on cropping patterns which are not technically justified.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Free Markets</i>	APCP 1A4	Remove processing and marketing controls except cotton, sugar cane, rice, oranges
	APCP 2A4	survey to confirm rate and extent of decontrol of processing and marketing of agricultural products (except cotton, sugar-cane and oranges)
	APCP 3.6	Implementation of cotton and other farm price changes to closer approach shadow prices.
	APCP 7.12	Study impact on farmers of reducing tariffs on 20-85HP tractors from 40%.
	APRP 1.E2	Reduce tariffs on 40-85 HP tractors from 40% to 30%
	APRP 1.E3	Conduct study to identify non-tariff barriers to import/export of ag. Inputs and commodities, develop plan to eliminate these barriers.
	APRP 1.F3	Assess market regulation services needed and develop recommendations to regulate non-competitive behavior in agro-industries and marketing of agricultural commodities.
	APRP 1.III.C2	Study phytosanitary controls on imports of agricultural raw materials and develop plan to remove unnecessary restrictions.
	APRP 2.A4	Establish tariff reduction schedule for paddy and milled rice imports, with minimum reduction of from 20% to 15% by 30JUN98. No quantity restrictions.
	APRP 3. A2	The GOE will ensure that private exporters of cotton yarn are allowed to export at freely negotiated prices.
	APRP 3.A3	The GOE will take further steps toward a competitive free market for cotton to ensure that private sector traders are able to buy and sell seed cotton.
	APRP 3.A4	The GOE will promote market efficiency by reducing the import tariff on rice to a maximum of 10% by June 30, 1999.
	APRP 4.D5	The GOE will cease the multiplication and distribution of hybrid seeds by June 2001 and encourage the development of improved private sector capacities for producing and marketing this type of seed.
	APRP4.D9	The GOE will improve the exports of horticultural products through improving the capacity of the local refrigerated trucking industry by reducing the tariff on imported refrigerated trucking equipment.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
	APRP4.D10	The GOE (MALR) will simplify its requirements for registering new varieties of vegetable seeds and abolish registration requirements for the import and trade of vegetable seeds already registered or protected in countries belonging to the OECD.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Information</i>	APCP 1A5	Memorandum to USAID requesting assistance and designating GOE entity to monitor and assess requirements for total decontrol of agricultural sector and measure economic impact of reforms
	APCP 2A5	Assessment of total agricultural sector decontrol by policy analysis unit
	APCP 3.2	Analysis of economic impact of reforms completed
	APCP. 3.3	Publication of a public debate on requirements to totally decontrol the agricultural sector.
	APRP 1.F1	Assess market information needs of free agr. Marketing system and develop recommendations to meet those needs
	APRP 1.F2	Initiate information dissemination on world prices and trade outlook for cotton, wheat, rice, and fertilizer. Develop new BM for full MIS in 1996/97 MOU.
	APRP 2.A8	Initiate a MIS for major agricultural inputs and outputs - cotton, wheat, sugar crops, maize, selected fertilizers and selected hort. Crops.
	APRP 4 C1	The GOE (MPWWR and MALR jointly) will establish a system that improves the flow of real-time information between the Ministries with respect to irrigation demands and supplies.
	APRP 4 D1	The GOE will ensure that the private sector membership on the agribusiness advisory councils comes from private sector industry/commodity groups.
	APRP 4 D7	The GOE/MALR will collect, manage and distribute agricultural data and information on farm production and income at the farm and national levels to meet the private and public sector needs.
	APRP4 D11	The GOE (MALR) will adopt policies to encourage the creation and expansion of women-owned and managed agribusinesses and access to resources and information for women in the agriculture sector in Egypt.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cotton</i>	APCP 1B6	increase farm price for cotton from LE91.5/s.k. to 116 LE/s.k. for 1987/1988 season
	APCP 1B7	increase price of cottonseed cake from LE 44/T to LE 82/T
	APCP 2B6	Survey to verify price reforms for 1987/1988 season
	APCP 2B8	Intent to move farm price for cotton closer to world price
	APCP 2B9	Survey to confirm cottonseed cake price increase
	APCP 2B10	Ministry note to USAID indicating price increase for cottonseed cake, if study justifies this.
	APCP 3.1	replicate surveys of 2B6, 2B9
	APCP 3.6	Implementation of cotton and other farm price changes to closer approach shadow prices.
	APCP 4.1	Adjust the cotton procurement price to eliminate at least 1/3 of the 1989 price (sic) and the target price: 2/3 of international price.
	APCP 4.5	Charges for cotton pest control to be adjusted to reflect changes in application practices and FOREX costs
	APCP 5.1	Cotton procurement price will be adjusted to eliminate 1/2 the difference between the 1990 price and 2/3 of the international price.
	APCP 5.5	Charges for cotton pest control will be adjusted so that the combined total of explicit and implicit subsidies will be reduced to 3/4 of the corresponding total pest control subsidy for FY 1988/89.
	APCP 6.1	The cotton procurement price will be adjusted to equal or exceed the medium term target of 2/3 the international price.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cotton (cont.)</i>	APCP 6.5	Charges for cotton pest control will be adjusted so that combined total of explicit and implicit subsidies is reduced to no more than ½ of the total pest control subsidy for FY 1988/89.
	APCP 7.1a	Cotton producers can freely choose area planted and sell cotton & by-products to any registered buyer. No restrictions in transporting, ginning, trading.
	APCP 7.1b	Eligible private entities can register as cotton dealers, exporters, importers. Can engage freely in domestic and export cotton trade. They can trade, gin, on equal terms with public sector.
	APCP 7.1c	Mina el Bassel is reopened and private, open to all, on equal terms
	APCP 7.1d	Floor price for Cotton cultivated in CY94 is set to provide protection for growers against severe price declines; and not interfere with private sector participation in domestic marketing, exports and ginning.
	APCP 7.1e	Cotton price controls abolished beginning with cotton planted in CY1994 (export prices, mill prices, allocation systems, etc.)
	APCP 7.1f	All non-phytosanitary restriction on cotton lint imports removed by 3-95.
	APCP 7.2a	By 3-95, eligible private entities will have begun domestic marketing, ginning, exporting, importing cotton.
	APCP 7.2b	By 3-95, no GOE market restrictions on private participation in cotton domestic marketing, ginning, exporting, importing.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cotton (cont.)</i>	APCP 7.3	By 3-95, develop a comprehensive plan for liberalizing and privatizing the cotton sub-sector, to include:
	APCP 7.3a	public ginning & trading companies must compete for market share among themselves and with the private sector. Cotton gins off services to all on equal terms. Ginning charges determined on competitive basis.
	APCP 7.3b	at least 25% of publicly owned ginning stand will be offered for sale or lease to the private sector.
	APCP 7.4a	By the end of CY 194, complete a study on introducing short-season cotton varieties
	APCP 7.4b	all cotton pest control direct subsidies eliminated from CY 1994 cotton crop.
	APCP 7.4ai	From end of CY 1994, allow cotton growers to choose among MALR approved pest control practices
	APCP 7.4aii	From end of CY 1994, allow private sector to provide MALR-approved pest control services directly to the farmer.
	APRP 1.A1	Verify the ACPC 7 BMM are met for 1995 crop.
	APRP 1.A2	Verify that there is no administrative allocation of lint to spinners
	APRP 1.A3	Abolish administered systems for allocating yarn output
	APRP 1.A4	Eliminate minimum export prices for yarn and woven fabrics
	APRP 1.A5	Allow private imports of cotton lint at border prices, subject to phytosanitary regulations

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cotton (cont.)</i>	APRP 1.A6	Verify that phytosanitary regs are justified technically and economically
	APRP 1.A7	Expand the program of trials and demonstrations of short-season cotton varieties
	APRP 1.A8	Study the feasibility of eliminating the tariff on imported cotton yarn
	APRP 1.D2	Provide the results of study of short-season cotton to farmers through extension programs
	APRP 1.II.A1	Review 1993 study with HC's and start to implement plan to accelerate privatization and liberalization of spinning companies
	APRP 1.II.A2	Privatize at least one unprofitable cotton spinning company and show progress on the other four, including resolving debt and labor issues.
	APRP 1.II.A 3	Privatize at least one cotton trading company
	APRP 1.II.A4	Analyze 10-13 moderately profitable spinning companies to develop options for debt and labor problems (to go to Tranche II)
	APRP 1.II.A5	Analyze options for dealing with at least 10 of the profitable spinning companies and adopt plan to divest them (to go to Tranche II)
	APRP 2.A1	Announce weekly indicative prices based on demand and supply for Egyptian cotton as intermediate step toward use of cotton futures market. Private sector traders can export lint cotton without quantity restrictions
	APRP 2. A2	GOE will ensure that private traders can buy cotton from farmers at freely negotiated prices and that traders can participate in cotton trade.
	APRP 2.A5	GOE will implement a schedule to allow imports of cotton yarn, cloth and RMG in accord with WTO agreements, without quantitative restrictions.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cotton (Cont.)</i>	APRP 2.A9	Codify and publish phytosanitary regulations for the import of cotton lint.
	APRP 2.B1	GOE will carry out necessary arrangements to enable textile companies to dispose of obsolete, stagnant or excess inventory
	APRP 2.B2	GOE, HC's, and CBE will agree on and publish a plan for debt resolution of textile AC's.
	APRP 2.B3	Privatize at least three AC's of the textile HC's.
	APRP 2.C2	Test production of Hirsutum cotton varieties in New Lands
	APRP 3. A2	The GOE will ensure that private exporters of cotton yarn are allowed to export at freely negotiated prices.
	APRP 3.A3	The GOE will take further steps toward a competitive free market for cotton to ensure that private sector traders are able to buy and sell seed cotton.
	APRP 3.A5	The GOE will issue new regulations that specify the criteria for a region to be allowed to export cotton lint to Egypt. The criteria will be based on acceptable phytosanitary risk.
	APRP 3. B1	The Textile HCs will allow their Acs to valuate and sell obsolete, stagnant, and slow moving excess inventory at market values in preparation for privatization.
	APRP 3. B2	The Textile HCs will privatize at least 3 spinning & weaving Acs.
	APRP 3.B3	The GOE will take measures to improve the enabling environment for private investment in the cotton textile sector so as to ensure that at least 2,000 new jobs are created by private enterprises engaged in cotton ginning and spinning.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cotton (cont.)</i>	APRP 3.B6	The GOE will publish leasing and management contract guidelines to regulate the privatization of public textile companies.
	APRP3 D.6	The GOE will allow private sector companies which remote reclaimed land to import Hirsutum cotton varieties for testing in those lands, pending evaluation of current trials by the CRI/ARC.
	APRP4 D6	The GOE will allow the private sector to provide all cotton pest management services by December 2000. The MALR will be responsible only for inspection and quality control, licensing and provision of extension advisory services.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Meat</i>	APCP 1B8	no constraints on import or marketing of red meat
	APCP 2B11	survey confirms no red meat importing or marketing constraints
	APCP 3.1	replicate survey 2B11
	APCP 7.11	Eliminate the ban on red meat and poultry imports by 3-95. Protect producers under GATT rules
	APRP 1.E1	Apply compensating tariff, if justified to red meat imports and frozen chicken instead of quantitative restrictions

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Livestock & Feed</i>	APCP 1B9	elimination of import restrictions on livestock feed and feed ingredients (except cottonseed)
	APCP 1B10	scheduled elimination of livestock feed subsidies within 3 years
	APCP 1B7	Major study on livestock feed and feed ingredient processing & marketing
	APCP 2B12	Survey confirms elimination of livestock feed import, processing, marketing restrictions, as per study (2B7)
	APCP 2B13	Survey confirms scheduled elimination of livestock feed subsidies (including farm animals, poultry, fish, etc.)
	APCP 3.1	Replicate surveys 2B12, 2B13
	APCP 4.6d	PBDAC will market no more than 80% of quantities of livestock feed marketed in 1989.
	APCP 4.6e	PBDAC imports of corn will be reduced from 150,000 T/month to 100,000 T/month (if FOREX is available to the private sector)
	APCP 4.4	Adjust prices and quantities of low-priced livestock feed to eliminate 1/3 or more of implicit subsidies for wheat bran & cotton seed cake.
	APCP 5.4	Prices and quantities of low-priced livestock feed will be adjusted to eliminate 1/2 or more of the remaining implicit subsidies for wheat bran and cottonseed cake.
	APCP 5.6d	Quantity of livestock feed mixes marketed through PBDAC and other public sector dealers will be reduced to a maximum of 60% of the quantity marketed in 1989.
	APCP 5.6e	Imports and marketing of corn by PBDAC will be reduced to 50,000T/month or less (depending on FOREX availability in the private sector)

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Livestock & Feed (cont.)</i>	APCP 6.4	Prices for all wheat bran and cottonseed cake will be raised to levels which reflect either border prices or local, free-market prices.
	APCP 6.6c	By the end of 1992, public sector distribution of low priced unified livestock feed will be discontinued
	APCP 6.6d	Imports and marketing of corn by the PBDAC will be eliminated.
	APRP 1.II.F1	Conduct a study of the public sector feed milling industry to assess constraints to economic efficiency (to Tranche II)
	APRP 1.II.F2	Develop a plan to L&P the feed milling industry (to Tranche II)

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Farm inputs & fertilizer</i>	APCP 1C11	GOE will not increase nominal value of farm input subsidies
	APCP 1C12	Intention to privatize farm input distribution system of PBDAC
	APCP 1C13	show proportion of non-subsidized ag. Loans is increasing, achieve market rates on all loans in 3 years.
	APCP 2C14	Analysis of PBDAC farm input supply divestiture underway.
	APCP 2C15	Survey to confirm GOE maintenance or reduction of 1986 subsidy levels
	APCP 2C16	Analysis of economic impact of (input) subsidy reforms
	APCP 3.1	replicate survey 2C15
	APCP 3.4	Analysis of divestiture of PBDAC farm input supply system completed
	APCP 3.5	survey to verify reduction of real value of subsidies on credit and farm inputs
	APCP 4.3	Adjust retail prices of fertilizer through public sector to full COP or market prices.
	APCP 4.6	Adjust policies decrees, laws to reduce quantities of commercial farm inputs marketed by the public sector
	APCP 4.6a	Private dealers can trade and transport all inputs which are not subsidized
	APCP 4.6b	Egyptian fertilizer factories will limit distribution to the PBDAC to: 4.2m T of nitrogen 15.5%; 1m T of phosphate 15%.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Farm inputs and Fertilizers (cont.)</i>	APCP 4.6c	Private dealers, cooperatives and PBDAC can all purchase fertilizer from local factories on equal terms. Sales of this fertilizer will be free of price controls and unsubsidized..
	APCP 4.6f	Marketing by PBDAC of privately produced and processed seed will be reduced by raising the commission charged by the PBDAC to at least 15% of the retail price. Marketing charges by PBDAC on public sector processed seed will also be reviewed and adjusted to commercial level.
	APCP 5.3	Retail prices of fertilizer handled by the public sector distributors will be adjusted to reflect elimination of preferential exchange rate for public imports of fertilizer. Combined budget subsidy for local and imported fertilizers will not exceed the corresponding subsidy for FY 1988/89.
	APCP 5.6	MOA will reduce the quantities of commercial farm inputs marketed by the public sector
	APCP 5.6a	Private sector dealers can trade and transport all unsubsidized farm inputs
	APCP 5.6b	Egyptian fertilizer manufacturers will limit distribution to PBDAC at fixed prices to: 4.0mT of nitrogen 15.5% plus a share of production of ammonium nitrate to compensate for the decline from previous years of PBDAC imports of nitrogen; and 0.9mT of phosphate 15%.
	APCP 5.6c	PBDAC will purchase fertilizers from local factories on equal terms and at market prices. This fertilizer will be freely transported and sold on a non-subsidized, uncontrolled basis.
APCP 5.6d	Quantity of livestock feed mixes marketed through PBDAC and other public sector dealers will be reduced to a maximum of 60% of the quantity marketed in 1989.	

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Farm inputs and fertilizers (CONT.)</i>	APCP 5.6e	Imports and marketing of corn by PBDAC will be reduced to 50,000T/month or less (depending on FOREX availability in the private sector)
	APCP 5.6f	Marketing charges by PBDAC on seed supplied by public sector processors (possible exception: cotton) adjusted to full commercial basis for the summer 1991 and winter 1991/92 seasons.
	APCP 5.7	Subsidized farm credit system to be reviewed to concentrate benefits on farmers who bear the burden of producing low-priced, GOE-controlled crops, or who undertake new activities which need promotion. Interest rate subsidies will not exceed LE 105m.year.
	APCP 6.3	By the end of 1992, retail price of fertilizer adjusted to eliminate all subsidies on fertilizer (except potassium sulfate).
	APCP 6.6a	Private sector dealers will be permitted to trade and transport all farm inputs that are no longer subsidized.
	APCP 6.6b	by the end of 1992, all fertilizer dealers will have access on equal terms to local and imported fertilizers (Private dealers, coops, PBDAC)/ PBDAC quota will not exceed 3.8mT of nitrogen 15.5% and 0.8mT of phosphate 15%.
	APCP 6.6d	Imports and marketing of corn by the PBDAC will be eliminated.
	APCP 7.6a	By 3-95, verify the ex-factory prices for six domestic fertilizer companies are determined competitively.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Farm inputs and fertilizers (cont.)</i>	APCP 7.6b	By 3-95, verify all budget subsidies on fertilizer removed
	APCP 7.6c	All non-tariff restrictions on private sector imports and marketing of fertilizer will be eliminated. MALR will study and recommend reduction of fertilizer import tariff rate.
	APCP 7.7	adjust marketing policies to reduce public sector share of agricultural input marketing:
	APCP 7.7a	Private sector dealers can trade and transport all farm inputs, including cottonseed cake, excluding cotton seed. Simplify licensing for private dealers as below:
	APCP 7.7ai	Remove requirement that executive manager of agri-input companies be member of Agriculturists Syndicate
	APCP 7.7aii	Combine 3 dealer licensing committees (seed, pesticides, fertilizer). Grant full authority at Governorate level to license agri-input dealers
	APCP 7.7aiii	separate licensing of fertilizer storage from fertilizer sales.
	APCP 7.7b	All fertilizer dealers have access on competitive terms to local production
	APCP 7.7c	During 7-12/94, PBDAC share of fertilizer distributed to farmers will not exceed 20% of total sales to farmers in that period.
	APRP 1.B1	Reduce tariff on N-fertilizer imports from 30% to 10%
	APRP 1.B.2	Review ex-factory prices and set in light of border prices each season
	APRP 1.B3	Eliminate GOE quota allocations of fertilizer, except in case of market failure

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Farm inputs and fertilizers (cont.)</i>	APRP 1.II.B1	Based on study of Feb96, GOE will adopt a L&P plan for fertilizer marketing, production, and international trade.
	APRP 1.II.B2	Privatize one fertilizer plant.
	APRP 2.A3	GOE will issue instructions to fertilizer factories to sell without quotas to all , under commercial conditions, and develop overall policy framework for fertilizer.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Land</i>	APCP 1C14	Limit state ownership of land to 4% for agr. Research
	APCP 1C15	new land feasible for reclamation will be sold to the private sector
	APCP 2C17	survey confirmation of GOE limitation on state ownership of land and sale of new land to private sector
	APCP 3.1	replicate survey 2C17
	APRP 1.III.A1	Develop revised integrated land and water plan
	APRP 1.III.A2	Implement applicable recommendations to intensify investments on one 'old ' new land settlement, with pilots for improved marketing, on-farm irrigation technology & credit
	APRP 1.III.A3	conduct study on land tenure policy
	APRP 1.III.A4	Assess status of GOE divestiture of agricultural land holdings
	APRP 2. C1	GOE will establish public and transparent procedures to allocate and give title to reclaimed lands
	APRP 4 C1	The GOE (MPWWR and MALR jointly) will establish a system that improves the flow of real-time information between the Ministries with respect to irrigation demands and supplies.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Rice</i>	APCP 4.2	The quota for mandatory delivery of rice to GOE will be reduced to no more than 1T/fd.
	APCP 5.2	Quota for mandatory delivery of rice to the GOE will be reduced to no more than 0.5T.feddan. GOE restrictions on possession, milling and inter-Governorate transport of rice will be relaxed to promote more efficient processing and marketing of over-quota rice by the private sector.
	APCP 6.2	eliminate the quota of mandatory delivery of rice to the GOE. Eliminate all restrictions on possession, milling, transport, marketing of rice by private sector.
	APRP 1.C1	Abolish GOE controls on rice exports, allow private sector to purchase, process, store, export rice at free market prices
	APRP 1.D3	Develop a phased plan to improve productivity of water: in-depth study for rationalizing water and land allocation for sugar cane and rice; and promote sugar beet and rationalize sugar cane cultivation.
	APRP 1.II.D1	Based on study of DEC94 and OCT95, develop a privatization plan. Develop a privatization BM for Tranche II
	APRP 1.II.D2	Begin implementing the P&L plan for rice mills
	APRP 1.II.D3	Complete liberalization of sub-sector

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Rice</i> <i>(cont.)</i>	APRP 1.III.C4	Undertake MPWWR 2 nd year strategic research Program, including: study deep water aquifers in desert; and study hydrological aspects of rice production on irrigation system and water resources ; develop policy recommendations; and conduct a workshop on options.
	APR 2.A4	Establish tariff reduction schedule for paddy and milled rice imports, with minimum reduction of from 20% to 15% by 30JUN98. No quantity restrictions.
	APRP 2. B4	Privatize at least 2 public sector rice-milling companies or a majority of the individual units thereof.
	APRP 2. C4	GOE will establish strategy for optimal use of water for rice production
	APRP 3.A4	The GOE will promote market efficiency by reducing the import tariff on rice to a maximum of 10% by June 30, 1999.
	APRP 3. B4	The GOE will privatize one public sector rice milling company or a majority of the individual units thereof.
	APRP 3. C6	The GOE will adopt policies for the substitution of short duration rice varieties for long duration rice varieties among private commercial growers and for changing water scheduling to achieve optimal use of water for rice production.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Pest Management</i>	APCP 4.5	Charges for cotton pest control to be adjusted to reflect changes in application practices and FOREX costs
	APCP 5.5	Charges for cotton pest control will be adjusted so that the combined total of explicit and implicit subsidies will be reduced to ¾ of the corresponding total pest control subsidy for FY 1988/89.
	APCP 6.5	Charges for cotton pest control will be adjusted so that combined total of explicit and implicit subsidies is reduced to no more than ½ of the total pest control subsidy for FY 1988/89.
	APCP 7.4b	all cotton pest control direct subsidies eliminated from CY 1994 cotton crop.
	APRP 2.C9	GOE will establish a pest management strategy that clearly defines public and private roles, as well as farmers' role.
	APRP 3.A5	The GOE will issue new regulations that specify the criteria for a region to be allowed to export cotton lint to Egypt. The criteria will be based on acceptable phytosanitary risk.
	APRP 3. D7	The GOE will revise and reissue open and transparent regulations to register pesticides and will issue regulations to license pesticide companies and applicators. This BM will be completed by June 30, 2000. Indicators are set for June 30, 1999.
	APRP4 D6	The GOE will allow the private sector to provide all cotton pest management services by December 2000. The MALR will be responsible only for inspection and quality control, licensing and provision of extension advisory services.
	APRP4 D13	The GOE (MALR and Ministry of Health) will establish coordinated protocols for registration and labeling of pesticides.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Seed</i>	APCP 4.6f	Marketing by PBDAC of privately produced and processed seed will be reduced by raising the commission charged by the PBDAC to at least 15% of the retail price. Marketing charges by PBDAC on public sector processed seed will also be reviewed and adjusted to commercial level.
	APCP 5.6f	Marketing charges by PBDAC on seed supplied by public sector processors (possible exception: cotton) adjusted to full commercial basis for the summer 1991 and winter 1991/92 seasons.
	APCP 5.10	Additional BMM will be added to deal with issues raised in Annex F and in National Seed Seminar: institutionally separating seed development (reg., certif., control) from seed production & processing; and submitting new seed legislation to the Higher Policy Committee; and sell or close a number of seed processing facilities
	APCP 6.9	An additional BM will be established concerning seed legislation and the privatization of public sector seed facilities
	APCP 7.10a	Issue Ministerial decrees and ratify new seed law to: 1) establish seed policies for production, marketing, trade by the private sector; 2) prescribe procedures & standards for seed certification & testing; establish schedule of fees for services.
	APCP 7.10b	Restructure CAS into CASC and GDSP (CASP).
	APCP 7.10c	sell, lease etc. at least 2 of the 11 CASP seed processing plants.
	APCP 7.10d	Sell CASP wheat, rice and faba bean seed at twice the market price for grain from 1995/96 crop season. Increase seed prices at least 15% or 1994/95 crop season.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Seed (cont.)</i>	APCP 7.10e	PBDAC will distribute a maximum of 70% of wheat, rice and faba bean seed, leaving 30% for the private sector.
	APRP 1.II.E1	Continue to implement the privatization of all seed processing plants. Offer at least 50% at reasonable prices by 30SEP96
	APRP 1.II.E2	Continue to develop delinting plants for cotton seed and develop a plan to privatize these plants
	APRP 2.A6	GOE will allow imports by registered seed importers of commercial varieties of seed for annual vegetables and fruits that are tested a certified free of pests and diseases not found in Egypt. Importers can sell seed after one year of testing at establishments certified by the MALR.
	APRP 2.A7	Reduce registration fee for imported, registered seed from \$5,000 to \$3,000 per variety.
	APRP 2.B5	Seed sub-sector privatization committee will prepare a privatization plan for the Minister's approval. This will include allowing at least 4 CASP seed processing units to operate on a competitive basis/
	APRP 2.C3	People's Assembly will enact the draft seed law of 1997
	APRP 2.D5	MALR will give the Egyptian Seed Association a seat and a vote on the National seed Council.
	APRP 3. D4	The GOE will issue: 1) regulations and procedures on plant breeders' rights in accord with the relevant UPOV convention and 2) regulations for the exclusive release of new seed varieties and inbred lines to private companies and cooperatives. These regulations will include a competitive bidding process with safeguards to ensure that one firm cannot gain access to a large percentage of new seed varieties.
	APRP 3. D5	People's Assembly will enact the draft seed law of 1997 (carry over from Tranche II C.3)
	APRP 4.D5	The GOE will cease the multiplication and distribution of hybrid seeds by June 2001 and encourage the development of improved private sector capacities for producing and marketing this type of seed.
	APRP4.D10	The GOE (MALR) will simplify its requirements for registering new varieties of vegetable seeds

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
		and abolish registration requirements for the import and trade of vegetable seeds already registered or protected in countries belonging to the OECD.
	APRP4 D12	The GOE (MALR) will establish a policy that facilitates the renewal of the stock of fruit and other tree crop planting materials in Egypt.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Credit</i>		
	APCP IC13	show proportion of non-subsidized ag. Loans is increasing, achieve market rates on all loans in 3 years.
	APCP 4.7	Subsidized farm credit will be reduced to a uniform amount/feddan for all registered farmers. Interest rates on new agricultural loans will be at market rates. Total interest rate subsidies will not exceed LE 105m/year.
	APCP 5.7	Subsidized farm credit system to be reviewed to concentrate benefits on farmers who bear the burden of producing low-priced, GOE-controlled crops, or who undertake new activities which need promotion. Interest rate subsidies will not exceed LE 105m.year.
	APCP 5.9	Targets will be achieved for PBDAC capital, operating income and changes in organization & staff, based on BMM to be established within one year of the present memorandum. These targets will reflect plans for divestiture of input-handling facilities, etc. of PBDAC strategic plan to be developed in 1990.
	APCP 6.7	Interest subsidies on agricultural loans will not exceed LE 105m/year
	APCP 6.8	Targets will be achieved for PBDAC capital, operating income and changes in organization & staff, based on BMM to be established.
	APCP 7.8	FY 1993/94 budget interest subsidies on agricultural loans will not exceed LE 40m.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Cooperatives</i>	APCP 4.8	MOA will develop a phased plan to withdraw from the affairs of cooperatives, except for selected regulatory and financial audit functions.
	APCP 6.8	MOA will submit to the Higher Policy Committee a new law that will enable agricultural cooperatives to function as independent private agribusinesses.
	APRP 1.II.G	Submit legislation to the People's assembly to create legal framework for independent, commercial cooperatives: members have freedom to join/resign, vote, share dividends, be elected to Boards of Directors.
	APRP 2.D.3	Peoples Assembly will amend the agricultural cooperatives law to make Cooperatives effective institutions: optional membership; form companies under companies law; pay dividends; make all decisions on their own, including financial restructuring and dissolution.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>PBDAC restructuring</i>	APCP 7.9a	Restructure and refocus PBDAC as financial institution.
	APCP 7.9ai	eliminate loan targeting & decentralize lending authority
	APCP 7.9aaii	Carry out a major study of bank administration, organization, operations, management and legislation.
	APCP 7.9aiii	Review June 1994 financial with USAID and initiate measures to implement approved recommendations
	APCP 7.9aiv	PBDAC will develop Strategic Bank Development Plan and initiate measures to implement approved recommendations
	APCP 7.9av	By 3-95, PBDAC will submit a plan to privatize pest control services and liquidate owned stocks of machinery, spares, jute bags, and all other agricultural inputs.
	APCP 7.9b	By 3-95, review interest rates and increase them by at least 11% over 1993/94 level.
	APCP 7.9ci	Adopt a unit profit-based incentive performance system. By 3-95, design and install system for testing in a pilot BDAC and selected village and branch banks.
	APCP 7.9cii	continue to implement the phased redundancy plan prepared in Tranche VI. Reduce employment by 5,400 from 1JUL92 through 31MAY95.
	APCP 7.9.iii	Continue to implement preliminary plans to dispose of storage facilities. By 31DEC94, dispose of 1.15m m2 of storage capacity.
APRP 2.C2	Restructure and develop the PBDAC in conformity with economic reform program of GOE and new banking laws. Phase out non-banking and commercial activities.	

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Wheat</i>	APRP 1.II.C1	Verify that there are no GOE price restrictions vis-à-vis millers of 72% flour, unless their asking price exceeds the border price or in case of market failure
	APRP 1.II.C2	Conduct a comprehensive study of the wheat marketing and flour milling.
	APRP 4 E1	The GOE (MoS) will reduce illicit leakage of subsidized wheat flour.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>water</i>	APRP 1.III.B1	Complete MPWWR cost-sharing studies of 1995
	APRP 1.III.B.2	Develop implementation plan for cost-sharing
	APRP 1.III.B3	Develop national strategy for water quality protection
	APRP 1.III.B4	Assess irrigation water quality data and soil water-logging & salinity and develop a plan to address these problems
	APRP 1.III.B5	Implement public awareness campaign in support of GOE water conservation policy, highlighting cost sharing
	APRP 1.III.C3	Undertake MPWWR's plan to strengthen WR management in Egypt. Initiate continuous flow in pilot command areas
	APRP 1.III.C4	Undertake MPWWR 2 nd year strategic research Program, including: study deep water aquifers in desert; and study hydrological aspects of rice production on irrigation system and water resources; develop policy recommendations; and conduct a workshop on options.
	APRP 1.III.D1	Define and finalize administrative and institutional procedures required and begin recovering capital costs from IIP farmers
	APRP 1.III.D2	Develop an implementation plan for allocating and recovering O&M costs
	APRP 2. C4	GOE will establish strategy for optimal use of water for rice production
	APRP 2.C5	GOE will establish strategy for optimal use of water for sugar cane production
	APRP 2.C6	GOE will develop a policy to allow formation of WUAs in non-IIP areas

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Water (cont.)</i>	APRP 2.C7	GOE will develop national strategy to improve water use efficiency and agricultural productivity through irrigation improvement projects
	APRP 2.C8	GOE will develop and approve new policies, regulations and criteria to promote drainage water re-use.
	APRP 3.C1	The GOE will implement policies and procedures to shift from distributing Nile River water based on water levels to distributing water based on water volumes using the MSM Telemetry System at main canal intakes, barrages on the Nile River, and Division Points between Directorates for enhanced irrigation operations and decision making
	APRP 3.C2	The GOE will adopt policies and procedures for reducing water loss and land degradation due to improper operation and management of free-flowing groundwater in the reclaimed areas of the Western Desert.
	APRP 3.C3	The GOE will decree a policy and initiate an action program for formation of water user organizations at the distributary and branch canal levels.
	APRP 3.C4	The GOE will institutionalize an irrigation Advisory and Support Service in the MPWWR
	APRP 3.C5	The GOE will designate two areas of private commercial sugar cane growers and promote improved water management efficiency in Upper Egypt.
	APRP 3.C6	The GOE will adopt policies for the substitution of short duration rice varieties for long duration rice varieties among private commercial growers and for changing water scheduling to achieve optimal use of water for rice production.
	APRP 3.C7	The GOE will establish an intermediate drainage water reuse program for the Bahr Bagar Drain as a model for other areas.
	APRP 3.C8	The GOE will revise law 48 of 1982 governing water quality management to more effectively control discharge of wastes and waste water into the Nile and its waterways.
	APRP 4 C1	The GOE (MPWWR and MALR jointly) will establish a system that improves the flow of real-time information between the Ministries with respect to irrigation demands and supplies.
	APRP 4 C2	The GOE (MPWWR) will adopt policies for improved management of discharge and reuse of urban

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
		wastewater in agricultural drains.
	APRP 4 C3	The GOE (MPWWR) will establish a policy for allocating, distributing and controlling water on a volumetric basis at the Directorate and Inspectorate levels.
	APRP 4 C4	The GOE (MPPWR) will adopt a policy and strategy for transferring management of selected sections of the irrigation system to stakeholders and/or the private sector.
	APRP 4 C5	The GOE (MPWWR) will prepare revisions to Law 12 of 1984 on irrigation and drainage and its supplementary laws to improve effective water resources management.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Institutions</i>	APRP 1.III.C1	Analyze Research and Extension institutions and develop a plan to improve institutional arrangements, efficiency of investment and reduce budgetary pressures.
	APRP 1.III.D1	Define and finalize administrative and institutional procedures required and begin recovering capital costs from IIP farmers
	APRP 1.IV.B	Conduct a study of the total farm tax burden
	APRP 2.D1	Establish a Policy Analysis unit in MALR as new technical department, by decree
	APRP 2.D4	Develop and approve a policy that defines public and private sector roles in research and extension
	APRP 3.C3	The GOE will decree a policy and initiate an action program for formation of water user organizations at the distributary and branch canal levels.
	APRP 3.C4	The GOE will institutionalize an irrigation Advisory and Support Service in the MPWWR
	APRP 3.D1	The GOE will adopt and implement a policy for contract farming to protect both farmers and contracting firms.
	APRP 3.D8	The MALR will implement a phased plan for support and or transfer of specified research and extension activities to the private sector. The plan will include at least: a) specification of the research and extension functions which the public sector will enable the private sector to provide in one pilot Governorate; and b) administrative and management structures and rules to ensure MALR inspection, certification, licensing and quality control for services and information offered by the private sector.
	APRP 4 C1	The GOE (MPWWR and MALR jointly) will establish a system that improves the flow of real-time information between the Ministries with respect to irrigation demands and supplies.
	APRP 4 C4	The GOE (MPPWR) will adopt a policy and strategy for transferring management of selected sections of the irrigation system to stakeholders and/or the private sector.
	APRP 4 D4	The GOE (MALR) will develop and approve a new policy mandating extension officers to undertake tasks that respond directly to the needs of stakeholders in the agricultural production, marketing and processing economy.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
	APRP4 D6	The GOE will allow the private sector to provide all cotton pest management services by December 2000. The MALR will be responsible only for inspection and quality control, licensing and provision of extension advisory services.
	APRP 4 D7	The GOE/MALR will collect, manage and distribute agricultural data and information on farm production and income at the farm and national levels to meet the private and public sector needs.
	APRP 4 D8	The GOE will coordinate import inspection procedures for refrigerated foodstuffs (radiation, GOEIC, agriculture, health and veterinary).
	APRP4 D12	The GOE (MALR) will establish a policy that facilitates the renewal of the stock of fruit and other tree crop planting materials in Egypt.
	APRP4 D13	The GOE (MALR and Ministry of Health) will establish coordinated protocols for registration and labeling of pesticides.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Food Security</i>	APRP 1.IV.A1	Study other alternatives to replace remaining consumers subsidies on food commodities.
	APRP 1.IV.A2	Conduct a general study to establish safety net programs for poorest urban and rural households.
	APRP 1.IV.A3	Monitor the impact of market liberalization and privatization on food security, income and employment, recommend measures to avoid negative impacts in medium term.
	APRP 1.IV.C	Expand the analysis of food security conducted in 1993/4 and develop plan to target food assistance and moderate price and income variation under liberalized market regime.
	APRP 2.E1	GOE will identify politically and socially acceptable options for targeting food subsidies to the poor, and test these options in selected representative sites.
	APRP 3. E1	The GOE will revise the criteria and procedures for selecting ration card holders in order to target the existing ration system to needy people.
	APRP 4 E1	The GOE (MoS) will reduce illicit leakage of subsidized wheat flour.
	APRP 4 E2	The GOE (MoS) will improve equity of the rationed food subsidy system by increasing benefits to the poor and reducing benefits to the rich.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Agribusiness</i>	APRP 3. A1	The GOE will adopt and implement simplified procedures to facilitate entry of refrigerated containers (reefers) for use in exports of fruits and vegetables.
	APRP 3. B1	The Textile HCs will allow their Acs to value and sell obsolete, stagnant, and slow moving excess inventory at market values in preparation for privatization.
	APRP 3. B2	The Textile HCs will privatize at least 3 spinning & weaving Acs.
	APRP 3. B3	The GOE will take measures to improve the enabling environment for private investment in the cotton textile sector so as to ensure that at least 2,000 new jobs are created by private enterprises engaged in cotton ginning and spinning.
	APRP 3. B4	The GOE will privatize one public sector rice milling company or a majority of the individual units thereof.
	APRP 3. B5	The GOE will privatize at least 15 joint venture agribusiness companies by June 30, 1999
	APRP 3. B6	The GOE will publish leasing and management contract guidelines to regulate the privatization of public textile companies.
	APRP 3. B7	The Agricultural development HC will privatize at least three agricultural ACs by June 30, 1999.
	APRP 3. D3	The GOE will establish a policy to allow the owner/operators of private (BOT) wastewater treatment plants adequate quantities of land for cultivation of long-term crops.
	APRP 4 D1	The GOE will ensure that the private sector membership on the agribusiness advisory councils comes from private sector industry/commodity groups.
	APRP 4 D2	To increase the volume and value of Egyptian exports of agricultural products, the GOE will introduce appropriate improvements in regulations and procedures affecting Egyptian international airports that will enhance competition in the provision of cargo handling services at Egyptian airports.
	APRP 4 D3	The GOE will allow privately operated cold storage services using free market pricing to operate within the customs area at all international airports in Egypt.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Sugar Crops</i>	APRP 3.C5	The GOE will designate two areas of private commercial sugar cane growers and promote improved water management efficiency in Upper Egypt.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Horticulture</i>	APRP 3. A1	The GOE will adopt and implement simplified procedures to facilitate entry of refrigerated containers (reefers) for use in exports of fruits and vegetables.
	APRP 3.D1	The GOE will adopt and implement a policy for contract farming to protect both farmers and contracting firms.
	APRP 4 D2	To increase the volume and value of Egyptian exports of agricultural products, the GOE will introduce appropriate improvements in regulations and procedures affecting Egyptian international airports that will enhance competition in the provision of cargo handling services at Egyptian airports.
	APRP 4 D3	The GOE will allow privately operated cold storage services using free market pricing to operate within the customs area at all international airports in Egypt.
	APRP 4.D9	The GOE will improve the exports of horticultural products through improving the capacity of the local refrigerated trucking industry by reducing the tariff on imported refrigerated trucking equipment.
	APRP4 D12	The GOE (MALR) will establish a policy that facilitates the renewal of the stock of fruit and other tree crop planting materials in Egypt.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Associations</i>	APRP 3.D2	The GOE (MTS) will revise its policy to work with private trade and industry associations in addition to private firms. This will channel GOE support and information to private trade or commodity associations and organizations to promote Egyptian exports.
	APRP 4 C4	The GOE (MPPWR) will adopt a policy and strategy for transferring management of selected sections of the irrigation system to stakeholders and/or the private sector.
	APRP 4 D1	The GOE will ensure that the private sector membership on the agribusiness advisory councils comes from private sector industry/commodity groups.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Transport</i>	APRP 4 D2	To increase the volume and value of Egyptian exports of agricultural products, the GOE will introduce appropriate improvements in regulations and procedures affecting Egyptian international airports that will enhance competition in the provision of cargo handling services at Egyptian airports.
	APRP 4 D3	The GOE will allow privately operated cold storage services using free market pricing to operate within the customs area at all international airports in Egypt.
	APRP 4 D8	The GOE will coordinate import inspection procedures for refrigerated foodstuffs (radiation, GOEIC, agriculture, health and veterinary).
	APRP 4.D9	The GOE will improve the exports of horticultural products through improving the capacity of the local refrigerated trucking industry by reducing the tariff on imported refrigerated trucking equipment.

Crop or Policy Sub-sector	Tranche & BM No.	Benchmark
<i>Women in Development</i>	APRP4 D11	The GOE (MALR) will adopt policies to encourage the creation and expansion of women-owned and managed agribusinesses and access to resources and information for women in the agriculture sector in Egypt.