



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

AUG 24 1992

Mr. John W. Sewell, President
Overseas Development Council
1875 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Suite 1012
Washington, DC 20009

Subject: A.I.D. Grant AEP-5451-G-00-2038-00 in Support of Your Proposal
Entitled "Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy"

Dear Mr. Sewell:

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "AID" or "Grantor") hereby provides to the Overseas Development Council (hereinafter referred to as "ODC" or "Grantee") the sum of \$140,000 to provide support for the publication and distribution of eight issues of the "Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information". The estimated number of copies for each issue is 350.

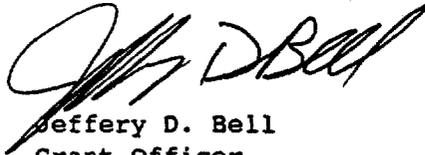
This Grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to commitments made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning August 1, 1992 and ending July 31, 1994.

The total estimated amount of the grant is \$140,000, of which \$70,000 is hereby obligated. AID shall not be liable for reimbursing the Grantee for any costs in excess of the obligated amount. However, subject to the availability of funds, AID may provide additional funds during the Agreement period up to a maximum of \$140,000.

This Grant is made to the Grantee on the condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in the attachments listed under my signature below, which together constitute the entire Grant document and have been agreed to by your organization.

Please acknowledge receipt and acceptance of this Grant by signing all copies of this Cover Letter, retaining one copy for your files, and returning the remaining copies to the undersigned.

Sincerely yours,



Jeffery D. Bell
Grant Officer
A.I.D. Office of Procurement
Division B, AEP Branch

Attachments:

- 1. Schedule
- 2. Program Description including the ODC Grant proposal and detailed grant budget
- ~~3. Standard Provisions and Additional Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees~~
- ~~4. Certifications, Assurances, and Other Statements of Applicant/Grantee (including Attachment A entitled "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities")~~

ACKNOWLEDGED:

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
(Name of Grantee)

BY: _____

TYPED NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

Fiscal Data

PIO/T No.:	936-5451-2691336
Appropriation No.:	72-112/31021.3
Budget Plan Code:	DDN2-92-16900-KG11
Total Estimated Grant Amount:	\$140,000
Total Amount Obligated:	\$70,000
Technical Office/ Project Officer:	R&D/EID, Jeanne North
Funding Source:	A.I.D./W, FA/FM/A/NPA & PA
Tax I.D. No.:	52-0887228
DUNS No.:	07-263-3324
LOC No.:	72-00-5028-SB

ATTACHMENT 1

SCHEDULE

1A. PURPOSE OF GRANT

The purpose of this Grant is to provide support for the Overseas Development Council (ODC) to provide support for the publication and distribution of eight issues of the "Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information", as more specifically described in Attachment 2 (the Program Description) of this Agreement. The estimated number of copies for each issue is 350.

1B. PERIOD OF GRANT

1B.1. The effective date of this Grant is August 1, 1992 and the estimated completion date is July 31, 1994. Funds obligated hereunder (see Section 1C.2. below) shall be used to reimburse the Grantee for allowable program expenditures incurred by the Grantee in pursuit of program objectives at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this Grant and ending on the estimated completion date.

1B.2. However, because this Grant is incrementally funded (see Section 1C.4. below), funds obligated hereunder are only anticipated to be sufficient for program expenditures through July 31, 1993.

1C. AMOUNT OF GRANT AND PAYMENT

1C.1. The total estimated amount of this Grant for its full period, as set forth in Section 1B.1. above, is \$140,000.

1C.2. A.I.D. hereby obligates the amount of \$70,000 as partial funding of the total estimated amount set forth in Section 1C.1. above for program expenditures during the indicated period set forth in Section 1B. above. Notwithstanding said total estimated amount, A.I.D. shall not be liable for reimbursing the Grantee for any costs in excess of the obligated amount, except as specified in paragraph (f) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget" (see also Section 1C.4. below).

1C.3. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Payment - Letter of Credit," as shown in Attachment 3.

1C.4. As indicated in Section 1C.2. above, this Grant is partially funded. Until such time as the obligated amount (see Section 1C.2. above) shall equal the total estimated amount (see Section 1C.1. above) of this Grant, additional increments of funds may be obligated by A.I.D. under this Grant (by a Grant modification), subject to availability of funds, possible evaluation of the program, program priorities at the time, and the requirements of the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget" and, if applicable (see Section 1K.2. for applicability) "Cost Sharing (Matching)," as set forth in Attachment 3.

1D. GRANT BUDGET

1D.1. The following is the Budget for the total estimated amount of this Grant (see Section 1C.1. above) for its full period (see Section 1B. above). The Grantee may not exceed the total estimated amount or the obligated amount of this Grant, whichever is less (see Sections 1C.1. and 1C.2., respectively, above). Except as specified in the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget," as shown in Attachment 3, the Grantee may adjust line item amounts as may be reasonably necessary for the attainment of program objectives. Revisions to the budget shall be in accordance with Section 1C. above and the Standard Provisions entitled "Revision of Grant Budget" and "Cost Sharing". A detailed presentation of the grant budget is provided as Attachment 5.

1D.2. Budget

Proposed Grant Budget by Category/Item
August 1, 1992 - July 31, 1994

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>8/1/92 - 7/31/93</u>	<u>8/1/93 - 7/31/93</u>
Staff Compensation		
Salaries		
Project Director (3%)	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,650
Project Coordinator (60%)	<u>18,960</u>	<u>18,960</u>
Subtotal	20,610	20,610
Benefits (25%)	5,150	5,150
Research Assistant	4,800	4,800
Printing	14,500	14,500
Postage	8,335	8,335
Photocopying	3,200	3,200
Office Supplies	3,600	3,600
Telephone	265	265
Messenger	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
Subtotal	60,660	60,660
Overhead (38%)	<u>23,050</u>	<u>23,050</u>
Total Annual	83,770	83,770
Total Requested From A.I.D.	70,000	70,000

1D.3. Inclusion of any cost in the budget of this Grant does not obviate the requirement for prior approval by the Grant Officer of cost items designated as requiring prior approval by the applicable cost principles (see the Standard Provision of this Grant set forth in Attachment 3 entitled "Allowable Costs") and other terms and conditions of this Grant, unless specifically stated in Section 1I. below.

1E. REPORTING

1E.1. Financial Reporting

1E.1.(a) Financial reporting requirements shall be in accordance with the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Payment - Letter of Credit," as shown in Attachment 3.

1E.1.(b) All financial reports shall be submitted to A.I.D., Office of Financial Management, FA/FM/A/NPA&PA, Room 700 SA-2, Washington, D.C. 20523-0209. In addition, three copies of all financial reports shall be submitted to the A.I.D. Project Office specified in the Cover Letter of this Grant, concurrently with submission of the Quarterly Technical Reports (See Section 1E.2. below). The project officer in R&D/EID will sign all vouchers for this grant.

1E.1.(c) The frequency of financial reporting and the due dates of reports shall be as specified in the Standard Provision of this Grant referred to in Section 1E.1.(a) above.

1E.1.(d) The Grantee's financial reports shall include expenditures of A.I.D. Grant funds provided hereunder, as well as non-federal matching funds and any other contributions in accordance with Section 1L. below.

1E.2. Program Performance Planning and Reporting

1E.2.1. ODC will prepare the following reports:

1E.2.1.(a) Quarterly Reports

The Grantee shall provide project officer R&D/EID (specified in the cover letter of this grant) with a quarterly report, which coincide with the financial reporting periods described in Section 1E.1. above, providing data which will provide information so that the project officer can approve the quarterly package of information and can sign the appropriate vouchers. In addition, two copies shall be submitted to A.I.D., PPC/CDIE/DI, Washington, DC 20523-1802. These reports shall be submitted within 30 days following the end of the reporting period, and shall briefly present the following information:

a comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals established for the period. Such information shall consist of:

- a. Number of subscribers
- b. Geographical areas served per issue
- c. Production costs per issue;

reasons why established goals were not met, if applicable;

other pertinent information including the status of finances and expenditures and, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs;

and any relevant information related to the status of work under the grant for each quarter, progress or changes of which the project officer should be cognizant, plans for the ensuing period, and any recommendations the grantee might want to make covering the current needs in the field of activity covered by the current grant.

The project officer in R&D/EID will let the grantee know what specific kinds of information they will need. At the end of the first and second years of the grant, the grantee will supply R&D/EID with a summary annual report compiling the statistics and information of the quarterly reports in a summary form.

1E.2.1.(b) Drafts of the Information Package

Prior to disseminating the materials, the grantee will provide the project officer of the Implementing Policy Change Project (936-5451) in the Office of Economic and Institutional Development in R&D (R&D/EID) with a copy of the draft materials to be disseminated for final approval.

1E.2.1.(c) Published Report

The grantee will provide one copy of the final version of each packet disseminated quarterly to the project office of the Implementing Policy Change project in R&D/EID.

1E.2.1.(d) Subscribers List

In addition, for information purposes, the grantee will provide R&D/EI with a copy of their list of subscribers, with the understanding that such a "mailing list" falls under the provisions of the privacy act and represents proprietary information for the grantee.

1E.2.1.(e) Final Report

The grantee will submit a final report to the R&D/EID office summarizing the accomplishments achieved under the grant, methods of work used, and recommendations regarding unfinished work or continuation of the program.

Within 90 days following the estimated completion date of this Grant (see Section 1B. above), the Grantee shall submit five (5) copies of a final report to the A.I.D. Project Office specified in the cover letter of this Grant. In addition, two copies shall be submitted to A.I.D., POL/CDIE/DI, Washington, DC 20523-1802. It will cover the entire period of the Grant and include all information shown in Sections 1E.2.1.(a) through 1E.2.1.(d) above.

1E.2.1.(f) Special Reports

Between the required program performance reporting dates, events may occur that have significant impact upon the program. In such instances, the Grantee shall inform the A.I.D. Project Officer as soon as the following types of conditions become known:

Problems, delays, or adverse conditions that will materially affect the ability to attain program objectives, prevent the meeting of time schedules and goals, or preclude the attainment of work units by established time periods. This disclosure shall be accompanied by a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any A.I.D. assistance needed to resolve the situation.

Favorable developments or events that enable time schedules to be met sooner than anticipated or more work units to be produced than originally projected.

If any performance review conducted by the Grantee discloses the need for change in the budget estimates in accordance with the criteria established in the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget," the Grantee shall submit a request for budget revision to the Grant Officer and the A.I.D. Project Officer specified in the Cover Letter of this Grant.

1E.2.2. Distribution

Reports will be sent to:

Project Officer, R&D/EID
Agency for International Development
Room 606C, SA-18
Washington, D.C. 20523-1814

POL/CDIE/DI
ACQUISITION
Room 209, SA-18
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1802

1F. TITLE TO PROPERTY

Title to property acquired hereunder shall vest in the Grantee, subject to the requirements of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Title To and Use of Property (Grantee Title)" regarding use, accountability, and disposition of such property, except to the extent that disposition of property may be specified in Section 1I. below.

1G. PROCUREMENT AND (SUB)CONTRACTING

1G.1. Applicability

This Section 1G. applies to the procurement of goods and services by the Grantee (i.e., contracts, purchase orders, etc.) from a supplier of goods and services (see the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Procurement of Goods and Services" and "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services"), and not to assistance provided by the Grantee (i.e., a subgrant or [sub]agreement) to a subrecipient (see the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Subagreements").

1G.2. Requirements

In addition to other applicable provisions of this Grant, the Grantee shall comply with paragraph (b)(2) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," concerning total procurement value of more than \$250,000 under this Grant. Further thereto, the following is (are) the Authorized Geographic Code(s):

1G.2.(a) Authorized Geographic Codes

1G.2.(a)(1) Source, Origin, and Componentry of Goods and Commodities

1G.2.(a)(1)(A) Source, Origin, and Componentry

Except as specified in Sections 1G.2.(a)(1)(B) and 1G.2.(a)(1)(D) below, all goods/commodities shall have their source and origin in (Not Applicable), and shall meet A.I.D.'s componentry requirements, except as the Grant Officer may otherwise agree in writing (see also Section 1G.2.[a][4] below).

1G.2.(a)(1)(B) Exception for Purchase/Procurement Transactions not Exceeding \$5,000

If the proposed purchase/procurement transaction does not exceed \$5,000 excluding transportation costs, paragraph (b)(1) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services" shall apply in lieu of Section 1G.2.(a)(1)(A) above.

1G.2.(a)(1)(C) Local Cost Financing

If, pursuant to Sections 1G.2.(a)(1)(A) or 1G.2.(a)(1)(B) above, the cooperating country is authorized for source and origin purposes, the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Local Cost Financing" will apply. Pursuant to said Standard Provision, indigenous goods and imported shelf items provided by local suppliers are eligible for local cost financing in quantities up to the total estimated cost of this Grant, subject to the restrictions stated in said Standard Provision, and Chapter 18 of Supplement B to A.I.D. Handbook 1, which, as may from time to time be amended, is incorporated herein as a part of this Grant by reference.

1G.2.(a)(1)(D) Restricted Goods

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the restricted goods listed in paragraph (a)(3) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," and, if applicable (see Section 1G.2.[a][1][C] above or Section 1K. below for applicability), paragraph (e) of the Standard Provision entitled "Local Cost Financing," must be specifically approved by the Grant Officer, except to the extent that such approval may be provided in Section 1I. below.

1G.2.(a)(2)(G) Incidental Services

Incidental services are defined as installation or erection of A.I.D.-financed equipment or the training of personnel in the maintenance, operation, and use of such equipment. No special eligibility requirements pertain to incidental services except that citizens or firms of any country not included in Geographic Code 935 (see Section 1G.2.[a][4][B] below) are ineligible as suppliers of incidental services, and non-U.S. citizens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the U.S. are eligible regardless of their citizenship.

1G.2.(a)(2)(H) Local Cost Financing

If, pursuant to this Section 1G.2.(a)(2), the cooperating country is authorized for commodity-related services, the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Local Cost Financing" will apply. Pursuant to said Standard Provision, services provided by local suppliers are eligible for local cost financing in quantities up to the total estimated cost of this Grant, subject to the restrictions stated in said Standard Provision, and Chapter 18 of Supplement B to A.I.D. Handbook 1, which, as may from time to time be amended, is incorporated herein as a part of this Grant by reference.

1G.2.(a)(3) Nationality of Supplier1G.2.(a)(3)(A) Suppliers of Goods and Commodities

Except as specified in Section 1G.2.(a)(3)(C) below, the suppliers of goods and commodities shall have their nationality in Not Applicable, except as the Grant Officer may otherwise agree in writing.

1G.2.(a)(3)(B) Suppliers of Services (Other Than Commodity-Related Services)

Except as specified in Section 1G.2.(a)(3)(C) below, the suppliers of services (other than commodity-related services, as described in Section 1G.2.[a][2] above) shall have their nationality in Not Applicable, except as the Grant Officer may otherwise agree in writing.

1G.2.(a)(3)(C) Government Owned Organizations

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Government Owned Organization, i.e., a firm operated as a commercial company or other organizations (including nonprofit organizations other than public educational institutions) which are wholly or partially owned by governments or agencies thereof, are not eligible as suppliers of goods and commodities, commodity-related services, or services (other than commodity-related services), except as the Grant Officer may otherwise agree in writing.

1G.2.(a)(3)(D) Local Cost Financing

If, pursuant to this Section 1G.2.(a)(3), the cooperating country is authorized for supplier nationality purposes, the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Local Cost Financing" will apply. Pursuant to said Standard Provision, local suppliers are eligible for local cost financing of indigenous goods, imported shelf items, and services in quantities up to the total estimated cost of this Grant, subject to the restrictions stated in said Standard Provision, and Chapter 18 of Supplement B to A.I.D. Handbook 1, which, as may from time to time be amended, is incorporated herein as a part of this Grant by reference.

1G.2.(a)(4) Definitions

1G.2.(a)(4)(A) Source, Origin, Componentry, and Nationality of Supplier

Source, origin, componentry requirements, and supplier nationality are defined in Chapter 5 of A.I.D. Handbook 1, Supplement B, which, as may be amended from time to time, is incorporated herein as a part of this Grant by reference (see also Attachment 5 of this Grant which reflects the substance of Chapter 5 of A.I.D. Handbook 1, Supplement B as of the effective date of this Grant).

1G.2.(a)(4)(B) A.I.D. Geographic Codes

A.I.D. Geographic Codes are defined in Appendix D of A.I.D. Handbook 18, which, as may be amended from time to time, is incorporated herein as a part of this Grant by reference (see also Attachment 5 of this Grant which reflects the substance of Appendix D of A.I.D. Handbook 18 as of the effective date of this Grant).

1G.3. Approvals

Inclusion of costs in the budget of this Grant for the purchase of non-expendable equipment obviates neither the requirement of Section J.13. of OMB Circular A-21 (for educational institutions) or Section 13 of Attachment B of OMB Circular A-122 (for nonprofit organizations other than educational institutions) for prior approval of such purchases by the Grant Officer, nor any other terms and conditions of this Grant, unless specifically stated in Section 1I. below.

1G.4. Title to Property

See Section 1F. above.

1H. INDIRECT COST RATES

1H.1. Pursuant to the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Provisional" and, if applicable (see Section 1K.2. below), "Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Predetermined," an indirect cost rate or rates shall be established for each of the Grantee's accounting periods which apply to this Grant. Payment on account of allowable indirect costs shall be made on the basis of final or predetermined indirect cost rates for each accounting period which applies to this Grant, but not in excess of the following ceiling rate(s) applied to the base(s) which is (are) set forth below. Any indirect costs above the ceiling rate(s) shall be absorbed by the Grantee and considered cost sharing.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Base</u>
Salary Fringe Benefits	25%	1/
Overhead (Administration)	38%	1/

1/ Base of Application: ODC Auditor's Report for the Year Ended December 31, 1991

1I. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1I.1. Limitations on Reimbursement of Costs of Compensation for Personal Services and Professional Service Costs

1I.1.(a) Employee Salaries

Except as the Grant Officer may otherwise agree in writing, A.I.D. shall not be liable for reimbursing the Grantee for any costs allocable to the salary portion of direct compensation paid by the Grantee to its employees for personal services which exceed the highest salary level for a Foreign Service Officer, Class 1 (FS-1), as periodically amended.

1I.1.(b) Consultant Fees

Compensation for consultants retained by the Grantee hereunder shall not exceed, without specific approval of the rate by the Grant Officer: either the highest rate of annual compensation received by the consultant during any full year of the immediately preceding three years; or the maximum rate of a Foreign Service Officer, Class 1 (FS-1) (as periodically amended), whichever is less. A daily rate is derived by dividing the annual compensation by 2,087 and multiplying the result by 8.

1I.3. Publications

1I.3.(a) The Grantee agrees to provide one copy of the manuscript of any proposed publication to the A.I.D. Project Officer not later than submission to the publisher, and to give serious consideration to any comments received from the A.I.D. Project Officer.

1I.3.(b) In the case of publication of any of the reports described in Section 1E.2. of this Grant, A.I.D. reserves the right to disclaim endorsement of the opinions expressed. For other publications, A.I.D. reserves the right to dissociate itself from sponsorship or publication. In both cases, the Grantee will consult with the A.I.D. Project Officer as to the nature and extent of any A.I.D. disclaimer of endorsement or dissociation from sponsorship or publication.

1I.3.(c) If A.I.D. does not choose to disclaim endorsement or dissociate itself from sponsorship or publication, the Grantee shall, in accordance with the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Publications," acknowledge A.I.D. support as follows:

"This publication was made possible through support provided by the Implementing Policy Change Project (936-5451) in the Office of Economic and Institutional Development in R&D (R&D/EID), U.S. Agency for International Development, under Grant No. AEP-5451-G-00-2038-00."

1I.3.(d) In addition to providing one copy of all published works and lists of other written work produced under this Grant to the A.I.D. Project Officer, as required by paragraph (b) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Publications," the Grantee shall also provide two copies of such publications and lists to A.I.D., PPC/CDIE/DI, Washington, D.C. 20523-1802.

1I.4. Equipment Purchases

1I.4.(a) Requirement for Prior Approval

Pursuant to Sections 1D.3. and 1G.3. above and the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "Allowable Costs" and "Revision of Grant Budget," and by extension, Section 13 of Attachment B of OMB Circular A-122, the Grantee must obtain A.I.D. Grant Officer approval for purchases of the following:

1I.4.(a)(1) General Purpose Equipment, which is defined as an article of non-expendable tangible personal property which is usable for other than research, medical, scientific or technical activities, whether or not special modifications are needed to make them suitable for a particular purpose (e.g., office equipment and furnishings, air conditioning equipment, reproduction and printing equipment, motor vehicles, and automatic data processing equipment), having a useful life of more than two years and an acquisition cost of \$500 or more per unit); and

1I.4.(b) Approvals

In furtherance of the foregoing, the Grant Officer does hereby provide approval for the following purchases, which shall not be construed as authorization to exceed the total estimated amount or the obligated amount of this Grant, whichever is less (see Section 1C. above):

Not Applicable

1I.4.(d) Compliance with A.I.D. Eligibility Rules

Any approvals provided in Section 1I.4.(b) above or subsequently provided by the Grant Officer shall not serve to waive the A.I.D. eligibility rules described in Section 1G. of this Grant, unless specifically stated.

1I.5. Restricted Goods

Pursuant to Section 1G. above, paragraph (a)(3) of the Standard Provisions of this Grant entitled "AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services," and, if applicable (see Section 1K. below for applicability), paragraph (e) of the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Local Cost Financing," the Grant Officer's approval is required for purchase of the restricted goods described therein. In furtherance thereof, the Grant Officer does hereby provide such approval to the extent set forth below. The Grant Officer's approval is required for purchases of such restricted goods if all of the conditions set forth below are not met by the Grantee. Any approval provided below or subsequently provided by the Grant Officer shall not serve to waive any terms and conditions of this Grant unless specifically stated.

1I.6. Limitation on Use of Funds

1I.6.(a) The reports described in Section 1E.2. shall contain a statement indicating the projects or activities to which United States funds have been attributed, together with a brief description of the activities adequate to show that United States funds have not been used for the purpose in Section 1I.6.(a) above.

1I.6.(b) The Grantee agrees to refund to A.I.D. upon request an amount equal to any United States funds used for the purposes prohibited by Section 1I.6.(a) above.

1I.6.(d) No funds provided by A.I.D. under this Grant shall be used to provide assistance, either directly or indirectly, to any country ineligible to receive assistance pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act as amended, related appropriations acts, or other statutes and Executive Orders of the United States (also see the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Ineligible Countries").

11.7. Defense Base Act (DBA) and/or Medical Evacuation Insurance

Not Applicable

1J. RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

Conflicts between any of the Attachments of this Grant shall be resolved by applying the following descending order of precedence:

- Attachment 1 - Schedule
- Attachment 2 - Program Description
- Attachment 3 - Standard Provisions
- Attachment 4 - Special Provision entitled "Restrictions on Lobbying"
- Attachment 5 - A.I.D. Eligibility Rules

1K. STANDARD PROVISIONS

The Standard Provisions set forth as Attachment 3 of this Grant consist of the following Standard Provisions denoted by an "X" which are attached hereto and made a part of this Grant:

1K.1. Mandatory Standard Provisions For U.S., Nongovernmental Grantees

- (X) Allowable Costs (November 1985)
- (X) Accounting, Audit, and Records (September 1990)
- (X) Refunds (September 1990)
- (X) Revision of Grant Budget (November 1985)
- (X) Termination and Suspension (May 1986)
- (X) Disputes (November 1989)
- (X) Ineligible Countries (May 1986)
- (X) Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters (March 1989)
- (X) Nondiscrimination (May 1986)
- (X) U.S. Officials Not to Benefit (November 1985)
- (X) Nonliability (November 1985)
- (X) Amendment (November 1985)
- (X) Notices (November 1985)

1K.2. Additional Standard Provisions For U.S., Nongovernmental Grantees

- (X) Payment - Letter of Credit (November 1985)
- () Payment - Periodic Advance (January 1988)
- () Payment - Cost Reimbursement (November 1985)
- (X) Air Travel and Transportation (November 1985)
- (X) Ocean Shipment of Goods (May 1986)
- (X) Procurement of Goods and Services (November 1985)
- (X) AID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services (November 1985)
- (X) Subagreements (November 1985)
- (X) Local Cost Financing (November 1988)
- (X) Patent Rights (November 1985)
- (X) Publications (November 1985)
- () Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Predetermined (May 1986)
- (X) Negotiated Indirect Cost Rates - Provisional (May 1986)
- (X) Regulations Governing Employees (November 1985)
- (X) Participant Training (May 1986)
- () Voluntary Population Planning (August 1986)
- () Protection of the Individual as a Research Subject (November 1985)
- () Care of Laboratory Animals (November 1985)
- () Government Furnished Excess Personal Property (November 1985)
- (X) Title To and Use of Property (Grantee Title) (November 1985)
- () Title To and Care of Property (U.S. Government Title) (November 1985)
- () Title To and Care of Property (Cooperating Country Title) (November 1985)
- (X) Cost Sharing (Matching) (November 1985)
- (X) Use of Pouch Facilities (November 1985)
- (X) Conversion of United States Dollars to Local Currency (November 1985)

1L. COST SHARING AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

1L.1. The Grantee agrees to expend an amount not less than (a) the amount shown in the budget of this Grant for financing by the Recipient and/or others from non-federal funds (see Sections 1D. and/or 1H.), and (b) the amount shown in the budget of this Grant for financing by the Recipient and/or others from other federal funds.

1L.2. The Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Cost Sharing (Matching)" makes reference to project costs. "Project Costs" are defined in Attachment E of OMB Circular A-110 as all allowable costs (as set forth in the applicable cost principles [see the Standard Provision of this Grant entitled "Allowable Costs"]) incurred by a Grantee and the value of in-kind contributions made by the Grantee or third parties in accomplishing the objectives of this Grant during the program period.

1L.3. The restrictions on the use of A.I.D. funds provided hereunder, as set forth in this Grant, do not apply to cost-sharing (matching) or other contributions unless such restrictions are stated in the applicable federal cost principles and/or imposed by the source of such cost-sharing (matching) funds or other contributions.

ATTACHMENT 2

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this grant is to support the grantee's program of disseminating primary source information on international economic trends and issues to research organizations in the less-developed countries (LDCs). This primary source information shall be entitled, "Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information" (WEW).

B. OBJECTIVES

The grantee's objective is to provide routine access to current primary sources of information on global economic trends and policy initiatives to:

- Assist developing country research centers anticipate and address future international economic and policy trends, the policies of leading donor agencies, and the direction of the United States political economy and policies;
- provide tools for LDC policy analysts to formulate realistic policy alternatives for decision makers in national governments; and
- increase awareness in the LDCs of U.S. economic interests and policy choices.

C. IMPLEMENTATION

The grantee will offer subscriptions to WEW to private, non-profit research institutes and university economic and foreign affairs departments in LDCs. WEW will be distributed quarterly (four times a year) to approximately 250 subscribers approximately 350 copies of each issue of WEW will be printed.

WEW will contain two types of information materials which will be made available for the benefit of researchers:

1. general information and analysis of international economic trends and policies, with an emphasis on the U.S. economy and the policies of the U.S. Government, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank; and
2. information on economic concerns of specific regions in the developing world. Primary source materials in the general packet will include information and analysis on policy initiatives in the multilateral and bilateral lending agencies; the impact of structural adjustment programs; trends in international trade flows; trends in international trade international coordination of macroeconomic policy.

The packet will also include information on U.S. global and domestic economic issues, including international trade and monetary policies and negotiating positions; implications of U.S. trade law; U.S. votes and policy initiatives in the multilateral development banks;

commercial banking activities and regulations; and information on the impact of international linkages on the U.S. domestic economy.

The specialize regional primary source materials will examine important issues in both regional and bilateral relations. These will include major public and private sector lending arrangements; trade in goods and services; U.S. policy-making and analysis regarding foreign direct investment; and policies affecting programs of the IMF, World Bank, and regional development banks in specific developing countries.

D. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Grant periods will be from August 1, 1992 through July 31, 1993, and August 1, 1993 through July 31 1994.

E. The ODC proposal entitled "Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information", dated March 1992, and the ODC letter including revised budget dated July 20, 1992 are hereby incorporated into this Grant Agreement.

Overseas Development Council

Washington Economic Watch:
A Digest of Development
Policy Information

March 1992

Overseas Development Council
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 501
Washington, DC 20036
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Executive Summary

The Overseas Development Council's Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information

In the developing countries economists do not have sufficient access to economic research and policy recommendations produced in Washington, D.C., which deprives them of sufficient resources to pursue their research. ODC's Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information fills this need for economic information by providing these economists with primary source documentation rarely available beyond Washington, let alone the United States.

Washington Economic Watch covers international economic trends and issues of particular concern to the Third World, including trade, finance, and foreign assistance, as well as information on the international financial institutions, the environment, and U.S. and global macroeconomic trends. The digest contains special reports and key policy statements issued by government agencies, the U.S. Congress, and the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as excerpts from important studies issued by Washington-based think tanks and opinion editorials from major American newspapers.

This project furnishes Third World economists with the tools needed to shape intelligent and informed research in their countries. Access to economic information produced in the Washington policy community allows these economists to influence economic policy in their own countries and provide solutions to the crippling problems currently facing the developing world.

Washington Economic Watch supplies interested research institutions, university economics departments, and central banks in the Third World with three mailings yearly, free of charge. The project's total estimated annual budget is \$66,000, or \$132,000 for two years.

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I. The Global Need for Information

The difficult international climate of the 1980s forced profound changes in the development policies and public institutions of the Third World. The continuing debt crisis, an outflow of capital, an increasingly competitive trade environment, and weak commodity prices left many developing countries with few resources to advance needed structural change and resume economic growth. Much of the Third World was also adapting to the leading multilateral aid agencies' new emphasis on promoting structural adjustment with increasingly sophisticated policy-based lending programs.

Identifying international economic trends and conducting careful analysis of the adjustment process are the central challenges facing developing world economic research centers today. Access to timely information is critical to informed national debate, identification and implementation of economic policy, and building public commitment for a coherent set of policies that promote adjustment, growth, and human well-being.

Important primary sources on the international global economy and multilateral and bilateral policy initiatives abound in Washington, D.C. Essential information is also contained in official studies and publications, transcripts of speeches, major opinion pieces in newspapers and journals, and congressional testimony and legislation. Many of these sources are difficult, if not impossible, for researchers in developing countries to obtain. Some publications may even be unknown to them.

The quality of research and analysis by Third World institutes is greatly enhanced by routine access to current primary sources available to researchers in Washington, D.C. In particular, timely policy statements and specialized reports help distant research centers to anticipate and address future international economic trends, the policies of leading donor agencies, and the direction of the U.S. political economy. Up-to-date materials on topics of trade liberalization, privatization, and the debt crisis are also invaluable tools for Third World policy analysts who seek to formulate realistic policy alternatives for decisionmakers in their national governments. In the long term,

increasing awareness in the Third World of major developments in international financial institutions, and of U.S. economic interests and policy choices, strengthens international economic cooperation and stability.

Such linkages also have important "networking" benefits. In this increasingly interdependent world, it is important for research institutions in developed and developing countries alike to establish contact and share information on their areas of research. Such communication not only allows for enriched understanding of perspectives on a variety of economic issues facing countries North and South, but offers the opportunity for the eventual exchange of scholars and publications on areas of mutual concern and interest. Ultimately, such linkages could lead to a "global network" of "sister" research institutes, wherein parallel projects could be undertaken for cross-cutting inter-regional fertilization on the global problems facing the world today.

II. The Program: Washington Economic Watch

Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information (WEW), was begun in 1990 with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank. Through WEW, ODC provides interested research institutions, university economics departments, and central banks in the developing world with three mailings yearly, free of charge, of critical primary source materials concerning U.S. economic policy towards developing countries.

The digests consist of special reports and key policy statements issued by twenty-five U.S. government agencies, critical testimonies by witnesses at the U.S. Congress, salient studies issued by nearly fifty Washington-based research organizations, all relevant materials from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), articles from select policy journals, and opinion editorials from major American newspapers. The project is based upon the premise that reliable access to timely information is of tremendous utility to researchers in developing countries in

formulating economic policy alternatives for their national governments. ODC is convinced that better information leads to more rational debate and ultimately to more efficient policies. The items selected for inclusion in these mailings cover international economic trends and issues of particular concern to the Third World, including finance, bilateral assistance, U.S. and global macroeconomic trends, environment, and development strategies.

The project requires regular and systematic processing of an enormous amount of information. Information is gathered regularly for use in the packet from a wide variety of sources. At the end of each quarter, ODC project staff sorts through and organizes this vast compilation of information by subject for review by experts on Washington Economic Watch Advisory Committee. There is an Advisory Committee member for each functional category included in the digest as well as one for each of the regional sub-sections; all are recognized experts in their respective fields, who by virtue of their work must closely track all major policy developments in their areas of expertise. They are thus ideally suited to screen what has been accumulated and select the most timely and relevant items for inclusion. The selected materials are compiled into a general packet of 200 pages with a fifty-page region-specific supplement (Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America).

Drawing upon ODC's extensive contacts with research institutions in the developing world, together with supplemental lists acquired from the Ford and the MacArthur Foundations and the reference books The World of Learning and A Guide to International Research Organizations, ODC was able to draw up a carefully targeted pool of potential subscribers totalling some 1600 institutions. Of these, some 525 were sent a promotional letter in early February, 1990, describing the project and inviting their participation.

In order to receive the digest, interested subscribers were required to complete a detailed questionnaire as to their type of institution, the breadth and nature of their research, and information on their access to other Washington resources, so that we could determine the usefulness of the project. By April, 1990, the release date for the first edition, Washington Economic Watch had 125 subscribers. With the help of the

expert advisory committee, ODC retargeted those key institutions which had not yet responded, and identified others which they felt ought to be contacted in a subsequent, smaller, mailing. By the release of ODC's second packet, the number of subscribers had climbed to just under 200, which was ODC's goal at the outset of the project.

The endorsements already received from the participation of our advisory committee of experts serve as testimony to the quality and seriousness of this product. Moreover, the feedback received from subscribers has been resoundingly positive, emphasizing the usefulness and timeliness of our service as a resource for their ongoing research, as well as the tremendous void it fills in the developing world for information regarding U.S. economic policy. The results of our 1990 annual survey show that 95% of the subscribers who responded rate the digest as helpful to most helpful in their research (a complete numerical breakdown of the annual survey results is available upon request). Perhaps the greatest measure of its success is the sheer volume of subscribers it has generated in the LDC's. Washington Economic Watch has 195 subscribers in the developing world, with 76 in Latin America, 65 in Asia, 35 in Africa and 19 in Eastern Europe.

In many ways, the goals of the project as defined one year ago have been realized. After an initial six-month period, during which a great deal of time and energy in organizing and developing the fundamental workings of the project was invested, WEW is now functioning successfully. There is a steady stream of incoming materials from a wide variety of Washington sources, the ten-person advisory committee is actively engaged in the quarterly selection process and has been instrumental in helping to maintain a high standard of quality, and a highly targeted subscription pool composed of just under 200 institutions--the "target" number established at the outset of the project.

ODC has also expanded the scope of the project. In 1991 a joint venture was created between the Overseas Development Council, WEW subscribers, and the American University Library. In exchange for their free subscriptions, WEW subscribers are asked on a regular basis to send the A.U. Library all periodicals and book series published by their institutions. Publications are catalogued and placed "on

line" for access by users of all eight libraries in the Washington-area library consortia. ODC believes this arrangement will be the first step toward establishing one of the world's premier collections of current Third World social science research.

Now in its third year of WEW production, ODC is in a position to consider directions this project might take in the future, and ways in which the project might be able to target additional audiences without dramatically increasing costs.

III. Project Management

Project Director

Christine E. Contee, Director of Public Affairs and Fellow at the Overseas Development Council, supervises the project. Ms. Contee received an M.S. from Georgetown University and has contributed articles on the U.S. foreign assistance program both to ODC's Policy Focus and U.S.-Third World Policy Perspectives series. Ms. Contee's other publications include: "Foreign Aid and Gramm-Rudman" (with John W. Sewell) in Foreign Affairs; "U.S. Perceptions of U.S.-Mexican Relations," in Images of Mexico in the United States; and What Americans Think: Views on Development and U.S.-Third World Relations.

Project Coordinator

Eve Hamilton is the Project Coordinator for the Washington Economic Watch: A Digest of Development Policy Information and oversees the program's administration and selection of information for inclusion in the digest. Ms. Hamilton received a B.A. from the University of California, Berkeley, and has worked at the Council on Foreign Relations and for Foreign Policy at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She is co-author of Global Economics and the Environment: Toward Sustainable Rural Development in the Third World, Council on Foreign Relations Press.

A part-time research assistant gathers the relevant materials from outside ODC, updating and maintaining list development, and coordinating the production and mailing of the packages through printing and mailhouse firms.

BUDGET FOR THE WASHINGTON ECONOMIC WATCH
1992

	A	B
Staff Compensation		
Salaries		
Project Director (3%)	\$ 1,650	\$ 1,650
Project Coordinator (60%)	\$ 14,220	\$ 18,960
Subtotal	\$ 15,870	\$ 20,610
Benefits (25%)	\$ 3,970	\$ 5,150
Total	\$ 19,840	\$ 25,760
Research Assistant	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,800
Printing	\$ 10,875	\$ 14,500
Postage	\$ 6,250	\$ 8,335
Photocopying	\$ 2,400	\$ 3,200
Office Supplies	\$ 2,700	\$ 3,600
Telephone	\$ 200	\$ 265
Messenger	\$ 150	\$ 200
Subtotal	\$ 47,215	\$ 60,660
<u>Overhead</u> (38%)	\$ 17,940	\$ 23,050
TOTAL (ANNUAL)	\$ 65,155	\$ 83,710
LESS INCOME		
World Bank (Annual)	(\$ 15,000)	(\$ 15,000)
TOTAL REQUESTED		
A.I.D. (Annual)	\$ 50,000	\$ 70,000

A) This budget assumes production of 250 trimester digests, up from the present 200. This would permit us to respond positively to some of the developing country institutes which have been put on a waiting list for subscriptions.

B) This budget would permit us to return to quarterly production at the level of 250 subscribers. (We cut production from every 3 months to every 4 months to continue operations on a smaller budget.)

Appendix A

Washington Economic Watch Advisory Committee

Stuart S. Brown
Georgetown University

Peter Hakim
Inter-American Dialogue

Carol J. Lancaster
Georgetown University

John P. Lewis
Princeton University

Kirk Talbott
World Resources Institute

Larry Minear
Refugee Policy Group

Thomas P. Thornton
Johns Hopkins University

Sylvia Saborio
Overseas Development Council

Alfred J. Watkins
The World Bank

Appendix B

Preliminary Profile of Subscription Pool, April, 1990

1. Regional Distribution

The regional breakdown of returned questionnaires clearly indicates that we were most successful in promoting our project in Asia and Latin America. Out of a total of 125 returned questionnaires, 90, or 72%, came from these two regions, with an equal distribution of 45 in both. If analyzed in a ratio of questionnaires sent out versus questionnaires returned, Asia takes the lead with a 28% response rate, versus a 22% response rate from Latin America. It is interesting to note that Africa and Eastern Europe, which were targeted with far fewer questionnaires of those originally sent out and make up only 18% and 10% of the subscription pool respectively, nonetheless demonstrate a higher return subscription rate than Latin America, registering a rate of return of 24% and 30%. On the average, we have had a 25% rate of return.

2. Category of Institution

It seems that we were nearly equally divided between public and private institutions in the developing world. Out of 125 total, we had a response from 57 government (public) institutions and 51 (private) ones.

3. Type of Institution

In so far as the type of institution which responded to our questionnaire, we were most successful with research institutions. Out of our 125 total, 66, or 53% were research institutions, 33% universities, 7% central banks, 5% foreign ministries and 2% finance ministries. It should be noted, however, that this figure is somewhat misleading as some of those institutions designated "research institution" are actually research institutes affiliated with universities, and thus not necessarily purely the "ODCs" of the developing world.

Appendix B (Cont'd)

4. Areas of Research

When asked about areas of research, development strategies was the area cited by 114 institutes as its primary area of concern, followed closely by global economic trends at 98 and trade and finance at 80 each. The environment elicited 59 responses, bilateral assistance, 43, and US macroeconomy and drugs trailed with 36 and 16 respectively.

5. Published Books/Series

In response to questions asked about published books and series, 55 of the 125 responded that they did not publish any books, 31 said they published between 1-3 annually and 36 publish more than 3. As for series, 27 said they publish no series at all, 33 publish between 1 and 3, and 50 publish more than 3.

6. Publications Exchange

Out of 125, 101 were willing to enter into a publications exchange, 6 would not and 14 said it was not applicable.

Appendix C

About The Use of Washington Economic Watch

1. Number of Users

From the figures estimated by the participating institutions, it would seem that we are reaching some 12,868 people in the developing world with this packet. Projected estimates based on a frequency distribution ratio put this figure at 17,400 with 200 subscribers.

2. Type of Users

As to who in these institutions who might use the packets, 113 said researchers, 76 said students, 72 said the library 20 said "other" (visiting professors, exchange students, diplomats, civil servants, university teachers) and 16 said the general public.

3. Other Washington Sources

a. Newspapers--Out of 125 institutions, 103 claimed they had no daily access to US newspapers. Of the 14 who did, 8 read the Washington Post, 2 the New York Times, and 2 the Financial Times, with 1 a piece for the Wall Street Journal and the Herald Tribune.

b. Magazines/journals--Of the 125 subscribers, 74 said they had no access to Washington magazines and journals and 44 said they did. Of those chosen more than once, 6 had access to Foreign Policy, 5 to Newsweek, 3 to Time, 3 to the American Journal of International Law and 2 to US News and World Report.

c. World Bank/IMF--Out of 125 subscribers, 82 said they had access to materials from the Bank and the Fund. Of those, the IMF Survey was the most widely circulated, with 31 subscriptions, followed by the World Development Report and the annual reports at 29 each, Finance and Development with 25 and World Economic Outlook at 22. The World Research Observer, Urban Edge and Staff Papers were next with 17 a piece. Thirty-six institutions received nothing.

d. Think tanks-- As to their contact with D.C. Think tanks, 90 said they had none, while 26 said they had some. Of those indicated more than once, the

Appendix C (Cont'd)

Brookings Institution led with 6 responses, followed by CATO with 5, WorldWatch with 3, American Enterprise Institute with 3, and the Institute for International Economics, Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, Center for Strategic and International Studies, and ODC all at 2. The Wilson Center had 4 responses, all in Latin America.

e. Government--Of the 125, 75 said they received nothing from the US government, while 42 said they did. Of those publications indicated more than once, 9 received information from the State Department, 7 get Survey of Current Business and Economic Impact, 6 the Federal Reserve Bulletin, 6 receive materials from the Library of Congress, and 3 receive Business America.

f. Other--108 of the 125 do not get any "other" sources of information, though 4 receive materials from the Organization of American States and 4 from the Inter-American Development Bank.

Discussion

From the aforementioned results, we may draw the following conclusions:

1. As expected, we had more subscribers in Latin America and Asia than in Africa and Eastern Europe. However, the high relative response rate of these latter two regions indicates that we are maintaining an acceptable response rate in these two areas, and in fact, an even better one than we had in Latin America.

2. As for the type of institution which responded, we might want to reconsider who our target audience is and whether it is worth our while to continue including government institutions in our target pool. Quite obviously, we were much more successful with research institutions and universities than we were with foreign and finance ministries and central banks. Moreover, our results show a roughly even breakdown between public and private affiliation, therefore demonstrating that even if we eliminate government ministries completely, we will still be reaching the public sector in some manner.

3. In so far as areas of research are concerned, the great lead was clearly taken by development strategies, with trade and finance closely behind. Interestingly, US Macroeconomy, which we had given particular emphasis to in our last packet, only received 36 institution's votes, and drugs came in very low with a response of 15.

Appendix C (Cont'd)

On the other hand, global economic trends, a category we eliminated entirely, came in second place with 98 votes. This might be cause to reexamine the categories we have selected, or perhaps alter the page allocation accordingly.

4. As for the area of a publications exchange, we clearly elicited a very positive response from institutions as to their willingness to contribute to a publications exchange, should we make this part of the agreement. (Some have even already sent us along some samples.) It does not look as though we would be receiving an unmanageable amount of material from contributors, though we would certainly need to enlist the help of AU in order to stock these materials. (A publications exchange was implemented in 1991.)

5. We are also clearly reaching thousands of users in developing countries, both senior scholars and students alike. This is the sort of figure which could be quoted effectively in order to incite interest from both funders and new subscribers alike, as well as prove useful at the time of renewals.

6. Finally, we have clearly provided a much needed service for researchers working on these issues in developing countries. If one looks at the tally sheet regarding "other access to D.C. sources" it is quite clear that there is a dearth of this sort of information at the places we are reaching. The newspapers we cover were almost not mentioned at all, and journals, magazines and think tank publications were also very rarely cited.

Perhaps the only source which seemed to get reasonably adequate circulation were those publications emanating from the World Bank and the IMF, but here again the most commonly mentioned were the IMF Survey, the World Development Report, the annual reports, the World Economic Outlook and Finance and Development, all of which we have made a conscious decision to eliminate from inclusion. The federal government did not seem to have tremendously widespread coverage either. In general, it looks as if our initial hypothesis that this project fills a gap which no one else is reaching is correct.

- A complete numerical breakdown of the results is available upon request.

Appendix D

About the Overseas Development Council

Recent world events have dramatically altered the United States foreign policy environment. The 1990s will be critical years in determining the scope and content of a new U.S. foreign policy toward the industrialized and developing countries. The developing countries are vital to the U.S. national interest. On issues ranging from debt, to environment, to national security, the welfare of the United States and developing countries are increasingly intertwined. Sound policy making that serves U.S. and global interests requires a thorough knowledge of the cross-cutting issues and events in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the United States. But knowledge of developing countries by policymakers in Washington has not kept pace.

The Overseas Development Council seeks to increase American understanding of the economic and political trends affecting U.S. interests in the developing world and to promote awareness of the developing countries' importance to the economic and political interests of the United States in an increasingly interdependent world. ODC accomplishes this by probing policy-oriented issues - economic and political -between the United States and developing nations.

The Council's approach is to assess broad policy issues (for instance the overall debt strategy, rather than the details of financial engineering). ODC synthesizes existing knowledge rather than conducts primary research; and it explores issues from an interdisciplinary perspective that captures the politics of economic debates. In addition, ODC is a forum for the exchange of ideas and an educational resource for policymakers in the public and private sector, development practitioners, and journalists.

ODC is an organization dedicated to policy research and the dissemination of information. ODC's central opportunity in the period ahead is to take advantage of the changing policy environment and to contribute to the rethinking of a post-Cold War U.S. foreign policy by redefining U.S. interests and responsibilities in the developing countries. Policy research and education will be even more crucial in a period marked by intensifying debate when competition between domestic and international interests will be fierce.

The research and communication agenda is based on three main criteria. First, ODC seeks to identify issues before they emerge on the policy stage, targeting a debate early enough to influence the way the issue is framed. Second, ODC focuses only on issues where it can bring a unique point of view to the subject, adding an important, often overlooked, angle to the debate. Third, ODC selects issues and activities suitable to its comparative advantages in staff, location, and reputation that

will enable it to produce work at once valuable, timely, and heeded by the policy community.

The Council's current program encompasses five major issue areas: U.S. foreign policy and developing countries in a post-Cold War era; international finance and easing the debt crisis; international trade during the Uruguay Round, and beyond; development strategies and development cooperation; and environment and development. These issues call for an examination of such key matters as the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and President Bush's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, dealing with debt reduction and increased trade with our neighbors to the South. A few examples of ODC's current research and communication include the following:

- In its recently published Budget for a New World Order, ODC authors recommend how the U.S. international affairs budget can meet the challenges of a "new world order" by reducing or phasing out obsolete Cold War programs. The authors plan to write the budget annually as a shadow budget to that proposed by Congress. It is offered to encourage debate over the policies needed to address key global challenges central to U.S. interests in the 1990s, and authors are planning an updated volume.

- In an effort to foster the revitalization of global growth, one of ODC concentrates on global financial flows and trade research. ODC is a recognized leader in issues of finance. ODC was the first in the 1980s to highlight that the developing countries have had to pay more in interest and amortization than they have been receiving in new loans from the international finance community.

- To broaden policy analysis and dialogue of inter-American trade relations within and between the United States and Latin America, ODC has launched U.S.-Latin America Trade Relations in the 1990s. From the perspective of the U.S. and Latin America, the project will examine the rationale, feasibility, and implications of establishing free trade areas between the U.S. and various sub-regional groups in the hemisphere.

- To foster mutual collaboration in the areas of foreign assistance, trade, and investment, ODC is establishing its U.S.-Japan Center for Development Cooperation. The Center (with the efforts of ODC's Japanese collaborative agency in Tokyo) will stimulate policy research, promote the exchange of ideas, and build a network of contacts among analysts and decision makers concerned with U.S.-Japan-developing world issues.

- ODC addresses the vital concern of sustaining the environment. Along with its ongoing environmental projects, the Council is preparing a monograph to be released three months prior to the June 1992 United Nations Conference on

Environment and Development (UNCED). ODC's study will provide a road map of the principal measures that are being proposed to slow climate change, deforestation and species extinction and will survey the literature on potential costs involved in the developing world to stem these global threats.

ODC has three main functions. First, the Council distills its research and analysis into information for policymakers in the public and private sectors. Within the public sector, ODC focuses on Members of Congress and the executive branch, international financial institutions and non-governmental groups, scholars, and the media. Simultaneously, ODC focuses on private sector policymakers: business executives and leaders in the corporate and banking community. Second, through its conferences, seminars, and workshops, ODC brings these groups together to foster an exchange of ideas on selected policy issues. Third, through its outreach activities, which include publications, meetings, and testimony, the Council makes its objective, nonpartisan information available to the Washington policy making community and to those with interests in U.S. foreign policy.

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The Overseas Development Council is an independent, nonprofit organization that was established in 1969. Its program is primarily funded by foundations, corporations, private voluntary organizations, and individuals. The Council maintains an annual operating budget of approximately \$2 million, and its policies are determined by a governing body of 40 Board members and 225 Council members. The Chairman of the Council is Stephen J. Friedman. The Council's President is John W. Sewell.